

eME

eMuseum of Sports

Exhibition Physical Education Professionals:
champions of daily life

Summary

Physical Education Professionals: champions of daily life

Frames

Frame 1:

Title: Physical Education Professionals: champions of daily life

Frame 2:

Title: STUDENT GAMES

Contents:

The Student Games (Jogos Estudantis) represent the largest school competition event, and the state of Rio de Janeiro stands out in this scenario. With the goal of strengthening school sports, the first records of this competition are from the 1980s, with isolated competitions held by private and public schools, which only competed among themselves in the final stages. The unified format was created in 2011 and called the School Olympics (Olimpíadas Escolares). In 2013, under guidance from the Brazilian Olympic Committee, the School Olympics became the Student Games, as we currently know them.

Frame 3:

Title: STUDENT GAMES

Contents:

The Student Games reveal athletes. There are many youngsters who divide their time between practices and studying with the dream of participating in high performance competitions. Furthermore, the Games are based on the “democratic and coeducational sportive practices that not only focus on sportive results such as victories and performance but also on socialization, teamwork, respect for each individual’s capabilities, with the possibility of transforming realities through sport and transforming sport through the experienced reality, thus configuring the use of sport as a means for an educational process” (Darido, S.C. Rangel – 2011).

Frame 4:

Title: ATHLETICS

Contents:

The sport with the highest number of athletes in the Student Games and the one that includes the largest number of cities in terms of participation, athletics is also the most

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democratic sport. A favorite saying among athletics coaches is “You can have Olympics with athletics alone, but you can never have Olympics without athletics”!

Athletics is a group of sports activities that involve running, jumping, and throwing. It is the oldest and most organized form of competition and is the only sports modality that has been included in all versions of the Olympics. In fact, athletics has followed man all the way from the prehistoric period, when there was the need to run away from predators.

Our state is a major powerhouse of champions in this sport. Currently, we have a sprinter among the top five in Brazil and we were world champions in 2019 in the 4 x 100 m relay in Japan on May 12th. On this day, two of the athletes who ran were revealed by the RJ Student Games, Dereck Silva and Jorge Vides. Another great example of a school that is successful in athletics is CIEP 455 Maringá, which is in Macaé, with training led by Prof. Hiller.

Frame 5:

Title: BADMINTON

Contents:

Badminton is a dynamic sport practiced between two or four players. Although it is similar to tennis, which involves rackets and is divided by a net, it has its own particularities. Instead of a ball, it is played with a shuttlecock, known as a bird or birdie, which can reach a higher speed of up to 300 km/h.

It became an Olympic sport in the 1990s, debuting in the 1992 Barcelona Olympics. In Brazil, the first official badminton match was held in the early 1980s, but it was only in 1993, with the creation of the Brazilian Badminton Confederation, that the sport gained strength.

It was included in the Student Games in 2012 and has been gaining an increasing number of adepts, with emphasis on the work done by a teacher called Sebastião, who created Project Miratus in the Chacrinha community with the idea of getting young people away from drug dealing. This project has revolutionized a whole generation within the community. Another school that stands out is EMOC Juan Antônio Samaranch, which is always present in the competition with great results.

Frame 6:

Title: BASKETBALL

Contents:

Basketball was created in the United States of America, in the state of Massachusetts, as an alternative to practicing sports during the harsh American winters.

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In 1891, physical Education teacher James Naismith thought about a sport that could be played with one's hands and there had to be a target that should be somewhat difficult to hit. Eureka! Basketball was born. After a meeting with other teachers, the first rules were defined.

There are reports of the game being played in Brazil since 1922, in Rio de Janeiro, and it became one of the most popular sports in Brazil. It is played on a court with five players per side. Its base has always been the same, but nowadays some of the rules have been modified.

The competition in the Student Games already follows the new rules, which were developed and adjusted better to current times, making the sport more dynamic and attractive to the public.

The 2019 Spotlight goes to Escola Municipal Daniel Pizza and prof. Vitor, who directs the 12- to 14-year-old girls team.

Frame 7:

Title: CYCLING

Contents:

Riding a bicycle is one of the first sports children learn, generally in their early years. Cycling, however, is a competition sport, and require a lot more than just balance.

There are many competitive categories, but in the Student Games, the competition happens with the road bicycle race and with the timed races. Special distinction is given to the work done at Colégio Estadual Benta Pereira, located in the Campos dos Goytacazes municipality.

Frame 8:

Title: FUTSAL

Contents:

Futsal is the most-used pedagogical procedure in schools because it does not require many materials. It is also similar to many children's games, which makes learning easier. It originated in Uruguay in the 20th century and is a variation of soccer, which shows similarities in its structures, as well as in some of the rules.

In the Student Games, futsal is the sport with the largest number of participants. It is played by two teams with five players on each side on a smooth court. Due to the smaller proportions of the court and the lower number of players, it can be considered one of Brazil's most popular sports and is even more popular than soccer.

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As an example of successful work in schools, we have Colégio Professora Themis de Almeida Vieira, which is located in Volta Redonda and obtained great results in 2019. The boys' category A 12 to 14 years team won the silver medal in the competition.

Frame 9:

Title: RHYTHMIC GYMNASTICS

Contents:

Rhythmic Gymnastics is one of the biggest shows in the Student Games because it is a sport that joins extensive technique with esthetics and music. The strictly female sport uses balls and maces in its competitions.

It appeared after the First World War, but there were no specific rules or even a proper name. Many schools innovated on the traditional Artistic Gymnastics exercises, mixing them with music. In Russia, in 1946, the term “rhythmic” appeared due to the use of music and dance during the movements’ execution.

In 2019, we can call attention to the work developed by prof. Gisele Malta, who developed the sport and discovered talents during the Student Games. Another school that stands out is Escola Municipal Professora Rosângela Duarte Faria.

Frame 10:

Title: HANDBALL

Contents:

One of the most common sports at Brazilian schools, handball is always fiercely competitive at the Student Games. Its characteristics, the ease of learning and the natural execution of its moves allow for speed, movement, strong throws, and the possibility for teachers to educate through games.

Handball arrived in Brazil around 1930 and was initially played by 11 isolated players, by groups from foreign colonies and by some class clubs and commercial firm teams. Currently, FIHA, the International Amateur Handball Federation, maintains the official number of seven players per team.

A big success story in our state is Colégio Estadual Antônio da Silva, which works to develop the modality and is also seen as a national reference in the sport.

Frame 11:

Title: JUDO

Contents:

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The second most sought-after sport in Student Games enrollment is the “Gentle Way”. Yes, that is what Judo means. There is a Brazilian Olympic medalist who had already been an athlete in this competition: carioca Rafaela Silva.

Created in Japan, judo stems from another martial art that is very well known in Brazil, Jiu-Jitsu. Besides turning the teaching of martial arts into a sport, it develops a philosophical line that strengthens the body, the mind, and the spirit, in an integrated manner. Judo is a democratic sport, which is not restricted to strong men and can be practiced by women, children, and older people, of any height and weight.

In the Student Games, a reference in this sport is Colégio CAIC Dona Dercy Vargas, where prof. André does an excellent job.

Frame 12:

Title: SWIMMING

Contents:

In the 2019 edition of the Student Games, the swimming competition was marked by the use of the swimming pool in the Caio Martins Sports Complex, in Niterói, which had recently been reopened by the State Government. After years of abandonment, the space was renovated by the State Office of Sports, Leisure, and Youth, to be used by the population for the practice of sports.

This sport also originated in the beginning of humanity, being associated with hunting, as well as a soldier training method. As a sport, it only began in the early 17th century, still in Ancient Greece and, in the Olympics, it first appeared in 1896, in the city of Athens.

Swimming arrived in Brazil in the 20th century and the first competition held in Rio de Janeiro happened in 1899. The first time Brazilians participated in swimming at the Olympic Games was in Antwerp 1920. In the Student Games, Colégio Pedro II shines in this sport, always revealing talents such as athlete Leonardo Santos, who is a Pan-American medalist and 4 x 200 world record holder.

Frame 13:

Title: TABLE TENNIS

Contents:

Table tennis is a highly relevant sport in the Student Games and one of its stars, athlete Hugo Calderano, became the 6th best athlete in the world ranking. This is one of the most popular sports in the world, considering the number of players. Also known as Ping-Pong and Whiff-Whaff, it is considered the sport with the fastest ball in the world, with a racket that can produce an extremely effective driving force.

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In Brazil, it appeared around 1905, in São Paulo, thanks to English tourists. Organized competitions began to happen in the country in 1912, when the first teams championship was held.

This sport is always very popular in the Student Games and EMOC Nelson Prudêncio has a tradition of excellence in the sport.

Frame 14:

Title: VOLLEYBALL

Contents:

Volleyball used to be undervalued in Brazil, especially in the time before the 1980s, when it was seen as a “game for girls”, while soccer was a “game for boys”.

With time, this idea died off and an important landmark for breaking this paradigm was the silver medal the Brazilian men’s team won at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. From that point onwards, the history of volleyball changed in Brazil.

Currently, this sport is among the national favorites and is commonly practiced on the streets and at schools. A successful example can be seen in Colégio Estadual João Paulo II, located in the municipality of Mangaratiba.

Curiosity: Volleyball was created in the US in 1895, with the idea of avoiding contact between opponents, thus reducing the risk of injuries. It includes elements from tennis and basketball.

Frame 15:

Title: CHESS

Contents:

The history of chess in Brazil is a long one. The first national championships happened in 1927. The sport is different from the others, which require a lot of physical performance, since chess is seen as a sport of mind and strategy.

This sport is very common in physical education classes in some schools and brings benefits to other fields of knowledge since it exercises concentration and logical thinking capabilities.

In the Student Games, EMOC Juan Antonio Samaranch stands out.

Frame 16:

Title: BEACH VOLLEYBALL

Contents:

A natural variation of volleyball, this sport, which is practiced in the sand, was invented in the United States in 1895. In Brazil, there are many people who practice it as it can be played on the beach, even as a “weekend game”, especially in the state of Rio de Janeiro. The modality officially became an Olympic Sport in Atlanta 1996.

In the Student Games, there are many pairs who have competed in other tournaments or are even court volleyball athletes. Among all the stars, we call attention to Prof. Fernando Barreto, who does an excellent job discovering talents in the sport in a school environment.

Frame 17:

Title: REMS

Contents:

Watch the video to learn more about REMS.

Frame 18:

Title: RUNNING

Contents:

URECE’s mission is to disseminate the true potential of people with visual impairments through the promotion and development of sports and cultural activities, to afford these individuals a higher degree of autonomy and participation in society.

Frame 19:

Title: WRESTLING

Contents:

Apart from athletics, wrestling is the oldest sport of which there is knowledge that has been practiced without interruption in a competitive manner. It was introduced in the ancient Olympics in 776 a.c. In Modern Olympics, the sport was included in the 1896 edition and women only competed in the Athens 2004 Games.

There are hundreds of different styles in Wrestling, but the ones practiced in the Student Games are Greco-Roman wrestling and Olympic wrestling, also known as freestyle. In 2019, carioca student Gabriel Telles became a champion at state, national, and South American levels, representing EMOC Félix Mieli Venerando, under the direction of prof. Fabricio Xavier.

Frame 20:

Title: STUDENT GAMES

Contents:

In the state of Rio de Janeiro, the 2019 edition represented a landmark. It was held by the Rio de Janeiro State Office of Sports, Leisure, and Youth, with the participation of 45 municipalities and involving over 6 thousand young athletes. The 14 sports led the best young athletes from public and private schools to the national competition. Rio de Janeiro was ranked among the top five states in the national ranking of the School Games.

We invite you to relive this experience!

Frame 21:

Title: SOCCER

Contents:

Futsal school that teaches through sport, education, health, culture, and social inclusion.

Frame 22:

Title: SOCCER

Contents:

The Edson Royer Institute aims to offer educational sportive practice as a manner of promoting physical and intellectual development, as well as strengthening and preserving values. Along with the sports, the institute offers school tutoring, English lessons, guitar, computer classes, adult literacy, and gets involved in community events.

Frame 23:

Title: ADAPTED FUTSAL

Contents:

We are a group of volunteers that, since 2003, offers opportunities for social promotion through sport, education, culture, and professional training. We support children and teenagers before and after school, who are in a situation of social vulnerability and come from low-income families.

Frame 24:

Title: Authors Theory

Contents:

The first part of the book about technology in sport contains theoretical debates about the subject that include the authors mentioned here.

Frame 25:

Title: Authors Practical

Contents:

The second part of the book about technology in sport describes and analyzes practical cases brought up by the authors mentioned here.

Frame 26:

Title: SWIMMING

Contents:

Esporte Mais Institute (IEMais) is a non-governmental organization from Ceará that was founded in 2014, which intentionally uses sports, physical activity, and games of various types to further the human and social development of children, young people, and women.

Frame 27:

Title: TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION AND STARTUPS IN SPORT.

Contents:

[CLICK HERE TO DOWNLOAD THE BOOK!](#)

The eMuseum of Sport offers its visitors free access to the eBook version of the book about technology and innovation in sport.

Frame 28:

Title: BRAZILIAN SOCCER GLOSSARY

Contents:

[CLICK HERE TO DOWNLOAD THE BOOK!](#)

The Brazilian Soccer Confederation is the sport's maximum agency in the country and organizes the main national competitions. CBF Academy is the agency's educational institution. It aims to produce and disseminate knowledge about Brazilian soccer,

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besides providing official certification for professionals through courses and licenses. With this in mind, teacher and instructor Carlos Thiengo produced the encyclopedia of soccer language, the Brazilian Soccer Glossary.

The published document has the objective of presenting the main terms used in Brazilian soccer in relation to their technical and tactical dimensions.

Besides his own knowledge, Carlos Thiengo counted on the help and analysis of a team of specialists to review the work. The Brazilian Soccer Glossary was digitally published and is highly interactive, with content in the form of videos and images. During production, CBF Academy made sure to emphasize equity in soccer, and the author used words in male and female forms as a manner of inclusion.

The eMuseum of Sport, along with CBF academy, is providing download access to the Brazilian Soccer Glossary in its website. Such an important work for sport must be available to all!



The logo for eME (eMuseum of Sports) features a stylized lowercase 'e' followed by uppercase 'M' and 'E'. The 'e' is a thick, curved shape that loops back on itself. The 'M' and 'E' are solid, blocky letters. All elements are rendered in a golden-yellow color with a slight gradient.

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