



# How does Wimbledon promote equality for all?

## Key Vocabulary

**Wimbledon** - venue where Wimbledon Tennis is held

**Tennis** - a racket sport that can be played individually against a single opponent (singles) or between two teams of two players each

**Tournament** - a competition in which players who win a match continue to play further matches until only one person is left: the winner.

**Game, Set, Match** - words that are said during a game of tennis to show players the score (who has won a game, who has won a set, who has won the full match)

**Grand slam** - the title giving to someone who wins all four tennis tournaments.

**Championships** - the oldest tennis tournament.

**Umpire** - somebody who watches the match and states rules/regulations to promote fair play.

**Chronology** - the order in the way events happen

**Racquets** - the equipment that is used to play tennis

**Croquet** - a sport that involves hitting wooden or plastic balls with a mallet through hoop

**Shilling** - a coin worth one twentieth of a pound sterling, or twelve pence.

## Where are the Wimbledon Championships held and why are they significant to our local history?

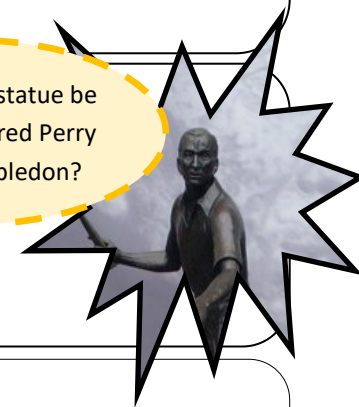
- Held at the **All England Club in Wimbledon, London**
- Played on outdoor grass courts, and since 2009 with a retractable roof over Centre Court.
- The Championships are the **oldest** tennis tournament in the world
- One of the **most traditional** sports and most prestigious.



## When did the Championships start and what did they look like?

- Started in 1877.
- Outdoor version of real tennis.
- Similar rules as now except details of the height of the net and posts have changed.
- Gentlemen's Singles was the only event held.

P4C: Should a statue be honoured to Fred Perry outside Wimbledon?



## What changes have occurred over time to the Championships?

**1877:** the first 'all-male' Men's Singles were held. **1884:** the first Female Singles were held. Men's Doubles were introduced. **1900s:** Britons won gold at the Olympics. **1930s:** the first television broadcast. **1940s:** a bomb hits Centre Court, restricting crowd numbers. **1950s:** the first black female won the ladies' singles. **2000s:** Serena and Venus Williams—the Queens of Centre Court. Equal pay to men and women was awarded. **2007:** Wheelchair tennis played at all four grand slams. **2010s:** After 77 years, another British winner, Andy Murray, dominated the court: winning gold at the Olympics, silver in doubles and then becoming one of the 'Big Four', winning all men's titles in turn.



## Why were Suzanne Lenglen and Fred Perry significant?

- Suzanne Lenglen was a **French tennis player** who was **ranked No. 1 in the world, winning 8 Grand Slam singles titles and 21 in total**, as well as **10 World Championship titles**.
- Fred Perry was a **British tennis and table tennis player** and **former World No. 1 from England** who **won 10 Majors including eight Grand Slam tournaments** and **two Pro Slams single titles**, as well as **six Major doubles**.

## How did Maud Watson change the Championships?

- Maud Edith Eleanor Watson MBE was a **British tennis player** and the **first female Wimbledon champion**.
- She became the All England Club's **first Ladies' Singles Champion** when she beat her sister, Lilian, **in the final in 1884**.

## What impact has Wimbledon had on our local history?

**Population:** more people in the area during the Championships; **Money:** more people in the local area spending, including restaurants, supermarkets, hotels, taxis; **Tourism:** busy, congested roads, more traffic, temporary lights, restricted parking, busier public transport links; **Jobs:** more job opportunities for people to work at the Championships; **Opportunity:** gives younger people an opportunity to gain experience/develop skills to apply to be ball boys/girls; **Waste:** a huge amount of rubbish on the roads/around the surrounding areas while spectators are