FORMS OF LEISURE AND SPORTS IN TRANSYLVANIA OF THE 19TH CENTURY

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Abstract: Forms of leisure and life of society in the second half of the nineteenth century are extremely complex and are in a changing influence under the models of Western. Romanian society is proving to be very responsive to these changes, other than rural. We can say that now is born the modern concept of "free time" as the expression of his most devoted of leisure.
These aspects of modernization could not get around Transylvania. The inhabitants of this region are more closely into contact with the Western paradigms that seek to shape and to learn.
May be leisure become part of our daily lives? Can we talk about sports as a form of leisure?

Keywords: sports, leisure, leisure-time, Transylvania, history of mentalities

Modern society in the second half of the nineteenth century underwent a comprehensive modernization process, which ultimately affect large swathes of the population. This process led to changes not only in political, economic, social, but within reach and affect the sensitivity of collective mentalities that shape, and this is noticeable by changes occurring at the level of privacy. Sport - beyond the stage of allegory of life, claims status fact of life. Sports was written and will write a long time to come. A world of teachers, doctors, philosophers, writers, politicians have fought and written about sports triumph.

Sport is an activity specific race, the competition with a dominant educational and recreational, commercial orientation and therefore must pass the professional background, and as a leisure sport returns to core values: health, education, recreation. The idea of sports and leisure should be seen as an elite group as proposed by Pierre de Coubertin in 1900 into "Sports for All".

Perceived as a leisure sport insists on training the trainers, they were forced to go beyond the types of economic signals and understand the gradual change of culture. Physical activity in the third millennium has become a part of a performance activity, and on the other hand there is a need harmonious development of each person's body. Glorify Olympic spirit good order, social order, balance, glory.

Paradoxically, leisure was called in Greek schole. It was precisely because they had their time that young Greeks from Athenian high society could go to school. Unlike laziness, which designates the absence of an occupation, loisir can mean, in contemporary society, the overabundance of activities, including exciting or difficult activities. The modern mentality has transposed to the traditional free leisure time the constricting criteria of organization and yield of productive activities. One of the reasons for this mimicry is that the leisure of some has become industry for others. However, new conceptions of using the time of corporate staff show that influence is not one-way: whether you gain it or lose it, having your time is one of the criteria for success. D. Hamehne (D. F.)

History of Sport and Leisure

It is known that the Greek type of privacy, sport was part of the heart of city life for military and sport represent a social ideal.[1] Licurg established a society based on a sport by the military. To explain the light of past news is not a mistake, because it extends to varying experiences distant. The Roman population was further more widespread than today, and a "grammar" of sports shows that the word civilization, civilization does not exist yet in 1732 and is a modern expression. [2]

Culture is the material and spiritual civilization and the two “floors”, civilization and culture, sports that have accompanied human and physical science over time. Already in the Iliad and Odyssey by Homer and the aristocrats people attending sports meetings, the predominance of individualism is fixed through sports tournaments. Spiritual development through sport is based on the idea of unity, the citizen and that a decisive struggle for progress. Athens Greek school and Olympic contests behind its unification. Even if we refer only to leisure from a European perspective to see that civilization refers to sport facilities, economic lines, the religious right size, grandeur and their participation in the life of the world.

First perception, which can function as a spiritual dimension in sport that the game remains. Through it is much easier to communicate between soul and body. After charging structure game as "magical" and aesthetics, must be designed and the communication relationship between sport and environment.

To what extent sport and leisure refers to an elite psychology? To what extent leisure organization is an elitist physiology? Must mention here of the Roman Empire “palestras” and amphitheaters owned public space that works collectively and consistently. The German space is not distinction between individual and collective space. The purpose of education in schools intellectuals assumed a monastic or cathedral privacy act of a sport and hunting apprenticeship in the family. Young man who learned early to swim, to run, ride participate in hunting. Combination hunting-fishing and sport can be traced by law to provide penalties for those who stole terrible, which killed or tortured. One way to celebrate sporting success was the banquet which was hunting and also removes the fear of death in various forms.

Conquering life based on prayer and work, although the ideal civilized man was resting: "All the Benedictine ideals could be summarized in the formula Ora et labora (pray and work), new formula to Roman civilization whose ideal life was that otium, leisure grown human. [3]

In the early Middle Ages private power of the feudalism leaves as sporting hunting, fishing, but battles between knights. Relationship with sport is based on the idea of danger in which man was subjected. Honor was an exclusively male problem.

Victor Bănciulescu speaks of "unorganized practitioners of sports" when it comes to leisure. [4]Disciplines proliferated Bănciulescu sees the future, that now are targeting tourists, cycling, swimming, tennis and women's athletic tests, judo, water polo, weightlifting and bodybuilding.

Homo ludens will participate in many competitions with or without the intervention of chance, will become more environmentally friendly sports lines, and subjects that foretell an era of natural game, freely chosen and the improvised. This return to nature has its reversal: the return of human nature. [5]At the opposite picture is seen the sport with huge stadiums, air conditioning, with grand vision of artificial soils, theater, a theater in which everything is a huge palace of fun.

[1] Plutarh, *Oameni iluştri ai Greciei*, Ediţie ingrijită de Gh. Ghiriţă şi V. Guţu, Ed. Cartier, Chişinău, 1997, p 5-19
[2] Fernard Braudel, *Gramatica civilizaţiilor*, în rom. de Dinu Moarcăş,Ed. Meridiane, Bucureşti, 1994, vol I, p. 35
[3] Phillipe Aries, *Istoria vieţii private*, trad. De I Herdan, Ed Meridiane, Bucureşti, 1994, vol II, p 167
[4] Victor Bănciulescu, *Ziua de mâine a sportului*, in almanahul *România literară*, 1987, p. 279
[5] Idem, p 282

In what is called the Sport for All, World Health Office launched a cry of alarm and world conferences in Frankfurt (1986), Prague (1988), Tampere (1990). Sport is a right of every citizen and is a key component of social welfare, emotional, mental, physical.

In Romania, health and sport has meant trust and is supported by the Romanian Federation of Sport for All " coordinates and provides technical assistance, material and moral individuals, clubs, associations and centers dealing with sports. Organize specific activities in cooperation with sports federations, asociations, clubs, federations. Encourage the construction and arrangement of necessary sports facilities. [6]"

Sport as a leisure

Values, norms, system integration relations is done individually in a socio-cultural universe, empirically. Each culture develops in social communication scheme reported to another traditionally understood as recreational sport.

The definition of sport as a leisure division have introduced a new psychological dimension, which focus on sports culture as a means of solving human problems, to focus on learning, imitation, socialization. Human evolution marked by the formation of human brain and its primary products of a culture or civilization began sports.

Leisure sports as part of the elements of social conscience, with language and education, has a universal and permanent moral rules depends, legal, administrative control, etc

It was the idea that sport as leisure is a social activity, requires a material space, requires a sense of collective skill, provides recreational enjoyment. The term "leisure" comes from the Latin "licere" and means "what is permitted". It represents a time that someone can use outside normal occupations. The term "leisure" in English has become an integration program in interdisciplinary human. The Romanian word comes from French "of leisure" which means "freedom", a time without restrictions, the allowed time.

Evolution sports society takes place from the last quarter of the XIX century in that game is viewed more seriously. [7]Transformation is obvious and the rules of the game, but the methods of leisure. Nineteenth-century brings with it changes on many levels.

Sport as a social function has increasingly expanded significance in society and drews its domain inside more ground. [8]Let's not forget Dutch paintings of the seventeenth century in which people play ball. The nineteenth century the game is viewed with increasing seriousness. Rules become more stringent. He divides the area easily becomes a playful and sui generis.

Rational use of leisure time is a tonic, both the body and the personality development, but especially helps to maintain the "human natural freshness, freshness of information and turn reduced the stress of life.

Conclusions:

Study of free time and reach its collective mind and stuck mostly to concerns of the sociologists, who neglected the temporal depth that is rooted in practices that have perpetuated over time.

W e can not talk about history without mention of sport and leisure history. Only in the twentieth century we can speak of creating a genuine civilization means of leisure.

A history of leisure involves establishing links with historical forms of domination, real and symbolic knowledge representation of mutations occurred in duration of distribution different times and social roles.

[6] Luca Alice, Luca Gh., *Sportul pentru toţi*, Ed. Fundaţiei Altius Academia, 2001, p 17
[7] J. Huizinga, *Homo ludens*, Ed Humanitas, Bucureşti, p. 308
[8] Idem, p.306

Not only mental and cultural change, but industrialization and urbanization, technological advances have led to the assertion of modern leisure, but also important changes in its folds depending on the company and across Europe.

Homo Sportivus is transforming into homo ludens when succumbs to the joy of living and takes advantage of time "playing" or playing.

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