

This is Handball

- a crash course in how modern handball is played

Aim of the exhibit

This exhibit aim to educate you about the sport of Handball, its history and how it is played. Modern Handball is a term used both on the sport itself and how it is exercised in its tactics and game play in present time, developed after the introduction of the International Handball Federation in the 1950's.

1. The history of handball ... 8 pag.

1.1 ...began long time ago by forerunners to modern handball

1.2 ...took a new direction in Northern Europe in the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries

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2. The sport of handball is formed by technicalities such as... 13 pag.

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2.2 ...a ball playable by hands

2.3 ...prescriptive clothing and footwear

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2.5 ...its regulatory

3. Handling the ball, is how handball is played by...7 pag.

3.1 ... learning how to possess the ball

3.2 ...throwing the ball

4. The Different phases of a game of handball... 11 pag.

4.1 ...moving up the court

4.2 ...getting within range

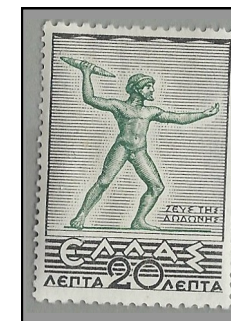
4.3 ...team attack against organized defence /40 pages

References of special interest

- W. Lyberg 1953. Boken om Handboll
- B. Ahlbom 1948, Sportens lille jätte
- E. Jansson mfl 1990 Handbollens historia och utveckling
- G. Bethke 1995, Handball in der Philatelie
- A. Bergström 2007, Handbollens fysiska träning



The specialized movement of the extremities especially the throwing arm became one of the most important weapons in ancient time by throwing *javelins* and *stones*.



Visible on *cave drawings* is hunting scenes where the humans is *running* and *jumping* after its kill. Throwing - Jumping - Running is fundamental movements for handball play.

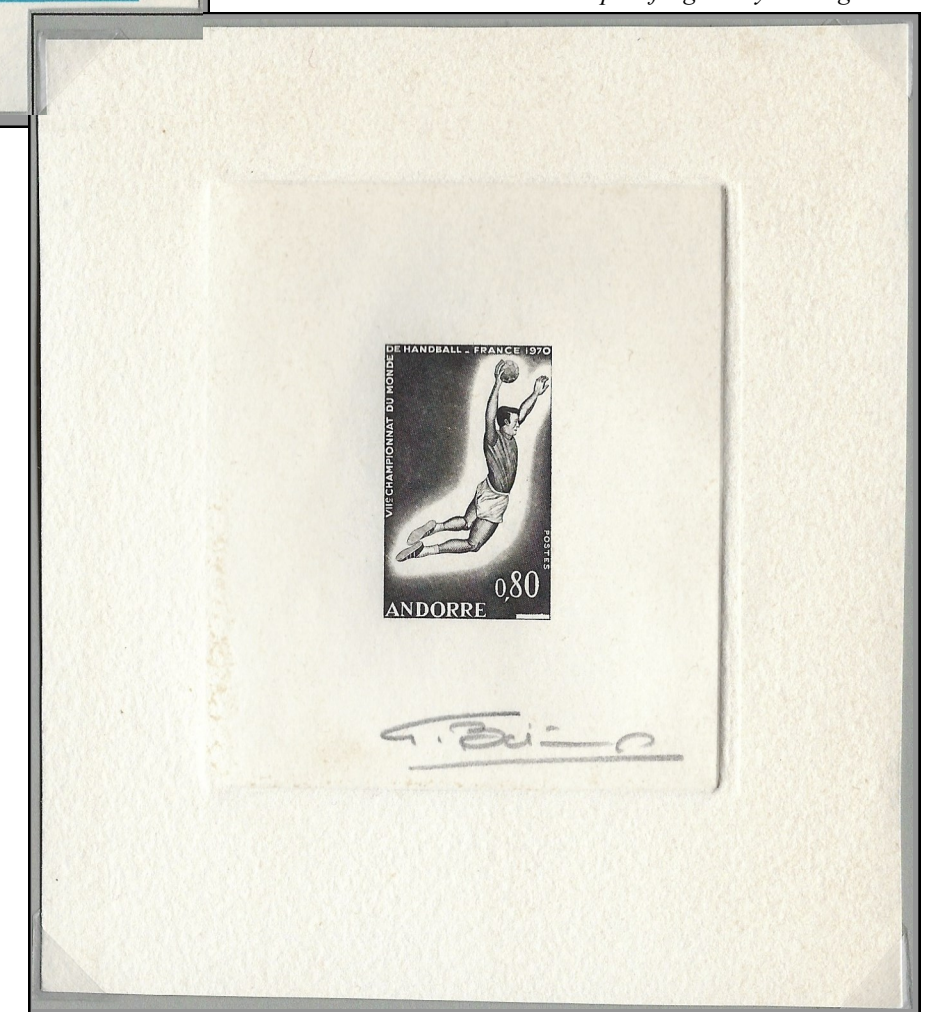


The Basic Movements of Handball

If we want to research the progress of handball we have to go back thousands of years because the fundamental movements of Handball developed simultaneously with the evolution of human being.



Die proof signed by the engraver.

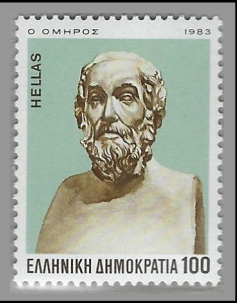


1.1 The history of handball...

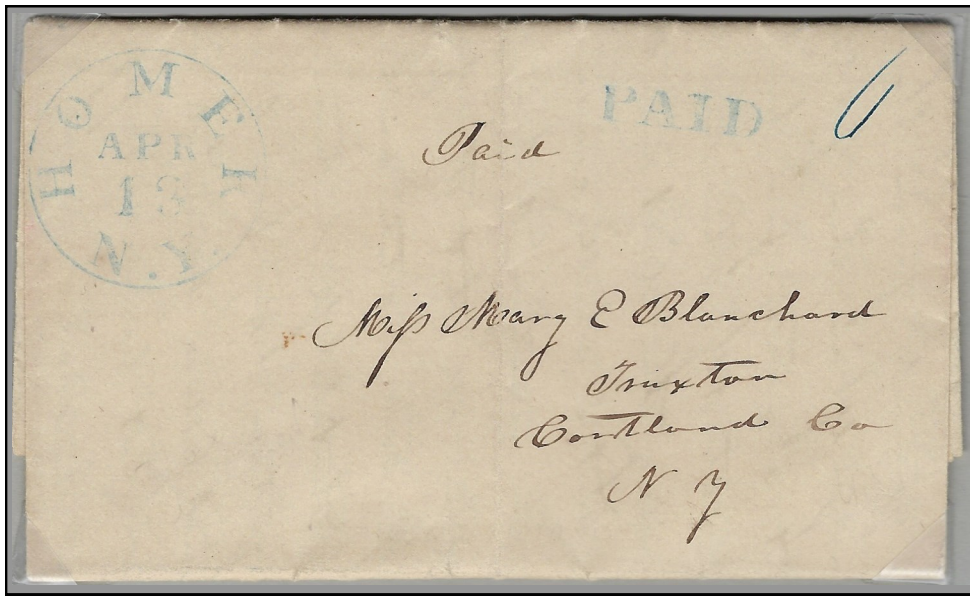
...begins long time ago by forerunners to modern handball

In ancient time appeared a *crude form of ball* which was instrument for play and fun. As a result throwing was no longer just a activity of survival.

Homer mentioned the hand-played ball game called *Urania* in his epic masterpiece, The Odyssey, where the players had to catch and pass a ball .



Urania



Pre-philatelic letter from the American town of Homer (named after the writer), Written in 1841 . "paid" noted for domestic postal rate 6 cents.



In the Middle Ages, sport started to become a part of life for man. The nobles built special exercise halls called Ballhouses, where apart from playing tennis (Jeu du paume) we also find a primitive form of Handball.

Handballstyeled games goes back to antiquity

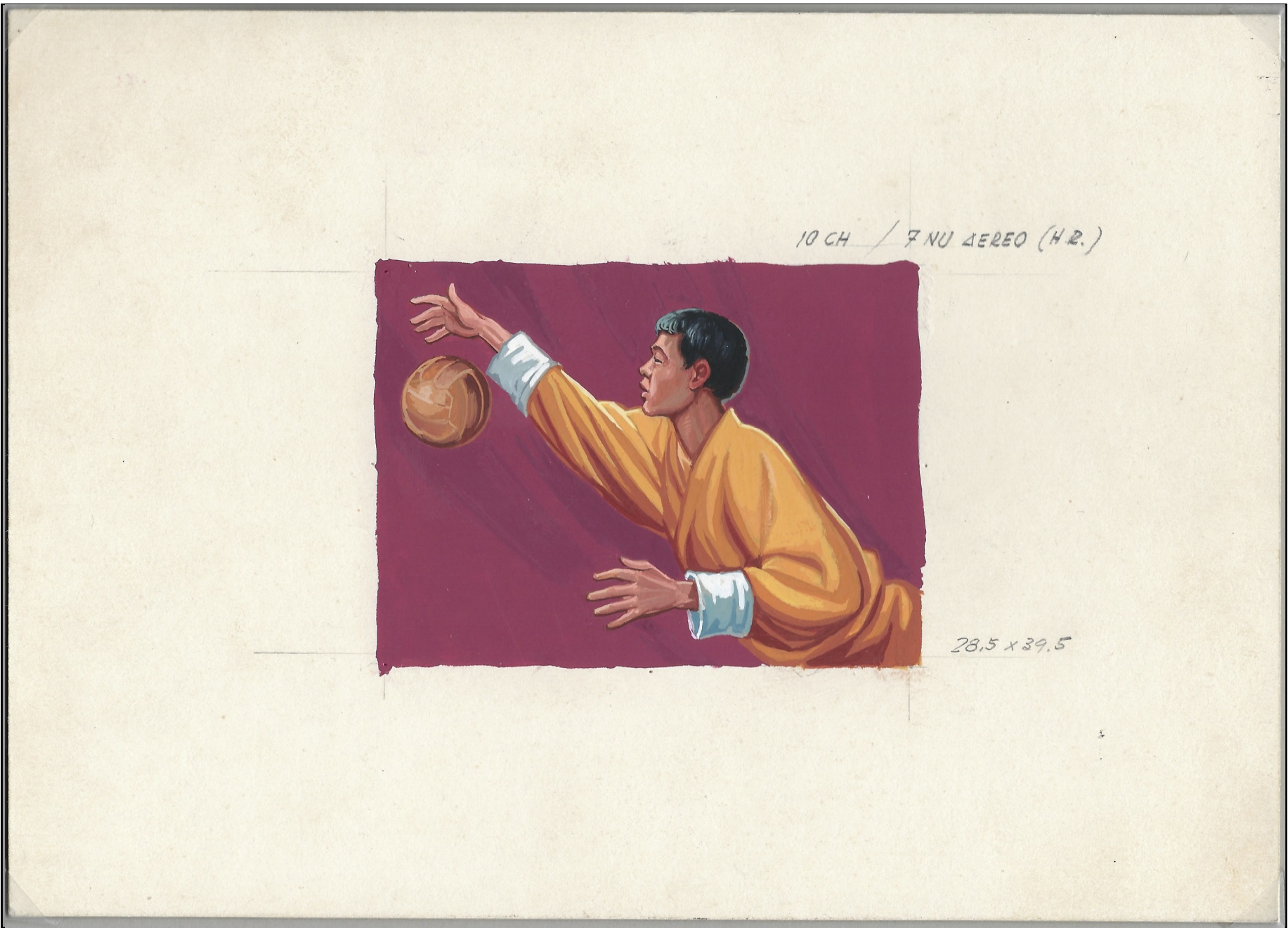


Outside Europe games played by hand with similarities to modern handball have existed in all times, both for fun and competition.



Also visible on a few ancient Roman *pitchers* were drawings of hand-played ball game called *Harpaston/Episkuics* where the aim of the game was to throw the ball over a fixed line.

Original artwork in oil paint with adopted design.



1.2 The history of handball...

...took a new direction in Northern Europe in the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries

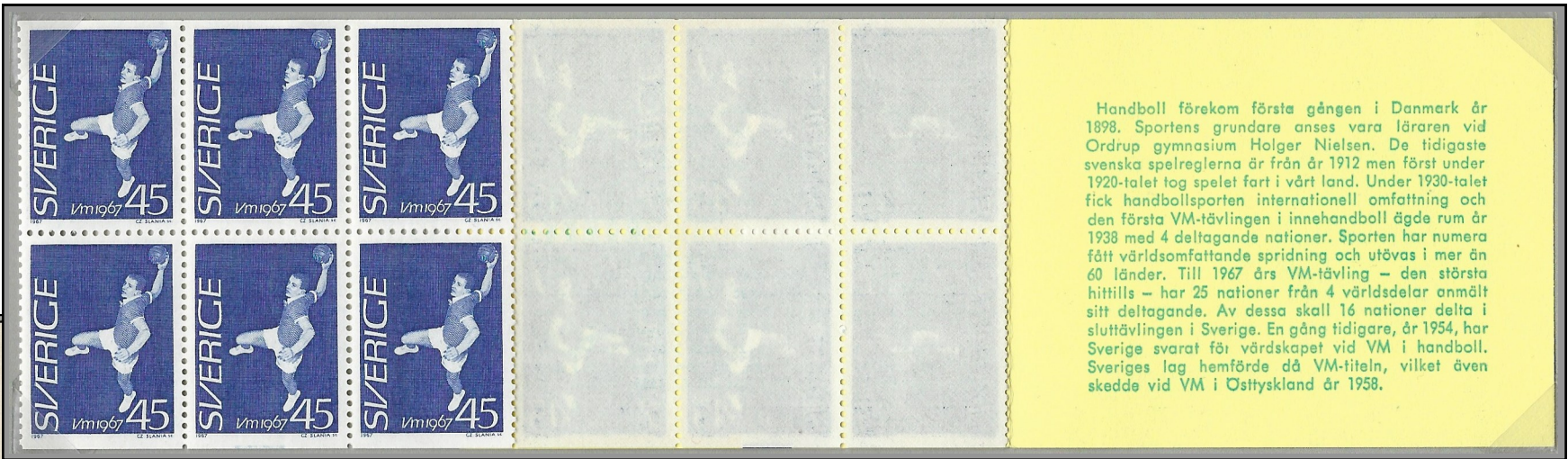
The origin of the modern sport that we today call handball is diffuse. But a generally accepted birth place of the sport is Copenhagen, Denmark.



A popular activity for the Ordrup grammar school pupils during class break was to *play football*.



Modern handball was born at Ordrup grammar school



Stempelbild

07.1.52

Lawa-Glas

040

Günter Lawaczek K.G. Bonn / Düren

DEUTSCHE BUNDESPOST

Francotyp: Cc 2504 Kennzahl:

Firma: Günter Lawaczek

Post: (22c) B o n n 1

Motor Nr. Volt PS

Uebersetzung: Motor Masch. Riemen

Geliefert: 8.1.1952

Wertkartenbetrag: DM 100,--

Postschlüssel: Permutationsnummer: K 2629

Klischee: 1 auswechselb. fest

Spezialeinrichtungen:

Merkmale:

217.476

Stolzenberg. 3000. 4. 51

The principal at the grammar school forbade the pupils to kick ball on the schoolyard. The teacher *Holger Nielsen* invented a new game for the football playing pupils. A new concept was presented where the ball was played by hand.

The first rules of the game was presented by Mr. Nielsen in 1906, now schools could compete each other in the game.

ROMÂNIA 150L

TABĂRA NAȚIONALĂ DE FILATELIE A ELEVILOR BUCȘOAIA: 25 iulie - 3 august 1996

BUCȘOAIA, JUDEȚUL SUCEAVA Tabăra școlară

Destinatar _____

Strada _____ Nr. _____

Blocul _____ Scara _____ Etajul _____ Apart. _____

Sector _____ Județul _____

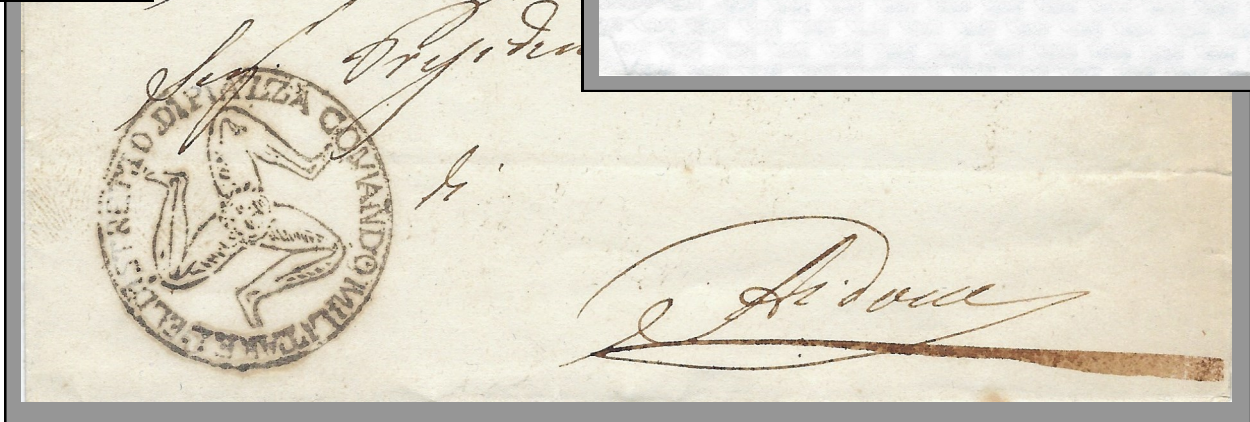
Codul _____ Localitatea _____

Meter draft card for company, with the company's logotype produced before purchase of the machine for the buyer with technical data of the meter.



Broken window

Mr. Nielsen had invented a sport to prevent windows to be broken. By prohibit the pupils to play the ball by foot and instead play it by hand, they had more control on the ball. A lot of money was saved for the school by not needing to invest in new windows.



School boys playing handball outside

The sport became more popular and spread all around Copenhagen and to other parts of the country. Eventually it spread to Germany and development of the sport took off,

1.2 The history of handball...

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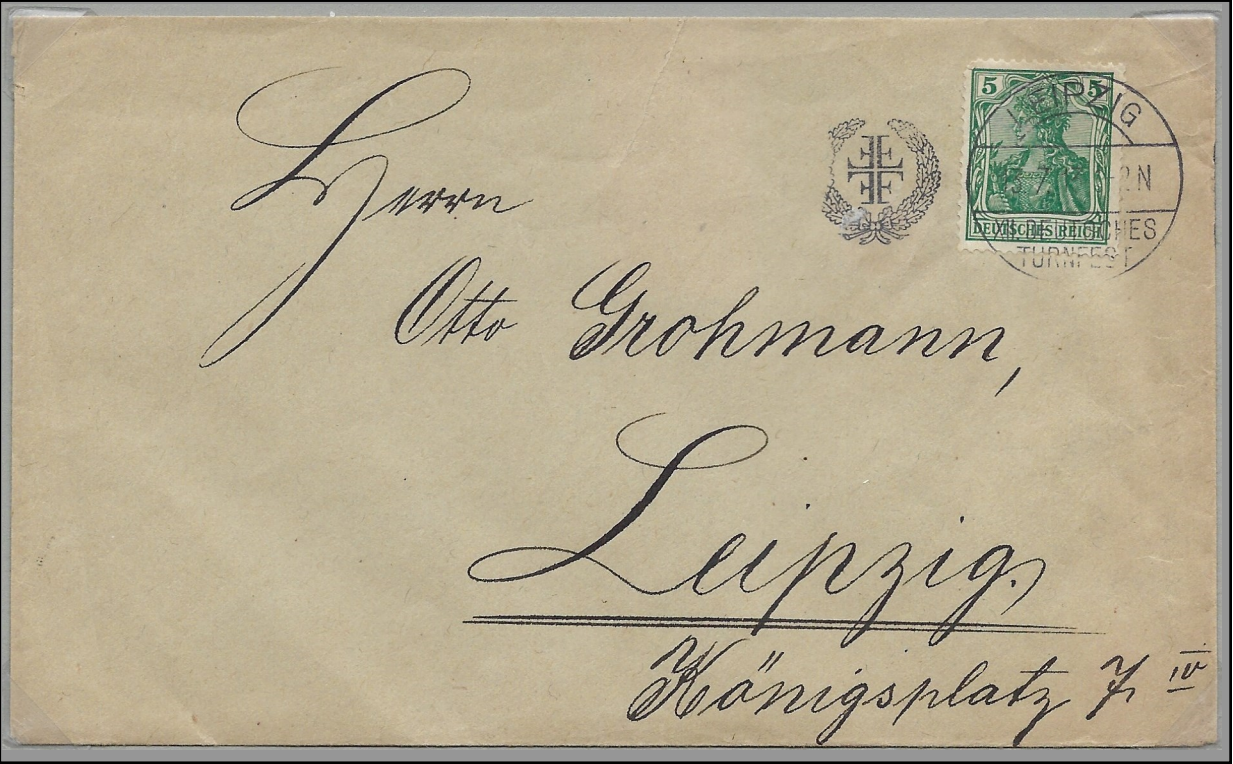
The sport of handball, then called Torball developed mainly in Germany and Denmark during the beginning of the 20th century.



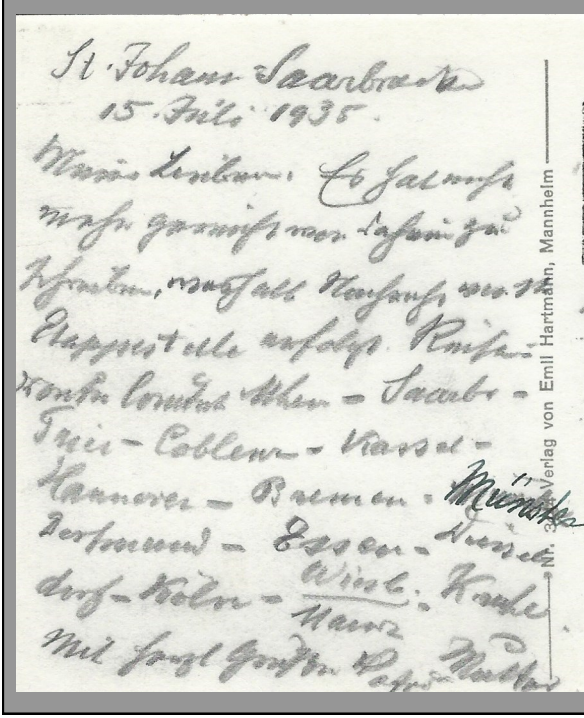
Different names on the sport accord around Europe. Hazena, Torball, Ballonmano and so on. The Swedish name Handball became inspiration for the international name of the sport; Handball.



The earliest years of Handball developing in Germany and Denmark

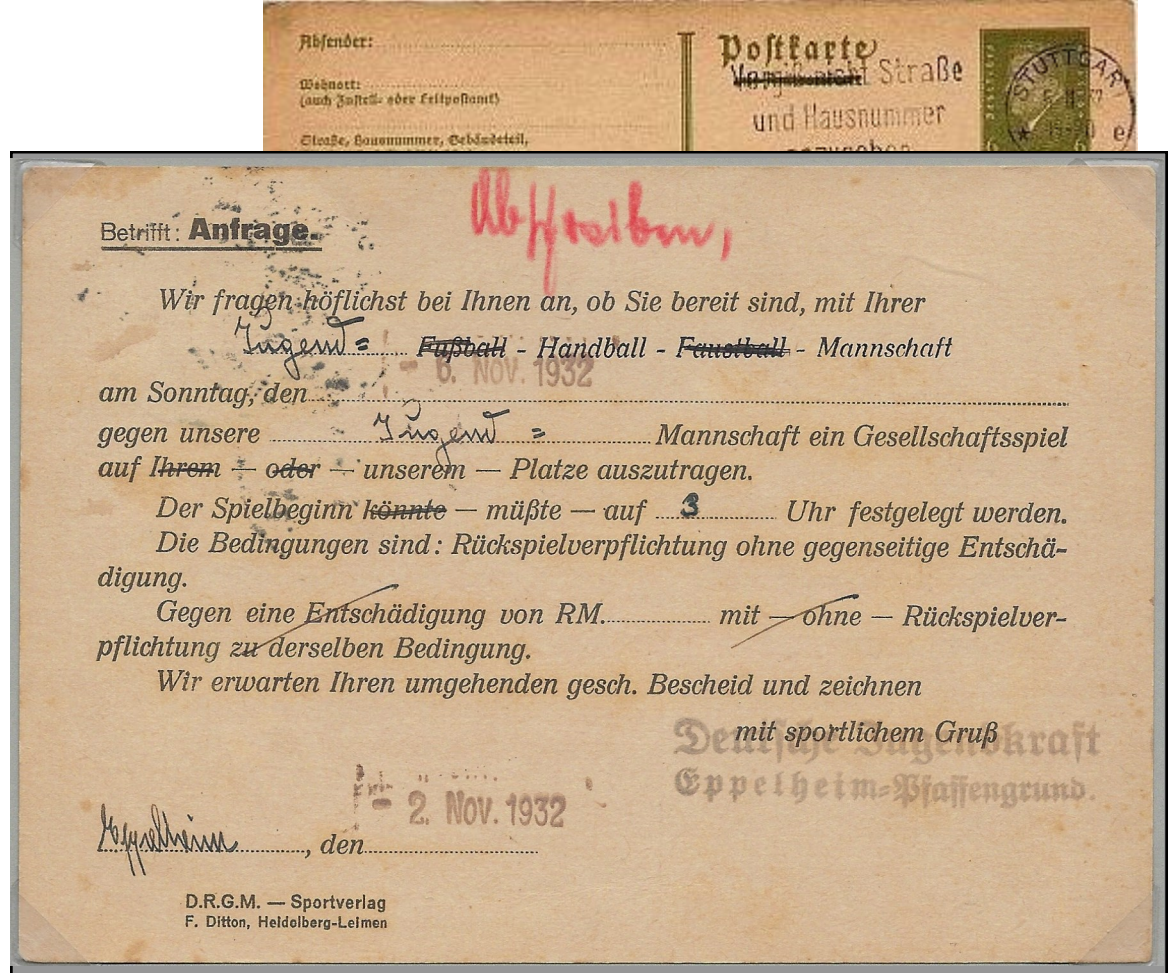
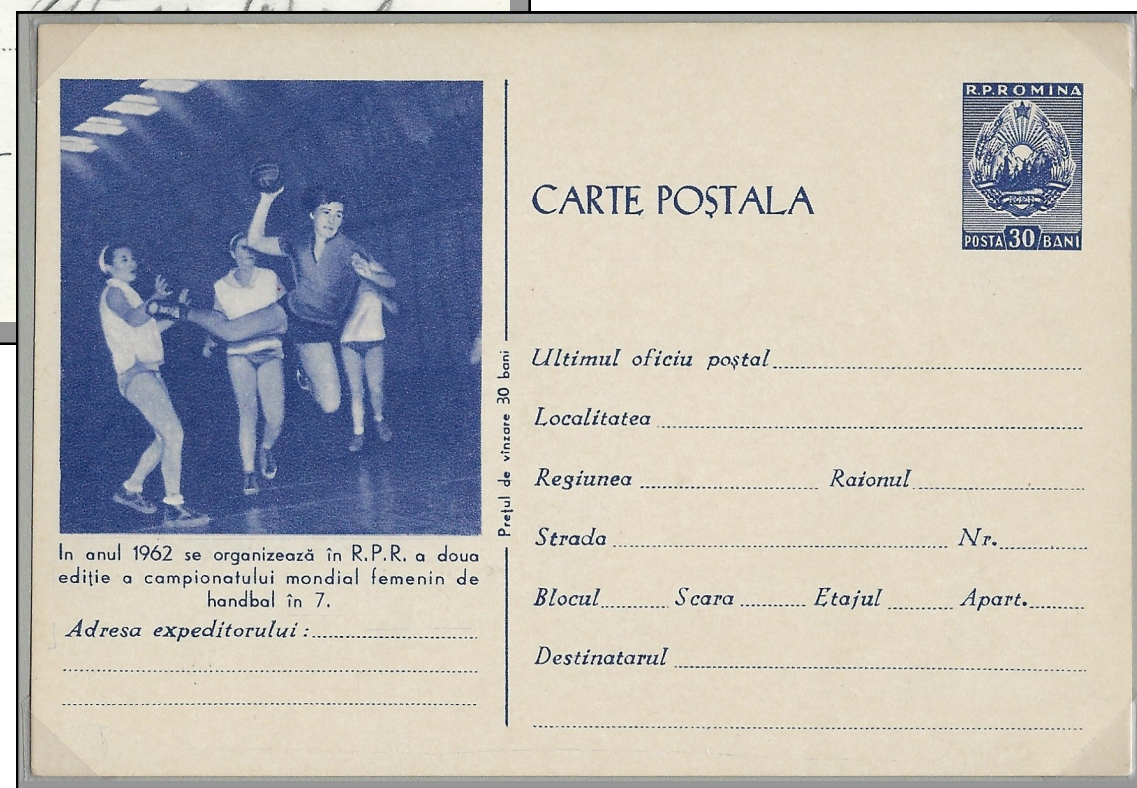


The national organization of Gymnastics in Germany (Deutsche turnerschaft) also organized sports for workers, sports such as Football and Handball. Organized Turnfesten was held every year to designate a German champion in outdoor handball.



Deutsche Reicsbundes Leibesubungen took over as national organizer of sports and handball in In 1930's Germany.

In the navy gymnastic halls was used for playing handball indoors. A parallel development of playing handball indoor was initiated. Which resulted in the sport we know as handball today.



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In the early years of handball the difference from football was very slight. In fact often *football players played handball* as amusement after practicing foot-ball. An there for both the playing field and rules conceded for the both games.



Distinguishing from Football



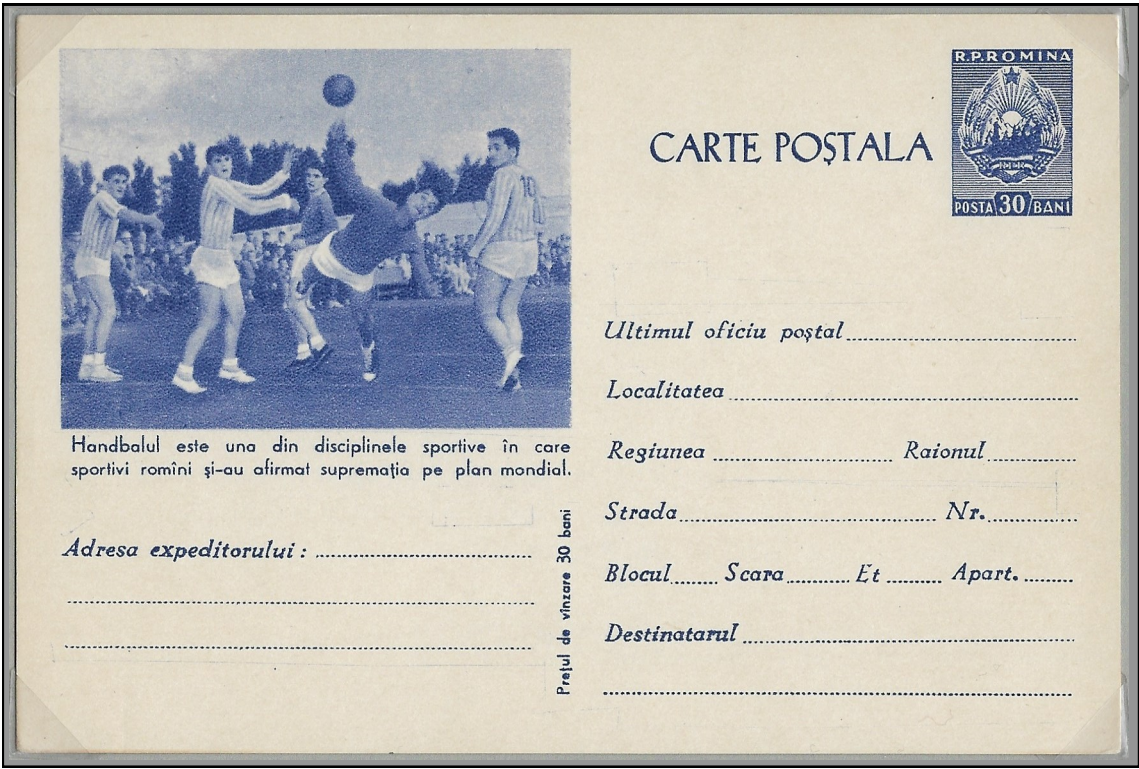
Outdoor handball was played on a *foot-ball field*, using the same measurements 90x120 meters and with the same goals.



The goalkeepers had a hard job to defend the goal because of the large scale goalposts and because of the fact that the players had good control off the ball while playing it *by hand instead of foot*.



Handball allowed *body contact* and refused the players to take more then *three steps* holding the ball.

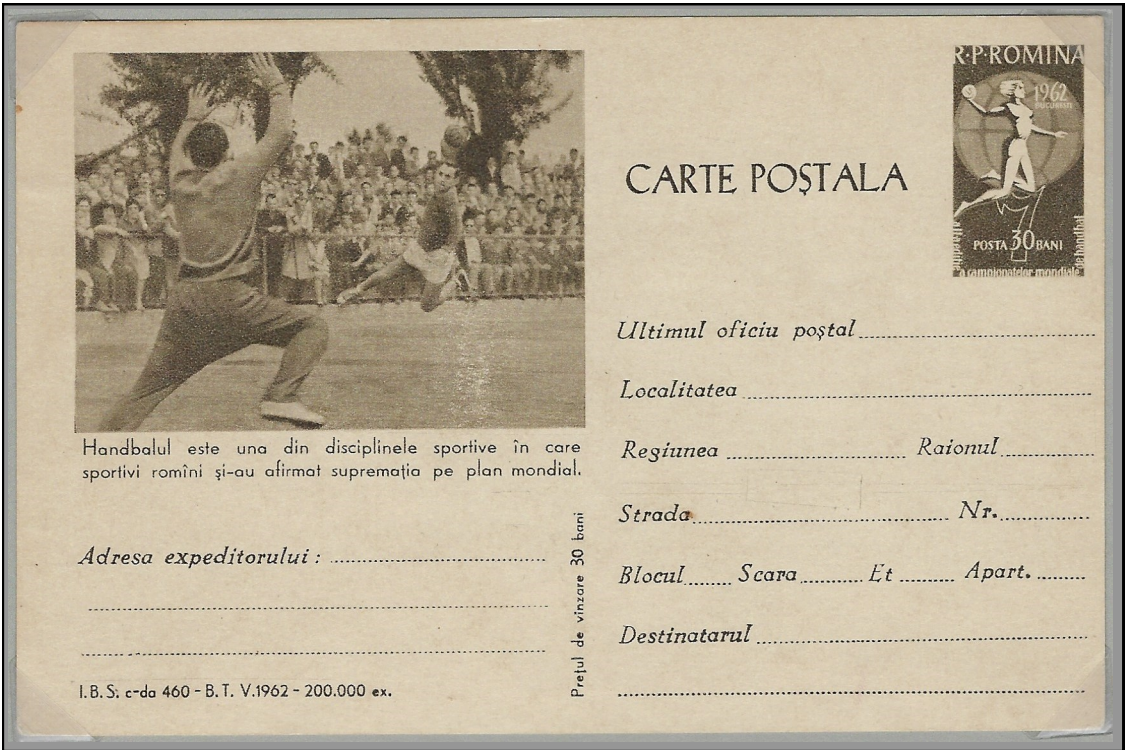


After years of developing rules handball more and more separated from football. But still the *playing field* was the same for the two sports.

1.3 The history of handball...

...is still evolving and spreading in the world

In 1926 the International Amateur Handball Federation was formed to improve international sport activities in Europe. The IAHF was an coalition of many sports played by hand such as...



IAHF a step to international handball



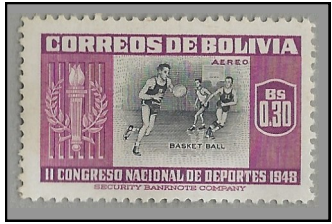
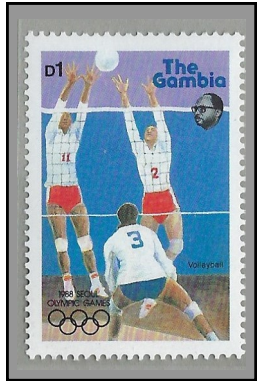
...Outdoorhandball, Indoorhandball, Basketball, Volleyball and others.



A primary goal for the IAHF was to introduce outdoorhandball to the Olympic games. In Berlin 1936 they were successful. The handball tournament was played on the football field at the *Berlin Olympiastadion*.



At the Olympic games in *London 1948* handball did not occur on the Olympic program. After WW II the IAHF had dissolved and the international work for the different handball games was now managed individually by new federations.



1.3 The history of handball...

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Before the IAHF was dissolved. The first World championships I Handball was held in Germany.



Deutschlandhalle was built for the Olympic games in Berlin 1936. The interior was also suitable for playing indoor handball as well as political arrangements.



The first championships and the foundation of IHF

The first indoor handball WC took place in Deutschlandhalle, Berlin. 4 countries participated, Germany, Austria, Sweden and Denmark.



In summertime 1938 Berlin also arranged the WC for outdoor handball. 10 countries participated, and also in this championship Germany won. The WC and Olympic games had promoted handball, now the time was ready to establish a world wide organization.



International Handball Federation was founded in 1946 by 8 nations participated. Active in Switzerland ever since the IHF have arranged congresses all over the world to spread the sport of handball.

1.3 The history of handball...

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Regular World Championships

The most important task for IHF was to arrange regular WC in both indoor- and outdoor- handball for women and for men. In 1952Switzerland arranged Mens outdoor handball WC .



In 1955 IHF also introduced WC for indoor handball.



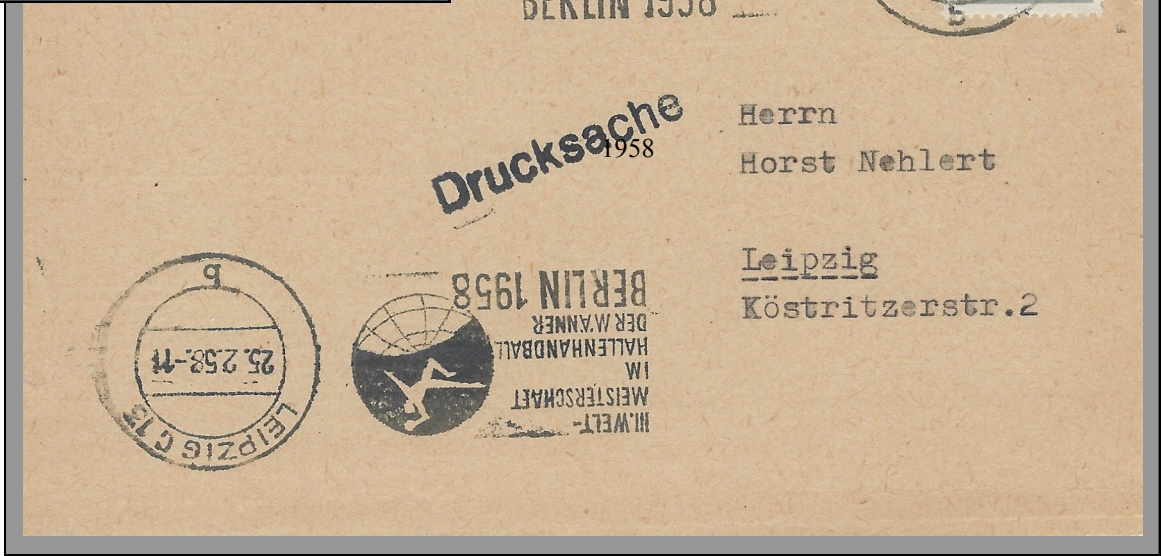
1956 was the first year for handball women to play WC in outdoor handball.



Indoor WC for women was played irregular from 1957 in 1962, 1965, 1973...



In the beginning of the WC history Germany was a big player that won many championships and arranged the most of them. After WC 1974 the German influence of international handball decelerated.



In 1963 Students WC was introduced in Sweden.

To promote handball world wide, IHF arranged championships for weaker handball nations, B- and C- WC 1976 - 1992. Often countries outside Europe got a chance to play on a international scale for the first time.



Sweden arranged WC for men in 1967, the interest of outdoor handball decelerated and there for no more WC in outdoor handball was arranged. From now on the sport is only named Handball and played indoors.