

Geography of Sport: Using the Five Themes

Overview: This series of lessons presents various activities to teach the five fundamental themes of geography using information from sports. The prevalence of sports in daily life confirms its importance in American culture. By using sports content to demonstrate the geographical themes of location, place, human-environment interaction, movement and region, teachers can meet students' interests while fulfilling curricular goals and learning standards for geography.

Standards: Minnesota History and Social Studies Standards

V. Geography; B-1-1 Maps and Globes:

The student will use maps and globes to demonstrate specific and increasingly complex geographic knowledge. *Benchmark:* Students will use political and thematic maps to locate major physical and cultural regions of the world and ancient civilizations studied.

V. Geography; B-2-1, 2 Maps and Globes:

The student will make and use maps to acquire, process, and report on the spatial organization of people and places on Earth. *Benchmarks:* 1) Students will create a variety of maps to scale, and 2) Students will compare and contrast the differences among a variety of maps and explain the appropriate use of projections, symbols, coloring and shading, and select maps appropriate for answering questions they have.

V. Geography; D-1-2 Interconnections:

The student will give examples that demonstrate how people are connected to each other and the environment. *Benchmarks:* Students will analyze how the physical environment influences human activities.

V. Geography; E-1-1, 2 Essential Skills:

The student will use maps, globes, geographic information systems and other sources of information to analyze the natures of places at a variety of scales. *Benchmarks:* 1) Students will demonstrate the ability to obtain geographic information from a variety of print and electronic sources, and 2) Students will make inferences and draw conclusions about the character of places based on analyses and comparison of maps, aerial photos, and other images.

Grade Level: 4-8

Time: One class period for each activity

Required Materials: In order to accomplish this unit as described, the teacher needs:

1. Statistical information found in the Appendices and at several websites in the Web Links
2. Blank maps of the U.S., North America, and the world with states or countries outlined
3. Blank U.S. map of cities
4. Atlas
5. Colored pencils, rulers, blank paper, tag board
6. Access to a computer(s) to acquire data at websites

Objectives: This unit is designed so students will be able to:

1. Demonstrate their understanding of the Five Themes of Geography
2. Read and interpret data sources such as lists, maps, charts
3. Create maps, charts, graphs which accurately represent data
4. Interpret data and make conclusions
5. Identify the geographic, economic, and aesthetic importance of sports

Suggested Procedure: The activities that illustrate the five themes are neither sequential nor hierarchical. Instead, the activities represent ideas from which teachers may select to enhance their teaching of geography. The activities vary, with middle school students capable of completing a lesson within one class period; modifications can extend or reduce the rigor and length of the activities for high school or elementary adaptation. Moreover, since the Five Themes overlap, one activity could enhance the teaching of more than one theme. Though many sports can be used, the single focus on baseball to illustrate the five themes is for ease of presenting activities and prominence of this sport.

Suggested Assessment: Students will be assessed by their ability to:
Demonstrate the ability to work in small groups effectively.
Make accurate and complete maps, charts and graphs
Identify, explain, and apply the five geographic themes
Analyze and synthesize data to develop conclusions regarding geographic themes

Extensions: To identify and extend the five geographic themes use the following topics in place of, or in addition to, these lessons:
Little leagues, minor leagues, expansion teams
High School League baseball or other sports listing
Negro Baseball League and Women's Baseball League
Other professional sports, such as football, soccer, hockey, basketball, lacrosse

Appendices:
Professional Sports Teams in U.S.
Most Valuable Players
World Series
Baseball Stadiums
Spring Training Sites
World Cup Baseball

Credits: JoAnn Trygestad, Rosemount Middle School and Hamline University, Adjunct Faculty

RESOURCES

Web Links for Teachers and Students:

20 Largest Cities for Each Decade: <http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0922422.html>
Largest U.S. Metropolitan Areas: <http://geography.about.com/library/weekly/aa122099c.htm>
Metrodome/Metropolitan Sports Facilities Commission: <http://www.msfc.com/aboutdome.cfm>
Minnesota Twins: <http://www.twins.mlb.com>
Team and Player Data: <http://www.thebaseballcube.com>
Spring Training: <http://www.springtrainingmagazine.com/>
Geography of Teams with Professional Sports Franchises:
<http://geography.about.com/library/weekly/aa042700a.htm>

Supplementary References:

Geography of Pro Sports in U.S. and Canada:
<http://geography.about.com/library/weekly/aa042700a.htm?terms=geography+of+pro+sports+in+us+canada>
Baseball Hall of Fame: <http://www.baseballhalloffame.org/education>
Stadiums (Major & Minor Leagues): <http://www.digitalballparks.com/>
Stadiums Information: <http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0112025.html>
Baseball Statistics and Ballparks Information: <http://www.baseball-almanac.com/bstatmen.shtml>
Baseball Statistics: <http://www.baseball-almanac.com/>
Baseball Statistics: <http://www.baseball-reference.com/>
Baseball Statistics: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baseball_statistics
Official Site of Major League Baseball: <http://www.mlb.com>
This is Baseball with History: <http://www.baseball.ch/2003/as/he/http.html>
ESPN Ranks 30 Ballparks: <http://baseball.about.com/od/ballparkfeatures/>
Business of Baseball (provides economic data): <http://www.businessofbaseball.com/data.htm>
World Baseball Classic and World Baseball Cup: <http://www.baseball.ch/>
World Baseball Classic 2006: <http://www.worldbaseballclassic.com/2006/index.jsp>
History of Negro Baseball League: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Negro_League_baseball
History of Women's Baseball:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All-American_Girls_Professional_Baseball_League
History of Baseball Outside the U.S.:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_baseball_outside_the_United_States

Books:

Astor, Gerald & the National Baseball Hall of Fame (1998). The Baseball Hall of Fame 50th Anniversary Book. New York, NY: Prentice Hall Press.

Baseball America 2006 Almanac (2006). A Comprehensive Review of the 2005 Season: A Comprehensive Review of the 2005 Season Featuring Statistics and Commentary. Durham, NC: Baseball America, distributed by Simon & Schuster.

Baseball Guide (1990). Sports Team Analysis and Tracking Systems, Inc. St. Louis, MO: Sporting News.

ESPN (2006). 2006 ESPN Baseball Encyclopedia. New York, NY: Sterling Publishing Co., Inc.

- Light, Jonathan Fraser (2006). The Cultural Encyclopedia of Baseball. Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Co.
- Minnesota Twins (2006). Minnesota Twins Record and Information Book. Minneapolis, MN: Minnesota Twins. Annual gives origins and personal biographies of players
- National Geographic (2002). Baseball as America Washington, DC: National Geographic Books.
- Schlossberg, Dan (1992). The Baseball Book of Why. Middle Village NY: J. David Publishers.
- Siwoff, Seymour (Ed.) (2005). The Elias Book of Baseball Records. NYC, NY: S. Siwoff.
- Thornby, Stew (2006). Baseball in Minnesota. St. Paul, MN: Minnesota MN Historical Society.
- Wong, Stephen (2005). Smithsonian Baseball: Inside the World's Finest Private Collections. New York City, NY: Smithsonian.

Children's Books:

- Curlee, Lynn (2005). Ballpark: The Story of America's Baseball Fields. Simon & Schuster, NY: Atheneum Books for Young Readers.
- Driscoll, Laura (2006). Curios George at the Baseball Game. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin.
- Thomas, Ron (2006). Getting into Baseball. Philadelphia, PA: Chelsea House Publisher.

LOCATION (Absolute and Relative Position on the Earth's Surface)

Objective: Students will be able to locate sports teams and players using absolute and relative location skills

1. Identify the location of baseball teams using their cities' latitude and longitude. Color code the map in two shades of red and blue to identify the National and American League teams and the division of East and West teams. Answer these questions: Where are teams located? How are the East and West Division teams designated? Where are the teams concentrated? Compare this map with a U.S. map with cities in an atlas. Do major cities tend to have baseball teams? Why might this be true?
2. As a class, list the professional sports in the U.S. or the world. (A professional sport would be one in which a person makes his/her primary living in a recreational activity and one which is recognized by having paid spectators.) In what areas of the U.S. or the world would you predict particular sports to be more common? Why? Which sports are team sports? Which ones are individual sports? Which ones tend to be predominantly male or female? Which ones tend to be played by both males and females? Which sports are coed? Divide students into small groups with each group mapping the location of one of the sports, which were identified (such as baseball, football, basketball, hockey). Compile the maps. Where were sports played? What reasons explain the location of sports in particular places and not in others?
3. To identify location further using scale and direction, students compute air distance and direction between the Twin Cities and other cities with baseball teams. To do this, use a U.S. cities map and: <http://www.convertit.com/Go/ConvertIt/Calculators/Geography/>. Students identify the cities with baseball teams, draw a line (or great circle) between the Twin Cities and the city, and record air miles and direction on the line. With this information, students identify the three cities closest to the Twin Cities and the three cities furthest from the Twin Cities that have a professional baseball team. Use a time zone map to identify how many time zones apart the cities are located. Are the furthest teams away in miles also the furthest away in time?
4. Given a list of the Most Valuable Players for the past 50 years, students are to identify the team for which each played and the city the team represented. Students plot the location of each city using five colors, with one color representing each decade. Are there any trends of teams or players? Is there a correlation of large cities with Most Valuable Players? Is there a relationship between the locations of cities with Most Valuable Players? Predict the location of the Most Valuable Player for the 2006 season based on the map and statistics from the previous seasons. Extension: Map the locations of the World Series using: <http://www.ballparks.com/baseball/index.htm>
5. Map U.S. baseball teams by their win/loss record with the Twins in 2005. Use a two-color bar graph to show the win/loss record for each team by their location. Is there any correlation between location and record? Outline the four divisions on the map. Was there a pattern of win/loss record within each division? Was there a pattern of win/loss records between divisions? Compare this map with the list of World Series Champions and their win/loss record. Use <http://www.mlb.com> for locations.

Extension: Make two charts of the World Series results. One chart is the World Series teams' participation and another chart is the World Series teams' wins. Plot each chart on a U.S. map using graduated circles that are color-coded for National and American League results. Do particular teams dominate the World Series? Are any teams regular participants? Have any teams not been to a World Series?

PLACE (Physical and Human Characteristics of a Particular Site)

Objective: Students will be able to identify how human activity defines a place.

1. List the 20 largest cities in the U.S. by population. What cities have baseball teams? Which ones do not have baseball teams? Which cities have other professional sports teams? Why would having a professional sports team be a characteristic of a highly populated city? Do the largest cities have more sports' teams? Students will work in groups of 4-5. Each group will map the location of baseball, football, basketball, or hockey teams for 2006. Comparing the maps and using additional reference materials (such as population listing of major cities and a map of U.S. climate regions), students will determine how location of each sport is due to the population size of the cities, the area of the country, and the climate region. What cities have multiple teams? What cities have only one? How does population size reflect the number of professional sports teams? Why would Green Bay, WI have a football team when the population is small? Why would the New York City area have more than one team in each sport? Refer to this website: <http://www.geography.about.com/library/weekly/aa0427a.htm>

Extension: Add female sports or lacrosse and soccer.

2. Students will correlate locations of baseball teams with population of cities by decades using the website: <http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0922422.html>. To do this, have students in small groups identify the 20 largest cities in the U.S. by population for their designated decade. Next, students are to map the location of each baseball team that existed at the time—each group will be responsible for mapping a different decade and each student creates the same map. In these original groups, students develop generalizations of the correlation between teams and cities. The next step is to “jigsaw” each of the original groups. With the new mixed group of one representative of each decade, students compare maps and draw three conclusions about the development of baseball teams and how that might correlate with population growth. Also suggest that students consider factors other than population, such as climate and transportation that may relate to team location. Note: The New York City borough populations for the decades include the following:

Decade	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens
1920	732,016	2,018,356	2,284,103	469,042
1940	1,394,711	2,698,285	1,889,924	1,297,634
1960	1,424,815	2,627,319	1,698,281	1,809,578
1980	1,168,972	2,230,936	1,428,285	1,891,325
2000	1,332,650	2,465,326	1,537,195	2,229,379

3. Since baseball is an official event at the Summer Olympics, what preparation needs to be made for others to understand the sport? Ask students in small groups to generate responses to the following hypothetical situation: Imagine baseball played overseas in a new location. What critical spatial and temporal aspects need to be clarified for spectators to understand the game (i.e., items such as number and length of innings, times at bat, foul and fair balls, dug-outs, batter's box)? What areas of the world would require more explanation? Which areas would require less explanation? Why might this be so? Explain baseball to someone unfamiliar with the game. Extension: The IOC voted to eliminate two sports from the 2012 Summer Olympics; baseball and softball were eliminated. Concerns about its limited global appeal, the U.S. not allowing its players to be released for the event (statistics for the season would be marred), and

drug use among players have been cited as reasons. Explain why baseball will not be at the 2012 Olympics by referring to: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baseball_at_the_Summer_Olympics

4. Promote your city as a future site for the World Series. Compare the Twin Cities and cities with a competing site by using categories such as: (New) Stadium Characteristics, Climate, Population, Transportation, Hotels, Restaurants, Entertainment Venues, Recreational Activities, Tourist Sights, Special Events, Access (Transportation) to Other Local Sites. Make a conclusion for the better location. Extension: Develop an advertising campaign to highlight the features of the World Series Site and promote its selection.

5. Baseball is famous for its hot dogs, peanuts, and Cracker Jacks. Identify a regional food for each baseball team that could be served at a game. Make a poster displaying the regional food for each team. Extension: Identify regional music that could be played at the stadium. Develop a campaign for a novelty item to attract more spectators that would be identified with the region or city.

HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION (Relationships within Places)

Objective: Students will be able to give examples of the interaction of human activity with the physical environment.

1. Identify the nickname of each of the baseball teams. With the list of names, students locate the teams' sites on a U.S. map. Students are to identify why the nicknames may have come about. (For example, the Minnesota Twins is named for the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul; the Seattle Mariners is named for its location as a major seaport.) Next, students are to categorize the names according to similarities; for example, Team Names (Boston Red Sox), Animal Names (Detroit Tigers), and Socio-Cultural or Economic Names (Houston Astros). Which type of name seems most common? Why? Students are to re-name teams with a Team or Animal Name to a name that correlates with the city it represents (e.g., Detroit Motors, Boston Revolutionaries). How does the team name strengthen the team's identity with a particular city? Why is this important? Could the nicknames be changed today? Why or why not? Expand this activity by doing the same with other sports teams. Why is a nickname important for a team? Do you wear anything with a team logo? Do you feel you are loyal to the team? Extension: Examine the change of names of former Minnesota teams. For example, the Minnesota North Stars hockey team became the Dallas Stars. The current Minnesota hockey team is the Wild. The Minnesota Lakers basketball team became the Los Angeles Lakers. The current Minnesota basketball team is the Timberwolves. Does the name reflect the new locations' identity? Did the original team develop an appropriate replacement name? Investigate the changes of other team names.

2. Given a new space to play baseball, students are to create an appropriate playing area with modified rules if necessary. Use the website: <http://www.ballparks.com/> and go to "Facts and Figures" and then to "Ballpark Orientations" for guidance. Divide students into heterogeneous small groups with each group given a different figure on a sheet of paper (e.g., long narrow rectangle, triangle, unique 4-sided configuration). Ask student to map an appropriate playing area within the figure using official and created dimensions. Utilizing the idea of novel locations, such as golf with its unique greens by beaches and mountains, ask students to identify novel environments in which baseball could be played. How might the playing area be modified? How would the rules of the game be changed to adapt to the new environment? Would the number of spectators increase or decrease with a novel setting?

3. How do sports affect local communities? Through a photo, map or field trip identify your local parks by location, spatial arrangement, and facilities. What sports facilities are evident? How often are they used? By whom? In what number? Ask students to create an ideal neighborhood park. Divide students into small groups with paper, pencil, markers, and tag board. Students are to design a neighborhood park answering the following questions: What recreational facilities should be designed? Which sports should be included? What population should be served? What population might be neglected? What is the total "cost" of providing sports facilities for the neighborhood?

4. Climate often affects human activity. Map and compare the location of hockey teams with baseball teams. How might climate be a factor in team locations? Identify baseball teams located in an open stadium. Which teams are located in domed stadiums? Where are the domed stadiums located? Why? Compare artificial turf and natural grass and correlate with climate.

Extension: Identify stadiums that are located near sites of natural disasters, such as fault lines, flood plains, and coastal areas. Explain possible evacuation plans for players and spectators. Refer to the 1989 World Series Game at San Francisco as an example.

5. Identify the sponsor of each of the baseball ballparks. What product or service is the sponsor representing? Sponsorships mean the donation of significant amounts of money. How is the revenue valuable for the professional sports teams? For the owners? For the fans? For the city?

Extension: Explain the change of the Houston Astros ballpark from Enron Field to Minute Maid Park in 2002.

MOVEMENT (Human Patterns of Movement and Interaction)

Objective: Students will be able to identify examples of movement and interaction

1. The original location of players may identify opportunities for play and commitment to a sport. Students in groups of 4-5 are given data on Minnesota Twins players and a map of North America. Students plot the origin of players in categories of pitchers, catchers, infielders, and outfielders, and draw conclusions of frequency of particular origins. Second, students map the progress of a player through various teams and/or trades. How often did a player move? Is there a pattern of movement? Next, students compile the maps and compare movement. Students draw conclusions about: Where did most players live? How many times did the average player move? What was the least movement? What was the most? Did a particular category of player move more often? Less often? Why? The following book provides origins and personal biographies of players: Minnesota Twins (2006). Minnesota Twins Record and Information Book. Minneapolis, MN: Minnesota Twins. Extension: Compare other baseball players by teams or positions using <http://www.thebaseballcube.com>
2. Using the maps generated earlier (see Location #3), students compute movement according to time zones. Give students a U.S. map with time zones indicated and major cities identified. Next, present students with problems. For example: If a game begins in Los Angeles at 1:00 and the visiting players need to arrive at least 3 hours before the game to warm up, what would be the latest time the Minnesota Twins could leave Minnesota for the game? Use the two websites to determine distances between two U.S. and Canadian cities and the time: <http://www.convertit.com/Go/ConvertIt/Calculators/Geography/> <http://www.flightarrivals.com/>
3. Ask students to hypothesize whether playing at home versus away might make a difference in a team's win/loss record. Divide students into four groups with each group having a different Division to chart. Students chart the total win/loss record against the home and away win/loss record. What trends appear? Is the hypothesis supported with the group's data? Compile charts from all the groups. Discuss. In the small groups, students determine support for their hypothesis and reasons for its support. Use <http://www.mlb.com> by identifying the team and then mlb to assist students. For example, the Minnesota Twins would be: <http://twins.mlb.com/>
4. To minimize the cost and energy of travel, identify a more appropriate travel schedule for the Minnesota Twins. To do this, students are given a map of the U.S. and a 2006 Schedule. They draw a continuous line from the Twin Cities to the cities to show the season's travel routes. How many times did the Twins have to travel? Was this route satisfactory? Could they identify alternative routes which would better utilize time and energy? Extension: Map the locations of the World Series games by decade. Have students plan a trip that visits seven of the ballparks in one trip to see the famous sites using any of the decades.
5. Using a map of the H.H.H. Metrodome, students identify the best locations for refreshment stands. They are to keep in mind that they want to have the smaller number of locations to reduce costs of employment and the larger number to maximize profits. Students are to assume the stadium is filled to capacity with spectators. Students should also consider factors that would affect number or location of the stands. Would the season or time of day affect the quantity or type of refreshment stand? Would the professional sport determine the quantity or type of refreshment desired?

REGIONS (Regional Formation and Change)

Objective: Students will be able to identify regional locations and changing patterns.

1. Map the location of teams according to their division. How are East and West divisions determined? Compare the divisions of baseball with those of football. How are they similar? How are they different? What perspective of a “region” exists with the placement of baseball teams? With football teams? With other sports?
2. Spring Training. Map the locations of the American and National teams’ spring training sites. Determine the regions of sites and regions of teams. Compare the “Grapefruit” and “Cactus” Leagues. Map of sites at: <http://www.ballparks.com/baseball/index.htm>
3. The economics of sports is an important perspective of economic geography. Professional sports is a multi-billion dollar business with teams located in larger metropolitan areas based on demographics, fan support, stadium amenities, and various franchise financial incentives. As the population of the U.S. shifted from the east and Midwest areas to the west and Sunbelt areas, professional sports teams followed the fan base and economic resources. Use several resources to identify the economics of sport in general and in a city or region in particular. First, students chart the profit of baseball compared with other sports. Second, students chart the profit of the various baseball teams. What sports produce the greatest revenue? The least? What baseball teams produce the greatest revenue? The least? In what regions or cities are the baseball teams located? How might baseball impact a region or city economically? The website provides information for the 2001 season: <http://www.baseballprospectus.com/article.php?articleid=1333>
Extension: The hinterland of baseball teams reflects both the fan base and the economic resources. Identify the hinterland of the Twins by identifying what radio stations broadcast the games or the places campaigns occurred to build a new Twins stadium. Go to the website: <http://www.msfc.com/aboutdome.cfm>. Under “Next Generation of Sports Facilities” go to “Community Reports” to identify the Twins’ hinterland stretching throughout Minnesota and into other states.
4. Where is baseball played in the world? Using information from the World Cup of Baseball map locations of the participating countries. Make a chart of World Cup Baseball winners and make a thematic map that shows the distribution of these countries. Students could also map the sites of the competition. Extension: Students compare the maps with players in the U.S. who came from those countries to play. From where primarily are they coming? Hypothesize possible reasons. Use the website at: www.baseball.ch/
Extension: Read about the controversy of Cuba’s donation of its second place winnings and the U.S. response at: <http://msnbc.msn.com/id/12000396/>
Extension: Map locations of participating countries for the World Cup of Soccer found at: <http://fifaworldcup.yahoo.com/> Map the locations of participating countries’ for the World Rugby Championship found at: <http://www.irb.com/>
5. Identify the regions of baseball by explaining how a Canadian team is part of the American League. Is Canada involved in any other U.S. professional sports leagues? Why might this be true? There have been ten Canadian-based teams playing professional sports in the U.S., but not football. Why might this be true?

PROFESSIONAL SPORTS TEAMS

Baseball, 1920

National League	American League
Brooklyn Dodgers	Cleveland Indians
New York Giants	Chicago White Sox
Cincinnati Reds	New York Yankees
Pittsburgh Pirates	St. Louis Browns
Chicago Cubs	Boston Red Sox
St. Louis Cardinals	Washington Senators
Boston Braves	Detroit Tigers
Philadelphia Phillies	Philadelphia Athletics

Baseball, 1940

National League	American League
Brooklyn Dodgers	Cleveland Indians
Cincinnati Reds	Detroit Tigers
St. Louis Cardinals	New York Yankees
Pittsburgh Pirates	Boston Red Sox
Chicago Cubs	Chicago White Sox
New York Giants	St. Louis Browns
Boston Braves	Washington Senators
Philadelphia Phillies	Philadelphia Athletics

Baseball, 1960

National League	American League
Pittsburgh Pirates	New York Yankees
Milwaukee Braves	Baltimore Orioles
St. Louis Cardinals	Chicago White Sox
Los Angeles Dodgers	Cleveland Indians
San Francisco Giants	Washington Senators
Cincinnati Reds	Detroit Tigers
Chicago Cubs	Boston Red Sox
Philadelphia Phillies	Kansas City Athletics

Baseball, 1980

National League	American League
<i>Eastern Division</i>	<i>Eastern Division</i>
Philadelphia Phillies	New York Yankees
Montréal Expos	Baltimore Orioles
Pittsburgh Pirates	Milwaukee Brewers
St. Louis Cardinals	Boston Red Sox
New York Mets	Cleveland Indians
Chicago Cubs	Toronto Blue Jays
<i>Western Division</i>	<i>Western Division</i>
Houston Astros	Kansas City Royals
Los Angeles Dodgers	Oakland Athletics
Cincinnati Reds	Minnesota Twins
Atlanta Braves	Texas Rangers
San Francisco Giants	Chicago White Sox
San Diego Padres	Seattle Mariners

Baseball, 2000

National	American
<i>Eastern Division</i>	<i>Eastern Division</i>
Atlanta Braves	New York Yankees
Philadelphia Phillies	Boston Red Sox
Florida Marlins	Toronto Blue Jays
New York Mets	Baltimore Orioles
Washington Nationals	Tampa Bay Devil Rays
<i>Central Division</i>	<i>Central Division</i>
St. Louis Cardinals	Chicago White Sox
Houston Astros	Cleveland Indians
Milwaukee Brewers	Minnesota Twins
Chicago Cubs	Detroit Tigers
Cincinnati Reds	Kansas City Royals
Pittsburgh Pirates	
<i>Western Division</i>	<i>Western Division</i>
San Diego Padres	Los Angeles Angels of Anaheim
Arizona Diamondbacks	Oakland Athletics
San Francisco Giants	Texas Rangers
Los Angeles Dodgers	Seattle Mariners
Colorado Rockies	

Basketball

Eastern Conference	Western Conference
<i>Atlantic Division</i>	<i>Northwest Division</i>
Boston Celtics	Denver Nuggets
New Jersey Nets	Minnesota Timberwolves
New York Knicks	Portland Trail Blazers
Philadelphia 76ers	Seattle SuperSonics
Toronto Raptors	Utah Jazz
<i>Central Division</i>	<i>Pacific Division</i>
Chicago Bulls	Golden State Warriors
Cleveland Cavaliers	Los Angeles Clippers
Detroit Pistons	Los Angeles Lakers
Indiana Pacers	Phoenix Suns
Milwaukee Bucks	Sacramento Kings
<i>Southeast Division</i>	<i>Southwest Division</i>
Atlanta Hawks	Dallas Mavericks
Charlotte Bobcats	Houston Rockets
Miami Heat	Memphis Grizzlies
Orlando Magic	New Orleans Hornets
Washington Wizards	San Antonio Spurs

Hockey

Eastern Conference	Western Conference
<i>Atlantic Division</i>	<i>Central Division</i>
New Jersey Devils	Detroit Red Wings
Philadelphia Flyers	Nashville Predators
New York Rangers	Columbus Blue Jackets
New York Islanders	Chicago Black Hawks
Pittsburgh Penguins	St. Louis Blues
<i>Northeast Division</i>	<i>Northwest Division</i>
Ottawa Senators	Calgary Flames
Buffalo Sabers	Colorado Avalanche
Montreal Canadiens	Edmonton Oilers
Toronto Maple Leafs	Vancouver Canucks
Boston Bruins	Minnesota Wild
<i>Southeast Division</i>	<i>Pacific Division</i>
Carolina Hurricanes	Dallas Stars
Tampa Bay Lightning	San Jose Sharks
Atlanta Thrashers	Anaheim Mighty Ducks
Florida Panthers	Los Angeles Kings
Washington Capitals	Phoenix Coyotes

Football

American Conference	National Conference
Baltimore Ravens	Arizona Cardinals
Buffalo Bills	Atlanta Falcons
Cincinnati Bengals	Carolina Panthers
Cleveland Browns	Chicago Bears
Denver Broncos	Dallas Cowboys
Houston Texans	Detroit Lions
Indianapolis Colts	Green Bay Packers
Jacksonville Jaguars	Minnesota Vikings
Kansas City Chiefs	New Orleans Saints
Miami Dolphins	New York Giants
New England Patriots	Philadelphia Eagles
New York Jets	San Francisco 49ers
Oakland Raiders	Seattle Seahawks
Pittsburgh Steelers	St. Louis Rams
San Diego Chargers	Tampa Bay Buccaneers
Tennessee Titans	Washington Redskins

Baseball's Most Valuable Players

National League				American		
Year	Player	Team	Position	Player	Team	Position
1931	Frankie Frisch	St. Louis	2B	Lefty Grove	Philadelphia	P
1932	Chuck Klein	Philadelphia	OF	Jimmie Foxx	Philadelphia	1B
1933	Carl Hubbell	New York	P	Jimmie Foxx	Philadelphia	1B
1934	Dizzy Dean	St. Louis	P	Mickey Cochrane	Detroit	C
1935	Gabby Hartnett	Chicago	C	Hank Greenberg	Detroit	1B
1936	Carl Hubbell	New York	P	Lou Gehrig	New York	1B
1937	Joe Medwick	St. Louis	OF	Charlie Gehringer	Detroit	2B
1938	Ernie Lombardi	Cincinnati	C	Jimmi Foxx	Boston	1B
1939	Bucky Walters	Cincinnati	P	Joe DiMaggio	New York	OF
1940	Frank McCormick	Cincinnati	1B	Hank Greenberg	Detroit	1B
1941	Dolph Camilli	Brooklyn	1B	Joe DiMaggio	New York	OF
1942	Mort Cooper	St. Louis	P	Joe Gordon	New York	2B
1943	Stan Musial	St. Louis	OF	Spud Chandler	New York	P
1944	Marty Mdarion	St. Louis	SS	Hal Newhouser	Detroit	P
1945	Phil Cavarretta	Chicago	1B	Hal Newhouser	Detroit	P
1946	Stan Musial	St. Louis	1B	Ted Williams	Boston	OF
1947	Bob Elliott	Boston	3B	Joe DiMaggio	New York	OF
1948	Stan Musial	St. Louis	OF	Lou Boudreau	Cleveland	SS
1949	Jackie Robinson	Brooklyn	2B	Ted Williams	Boston	OF
1950	Jim Konstanty	Philadelphia	P	Phil Rizzuto	New York	SS
1951	Roy Campanella	Brooklyn	C	Yogi Berra	New York	C
1952	Hank Sauer	Chicago	OF	Bobby Shantz	Philadelphia	P
1953	Roy Campanella	Brooklyn	C	Al Rosen	Cleveland	3B
1954	Willie Mays	New York	OF	Yogi Berra	New York	C
1955	Roy Campanella	Brooklyn	C	Yogi Berra	New York	C
1956	Don Newcombe	Brooklyn	P	Mickey Mantle	New York	OF
1957	Henry Aaron	Milwaukee	OF	Mickey Mantle	New York	OF
1958	Ernie Banks	Chicago	SS	Jackie Jensen	Boston	OF
1959	Ernie Banks	Chicago	SS	Nellie Fox	Chicago	2B
1960	Dick Groat	Pittsburgh	SS	Roger Maris	New York	OF
1961	Frank Robinson	Cincinnati	OF	Roger Maris	New York	OF
1962	Maury Wills	Los Angeles	SS	Mickey Mantle	New York	OF
1963	Sandy Koufax	Los Angeles	P	Elston Howard	New York	C
1964	Ken Boyer	St. Louis	3B	Brooks Robinson	Baltimore	3B
1965	Willie Mays	San Francisco	OF	Zoilo Versailes	Minnesota	SS
1966	Roberto Clemente	Pittsburgh	OF	Frank Robinson	Baltimore	OF
1967	Orlando Cepeda	St. Louis	1B	Carl Yastrzemski	Boston	OF
1968	Bob Gibson	St. Louis	P	Denny McLain	Detroit	P
1969	Willie McCovey	San Francisco	1B	Harmon Killebrew	Minnesota	3B
1970	Johnny Bench	Cincinnati	C	John (Boog) Powell	Baltimore	1B
1971	Joe Torre	St. Louis	3B	Vida Blue	Oakland	P

Year	Player	Team	Position	Player	Team	Position
1972	Johnny Bench	Cincinnati	C	Richie Allen	Chicago	1B
1973	Pete Rose	Cincinnati	OF	Reggie Jackson	Oakland	OF
1974	Steve Garvey	Los Angeles	1B	Jeff Burroughs	Texas	OF
1975	Joe Morgan	Cincinnati	2B	Fred Lynn	Boston	OF
1976	Joe Morgan	Cincinnati	2B	Thurman Munson	New York	C
1977	George Foster	Cincinnati	OF	Rod Carew	Minnesota	1B
1978	Dave Parker	Pittsburgh	OF	Jim Rice	Boston	OF
1979	Keith Hernandez	St. Louis	1B	Don Baylor	California	DH
	Tie Willie Stargell	St. Louis	1B			
1980	Mike Schmidt	Philadelphia	3B	George Brett	Kansas City	3B
1981	Mike Schmidt	Philadelphia	3B	Rollie Fingers	Milwaukee	P
1982	Dale Murphy	Atlanta	OF	Robin Yount	Milwaukee	SS
1983	Dale Murphy	Atlanta	OF	Cal Ripken	Baltimore	SS
1984	Ryne Sandberg	Chicago	2B	Willie Hernandez	Detroit	P
1985	Willie McGee	St. Louis	OF	Don Mattingly	New York	1B
1986	Mike Schmidt	Philadelphia	3B	Roger Clemens	Boston	P
1987	Andre Dawson	Chicago	OF	George Bell	Toronto	OF
1988	Kirk Gibson	Los Angeles	OF	Jose Canseco	Oakland	1B
1989	Kevin Mitchell	San Francisco	OF	Robin Yount	Milwaukee	OF
1990	Barry Bonds	Pittsburgh	OF	Rickey Henderson	Oakland	OF
1991	Terry Pendleton	Atlanta	3B	Cal Ripken, Jr.	Baltimore	SS
1992	Barry Bonds	Pittsburgh	OF	Dennis Eckersley	Oakland	P
1993	Barry Bonds	San Francisco	OF	Frank Thomas	Chicago	1B
1994	Jeff Bagwell	Houston	1B	Frank Thomas	Chicago	1B
1995	Barry Larkin	Cincinnati	SS	Mo Vaughn	Boston	1B
1996	Ken Caminiti	San Diego	3B	Juan Gonzalez	Texas	OF
1997	Larry Walker	Colorado	OF	Ken Griffey, Jr.	Seattle	OF
1998	Sammy Sosa	Chicago	OF	Juan Gonzalez	Texas	OF
1999	Chipper Jones	Atlanta	3B	Ivan Rodriguez	Texas	C
2000	Jeff Kent	San Francisco	2B	Jason Giambi	Oakland	1B
2001	Barry Bonds	San Francisco	OF	Ichiro Suzuki	Seattle	OF
2002	Barry Bonds	San Francisco	OF	Miguel Tejada	Oakland	SS
2003	Barry Bonds	San Francisco	OF	Alex Rodriguez	Texas	SS
2004	Barry Bonds	San Francisco	OF	Vladimir Guerrero	Anaheim	OF
2005	Albert Pujols	St. Louis	1B	Alex Rodriguez	New York	3B

World Series

Year	Series Games	National League	American League
1903	8	Pittsburgh Pirates (3)	Boston Americans (5)
1905	5	New York Giants (4)	Philadelphia Athletics (1)
1906	6	Chicago Cubs (2)	Chicago White Sox (4)
1907	5 – 1 tie	Chicago Cubs (4)	Detroit Tigers (0)
1908	5	Chicago Cubs (4)	Detroit Tigers (1)
1909	8 – 1 tie	Pittsburgh Pirates (4)	Detroit Tigers (3)
1910	5	Chicago Cubs (1)	Philadelphia Athletics (4)
1911	6	New York Giants (2)	Philadelphia Athletics (4)
1912	8 – 1 tie	New York Giants (3)	Boston Red Sox (4)
1913	5	New York Giants (1)	Philadelphia Athletics (4)
1914	4	Boston Braves (4)	Philadelphia Athletics (0)
1915	5	Philadelphia Phillies (1)	Boston Red Sox (4)
1916	5	Brooklyn Robins (1)	Boston Red Sox (4)
1917	6	New York Giants (2)	Chicago White Sox (4)
1918	6	Chicago Cubs (2)	Boston Red Sox (4)
1919	8	Cincinnati Reds (5)	Chicago White Sox (3)
1920	7	Brooklyn Robins (2)	Cleveland Indians (5)
1921	8	New York Giants (5)	New York Yankees (3)
1922	5 – 1 tie	New York Giants (4)	New York Yankees (0)
1923	6	New York Giants (2)	New York Yankees (4)
1924	7	New York Giants (3)	Washington Senators (4)
1925	7	Pittsburgh Pirates (4)	Washington Senators (3)
1926	7	St. Louis Cardinals (4)	New York Yankees (3)
1927	4	Pittsburgh Pirates (0)	New York Yankees (4)
1928	4	St. Louis Cardinals (0)	New York Yankees (4)
1929	5	Chicago Cubs (1)	Philadelphia Athletics (4)
1930	6	St. Louis Cardinals (2)	Philadelphia Athletics (4)
1931	7	St. Louis Cardinals (4)	Philadelphia Athletics (3)
1932	4	Chicago Cubs (0)	New York Yankees (4)
1933	5	New York Giants (4)	Washington Senators (1)
1934	7	St. Louis Cardinals (4)	Detroit Tigers (3)
1935	6	Chicago Cubs (2)	Detroit Tigers (4)
1936	6	New York Giants (2)	New York Yankees (4)
1937	5	New York Giants (1)	New York Yankees (4)
1938	4	Chicago Cubs (0)	New York Yankees (4)
1939	4	Cincinnati Reds (0)	New York Yankees (4)
1940	7	Cincinnati Reds (4)	Detroit Tigers (3)
1941	5	Brooklyn Dodgers (1)	New York Yankees (4)
1942	5	St. Louis Cardinals (4)	New York Yankees (1)
1943	5	St. Louis Cardinals (1)	New York Yankees (4)
1944	6	St. Louis Cardinals (4)	St. Louis Browns (2)
1945	7	Chicago Cubs (3)	Detroit Tigers (4)
1946	7	St. Louis Cardinals (4)	Boston Red Sox (3)
1947	7	Brooklyn Dodgers (3)	New York Yankees (4)

Year	Series Games	National League	American League
1948	6	Boston Braves (2)	Cleveland Indians (4)
1949	5	Brooklyn Dodgers (1)	New York Yankees (4)
1950	4	Philadelphia Phillies (0)	New York Yankees (4)
1951	6	New York Giants (2)	New York Yankees (4)
1952	7	Brooklyn Dodgers (3)	New York Yankees (4)
1953	6	Brooklyn Dodgers (2)	New York Yankees (4)
1954	4	New York Giants (4)	Cleveland Indians (0)
1955	7	Brooklyn Dodgers (4)	New York Yankees (3)
1956	7	Brooklyn Dodgers (3)	New York Yankees (4)
1957	7	Milwaukee Braves (4)	New York Yankees (3)
1958	7	Milwaukee Braves (3)	New York Yankees (4)
1959	6	Los Angeles Dodgers (4)	Chicago White Sox (2)
1960	7	Pittsburgh Pirates (4)	New York Yankees (3)
1961	5	Cincinnati Reds (1)	New York Yankees (4)
1962	7	San Francisco Giants (3)	New York Yankees (4)
1963	4	Los Angeles Dodgers (4)	New York Yankees (0)
1964	7	St. Louis Cardinals (4)	New York Yankees (3)
1965	7	Los Angeles Dodgers (4)	Minnesota Twins (3)
1966	4	Los Angeles Dodgers (0)	Baltimore Orioles (4)
1967	7	St. Louis Cardinals (4)	Boston Red Sox (3)
1968	7	St. Louis Cardinals (3)	Detroit Tigers (4)
1969	5	New York Mets (4)	Baltimore Orioles (1)
1970	5	Cincinnati Reds (1)	Baltimore Orioles (4)
1971	7	Pittsburgh Pirates (4)	Baltimore Orioles (3)
1972	7	Cincinnati Reds (3)	Oakland Athletics (4)
1973	7	New York Mets (3)	Oakland Athletics (4)
1974	5	Los Angeles Dodgers (1)	Oakland Athletics (4)
1975	7	Cincinnati Reds (4)	Boston Red Sox (3)
1976	4	Cincinnati Reds (4)	New York Yankees (0)
1977	6	Los Angeles Dodgers (2)	New York Yankees (4)
1978	6	Los Angeles Dodgers (2)	New York Yankees (4)
1979	7	Pittsburgh Pirates (4)	Baltimore Orioles (3)
1980	6	Philadelphia Phillies (4)	Kansas City Royals (2)
1981	6	Los Angeles Dodgers (4)	New York Yankees (2)
1982	7	St. Louis Cardinals (4)	Milwaukee Brewers (3)
1983	5	Philadelphia Phillies (1)	Baltimore Orioles (4)
1984	5	San Diego Padres (1)	Detroit Tigers (4)
1985	7	St. Louis Cardinals (3)	Kansas City Royals (4)
1986	7	New York Mets (4)	Boston Red Sox (3)
1987	7	St. Louis Cardinals (3)	Minnesota Twins (4)
1988	5	Los Angeles Dodgers (4)	Oakland Athletics (1)
1989	4	San Francisco Giants (0)	Oakland Athletics (4)
1990	4	Cincinnati Reds (4)	Oakland Athletics (0)
1991	7	Atlanta Braves (3)	Minnesota Twins (4)
1992	6	Atlanta Braves (2)	Toronto Blue Jays (4)

Year	Series Games	National League	American League
1993	6	Philadelphia Phillies (2)	Toronto Blue Jays (4)
1994	No Series- Player Strike		
1995	6	Atlanta Braves (4)	Cleveland Indians (2)
1996	6	Atlanta Braves (2)	New York Yankees (4)
1997	7	Florida Marlins (4)	Cleveland Indians (3)
1998	4	San Diego Padres (0)	New York Yankees (4)
1999	4	Atlanta Braves (0)	New York Yankees (4)
2000	5	New York Mets (1)	New York Yankees (4)
2001	7	Arizona Diamondbacks (4)	New York Yankees (3)
2002	7	San Francisco Giants (3)	Anaheim Angels (4)
2003	6	Florida Marlins (4)	New York Yankees (2)
2004	4	St. Louis Cardinals (0)	Boston Red Sox (4)
2005	4	Houston Astros (0)	Chicago White Sox (4)

Baseball Stadiums

Date	Stadium	Location	Field	League
1998	Chase Field	Arizona Diamondbacks	Grass	National
1996	Turner Field	Atlanta Braves	Grass	National
1992	Oriole Park at Camden Yards	Baltimore Orioles	Grass	American
1912	Fenway Park	Boston Red Sox	Grass	American
1914	Wrigley Field	Chicago Cubs	Grass	National
1991	U.S. Cellular Field	Chicago White Sox	Grass	American
2003	Great American Ball Park	Cincinnati Reds	Grass	National
1994	Jacobs Field	Cleveland Indians	Grass	American
1995	Coors Field	Colorado Rockies	Grass	National
2000	Comerica Park	Detroit Tigers	Grass	American
1987	Dolphin Stadium	Florida Marlins	Grass	National
2000	Minute Maid Park	Houston Astros	Grass	National
1973	Kauffman Stadium	Kansas City Royals	Grass	American
1966	Angel Stadium of Anaheim	Los Angeles Angels of Anaheim	Grass	American
1962	Dodger Stadium	Los Angeles Dodgers	Grass	National
2001	Miller Park	Milwaukee Brewers	Grass	National
1982	H.H.H. Metrodome	Minnesota Twins	Field Turf	American
1964	Shea Stadium	New York Mets	Grass	National
1923	Yankee Stadium	New York Yankees	Grass	American
1966	McAfee Coliseum	Oakland Athletics	Grass	American
2004	Citizens Bank Park	Philadelphia Phillies	Grass	National
2001	PNC Park	Pittsburgh Pirates	Grass	National
2006	New Busch Stadium	St. Louis Cardinals	Grass	National
2004	PETCO Park	San Diego Padres	Grass	National
2000	AT&T Park	San Francisco Giants	Grass	National
1999	Safeco Field	Seattle Mariners	Grass	American
1990	Tropicana Field	Tampa Bay Devil Rays	Field Turf	American
1994	Amerquest Field in Arlington	Texas Rangers	Grass	American
1989	Rogers Centre	Toronto Blue Jays	Artificial Turf	American
1961	RFK Stadium	Washington Nationals	Grass	National

2006 Spring Training Sites

American League

Team	Site
Baltimore	Ft. Lauderdale, Florida
Boston	Fort Myers, Florida
Chicago	Tucson, Arizona
Cleveland	Winter Haven, Florida
Detroit	Lakeland, Florida
Kansas City	Surprise, Arizona
Los Angeles Angels	Tempe, Arizona
Minnesota	Lee County, Florida
New York Yankees	Tampa, Florida
Oakland	Phoenix, Arizona
Seattle	Peoria, Arizona
Tampa Bay	St. Petersburg, Florida
Texas	Surprise, Arizona
Toronto	Dunedin, Florida

National League

Team	Site
Arizona	Tucson, Arizona
Atlanta	Orlando, Florida
Chicago	Mesa, Arizona
Cincinnati	Sarasota, Florida
Colorado	Tucson, Arizona
Florida	Jupiter, Florida
Houston	Kissimmee, Florida
Los Angeles Dodgers	Vero Beach, Florida
Milwaukee	Maryvale, Arizona
New York Mets	Port St. Lucie, Florida
Philadelphia	Clearwater, Florida
Pittsburgh	Bradenton, Florida
St. Louis	Jupiter, Florida
San Diego	Peoria, Arizona
San Francisco	Scottsdale, Arizona
Washington	Viera, Florida

World Cup Baseball

Year	Host Country	Number of Teams	Winner
1938	Great Britain	2	Great Britain
1939	Cuba	3	Cuba
1940	Cuba	7	Cuba
1941	Cuba	9	Venezuela
1942	Cuba	5	Cuba
1943	Cuba	4	Cuba
1944	Venezuela	8	Venezuela
1945	Venezuela	6	Venezuela
1947	Colombia	9	Colombia
1948	Nicaragua	8	Dominican Republic
1950	Nicaragua	12	Cuba
1951	Mexico	11	Puerto Rico
1952	Cuba	13	Cuba
1953	Venezuela	11	Cuba
1961	Costa Rica	10	Cuba
1965	Colombia	9	Colombia
1969	Dominican Republic	11	Cuba
1970	Colombia	12	Cuba
1971	Cuba	10	Cuba
1972	Nicaragua	16	Cuba
1973*	Cuba	8	Cuba
1973*	Nicaragua	11	USA
1974	USA	9	USA
1976	Colombia	11	Cuba
1978	Italy	11	Cuba
1980	Japan	12	Cuba
1982	Korea	10	Korea
1984	Cuba	13	Cuba
1986	Netherlands	12	Cuba
1988	Italy	12	Cuba
1990	Canada	12	Cuba
1994	Nicaragua	16	Cuba
1998	Italy	16	Cuba
2001	Chinese Taipei	16	Cuba
2003	Cuba	16	Cuba
2005	Netherlands	18	Cuba

* In 1973 there were two World Cup Baseball locations with two World Cup Champions