



# Y5/6 PE Knowledge Organiser— Stoolball



## Key Knowledge

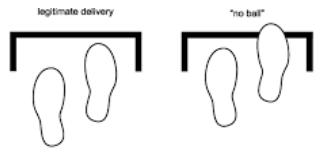
Learn these key facts—**key points in red**

### Bowling

A smooth **underarm bowling action** is needed to-



wards the wicket aiming to hit the white square. Balls must be delivered from **behind the bowling crease** otherwise a no-ball is called.



The ball must reach the batter at least **50cm in the air** otherwise it is a no-ball.

Wide ball is called if the ball is bowled higher or wider than the batter can reach from their batting position.

### Batting

The bat can be held in **one or two hands** to try and strike



the ball and decide if the batter can make it to the other wicket to score a run.

**Batters must touch the wicket** after each ball or each run to make sure they are in.

Batters must run with their bat in their hand.

**Run down the left side**, and touch the wicket when you get to the other end to score a run. Good communication with your partner is vital.

## Key Vocabulary

Understand these key words

### Word

### Definition

**Over**

8 balls per over (not counting no balls and wides)

**How's that?**

The appeal made to the umpire to get a batter out

**Caught**

Clean catch (not using any other part of your body apart from hands).

**Bowled**

The ball hits the square on the wicket

**Run-out**

The ball is thrown on the front or sides of the square before the batter gets there.

**Innings**

A set amount of time or overs given to each team to bat.

## History Focus

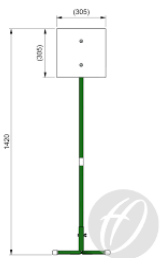
Stoolball has a long and fascinating history. Nobody knows for sure how and when it started. The earliest record in 1450 is to a game being played regularly, and it may already have been around for a long time.



It is believed that it originated in the county of Sussex.

This picture was from Horsham in 1878 of ladies playing stoolball.

## Pitch and Equipment



Stoolball is an exciting team sport, similar to Twenty20 cricket. Two teams compete to score the most runs. There are two wickets standing at shoulder height, about 10 metres apart. The bats are willow, with a round face and a long, sprung handle. The ball, small and hard, is bowled underarm towards one wicket.

Just like cricket, batsmen score by hitting the ball into the field and running between the two wickets. They can also hit the ball beyond a boundary line to score 4 or 6.

