Fencing electronic scoring system was introduced in

Fencing datesback thousands of years to 1200 BCE where swordsmanship was performed as a formof military training for war, combats between two people and pastime by the Romans, Persians, Greeks, and Germanic tribes (Evangelista, 2017). Throughout theMiddle Ages, sword combat became a mastery of skill. As the popularity of swordfighting increased, sword training schools with fencing masters also developed.

Changes to the sword was also made for easier handling and protection of thehuman body so they were no longer used as weapons. The Italians and Frenchaltered the cross-bar of the sword so the bar would not pierce through the protectionlayer worn by the fighter, this added to the ease of handling but lost some ofthe strength of the sword (Castello, 1933). By the end of the 16thcentury, the sword had changed to become lighter and simpler to enhance controland speed.

This fencingstyle was spread and developed across Europe and soon fencing became recognisedas a form of art. Schools continued to teach fencing, emphasising strategy andform in safe training environments. A mask was also later developed to provideprotection. It was only in the late 19th century that fencing becamean organised sport, using a light sabre in a duel (Evangelista, 2017).

Technologyimpacted the scoring system of fencing majorly as traditional scoring was doneby five individuals giving votes, which led to issues such as cheating. Thiswas when an electronic scoring system was introduced in the late 1800s. Abuzzer was attached to the wall, with a wire wrapped around each fighter's neckto the handle of their sword. When a hit was made, the

blade of the sword wouldbe pressed back into the handle, completing a circuit and activating thebuzzer. As technology advanced, wireless systems were developed and fighterswore conductive jackets, masks and cuffs to improve the signal. Lights nowappear on the fighter's mask to signal whether a hit has been successful