



Wisconsin Badgers



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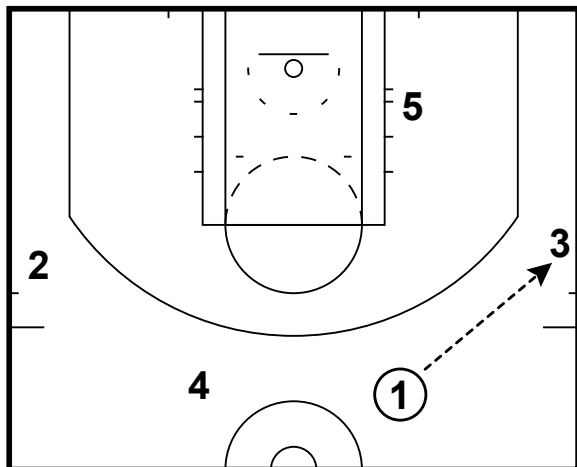
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Swing Offense

Wisconsin Badgers

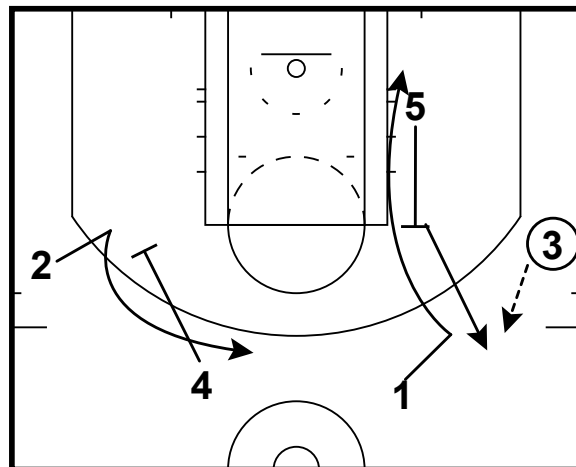
Swing Offense

Swing

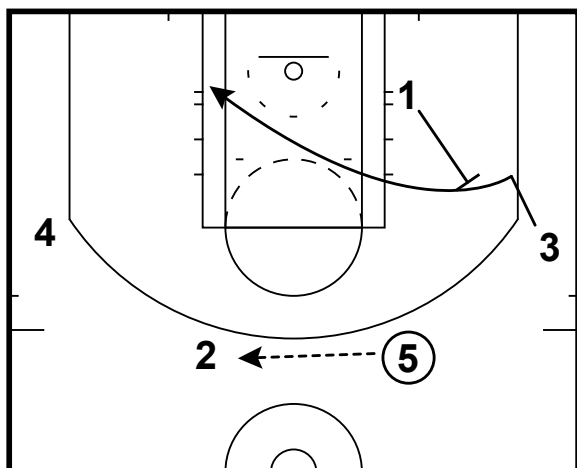


First look into the post

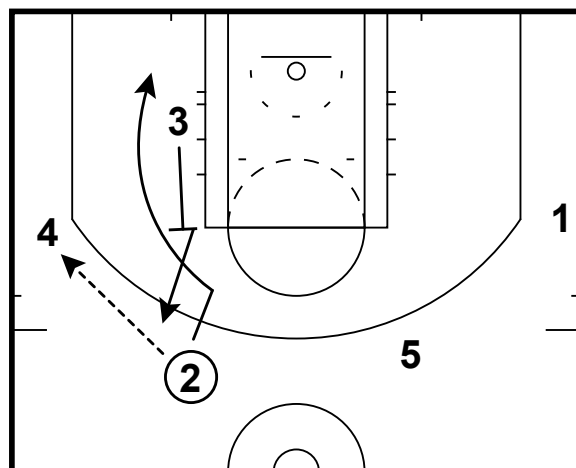
Swing



Swing



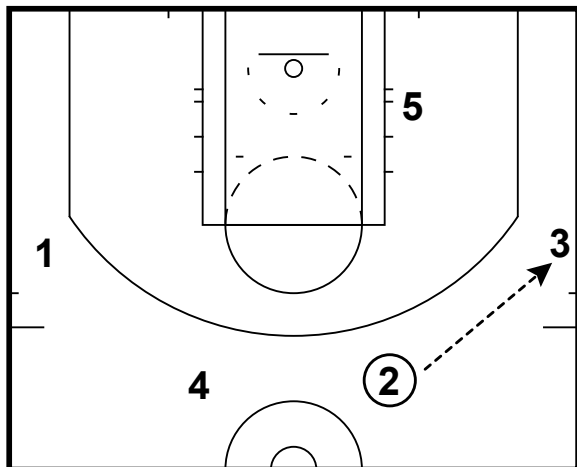
Swing



Wisconsin Badgers

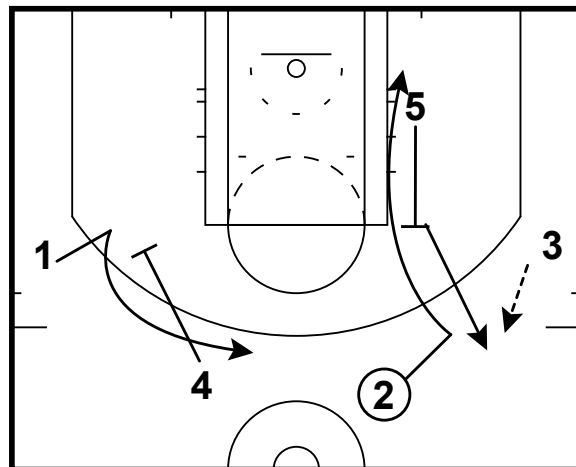
Swing Offense

Swing (Open)

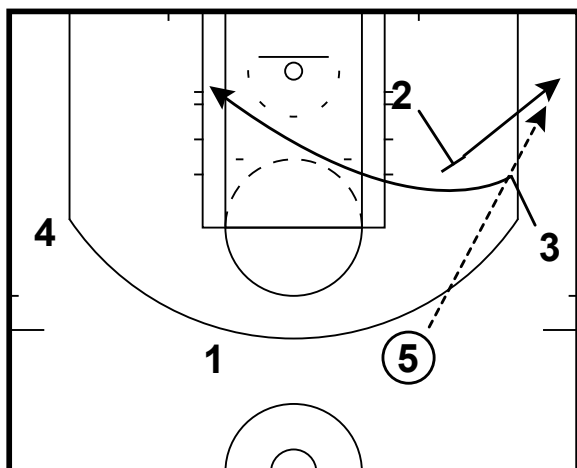


First look into the post

Swing (Open)



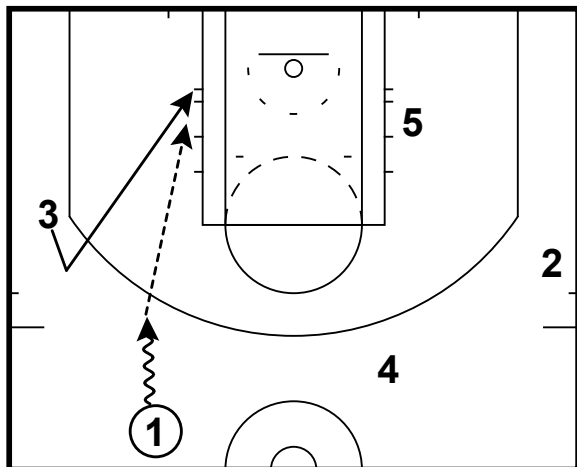
Swing (Open)



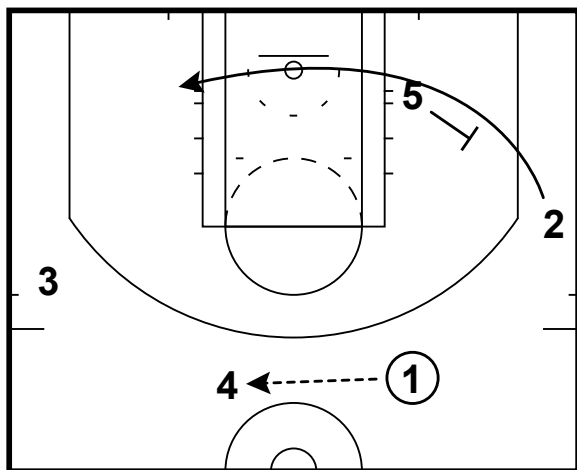
Wisconsin Badgers

Swing Offense

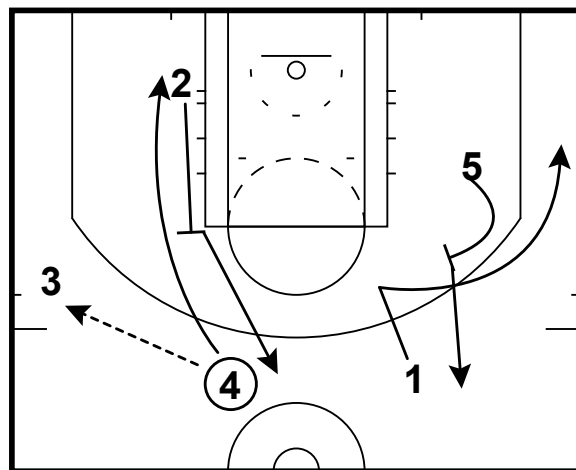
Swing (Backdoor)



Swing (Weak)



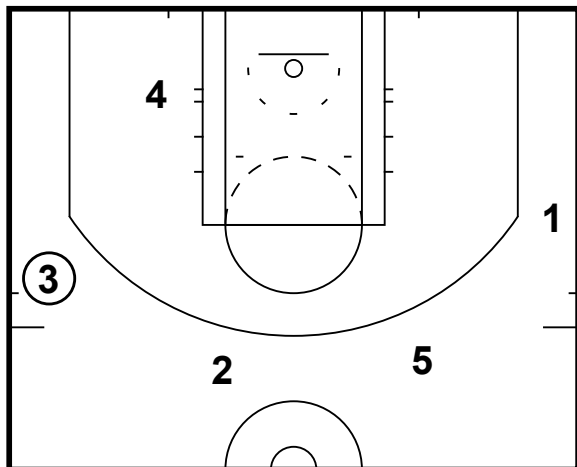
Swing (Weak)



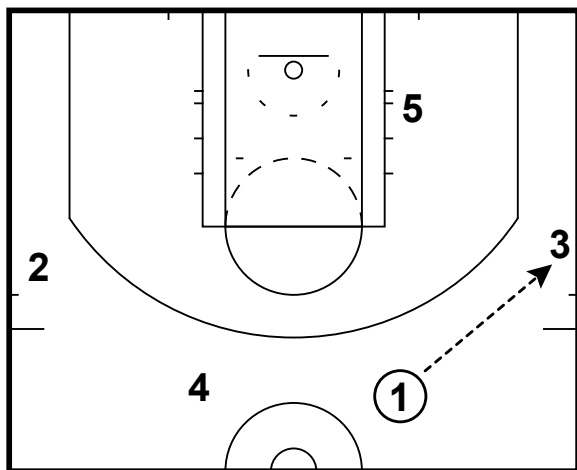
Wisconsin Badgers

Swing Offense

Swing (Weak)

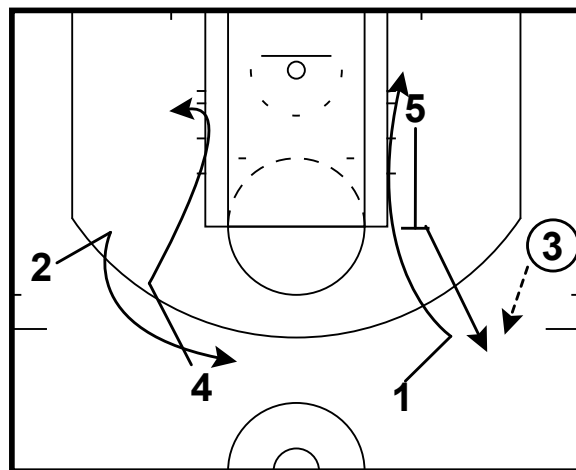


Swing (Seal)



First look into the post

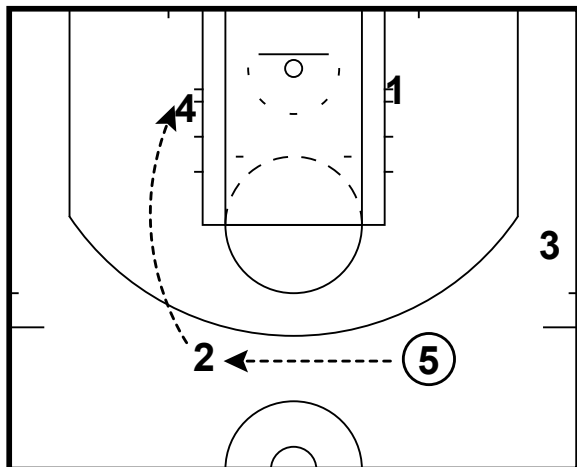
Swing (Seal)



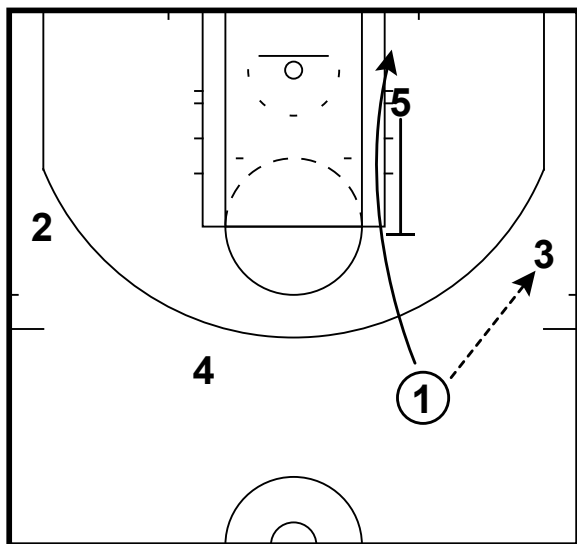
Wisconsin Badgers

Swing Offense

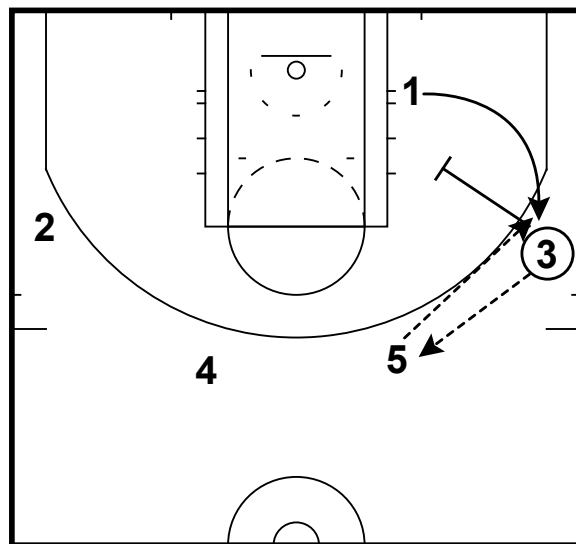
Swing (Seal)



Swing (Stagger)



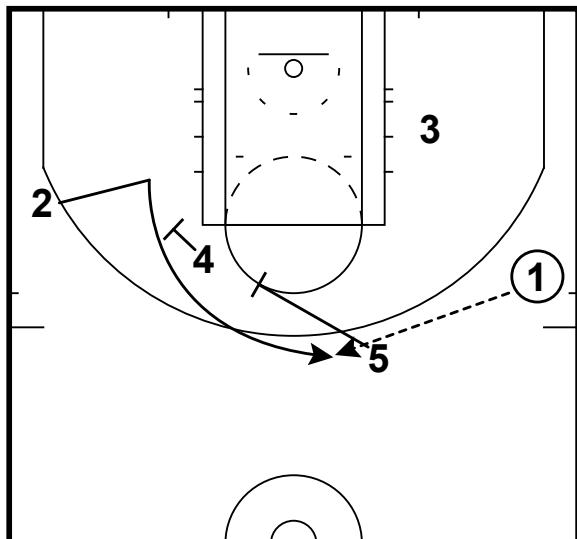
Swing (Stagger)



Wisconsin Badgers

Swing Offense

Swing (Stagger)



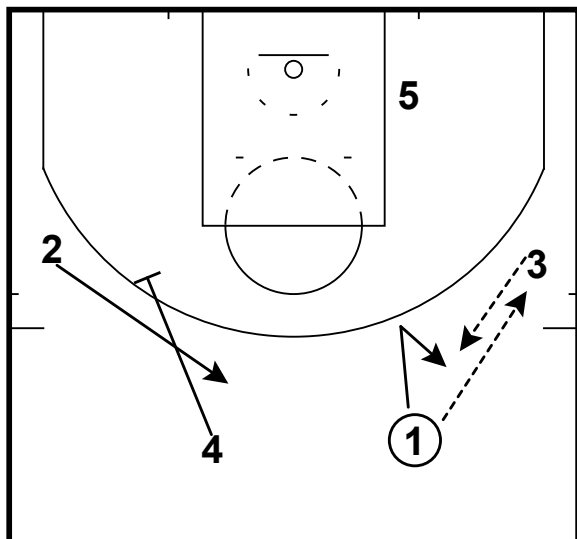
Half Court Sets



Wisconsin Badgers

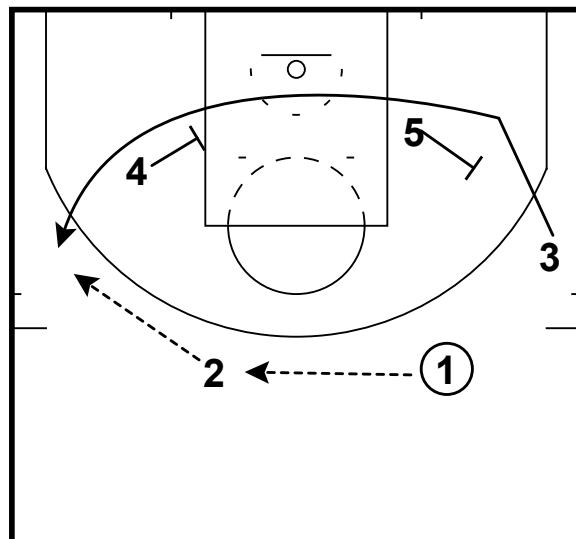
Half Court Sets

2 Low



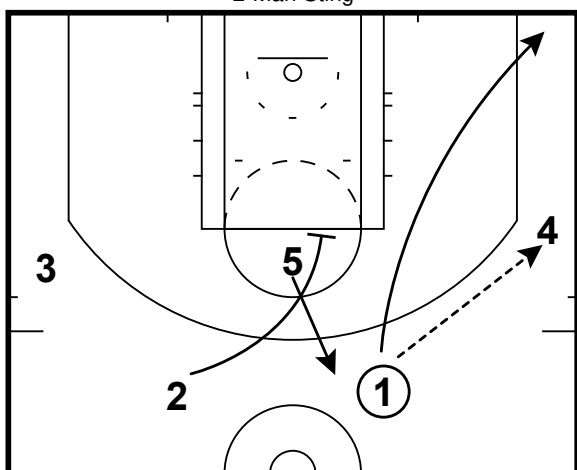
1 passes to 3 and fakes a cut in, 3 passes back to 1. 4 screens down for 2.

2 Low

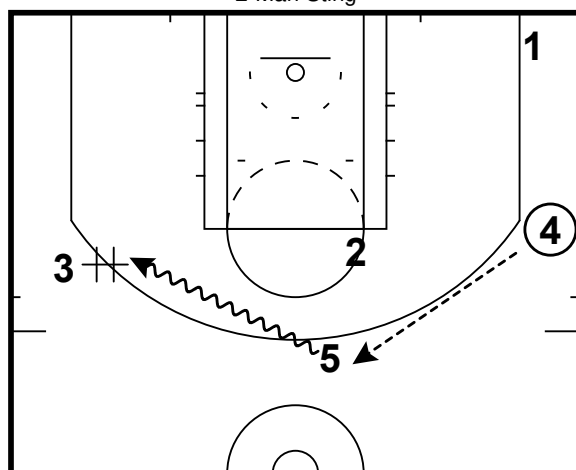


5 & 4 set low screens for 3 who comes off looking to shoot.

2-Man Sting



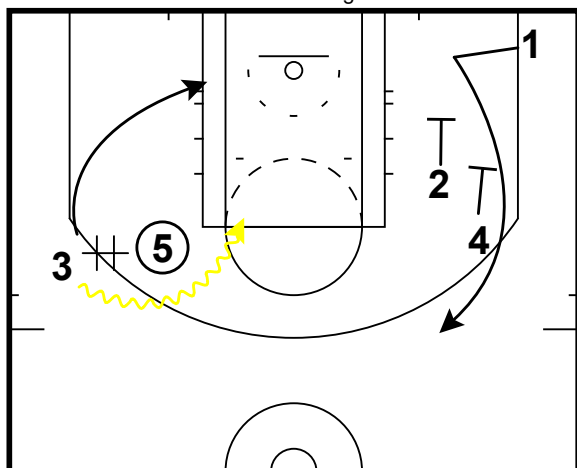
2-Man Sting



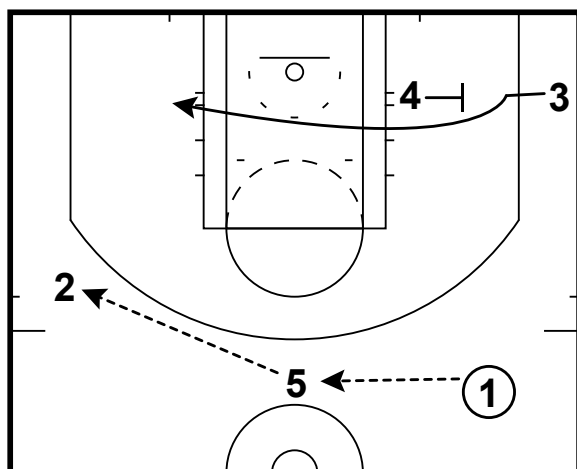
Wisconsin Badgers

Half Court Sets

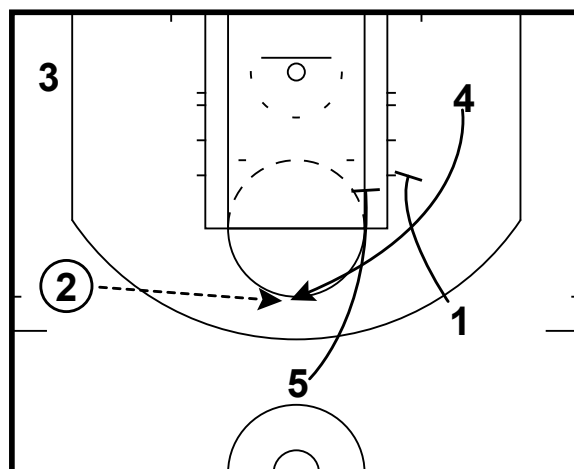
2-Man Sting



4 Pop



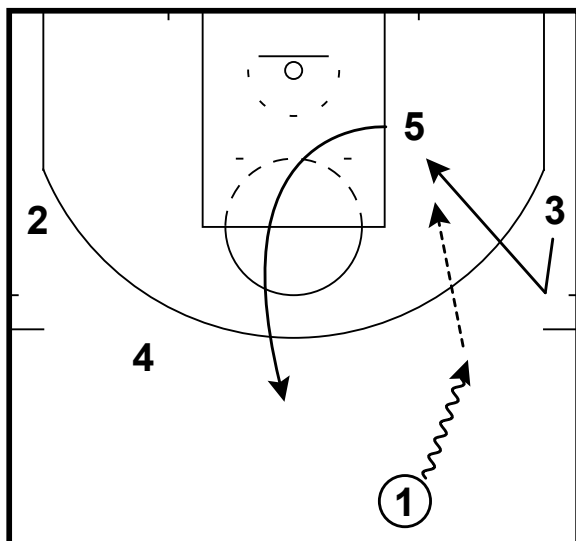
4 Pop



Wisconsin Badgers

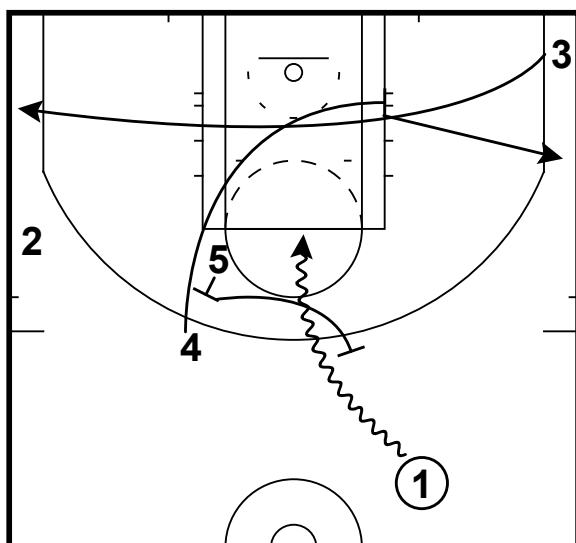
Half Court Sets

Backdoor



5 empties the post, 3 cuts up towards the ball and then cuts backdoor. 1 dribbles at 3 and passes to the backdoor.

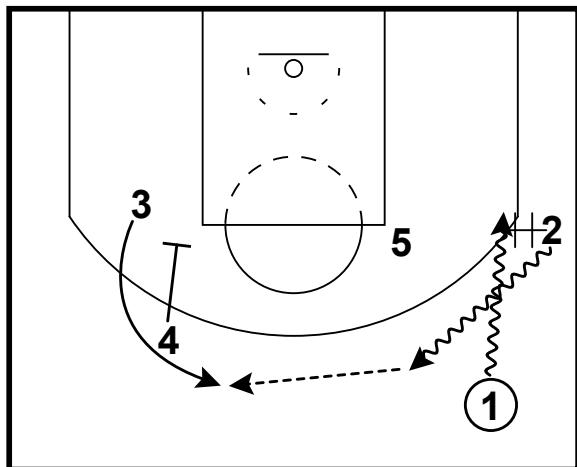
Backscreen Open



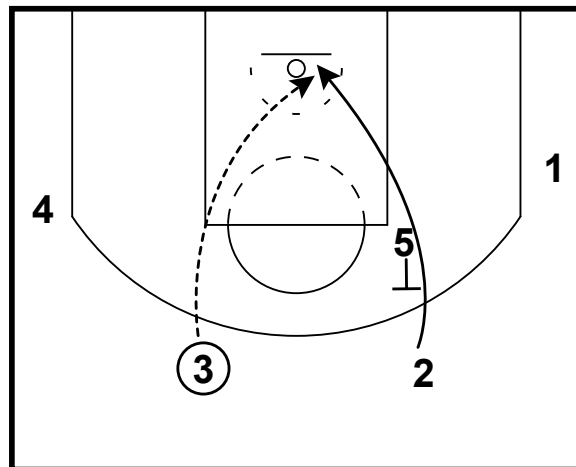
Wisconsin Badgers

Half Court Sets

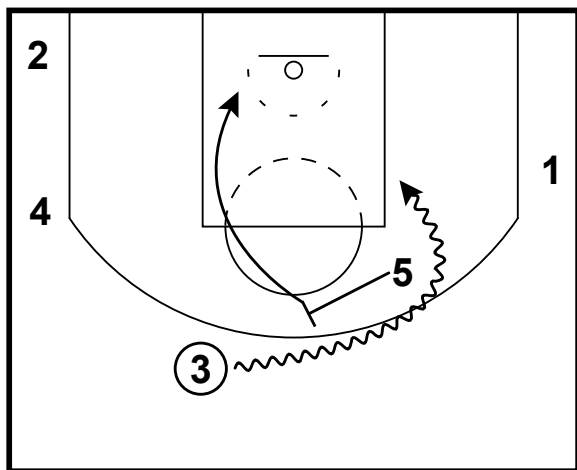
Chin



Chin



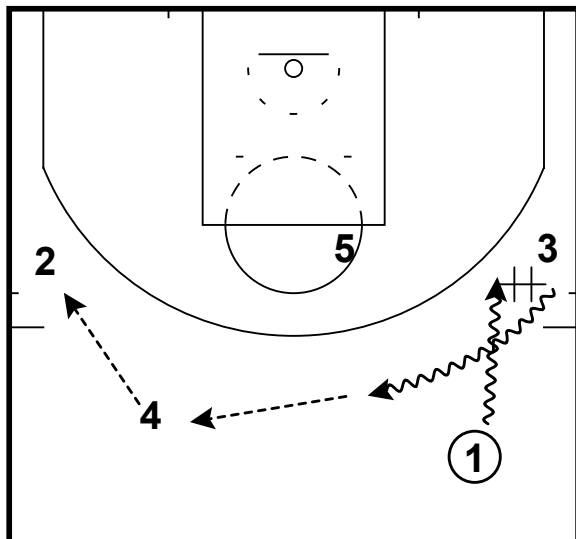
Chin



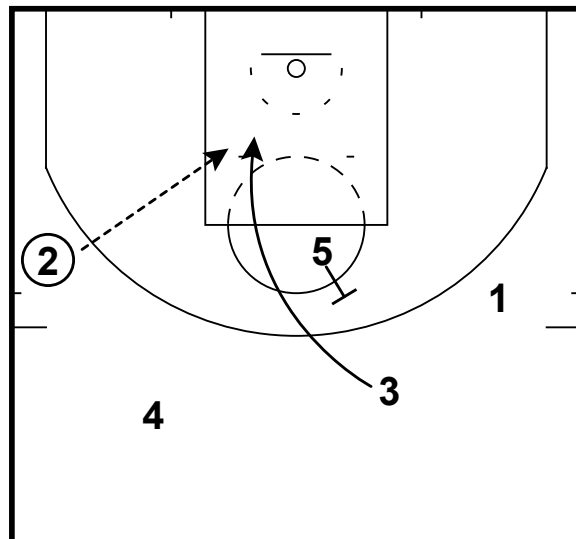
Wisconsin Badgers

Half Court Sets

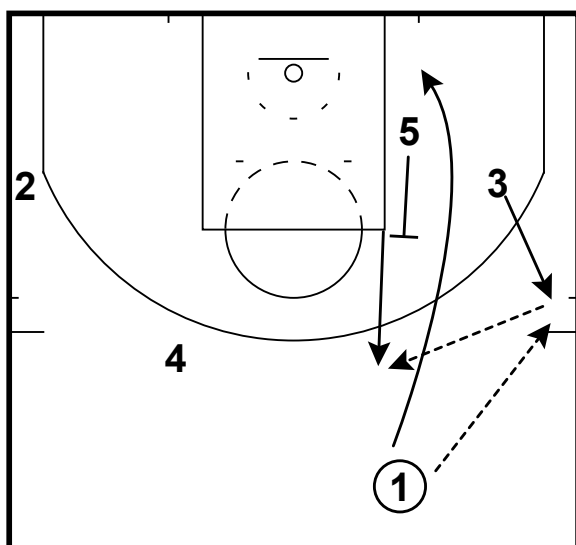
Chin



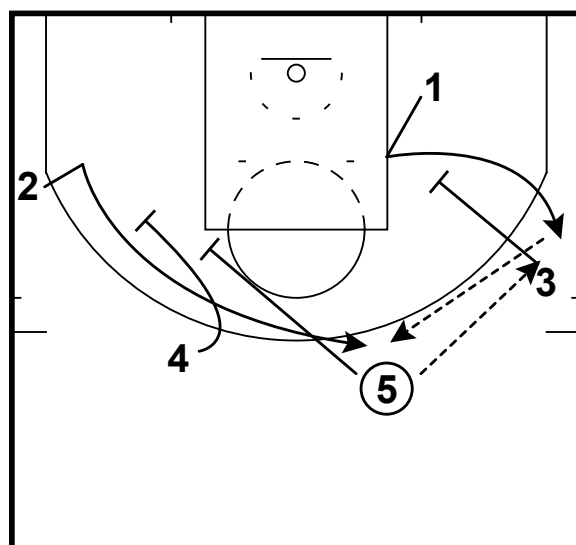
Chin



Double



Double



1 passes to 3 and cuts off UCLA cut. 5 pops, 3 passes to 5.

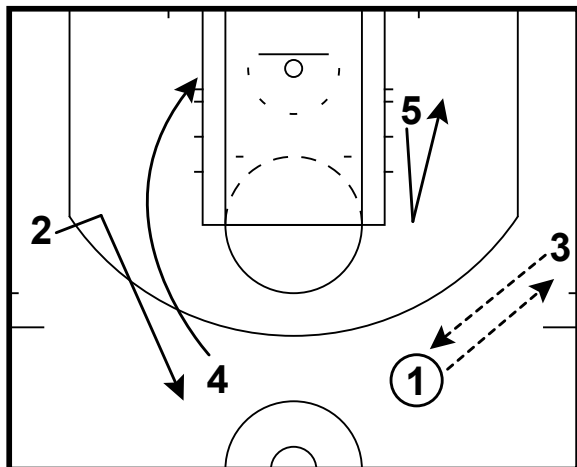
3 screens down for 1, 5 passes to 1. 5 & 4 set a double stagger screen for 2 looking for a shot.



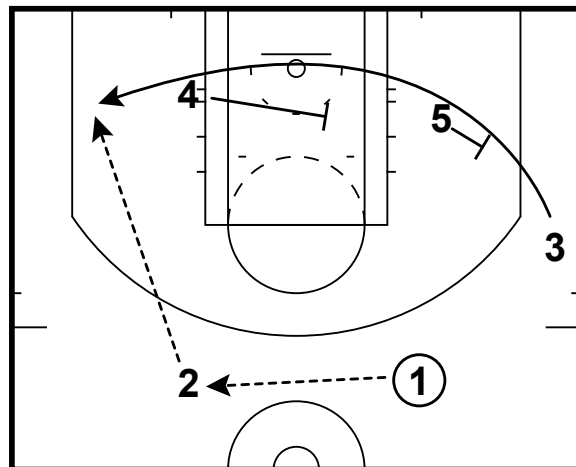
Wisconsin Badgers

Half Court Sets

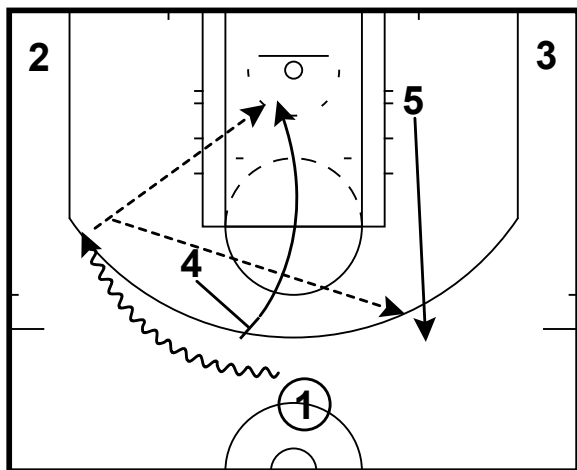
Double Rip



Double Rip



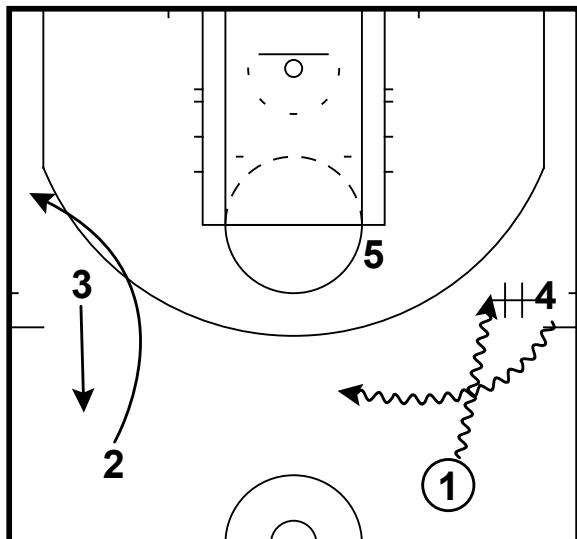
Fist Up Replace



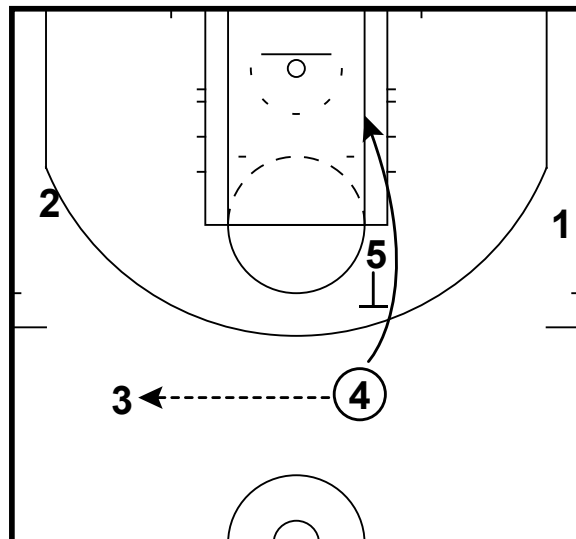
Wisconsin Badgers

Half Court Sets

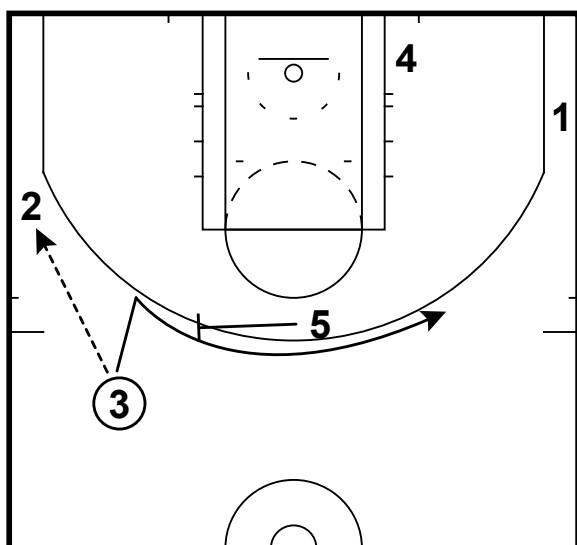
Five (Wing PNR)



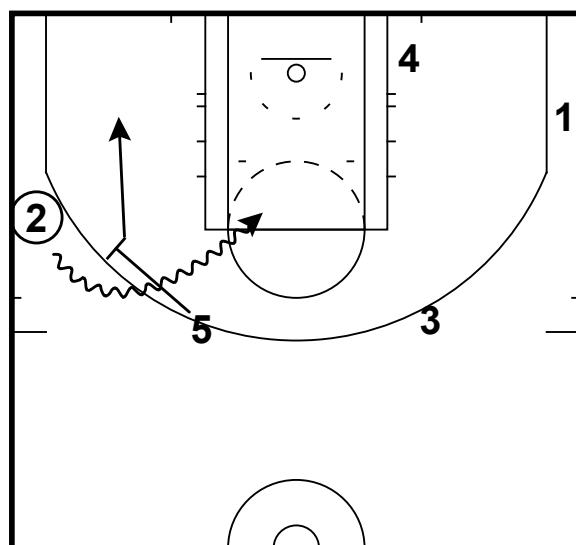
Five (Wing PNR)



Five (Wing PNR)



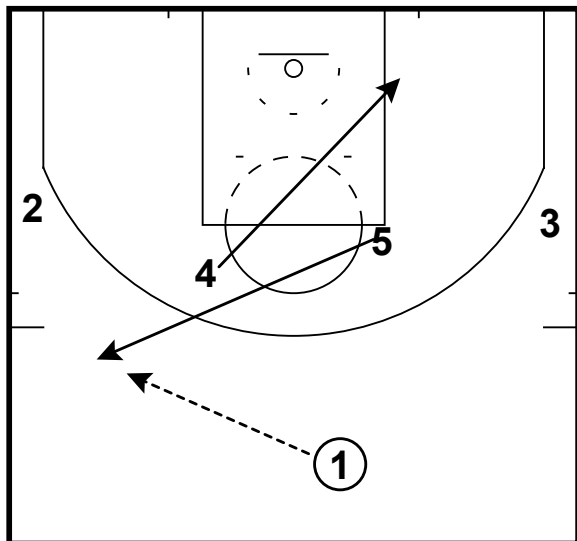
Five (Wing PNR)



Wisconsin Badgers

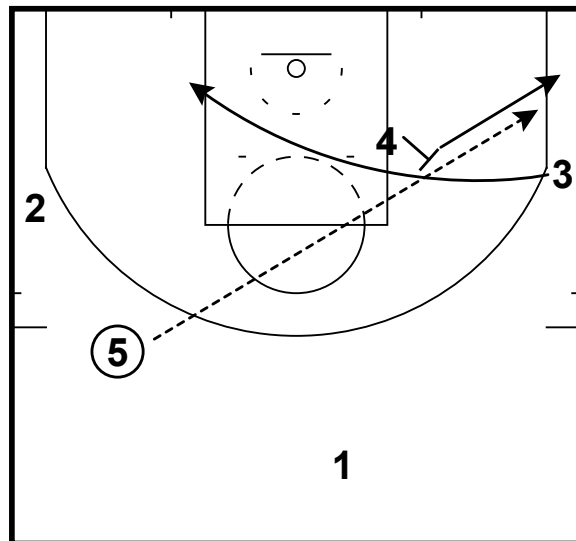
Half Court Sets

Flex Open



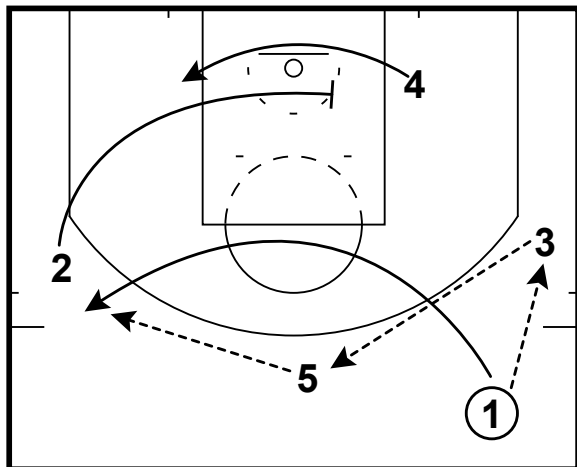
5 pops to the wing, 4 dives.

Flex Open



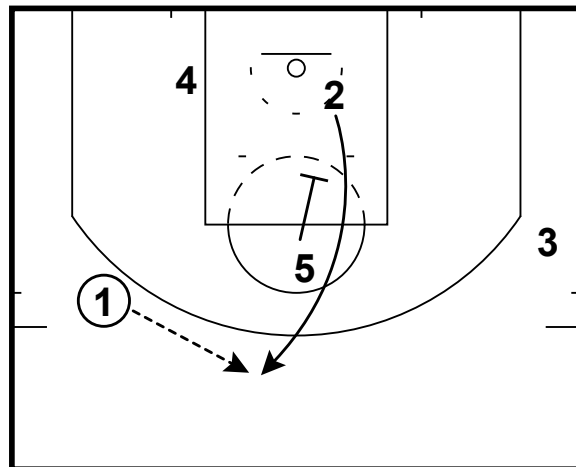
4 sets a flex screen for 3 and opens up to the corner.

Motion Weak



1 passes to 3 and cuts through to opposite wing.
3 passes to 5 who reverses to 1.
2 cuts down in the lane and sets cross screen for 4.

Motion Weak

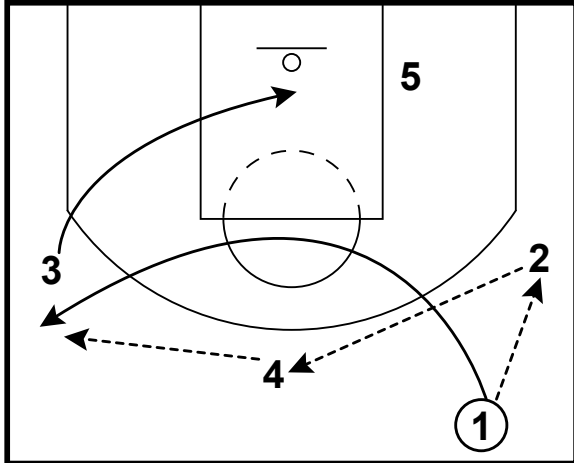


2 then receives a down screen from 5.

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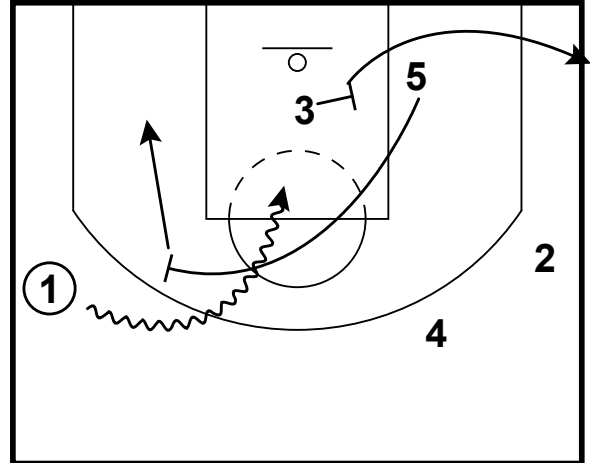
Half Court Sets

Motion Weak Fist



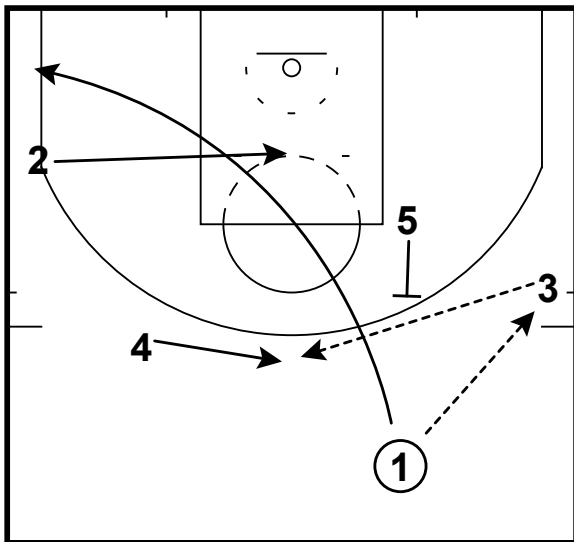
- 1 passes to 2 and cuts through to opposite wing.
- 2 passes to 4 who reverses to 1.
- 3 cuts down in the lane and sets cross screen for 5.

Motion Weak Fist



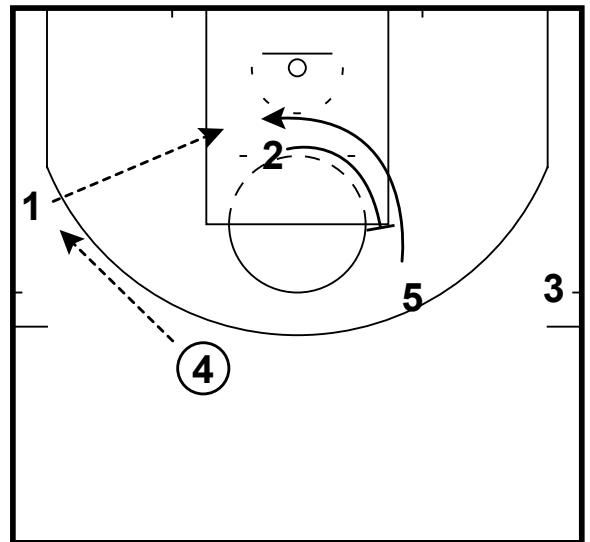
- 3 screens for 5 who sets ballscreen for 1.
- 1 attacks, 5 rolls to the rim.

PNR Slice



- 2 passes to 3 and cuts through off UCLA cut from 5.

PNR Slice

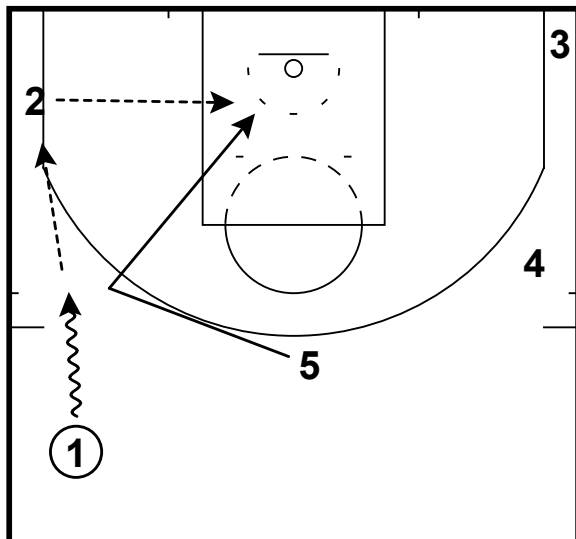


- 2 sets a slice screen for 5, 4 passes to 1 who hits 5 for a shot or post opportunity.

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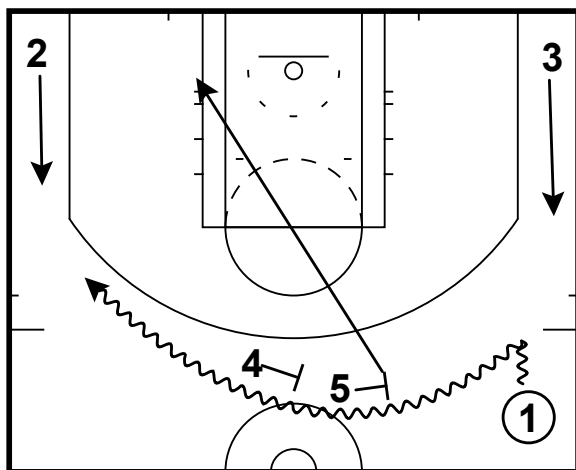
Half Court Sets

PNR Slip

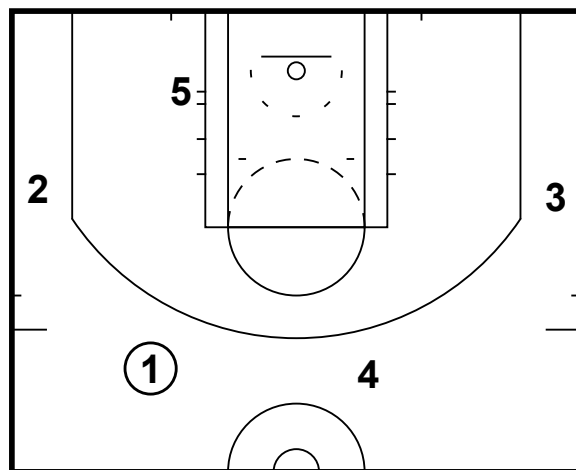


5 goes to set a ballscreen for 2 and hesitates, allowing his man to freeze. 5 sprints to the rim, 1 passes to 2 2 passes to 5 on the dive.

Spartans



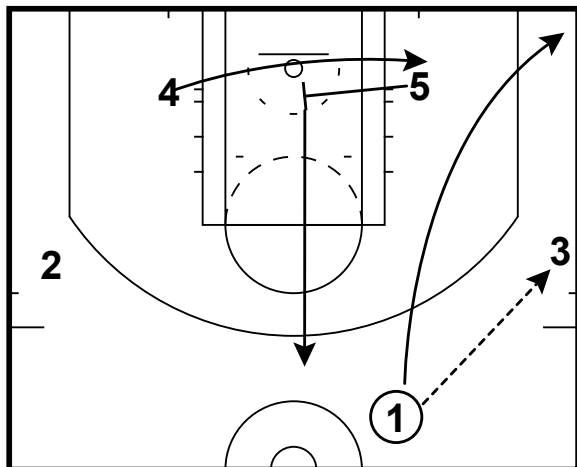
Spartans



Wisconsin Badgers

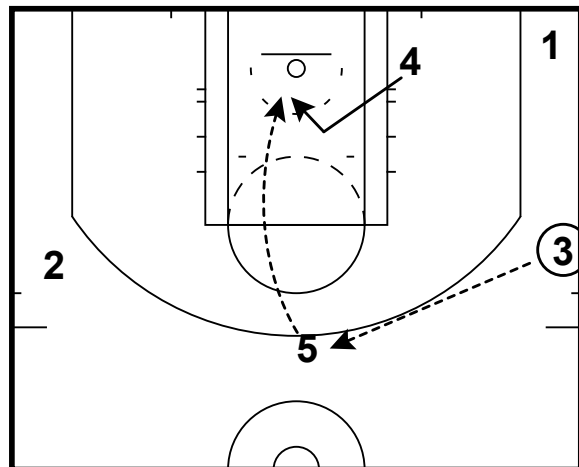
Half Court Sets

Split Jayhawk

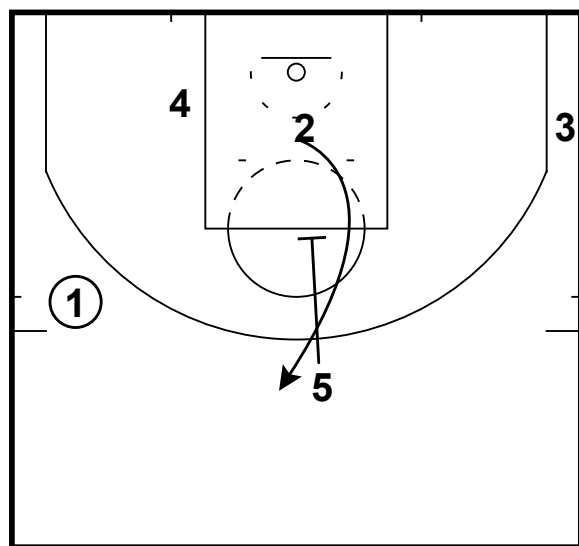
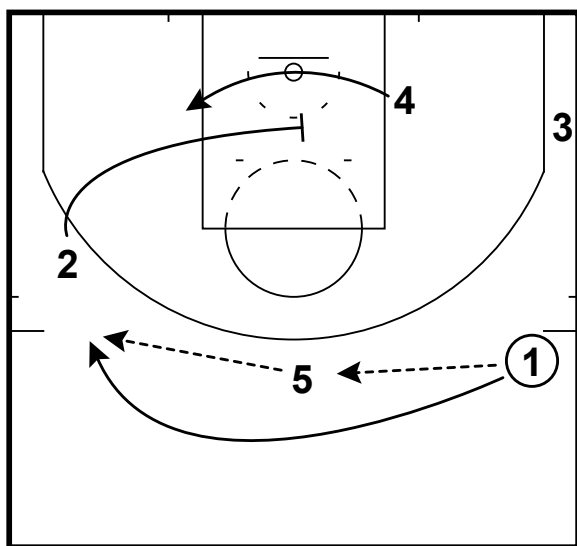


STS

Split Jayhawk



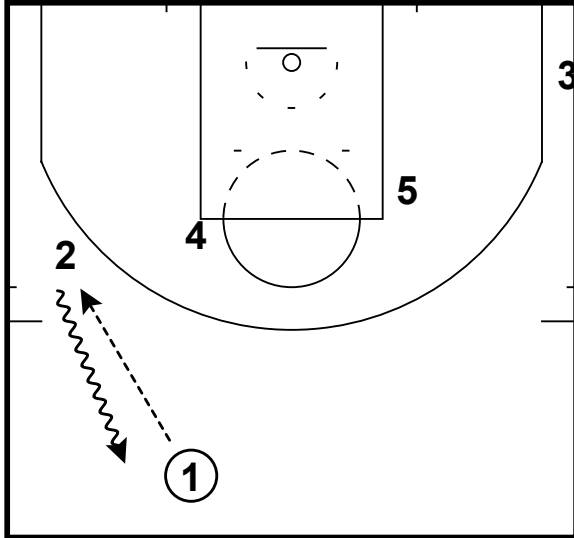
STS



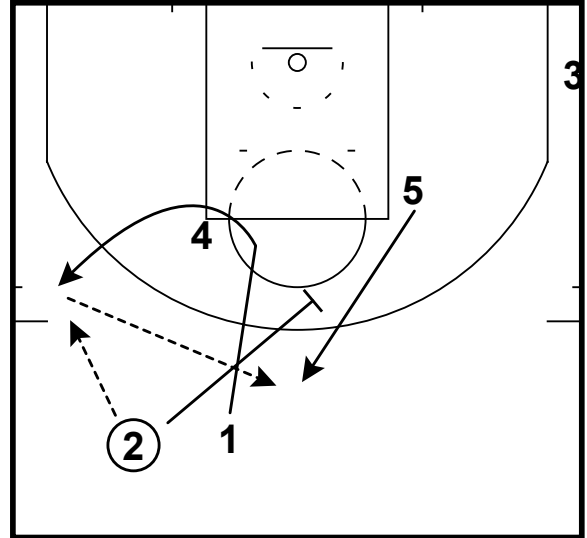
Wisconsin Badgers

Half Court Sets

Thunder



Thunder

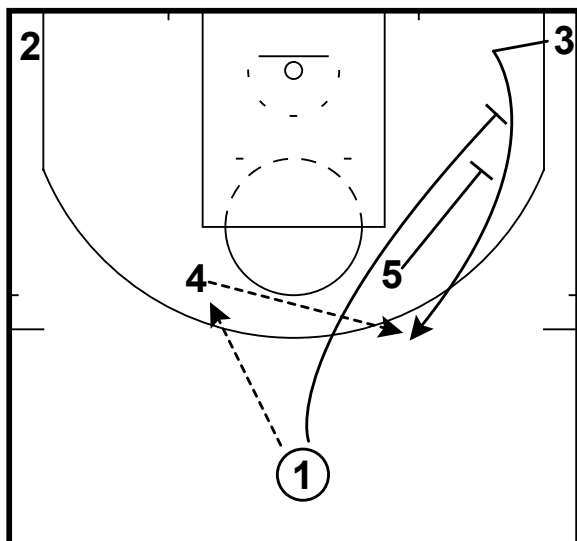


Horns Series

Wisconsin Badgers

Horns Series

Horns Away Double

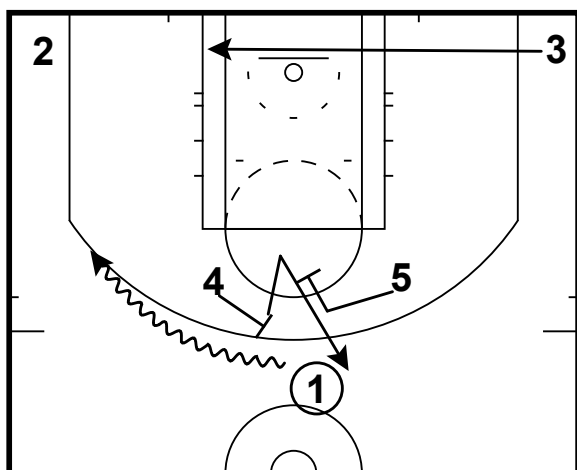


1 passes to 4 and cuts through.

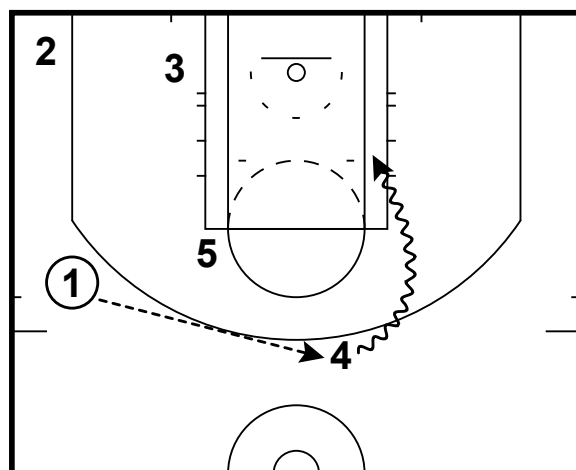
1 & 5 sets a double screen for 3.

4 passes to 3.

Horns Flare



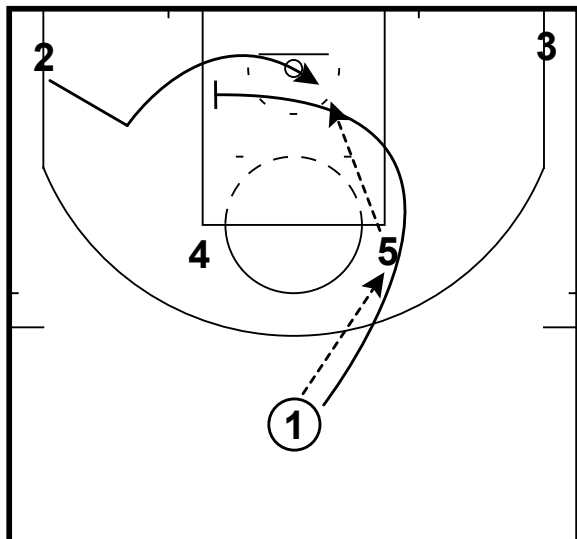
Horns Flare



Wisconsin Badgers

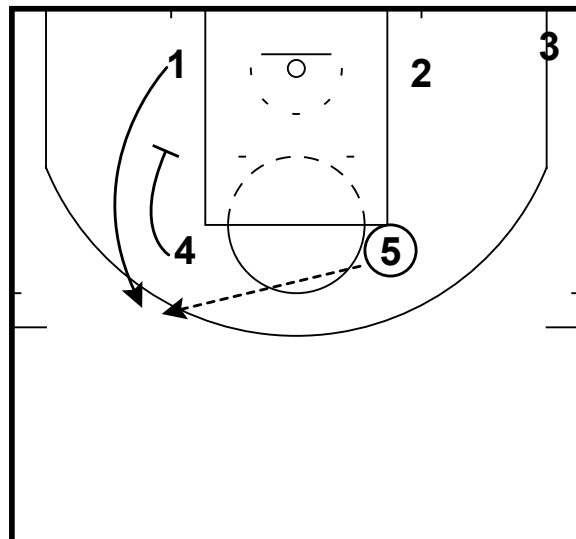
Horns Series

Horns Flex



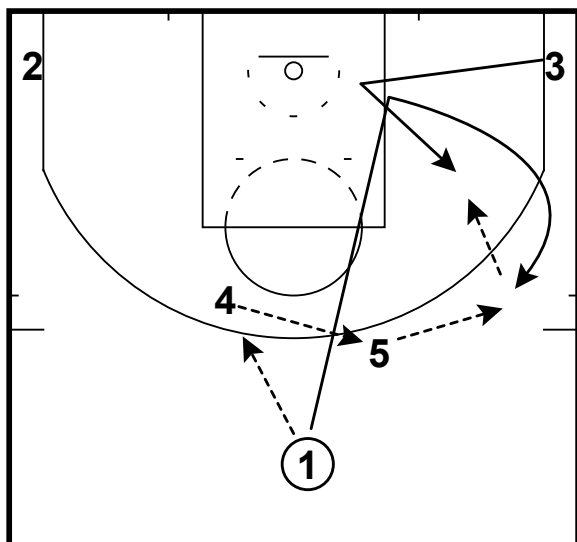
1 passes to 5 at the elbow and cuts off him to opposite block.
1 sets cross screen for 2.
5 looks to pass to 2.

Horns Flex



4 then sets down screen for 1 (flex action).

Horns Seal

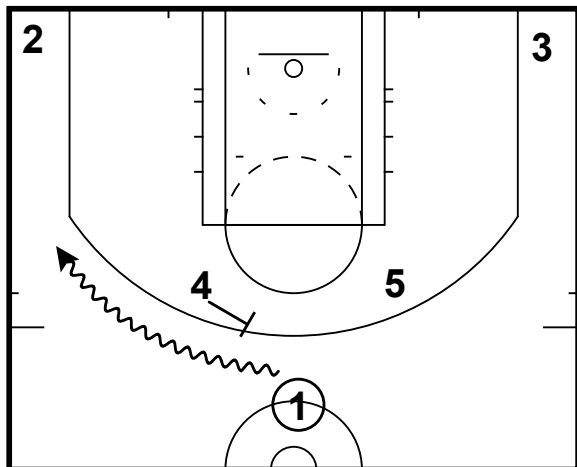


1 passes to 4 and cuts through continuing to the wing. 4 passes to 5 who passes to 1. 3 cuts in like he will cut off flex screen from 1 and then turns and seals his man in the post.

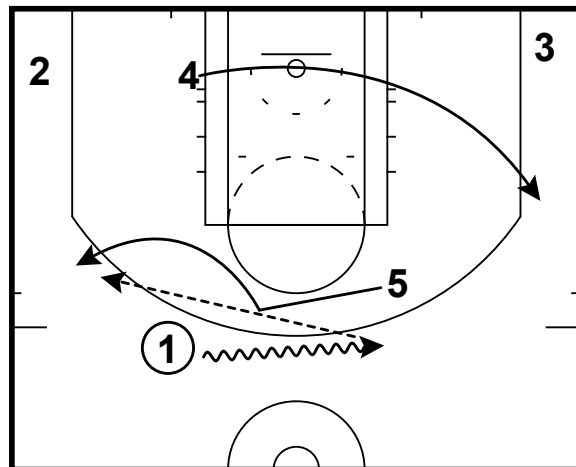
Wisconsin Badgers

Horns Series

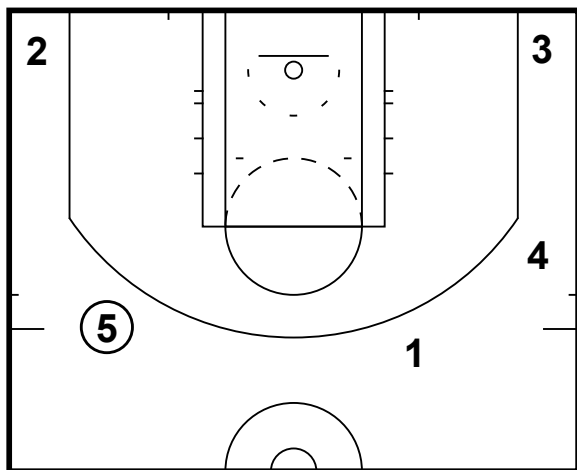
Horns Twist (ISO)



Horns Twist (ISO)



Horns Twist (ISO)

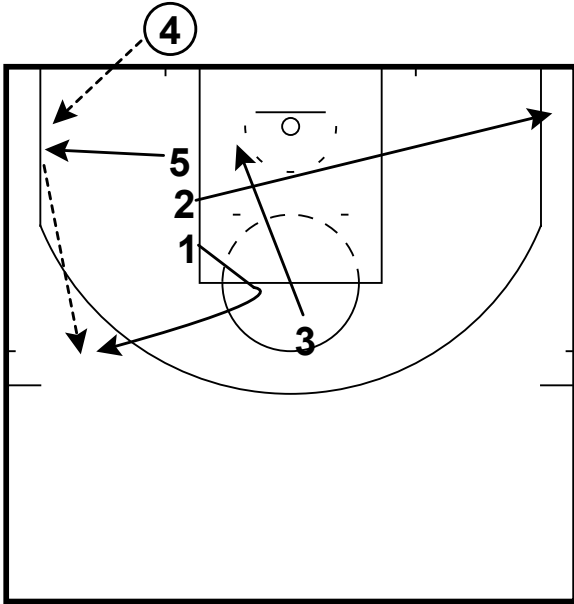


Baseline out of Bounds

Wisconsin Badgers

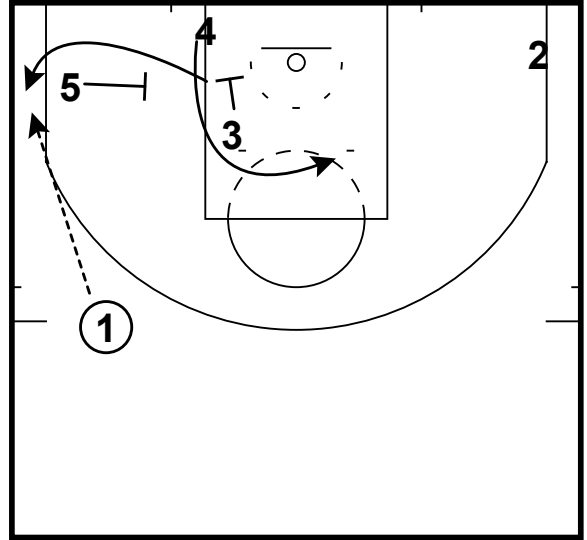
Baseline out of Bounds

1 Out



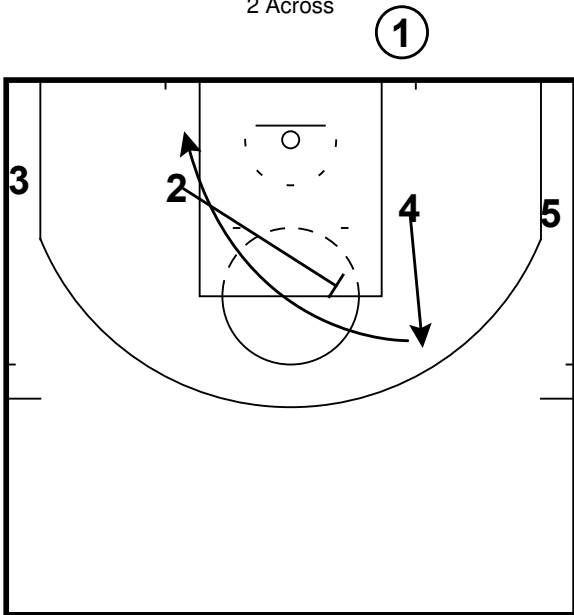
5 pops to the corner. 4 passes to 5. 1 cuts like he will screen for 3 and cuts to the wing. 2 clears to the opposite wing. 3 walks down in the middle of the key.

1 Out

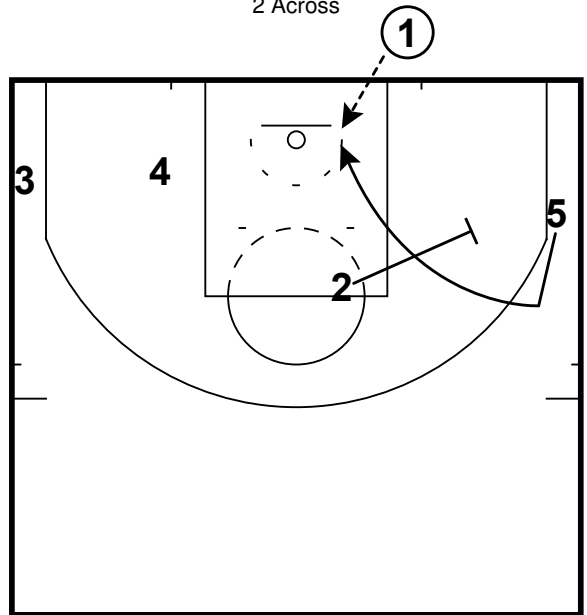


3 sets a down screen for 4 who curls inside, 3 then cuts off a screen from 5 to the corner for a 3.

2 Across



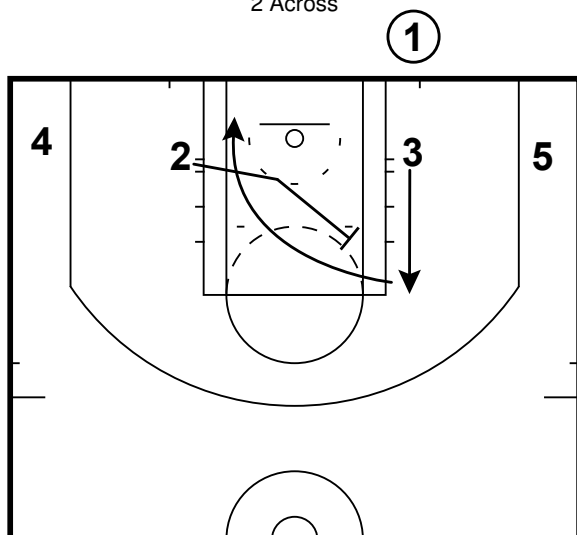
2 Across



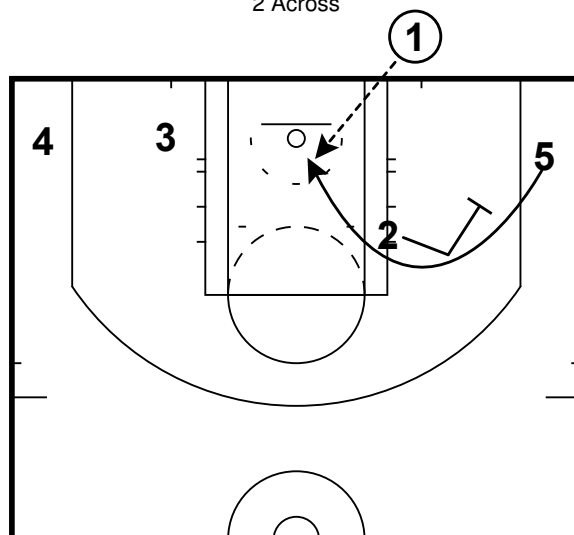
Wisconsin Badgers

Baseline out of Bounds

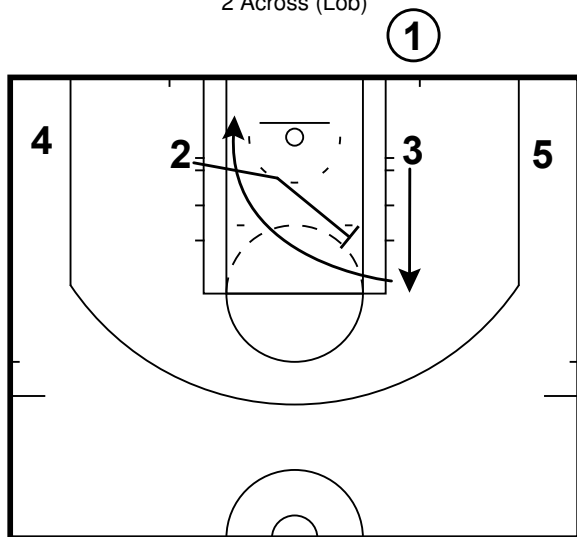
2 Across



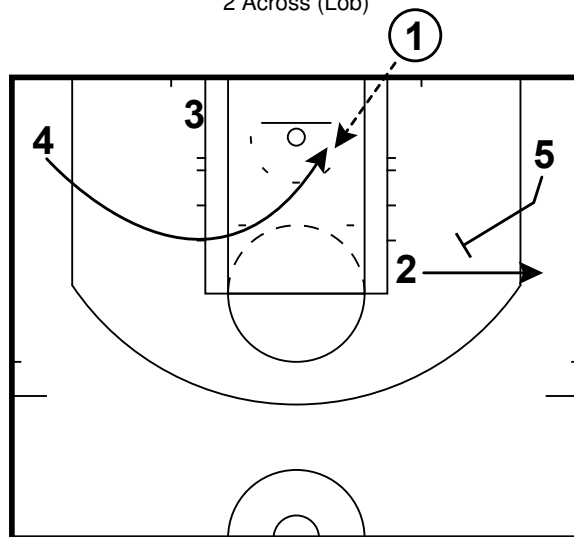
2 Across



2 Across (Lob)



2 Across (Lob)

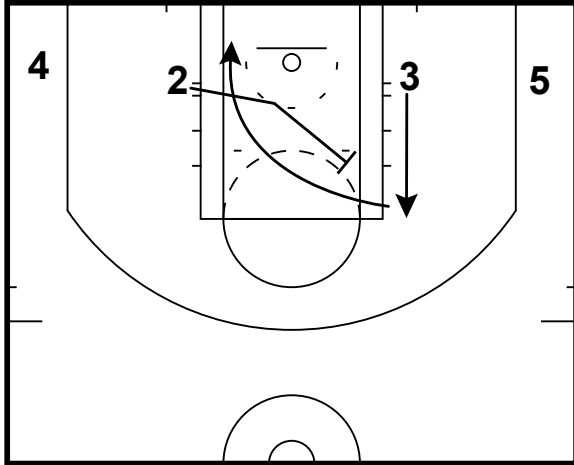


Wisconsin Badgers

Baseline out of Bounds

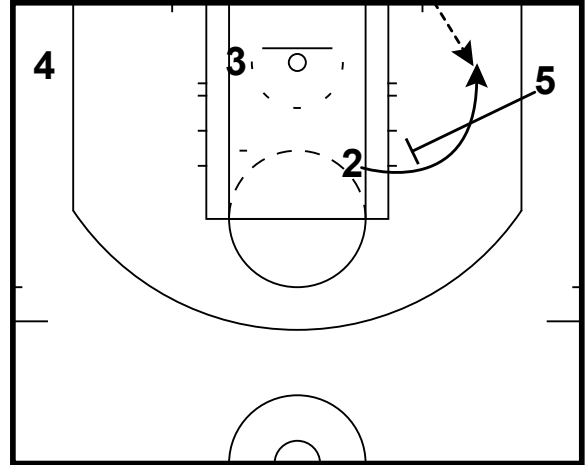
2 Across (STS)

①



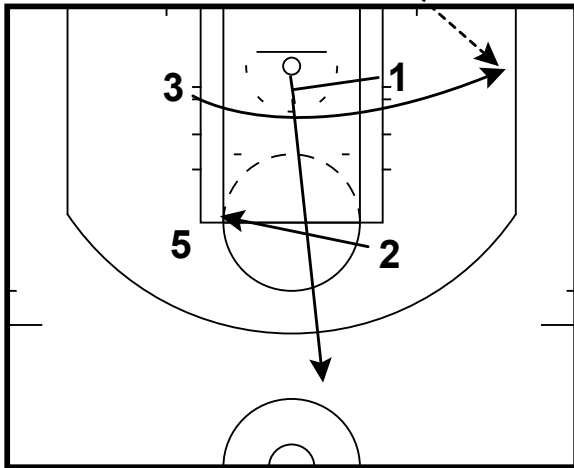
2 Across (STS)

①

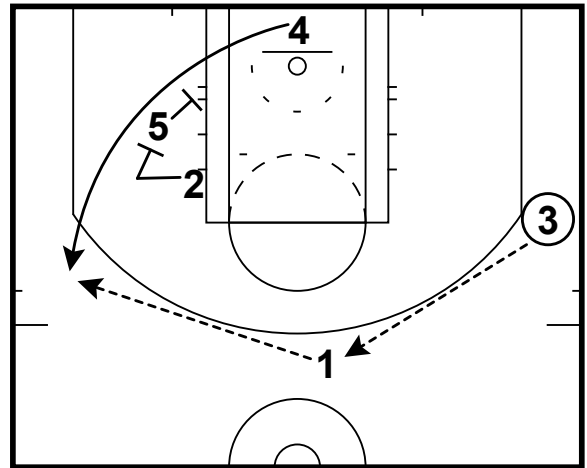


Box Double

④

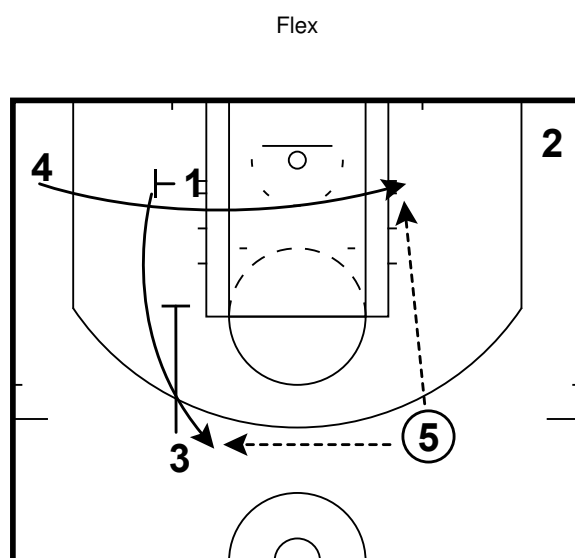
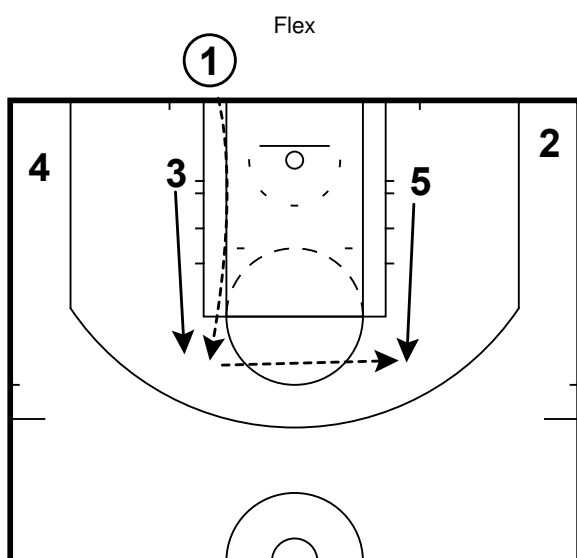
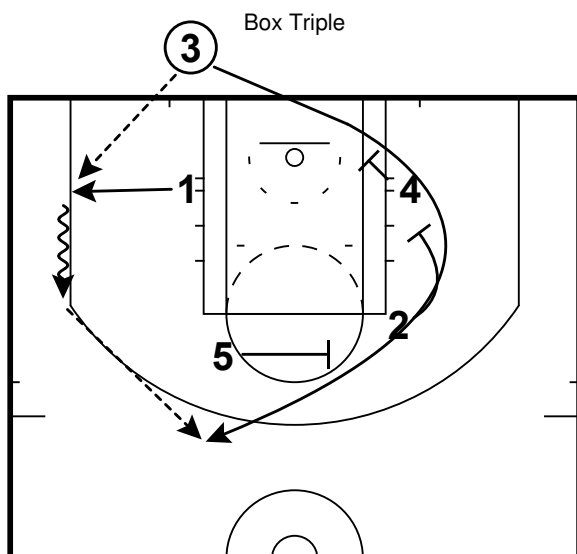


Box Double



Wisconsin Badgers

Baseline out of Bounds



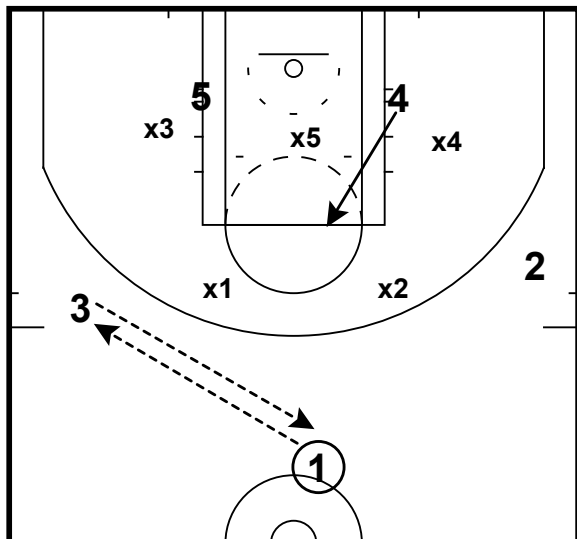
Zone Offense



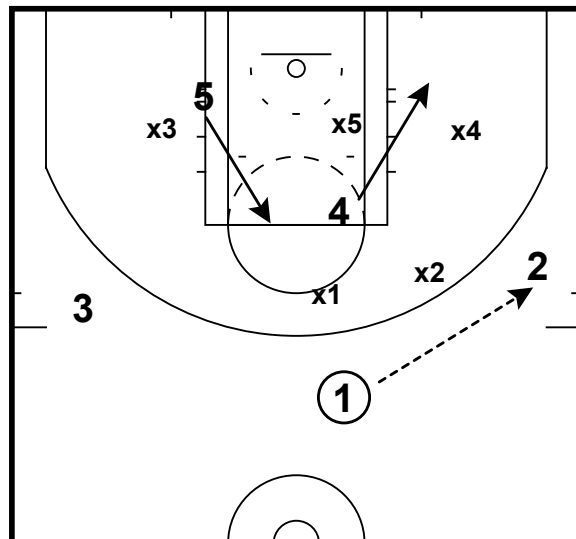
Wisconsin Badgers

Zone Defense

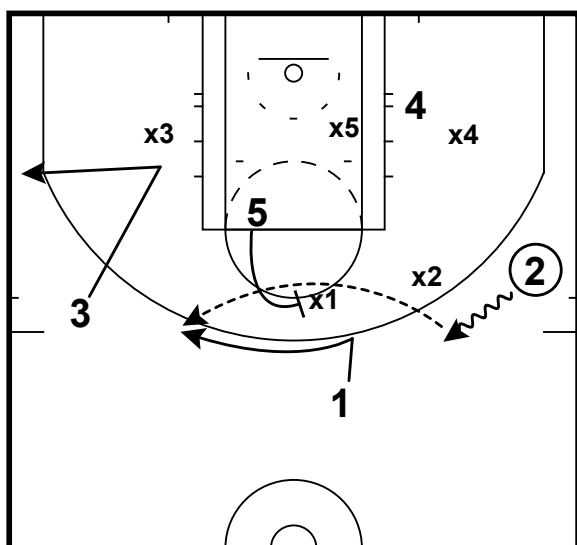
Flare



Flare



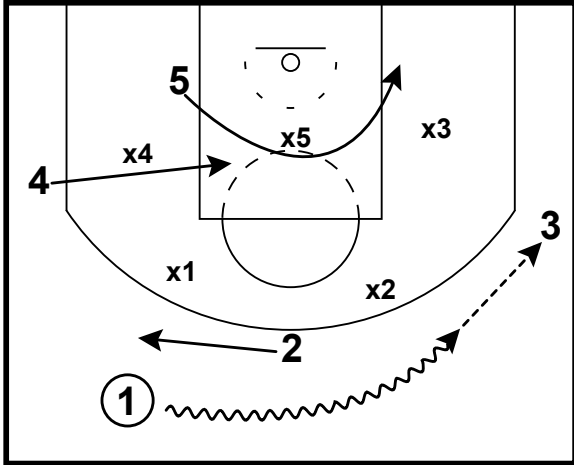
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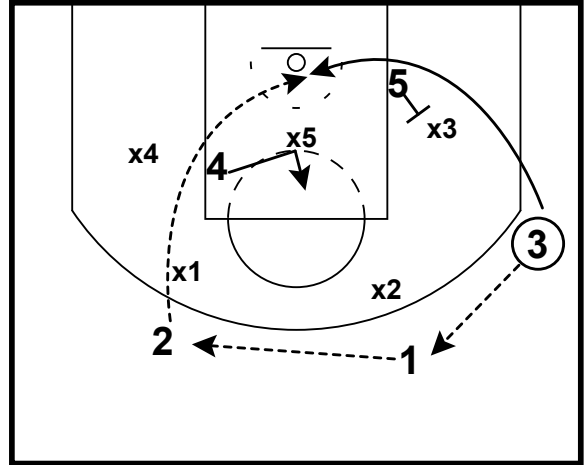
Wisconsin Badgers

Zone Offense

Lob



Lob



CONDUCTING A PRESSURE PRACTICE

by Bo Ryan

1. Partner Passing
 - a. After you pass you must:
 - i. Make at least a 2-step cut
 - ii. Change direction, passer ball fake
 - iii. Show lead hand
 - iv. Catch in triple threat
 - v. Maintain 12-15' spacing
 - b. Four passes
 - i. Chest
 - ii. Overhead
 - iii. Bounce
 - iv. Roll
 - c. Four repetitions
 - i. Pass
 - ii. Shot fake to pass
 - iii. Shot fake, 1 dribble to pass
 - iv. Shot fake, 1 dribble, pivot to pass
2. 4 Corners
 - a. Working on
 - i. Protecting the ball
 - ii. Paying attention
 - iii. Handle direction
 - iv. Good delivery
 - v. Good hand target
 - vi. Communication
 - b. Switch directions on "change"
 - c.
3. Full Court Passing
 - a. Four passes
 - i. Baseball
 - ii. Chest
 - iii. Bounce
 - iv. Overhead to score
 - b. Don't leave until the ball is caught at the spot before you
 - c. Last passer rebounds and outlets to sideline
4. 3 Line and 3 Weave
 - a. 45 degree angles
 - b. Catch, jump stop, look up the floor
 - c. 5 passes, 4 passes, 3 passes
5. Dribbling Attack: Up 2, Back 1
 - a. Attack with 2 dribbles, retreat 1, change direction
 - b. 4 moves:
 - i. crossover

- ii. between the legs
- iii. behind the back
- iv. spin

6. Full Court 2 vs. 3 and 3 vs. 4

- a. Defense is free to do what they want
- b. Offense is trying to get across the opposite endline

7. Partner Shooting

- a. Working on
 - i. Footwork
 - ii. Balance
 - iii. Triple Threat
 - iv. Shots from the inside out
- b. Shots to work on
 - i. Jump shot
 - ii. Shot fake/shot
 - iii. Shot fake/drag dribble/shot
 - iv. Mix-it-up
 - v. All 3's

Swing Offense 101: Swinging Your Offense To A Scoring Tune

By Bo Ryan, Head Men's Coach, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, Wis.

The swing offense utilizes pieces from several offensive strategies. I developed it from parts of other offenses over the 8 years spent scouting offenses while an assistant coach at the University of Wisconsin.

I blended these parts together not because I thought they were innovative or the answer to every defensive wrinkle, but because I really believe in them. The swing offense is basic and relies on solid fundamentals: cutting, screening, spacing and passing.

Run What's Effective

An offense that works with cuts to the basket off screens is most effective. The two most effective screens are the UCLA screen (upscreen) and backscreens from the wing or flank. These two screens form the basis of the swing offense.

"Big For Little"

The Swing Offense is different because through the course of the screening action your traditional "big" players are often out around the perimeter, while "little" players are working on the post.

Every player is responsible for practicing and learning post moves. More often than not, your guards can take advantage of mismatches on the block. Your 5 is still going to play in the post enough to be considered a post player, but they have to be versatile enough to step out, reverse the ball and pass into the post.

Handling Aggressive Overplays

Many teams we face like to pressure the basketball, so we need an offense that can handle the overplay. This offense is effective against pressure because it's a 4-out, 1-in offense. When one player has the ball, the other four players are tandem partners working off the ball to relieve pressure.

Make More Free Throws

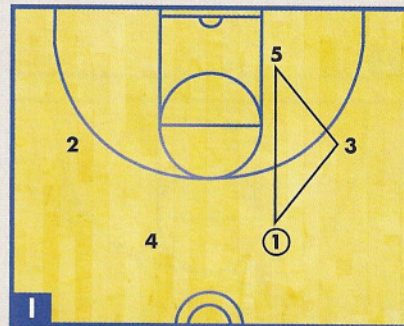
One statistic we try to achieve in each game is to make more free throws than the other team shoots. Every upscreens and backscreen set for a player going to the basket draws attention. This offense also gets lots of touches in the post where you're going to get fouled more often.

To view the movement
of these plays with animation, visit :
www.winninghoops.com/ff/BoRyanSwing.
(Provided by Plays-in-Motion.)

The Swing Offense

(Diagram 1). This is the numbering system and the initial set up. Note that 2 and 4 are interchangeable in certain situations.

Players need to know that spacing is important. The swing offense features a triangle on the ball side, so don't clutter the post. (Diagram 2). 1 initiates the action by passing to 3. 1 cuts off an upscreens from 5 to the basket. If the initial cut is stopped, 1 posts up their defender on the block. 2 and 4 exchange on the weak side to occupy the help defense.

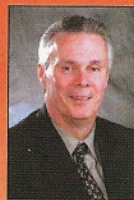


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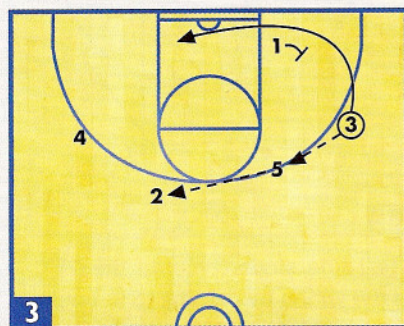
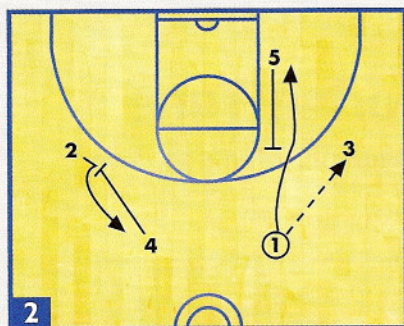
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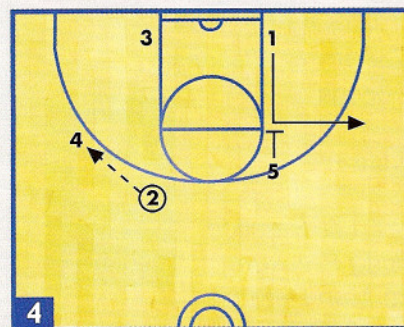
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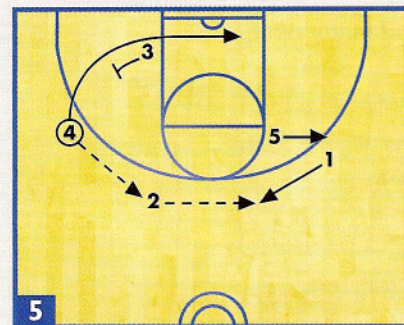


(Diagram 3). If 1 is not open in the post, 3 reverses the ball to 5 who has stepped out to the perimeter.

5 passes to 2. After the ball has reached 2, 1 back screens for 3 along the baseline.



(Diagram 4). If 3 is not immediately open after the back screen, 2 passes to 4. 3 works to get open on the post. 1 and 5 come together initially on the back side, before 1 fades to the perimeter.



(Diagram 5). If the post is shut down,

4 reverses to 2. 4 then cuts off a back screen from 3. 1 steps out to receive the reversal pass from 2 as 5 fades to the perimeter and we are back in our initial setup and spacing. We continue to work the ball to the wing and into the the post or work into a quick hitter or counter.

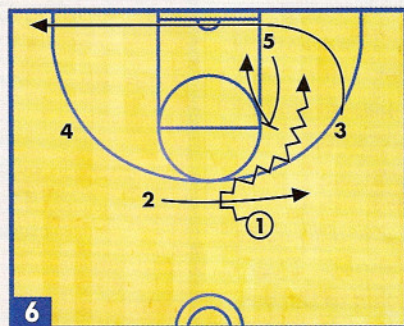
Be sure your players use ball fakes when trying to get the ball into the post as defenders react to ball fakes. They're a must against better defensive teams. Have your players act animated and simulate ball fakes in practice to get better — even when running this offense without defenders. Getting a defender to react one way on a fake, then passing the other way is another great way you can get to the free-throw line.

Quick Hitters As Counters

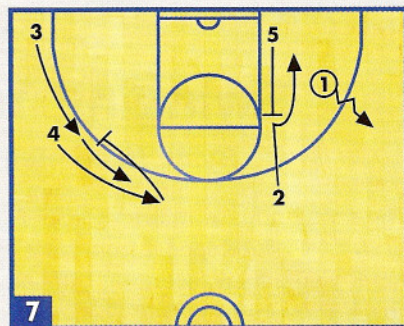
Our bread and butter is the previous swing motion, which is not very intricate. It relies on good screens, crisp passing and patience. But from time to time, we'll make adjustments and work special plays into the game plan.

"Special No. 1"

We'll run special 1 when we have a good matchup at the point guard and want to run a little two-man game and open up one side of the floor. We also use it as the shot clock is winding down.

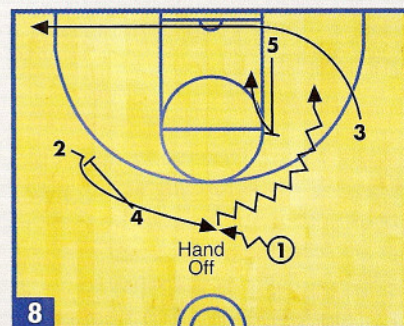


(Diagram 6). 1 dribbles toward the middle of the floor as 3 clears through the baseline to the opposite corner. 5 steps out and sets a pick and roll action with 1. 1 dribbles hard to the baseline if they can't turn the corner. 2 slides over late to set up the option of the reversal pass.



(Diagram 7). If the pick-and-roll is defended, we can swing the ball around to 3 in the corner for an open jumper (3's defender often gets caught helping on 5's roll to the basket), step out, set up our ball side triangle and get back into the offense.

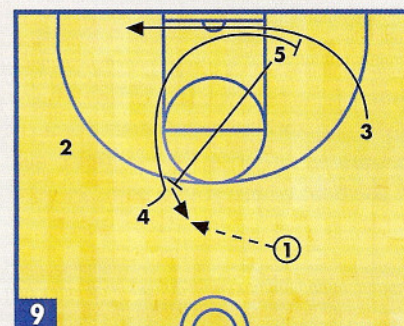
"Special No. 2"



(Diagram 8). This play is simply 2 coming off a ball screen by 5. 1 dribbles to the middle and hands the ball off to 2 coming off a screen from 4. 3 clears to the opposite corner. 2 tries to turn the corner off 5's ball screen, but if it's not open, 5 rolls to the basket.

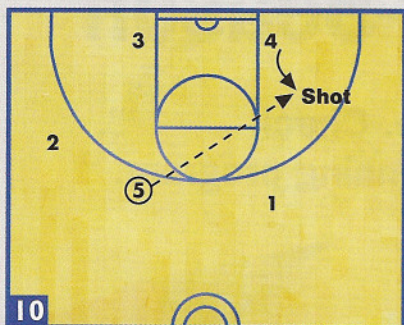
If the play is defended, we back out, get into proper spacing and run the offense.

"Special No. 3"



(Diagram 9). Special 3 is another way of getting into our back screen to initiate the motion for a change of pace.

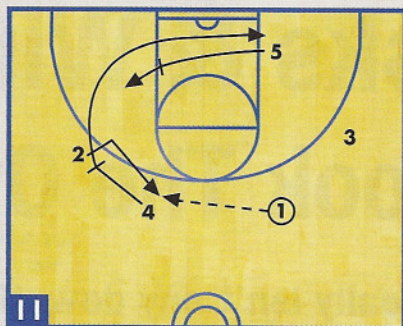
5 comes out and sets an upscreen for 4, then steps out to receive the pass from 1. 4 sets the back screen for 3 running along the baseline and we're into our offense.



(Diagram 10.) After all of the screening action takes place, if 4 steps out for the short jump shot it is usually open.

"Special No. 4"

(Diagram 11). This is another way to initiate back screen action. 2 makes a shallow cut toward the basket, then

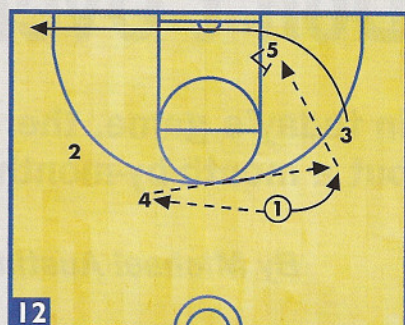


"Be sure your players use ball fakes when trying to get the ball into the post..."

replaces 4 on the lane line to receive the pass from 1. 4 becomes the cutter along the baseline off the back

screen from 5. If 5 steps out to look for the short jumper after the screen, it is usually open.

"Special No. 5"



(Diagram 12). There are also times when you'll want to isolate 5. 1 passes to 4 as 3 clears to the opposite corner. 1 fades toward the wing and gets a return pass back from 4.

When the second pass is in the air, 5 fakes their defender across the lane line, drop steps and pins the defender inside.



"THE LADY CATS WILL BE ROARING THIS SEASON!"

**- Coach Mike Wagner
Monrovia, CA**

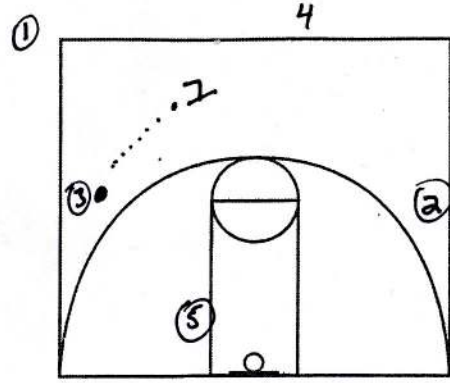


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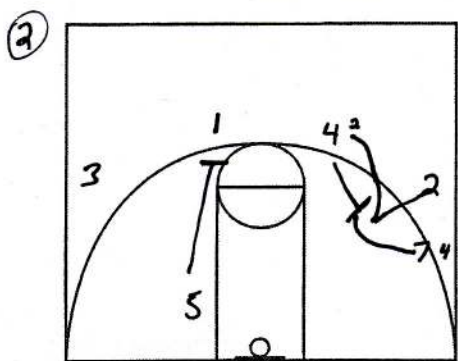


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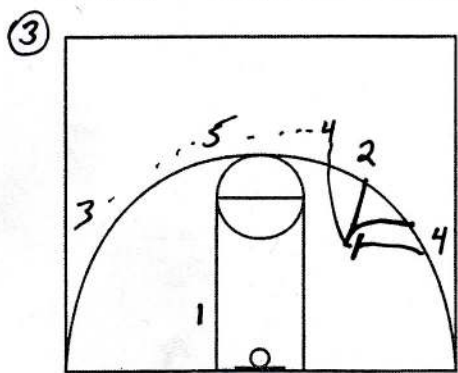


Bo Ryan:
"Swing offense"

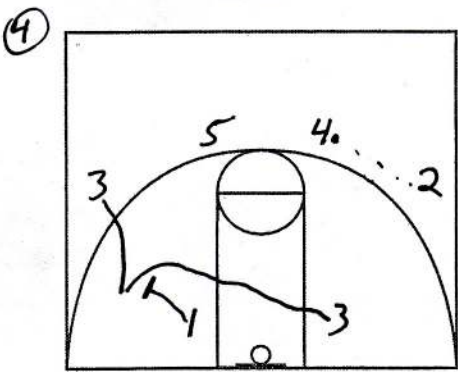
① the one shades to a lane side
the 4 brings it in & trails opposite lane line
3 looks for post
2 & 3 1/2 step off sideline



② Bigs screen for little - one takes path least resistance
3 looks for lob to one man



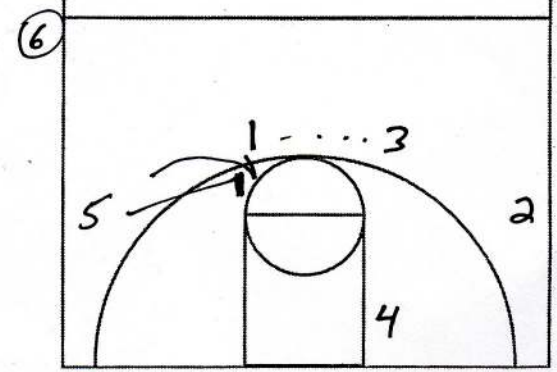
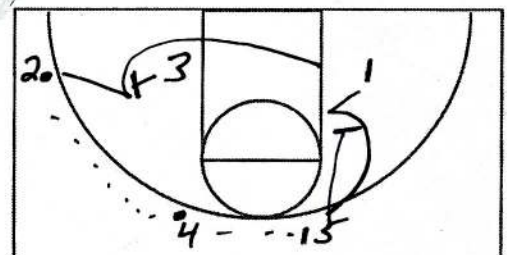
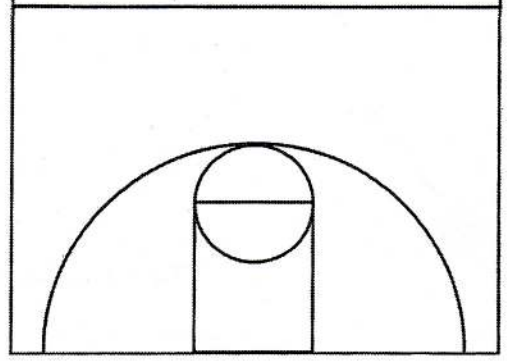
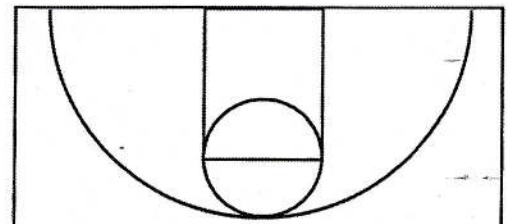
③ 4 screens for 2
& 2 fades out
3 reverses to 5
who hits 4 man



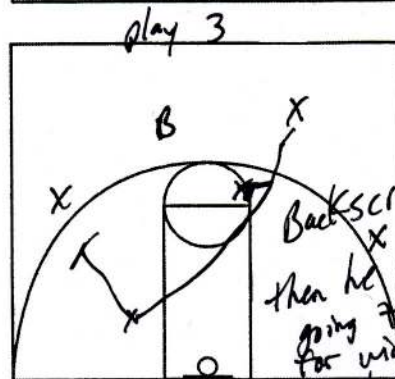
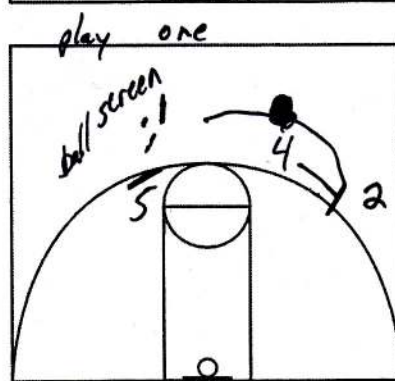
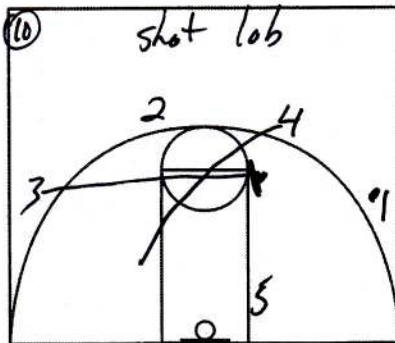
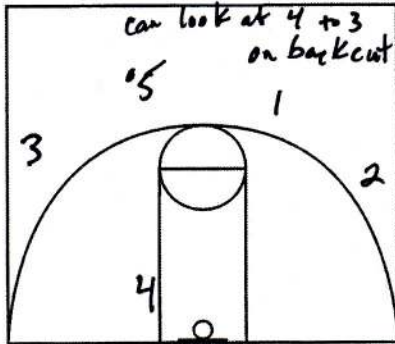
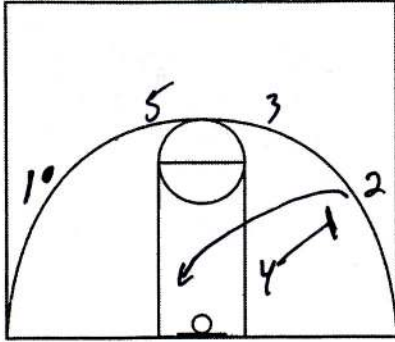
④ 4 man reads "D"
& if 3 open pass to 2 man to get 3 ball
If defense overplays 3 man flares to corner for shot

⑤ 2 hits 4
5 screens for 1
4 hits 1 while 3 screens for 2
1 looks for 2
4 goes down & 3 goes up.

⑥ one hits 3
& 2 goes back across five picks for 1 as one flares.



7



5 spots on floor

always 2 wings
1 post - 2 guard top

- against overplay teams
point dribbles in
& wing backcuts as post
leaves to open it up.

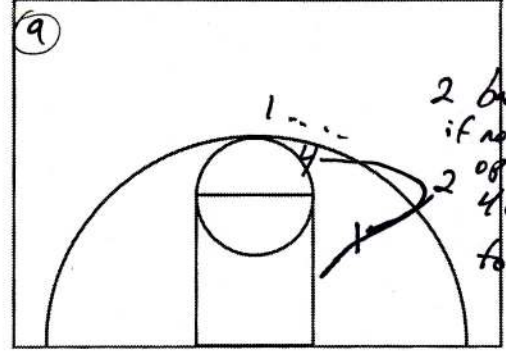
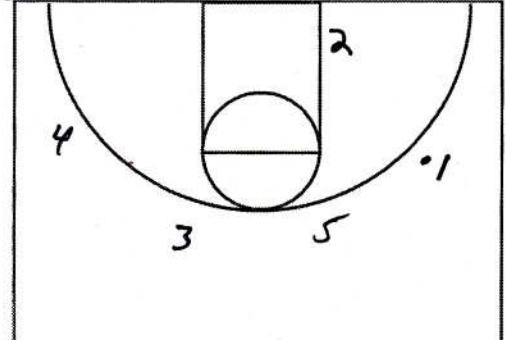
- you can also drop screen
to get into offense.

- nice thing about swing
if you can ~~also~~ always
get a stagger screen.

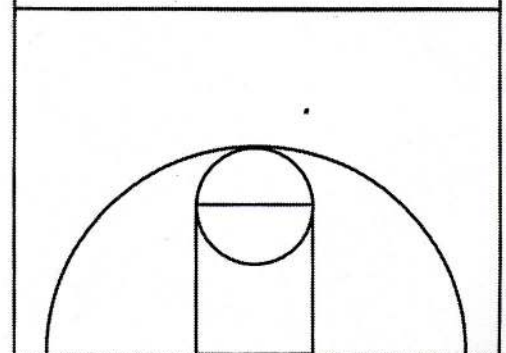
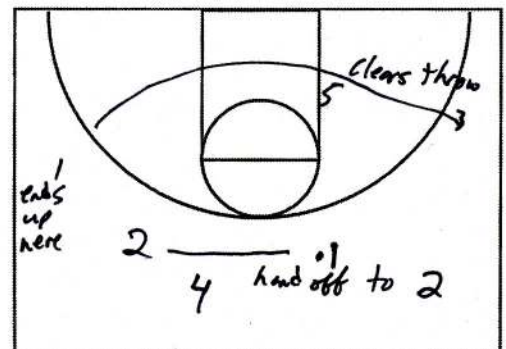
you can get into
1 & 2 from
swing position

ways to beat
full court pressure
put big in middle
& throw over top

8

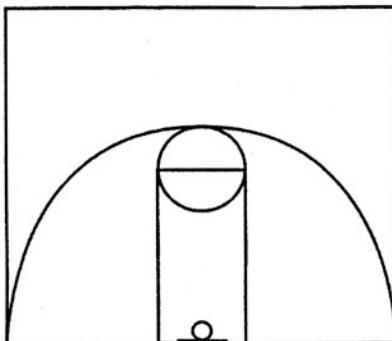
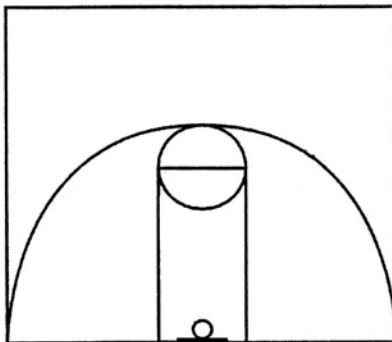
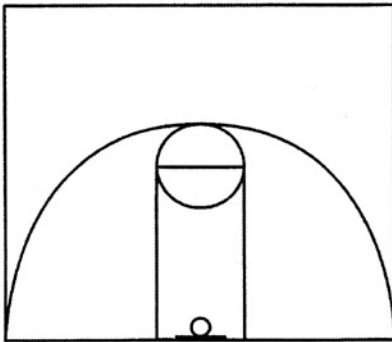
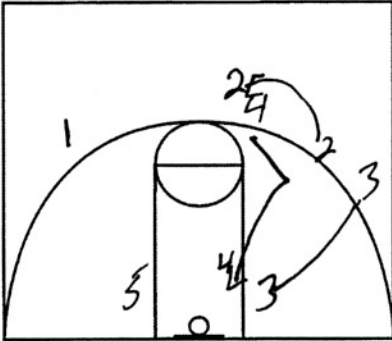
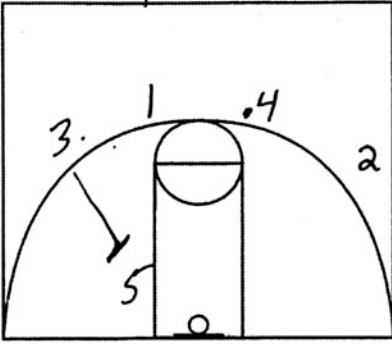


play two



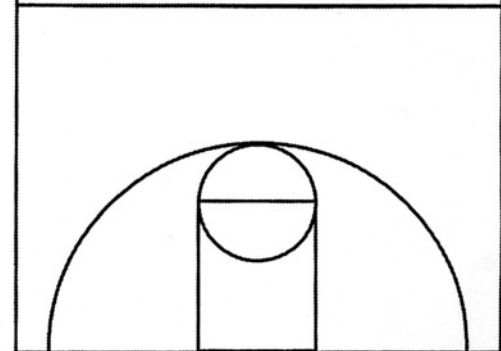
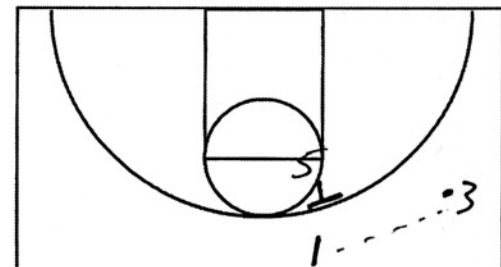
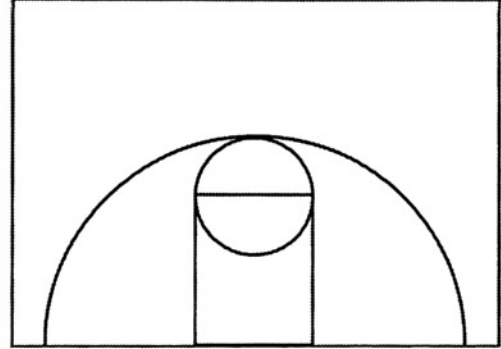
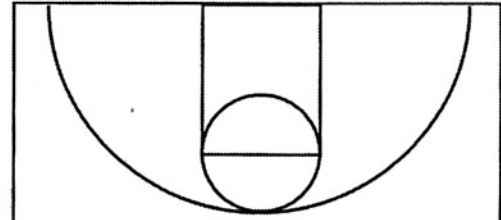
Backscreen
then he keeps
going through
for wing back pick
always open

Play 4



4 man skips ball to one man who has replaced the 3.
1 looks for 5 man in post or 2 man coming off screen from the 4.

Five sets a screen for one man. If the "D" switches this then have the one man take the big to the corner & receive ball from 3.
1 man can beat the big.



Concordia University Basketball

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Marty Kohlwey Assistant Coach
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402 - 643 - 7412

Swing Offense:

Our offense is based upon the teachings and principles of Bo Ryan, the current head coach at the University of Wisconsin. We were impressed with the success that Ryan was having at the NCAA III level and we began to study and examine his swing offense. Five years after implementing the swing offense, we have concluded that it is simple to teach and easy for players to learn.

The swing allows teams to work in tandems, or pairs, and also allows for a variety of ways to enter the ball, rather than being predictable. It is an offense that gets everyone involved, allowing players to continually post and repost when the ball is passed or reversed. It requires versatility from all positions, placing post players on the perimeter and guards down on the blocks, but this ultimately becomes the strength of the offense, forcing defenses to be equally versatile. When Bo Ryan was at UW Platteville, his teams converted more free throws than their opponents attempted! This is a direct result of the emphasis placed on finding the best way to enter the ball into the post, and the lack of ability in teams to effectively defend the continuity of the swing.

We do not feel that the swing is an "uptempo" offense. We are very conscience of taking care of the ball, making good decisions, taking high percentage shots, and controlling the pace of the game. The swing offense is a half court offense that is designed to meet those goals. If you are going to be successful your team must be good in transition. We run when we have the opportunity, but when we can not score in transition, we will set up in the swing and let the opportunities develop.

Concordia University Basketball

Swing Offense

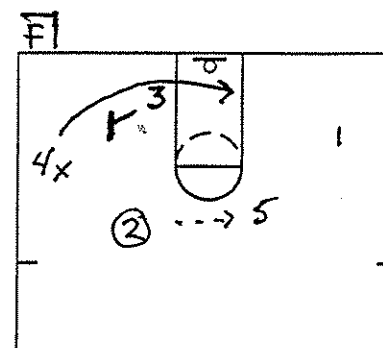
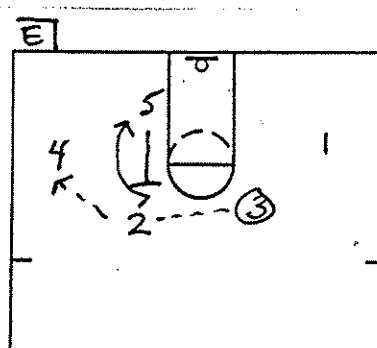
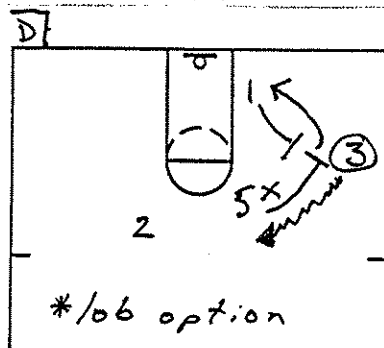
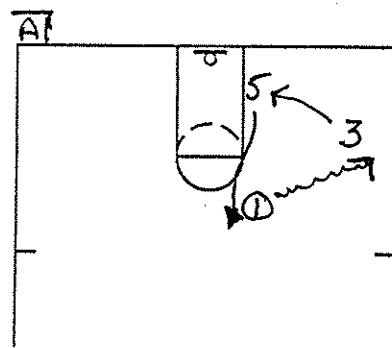
Key points:

- Utilize hook passes from the wing to the post (use billiards as an example).
- Cutter should take the path of least resistance on all cuts
- **MUST** make passes to the post! All players must be drilled on how to play and score in the post!
- Offense is predicated on hard cuts to the post. **MUST** try to beat the defense to the spots.
- Emphasize **GOOD PASSES** which in turn eliminates players looking to make "great" passes!
- Offense emphasizes unselfishness, everyone gets involved.
- Physically wears the defense down, making it very difficult and frustrating to guard for the duration of the game.
- Spacing and timing of cuts is essential.
- Set and teach legal screens, avoid offensive fouls(turnovers).
 - You can never take advantage of a good screen if you are too fast. Be patient, set your man up, be deceptive, then explode!
- When you do not receive the ball in the post;
 - ☐ Upscreen - when pass goes to the wing
 - Backscreen - when ball is reversed or skipped
 - ☐ Seal & score - when ball is skipped

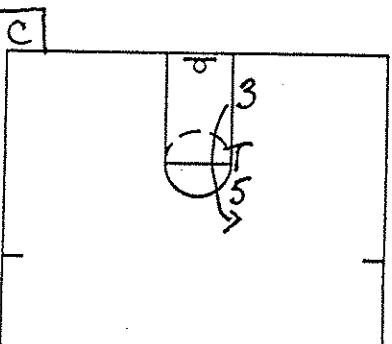
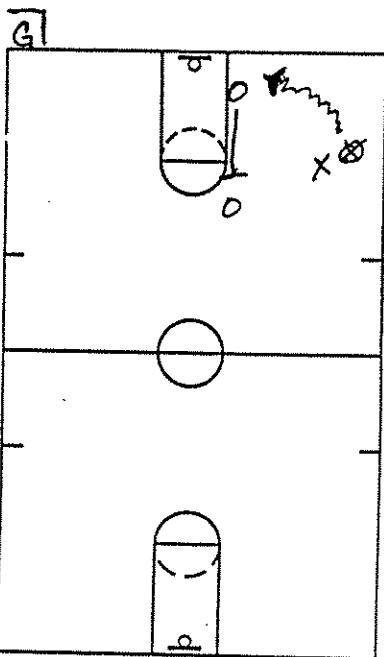
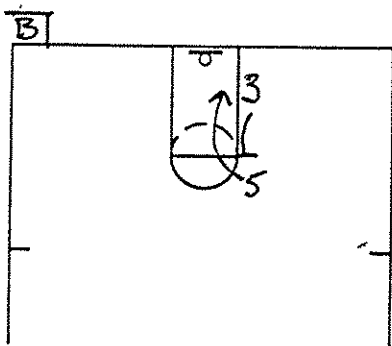
*when using a screen, better to be slow than fast

} good

Swing Offense: Adjustments



Notes



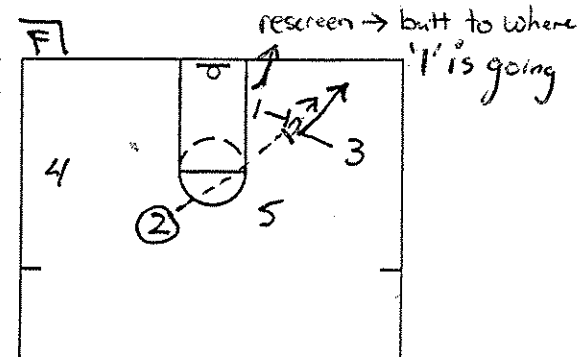
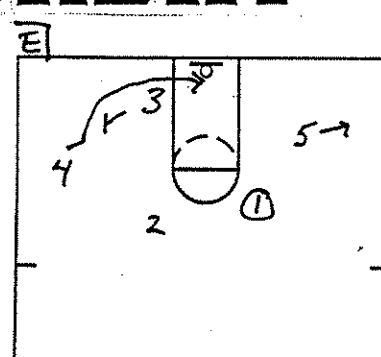
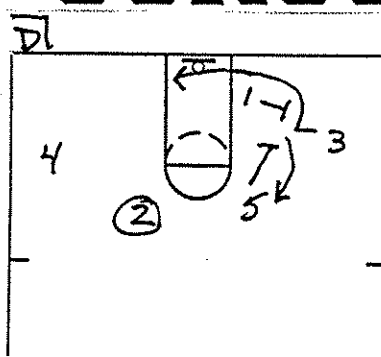
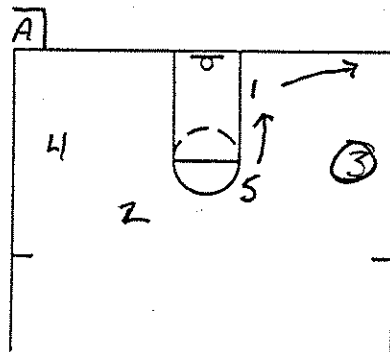
A-B-C / Strongside wing overplayed

D-E / Reversal pass overplayed

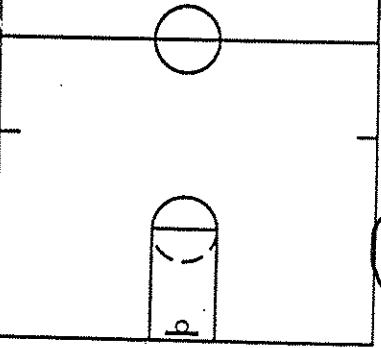
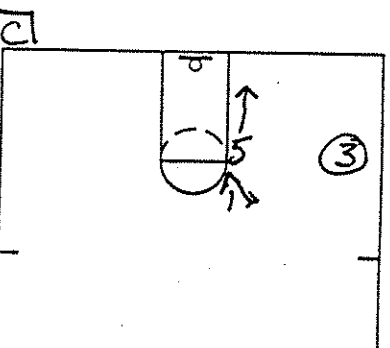
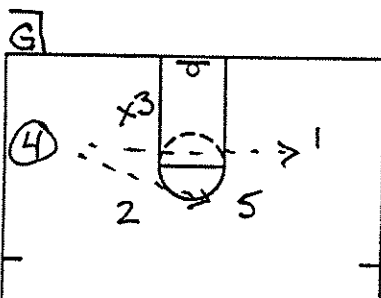
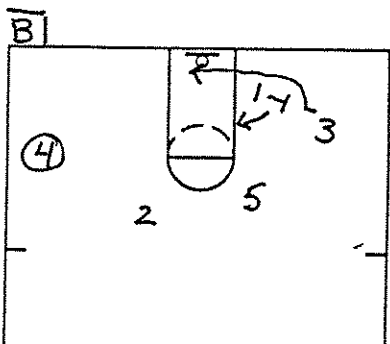
F / Weakside wing overplayed

G / *Key point vs. overplay or
teams that force baseline →
Wing must look to attack basket on
upscreen

Swing Offense: Adjustments



Notes



A- Switch on upscreen - #5 isolates

B- Switch on backscreen - #1 seals

C- Bump on upscreen - #5 slips down low

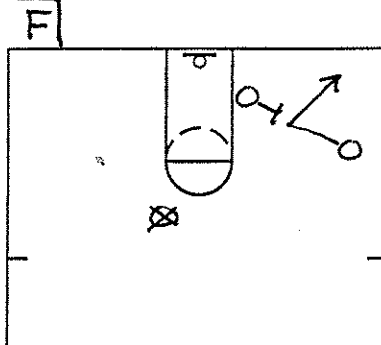
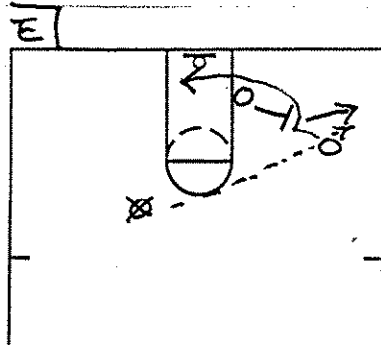
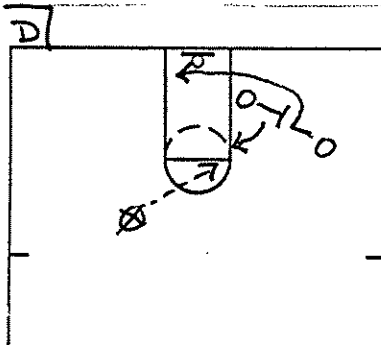
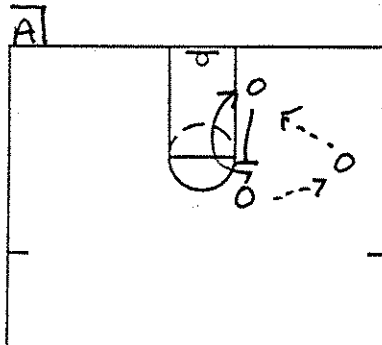
D- Bump on backscreen - 3rd option

E- #1 may shoot or hit #4

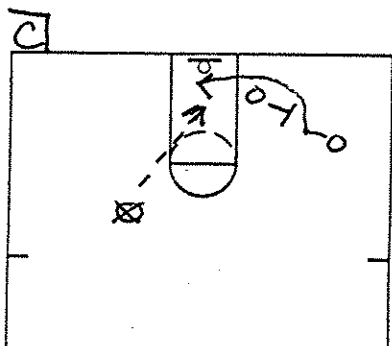
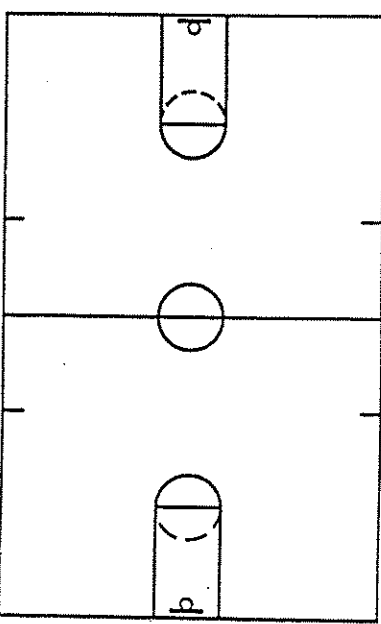
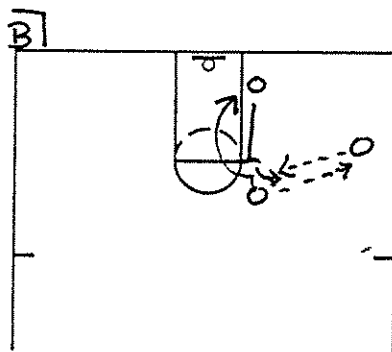
F- Fade jumpshots - #1 must rescreen

G- Fronting the block - Seal & skip pass

Swing Offense: Breakdown Drills



Notes



A - Upscreen lay up / post

B - Upscreen jumpshot

C - Backscreen lay up / post

D - Backscreen seal & score

E - Backscreen & fade

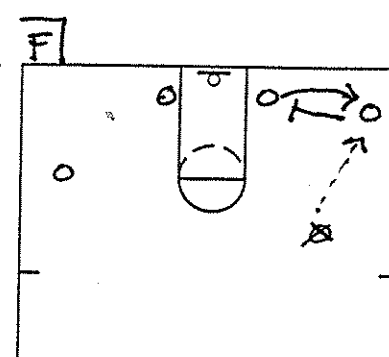
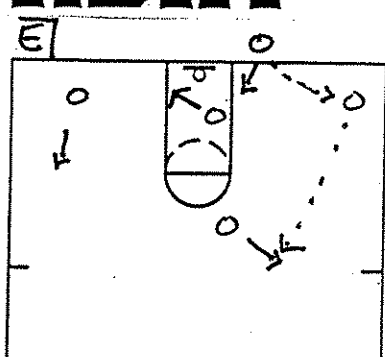
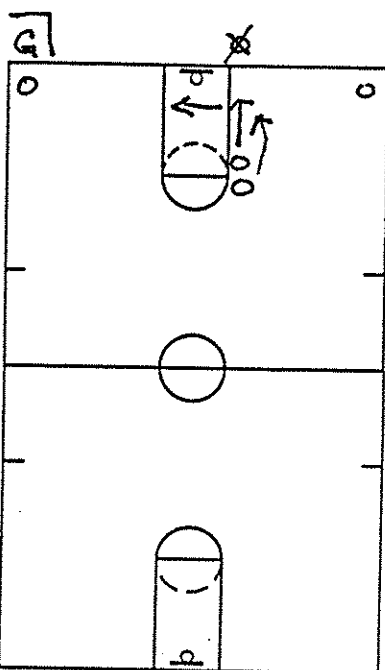
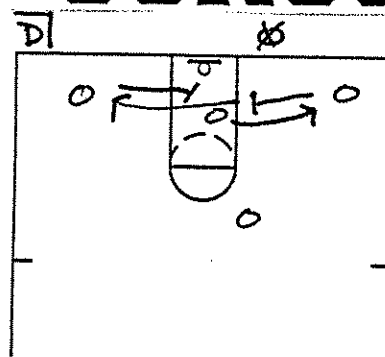
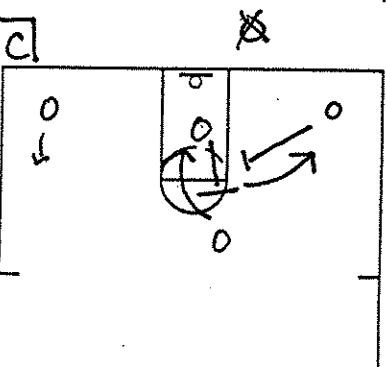
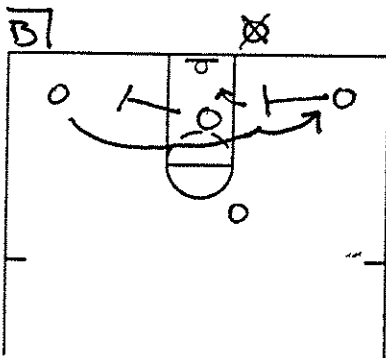
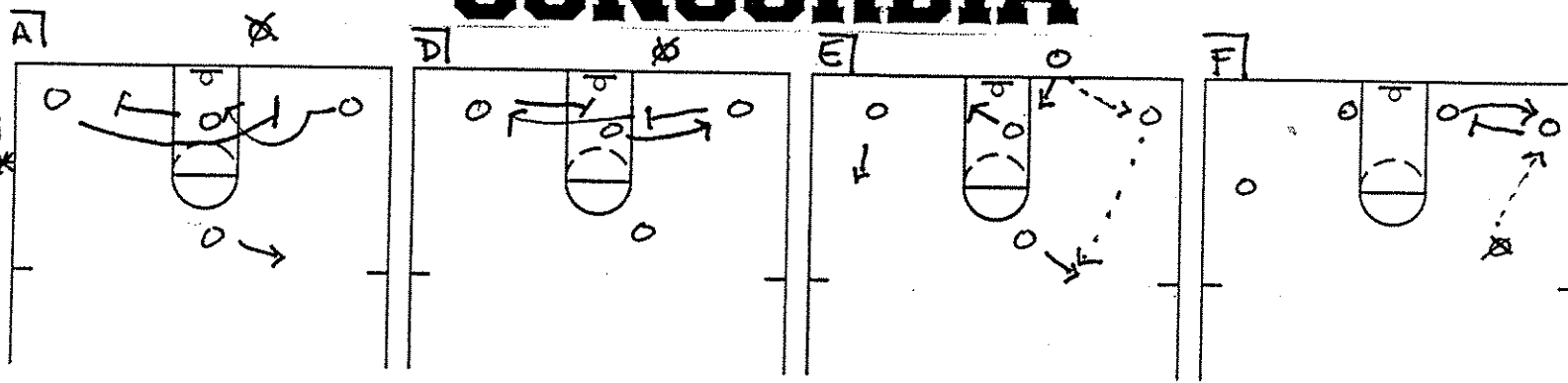
F - Fake & fade (screener rescreens)

BLO8 :

1-3-1
series "31"



* Post should
occupy strong
side corner *



Notes

A- Weave

B- Double

C- Pick / Picker (High)

D- Pick / Picker (low)

E-F / - Isolation

G- Zone Buster

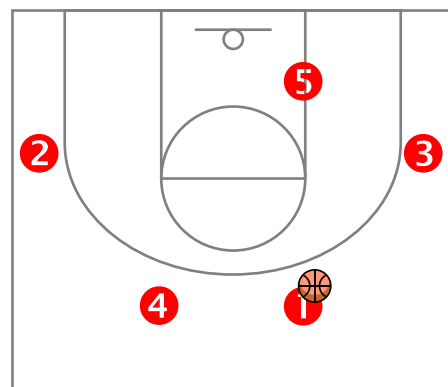


swing offense

- The *Swing Offense* is designed to beat conventional defenses and is based on the following rules:
 - Odd numbers (1, 3, 5) set up on the right side of the floor
 - Even numbers (2, 4) set up on the left side of the floor
 - 4 always takes the ball out of bounds
 - 5 should position himself in the low post, not below the block
 - 1 & 4 line up on the lane lines, above the free throw line
 - 2 and 3 line up at the wings (free throw line extended) about 1 ½ steps from the sideline
 - Anytime the ball is entered to the wing, the two players on the weakside of the floor (away from the ball) interchange, making basket cuts
 - When the ball is passed from wing to lane line, we will fade screen on the opposite side
 - Any time the ball is turned or changes sides of the floor, we are going to swing a third person ball side. We will swing the person furthest away from the ball to the low post on ball side
 - We want to enter the ball into the post using a bounce pas or an overhead pass if the defender is caught directly behind the post player. We will not throw a lob pass into the post from the wing or the corner
 - As in any good offense, we must keep good floor spacing

Descriptions of Positions

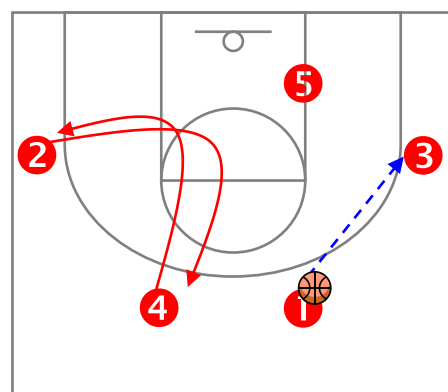
- **1** is the best ball-handler/playmaker. He doesn't have to score a lot, but he must make good decisions
- **2** is an off guard who should be a good shooter. He must also be able to handle the ball against pressure and be a solid passer
- **3** is the best scorer. Often times our best player. He should have the ability to both shoot and drive
- **4** is a good rebounder. Someone who is willing to eat glass and get a lot of garbage baskets. In our system, **4** always takes the ball out of bounds, so he should be a good passer
- **5** best offensive post player. Size is not a requirement



Regular Swing

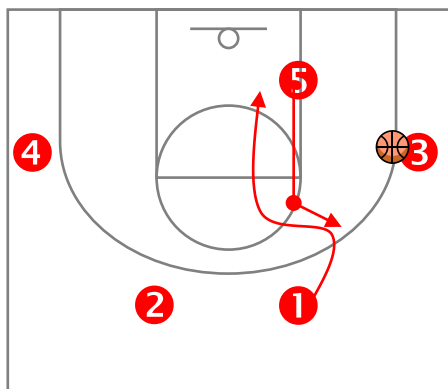
Wing Entry

- **1** brings the ball down the lane line and looks inside to **5**
 - If **5** is not available, **1** passes to **3**
- **2** interchanges with **4** after **3**'s catch
- **3** catches the ball, and looks inside to **5**
- **4** interchanges with **2** after **3**'s catch
- **5** posts hard



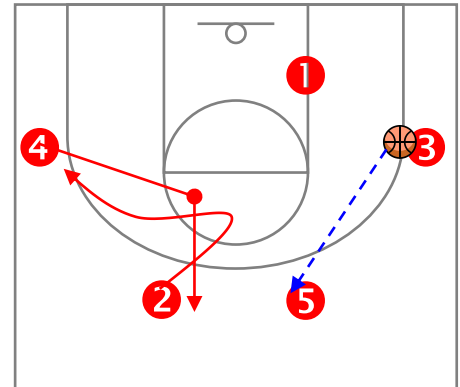
Up Screen

- **1** sets his man up, uses **5**'s up screen, and takes the path of least resistance to the hoop
- **2** holds at the weakside guard spot
- **3** gives a ball fake to **5** (to signal the up screen), and looks for:
 - **1** on the cut
 - **5** stepping out for short jumper
 - **1** posting up
- **4** holds at the weakside forward spot
- **5** reads **3**'s ball fake, and sets the up screen for **1**



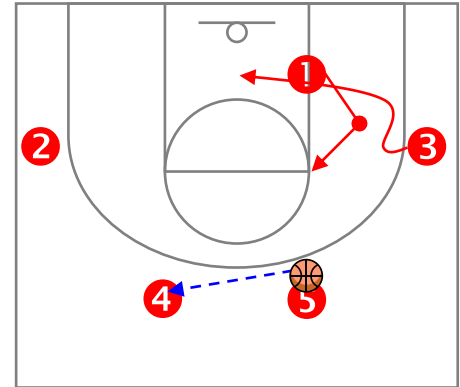
Reversal

- ① seals in the low post
- ② flares off ④'s screen
- ③ reverses the ball to ⑤
- ④ sets flare screen for ②, and replaces ② at the weakside guard spot
- ⑤ receives ③'s pass, and looks for:
 - ① sealing in the low post
 - ② flaring to the wing



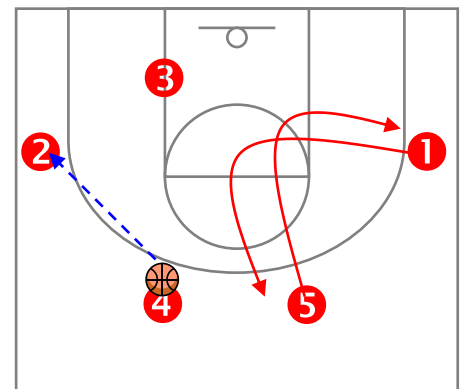
Swing 3rd Player Ballside

- ① sets back screen for ③, and steps into the lane looking for the ball
- ② holds at weakside wing
- ③ sets his man up, and uses ①'s back screen
- ④ catches the ball, and looks for:
 - ③ cutting to the basket
 - ① stepping back to the ball
- ⑤ reverses the ball to ④



Wing Entry

- ① interchanges with ⑤, after ②'s catch
- ② catches the ball, and looks inside to ③
- ③ posts hard
- ④ looks inside to ③
 - If ③ is not available, ④ passes to ②
- ⑤ interchanges with ①, after ②'s catch

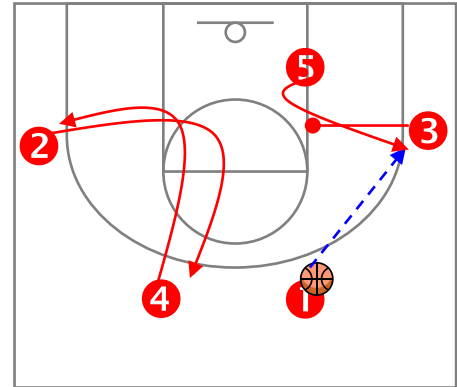


Starting the Offence

- good defensive teams will try to prevent ③ from catching the ball
- We may start the offence several different ways

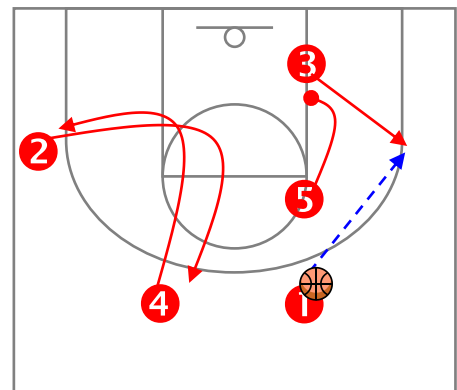
Screen for ⑤

- ① enters the ball to ⑤
- ② interchanges with ④
- ③ sets screen for ⑤
- ④ interchanges with ②
- ⑤ uses ③'s screen and catches the ball at the wing



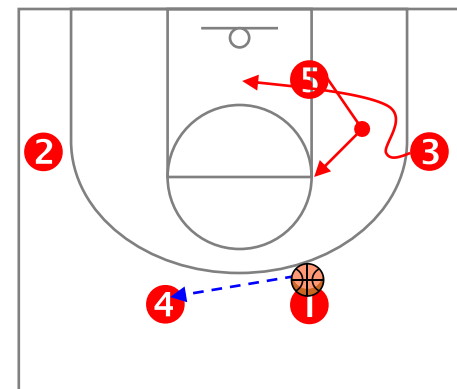
Downscreen for ③

- ① enters the ball to ③
- ② interchanges with ④
- ③ uses ⑤'s downscreen and catches the ball at the wing
- ④ interchanges with ②
- ⑤ starts at high post, and sets downscreen for ③



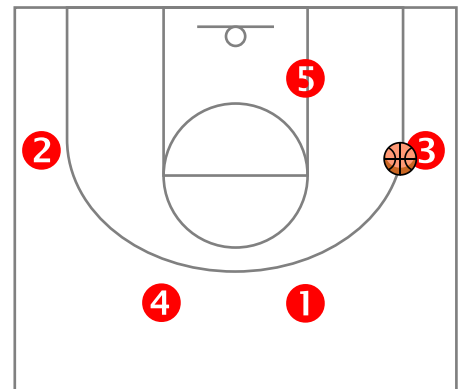
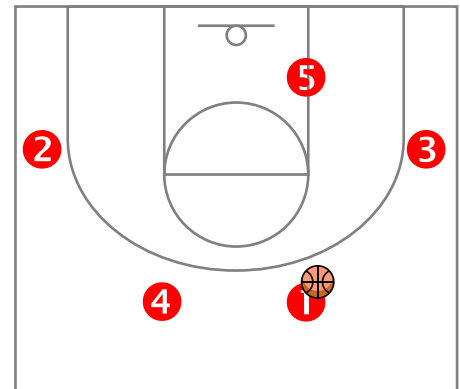
Reversal to ④

- ① reverses the ball to ④
- ② holds at weakside wing
- ③ sets his man up, and uses ⑤'s back screen
- ④ catches the ball, and looks for:
 - ③ cutting to the basket
 - ⑤ stepping back to the ball
- ⑤ sets back screen for ③, and steps into the lane looking for the ball



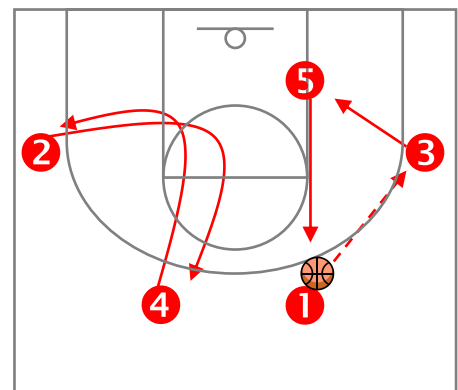
Tandem Partners

- Anytime we have the ball in the frontcourt, we have one player with the ball, and 4 players without the ball
- We want our players without the ball to work together in pairs to get each other open
- In this diagram, 3 & 5 are one pair of tandem partners, and 2 & 4 are the other pair of tandem partners
- In this diagram, 1 & 5 are one pair of tandem partners, and 2 & 4 are the other pair of tandem partners

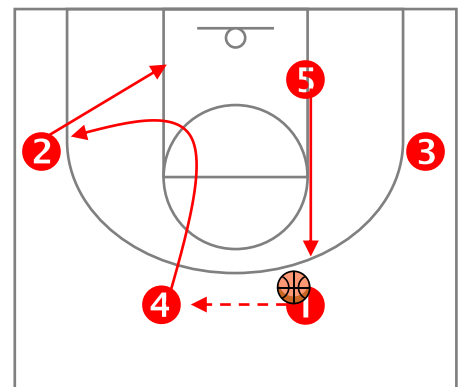


Dribble Exchange

- If 3 is being overplayed, and 1 still has his dribble, we can use the dribble exchange
- 1 dribbles towards 3
- 2 interchanges with 4
- 3 replaces 5 at the low post
- 4 interchanges with 2
- 5 replaces 1 at the point

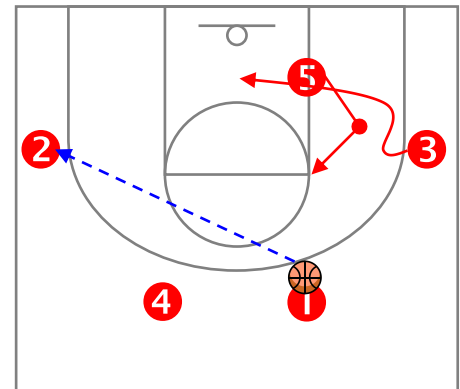


- If 4 is being overplayed, and 1 still has his dribble, we can use the dribble exchange
- 1 dribbles towards 4
- 2 cuts to the low post ballside
- 3 holds
- 4 replaces 2 at the wing
- 5 replaces 1 at the



Use of the Skip Pass

- The use of the skip pass is important against conventional defenses
- ① can skip the ball to ② to start the offence
- ② catches the ball from ①
- ③ sets his man up, and uses ⑤'s back screen
- ④ holds
- ⑤ sets back screen for ③, and steps into the lane looking for the ball



- ① holds
- ② catches the ball from ③
- ③ sets his man up, and uses ⑤'s back screen
- ④ holds
- ⑤ sets back screen for ③, and steps into the lane looking for the ball

