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Volleyball

Evolution and the basics

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The origin of modern volleyball

The inventor of volleyball is William J. Morgan, a teacher of physical education at the College of Young Men's Association (YMCA) in Holyoke, Massachusetts, USA. In 1895, in the gym, he hung a tennis net at an altitude of 198 cm, and his students, whose number on the site was not limited to, began to transfer a basketball camera through it.

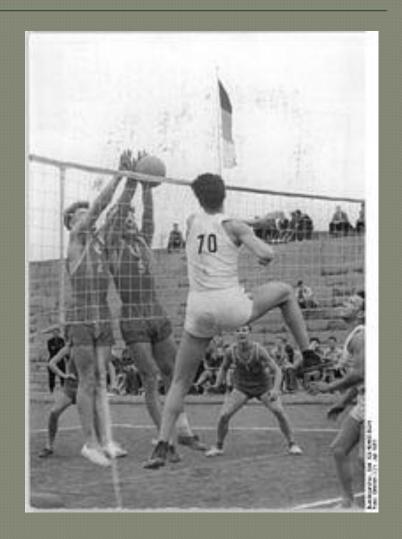


The origin of modern volleyball

In the process of game development, its rules, techniques and tactics were constantly improved. The basic rules, some of which have survived to this day, were formed in 1915-1925: since 1917, the lottery was limited to 15 points, and the grid height was 243 cm; in 1918 the number of players on the site was determined - six; since 1922, no more than three touches of the ball have been permitted; in 1925, the modern dimensions of the site, the size and weight of the volleyball were approved. These rules were applied in the countries of America, Africa and Europe, while in Asia until the early 1960s they played by their own rules: with nine or twelve players on the 11 × 22 m platform without changing positions by the players during the match.

Postwar History

After the end of World War II (1939-1945), international contacts began to expand. April 18-20, 1947 in Paris, the first congress of the International Volleyball Federation (FIVB) was held with the participation of representatives of 14 countries: Belgium, Brazil, Hungary, Egypt, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, USA, Uruguay, France, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, which became the first official members of the FIVB.



Postwar History

n 1949, Prague hosted the first world championship among men's teams. In 1951, at the congress in Marseilles, the FIVB approved official international rules, and in its composition an arbitration commission and a commission for developing and improving the rules of the game were formed. Replacement of players and time-outs in games was allowed, matches of both male and female teams were held in 5 games.

The development of the game in the 1980-1990s

In 1984, Paul Libault succeeded Dr. Ruben Acosta, a lawyer from Mexico, as FIVB president. At the initiative of Ruben Acosta, numerous changes were made in the rules of the game, aimed at increasing the spectacle of the competition and the "volleyball" volatility associated with the reduction in the duration of matches. On the eve of the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, the 21st FIVB Congress was held, where changes were made in the rules of the decisive fifth party: it was played according to the "rally-point" system, or "tie-break" ("rally-point"),



The development of the game in the 1980-1990s

In the 1990s, the ceiling was also set at 17 points for the first four games (that is, they could end with the advantage of the opponents in 1 point with the score 17:16). An experiment was conducted to limit volleyball games in time [8], but in October 1998, the FIVB congress in Tokyo adopted an even more revolutionary decision to play the "rally-point" system for every game: the first four to 25 points, the fifth to 15 points In 1996, the ball was allowed to touch any part of the body (including the foot), in 1997 the FIVB invited national teams to include a libero player in their squad.

Since 2015, FIVB has unified 221 national federation of volleyball [9], the game is one of the most popular sports on Earth. Volleyball is most developed as a sport in such countries as Russia, Brazil, China, Italy, the USA, Japan, Poland. The current world champion among men is the national team of Poland, among women - the US team.



In 2008-2012, Chinese Wai Jizhong was the president of the International Volleyball Federation. On September 21, 2012, Brazilian Ari Graz was elected the new president of the organization at the XXXIII FIVB Congress in Anaheim (California) [10].



The FIVB leadership continues to work on improving the volleyball rules. Some changes in the interpretation of the mistakes of "touching the grid" and "spacing" on the opponent's half of the game, clarifying the definition of blocking, expanding the team's application for official international tournaments to 14 players, 2 of which were libero, were approved in 2009 at the XXXI FIVB Congress in Dubai

On November 1, 2014, at the XXIV Congress of the FIVB held in Cagliari, a rule was adopted in 2009 that allowed the touch of the net, if it did not interfere with the game of the opponent. As before, any contact of the player with the grid was considered an error. In addition, for international competitions, Congress decided to reduce the size of the free zone from the front lines from 8 to 6.5 meters, to enter into the application for the matches of all 14 players admitted to the tournament and the possibility of reducing coaching and / or technical time- outs.



General rules

The game is played on a rectangular area measuring 18x9 meters. The volleyball court is divided in the middle by a grid. The height of the net for men is 2.43 m, for women it is 2.24 m.

Main article: Volleyball court

The game is conducted by a spherical ball with a circumference of 65-67 cm, weight 260-280 g.

Main article: Volleyball

Each of the two teams can have up to 14 players, and there can be 6 players on the field during the game. The goal of the game is to hit the ball to the floor, that is, up to half of the opponent's playing surface, or make him make a mistake.

The game begins by putting the ball into play by filing according to the draw. After entering the ball into the game with a feed and a successful draw, the serve passes to the team that won the point. The platform by the number of players is conditionally divided into 6 zones. After each transition the right of submission passes from one team to another as a result of a point draw, players move to the next zone in a clockwise direction.