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From the Coach's Clipboard Basketball Playbook Helping coaches coach better..." Watch Video Register now Disclosure: This page contains affiliate links, which means that Coach's Clipboard receives a small commission (at no cost to you) if you make a purchase using these links. Here are a several Princeton-styled plays that you can call while
running the Princeton offense. Also see: Pete Carril's Princeton Offense, Princeton Offen
moves out to the corner (diagram 2). O5 sets a flex-type screen for O3. O3 cuts either under or over the screen, and a pass from O2 (especially good if the defenders switch the flex screen). Alternately, if O5 is a good shooter, he/she might pop outside instead for a pass
and an outside shot. If nothing develops, O2 just passes back out to O1 (diagram 3) and cuts through and moves out to the left wing. O5 back-screens for O1 and now you can run the "Chin" series from here. Another option (backing up to the start) - after the initial pass from O1 to
O2, and after O4's cut, O1 then basket cuts (diagram 4). O1 curls around a screen from O4. O2 dribbles toward O1 for a possible O2=>O1 dribble hand-off. Meanwhile we have the usual O5 flex screen for O3. The next three plays, the "Ear-Nose-Hip" series, were submitted by Coach Mark Lane of the Ohio Express. See the diagrams below. In diagram
A, O1 passes to O4 and cuts off of O5's screen to the ballside block (looking for the pass inside from O2), and then moves out to the left corner. O4 either cuts all the way through or will pop back when O5 screens. If you
don't want O5 to handle the ball, then designate O4 to pop out every time. The pass back to O4 sets up the "dribble at" for the back cut (diagram C). If O4 had cut through in the previous frame, s/he would have filled the opposite (right) corner and O5 would have popped out and dribbled at
O3 for the back cut. In diagram A below, O1 dribbles at O4, who cuts through to the opposite side. O5 pops out and O1 passes to O5. Diagram B - O1 screens for O3. O3 steps above the screen and then backcuts (O3 never really uses the screen). This is the first look, a pass from O5 to O3 cutting inside. Diagram C (below) - to keep good spacing, O3
sees that O4 has the opposite corner filled and fills back to the side he came from. O5 passes to O1. Diagram D - O5 follows the pass and sets up a screen and roll opportunity with O1. O1 dribbles around the ball-screen looking to score or hit O5. If O1 can't do either of those, he'll set up the back cut opportunity for O2. We used to run this starting on
the left because we knew that we were going to ask O1 to make a pass to a cutter and felt it was easier for O1 to use his right hand instead of the left. Diagram A - O1 "waves" O4 through and O4 will run off of a double screen set by O2 and O5 on the backside elbow. You would want to put your best shooter in the O4 spot for this play (assuming he's
not your point guard). Diagram B - as soon as O4 clears out, this sets up the "dribble at" opportunity for O1 and O3. NOTE - This takes place almost simultaneously with diagram A. You'd be amazed at how many times O3 was open on the back cut. O1 to O3 is your first look. Diagram C (below) - if O3 is not open, he'll finish his cut to the opposite
corner. O1 will then look at option 2, which is O4 going off of the double-screen. Note, O5's defender (x5) may start cheating to happen, sometimes we'll hold O3 back from cutting to keep his defender out of the picture. We're hoping to have hit O3, or to have O4 get a shot
by this point, but if not, we'll run O5 off of O2 (diagram D) and see if we can't hit O5 going to the basket or O2 popping out for a shot. A lot of times, both defenders go with O5 and leave O2 open. You could have O1 space out after passing and set up a O2 to O1 back cut opportunity! Related pages: Coach Quinn McDowell has a new excellent online
program, "Mastering the Princeton Offense". Any coach serious about the Princeton offense should sign up for this course. It includes a 47 page pdf that details and diagrams all the actions, quick hitters, drills, terminology, etc. There are many video clips including whiteboard discussions with Coach McDowell, and game video clips - film study - of
teams running the offense. 100%(3)100% found this document useful (3 votes)1K viewsThe document outlines the Princeton offense including pistol cont...SaveSave Princeton Offense Playbook For Later100%100% found this
document useful, undefined The Princeton Offense was created by legendary college coach Pete Carrill, the head coach at Princeton University from 1967-1996. The offense became popular when under-matched Princeton University from 1967-1996. The offense became popular when under-matched Princeton University from 1967-1996. The offense became popular when under-matched Princeton University from 1967-1996.
across the country started to implement the Princeton Offense themselves. The offense is very popular today because it emphasizes spacing, timing, and cutting. It is very difficult to defend, and is aesthetically pleasing to watch. It also gives the underdog a unique advantage and counteracts more physical, athletic, and aggressive defensive teams.
Regardless of your level of play, I'll guarantee you will find elements of the Princeton Offense encourages excellent spacing. The initial alignment within Princeton moves players up and higher off the baseline. What does this open up? A lot of backdoors, cuts, and space near the rim where there is no
help defender. There is an emphasis on ball and player movement. While there are certainly plenty of opportunities for dribble penetration within this offense, at its core it is an offense that has a lot of ball reversals, cutting, false motion, and offense is
positioned higher, it can open up opportunities for more backdoor cuts. This is highly effective against teams that apply a lot of defensive pressure or deny one pass away. Screening and cutting is difficult to defend. A lot of modern basketball offenses focus on dribble penetration and paint touches. With Princeton, your players will be setting a lot
more screens and reading those screens and the defense. Not a lot of teams are used to defending these types of actions. You can do the same thing with
Princeton. A lot of teams even flow into Dribble Drive Motion from Princeton (more on this later in the article). Anyone can run this (or at least parts of it). There's a common belief that Princeton can only be run with players that have a high basketball intelligence. Obviously, there is some truth to this. But, this offense and its basic precepts can be
taught on just about any level. It's like any other offense, skill, or concept - you must provide appropriate repetitions for growth and understanding to occur. You get what you emphasize. Every cut must be a cut to score. There is less dribble penetration in this offense, so teams must put pressure on the rim with their cuts. If players do not cut to score
(meaning - hard, with purpose, and all the way to the rim) every time, it will be an easy offense to defend. Be patient with cutters and let the play develops. A lot of times, it will be easy to just reverse the ball or move on to the next part of the play. However, openings in the Princeton
Offense sometimes require just a little bit more time. Don't be a robot! Yes, you are running certain actions on offense, but you still must be able to adapt to the defense. If you're being overplayed, go backdoor! If the defender is pressuring the ball, drive to the rim. Run the offense, but don't be a robot. Catch and face. With so much cutting to the rim,
players must catch and face the basket on EVERY single catch. This will allow them to see the play develop and hit open cutters with more ease. Read screens. As a cutter, it's your job to make the defense wrong every play. If a defender is trailing you, cut to the rim. If they are overplaying you, reject the screen and go backdoor. If they are sagging,
pop or flare. The Princeton Offense starts with a 2-2-1 formation, featuring two players positioned at the top of the key (1 and 4), one player on each wing (2 and 3), and a player stationed in the low post on the ball-side (5). Notably, all four perimeter players are considered positionless, and even the low post player doesn't necessarily require
dominant low post skills. In this setup, the post player in this position, regardless of their height compared to traditional big players. Create plays with our intuitive browser app. They will be animated automatically! From the
Princeton alignment, Point begins with the high player opposite the ball (4 in the diagram) cutting through the elbow to the opposite corner. At the same time, 5 is cutting up the lane to receive a pass from 1. If 5 times it correctly, he can almost run his defender into 4's cut to make this entry pass an easy one. Teams will often try to deny this pass. If
they do, players should just go backdoor for an open layup. After 1 passes to 5, we are into Point. One option that 1 has is to go AWAY from 5. 1 initiates their screen away by first cutting IN and then OUT. This helps create a better angle for 3 when they cut. Typically, 3 is going to "reject" the screen (act like they are going to use it, but then cut
backdoor) and cut to the rim. This is where you see a lot of the backdoor cuts for layups on video highlights. Another option for 3 is to "tight curl" the screen by 1. This is a good cut to use if the defense is trailing behind the cutter. A third option would be for 3 to
curl/pop the screen for an outside shot. If 3's defender sinks low, this is a good option. An advanced option would also be for 1 to "slip" to the rim, and catch the defender sleeping. And FINALLY, to get a post touch, you
could have 3 cut into the paint, turn, seal, and duck in. There's not a lot of help opportunities from the perimeter and you may be able to get a pass inside here. Once that initial AWAY screen happens, 1 pops back to the ball to receive a pass from 5 There are some good options here as well: if 1 is denied they can go backdoor, sometimes 1's defender
will help on 3's cut and this will leave 1 open for a jumper, sometimes 1's defender will close out late allowing 1 an opportunity to drive Typically, 5 just reverses to 1 After 1 receives the pass, 5 follows for a ballscreen 5 rolls to the rim, 4 replaces, and 1 makes the read If you don't want to run a ball screen here, you could also have 5 run a dribble
handoff with 1 In OVER action, 1 cuts over the top of 5 and goes to set a screen for 2 2 moves to the corner and this pushes 4 and 3 up in their spacing Now, 5 and 1 have the entire side of the floor to run an empty
ballscreen 5 can roll or pop (if they are a shooter) 1 attacks off the bounce and either passes to 5, drives themselves, or kicks out to a teammate CHIN, 1 dribbles towards 3 for a dribble handoff. The players are not trying to score or get to the rim here, it's
simply a part of the play On the other side of the floor, 3 and 4 are exchanging spots When 3 gets the handoff, they take 1-2 dribbles higher and then reverse the ball to 3. While that's happening, 5 is coming to set what is called a "chin screen". This is basically a backscreen. 2 reverses to 4. 3 uses the screen. 2 looks to pass to 3. This might seem very
easy to guard, but you'll be amazed at how many times this option is a flare screen between 5 and 2 5 sets the flare screen and 2 uses it. 2 needs to make sure they take their defender to the
ball before they use the flare screen or it will not be effective. After the screen, 5 now rolls to the rim. This will be open at times because 5's defender may help on the flare from 2. The starting positions are the same as Point and Chin, but now the offense is starting with a pass to the wing (3) 1 needs to cut deep and hard to the opposite corner to
clear out space 5 must use their body to ensure this is an easy pass for 3, because the defense will try to take this as easy as possible for the entry passer There is also nothing wrong with 5 catching the ball more in the short corner or
mid post rather than the low post; this may give 5 more space to see the cutting action and open up cutting options for players off the ball Some teams will have 5 start on the ball side block instead of cutting to the block to receive the pass. Having 5 cut across opposite might make it tougher for the defense to defend, thus making that entry pass a
little bit easier. You might also tell 5 to fake like they are cutting high (like they do in Point or Chin) and then flash to the block 4 could curl off the screen from 3, but the most effective action is typically rejecting and going backdoor On 4's cut to the corner, they will want to make sure they are cutting wide enough to not bring help from x4 on 5
When 3 is getting ready to reverse the ball to 2, they will want to take a few aggressive dribbles to center the ball to set up their cut when using the high back screen by 5 If 5 is a shooter, this is very difficult to guard because of the threat of popping out for
an open 3 X5 now has to worry about defending the screen and helping x3 AND getting back out to contest a shot - this makes it very difficult to guard effectively After these basic Point, Chin and Low Post actions, your offense can be as creative or basic as you like. There is no shortage of plays, ideas, and videos available to help determine
what best fits the needs of your team. Create plays with our intuitive browser app. They will be animated automatically! Through mere repetition of drills in practice and running this offense, your players will have plenty of choices to improve at the fundamental skills of cutting, spacing, timing, and passing. Every player on your team will be put in
countless game-like reads over the course of the season due to the style of the offense. They'll automatically improve as basketball players. It takes a little time for your players to understand the basic Point and Chin actions, you can
add different cuts, different screens, and different wrinkles Your team could potentially get to the point where the coach doesn't even need to call plays; the players can just flow into the offense based on the reads and what the defense gives them Even teams on the youth level can run the bare basics with this offense. They may not be able to run
the offense on a complex level, but the basic rules still apply. Teams have been running Princeton and professional level for a long time now; it can be adapted to wherever you are playing You don't HAVE to run Princeton and P
Screen. Since the ball is moving and changing sides of the floor fairly often, a lot of players get to touch the ball each possession. If you have fairly equally skilled players, this can be a good thing. This also helps each player feel like they are an important part of each possession and the team in general. Since screening and cutting like the Princeton
Offense isn't as common as other offensive concepts and techniques, teams and players aren't as equipped to defend them at a high level. Being able to master the screening, cutting, and passing actions makes your team a very difficult one to properly defend over the long haul of a game and season The ball moves a lot in the Princeton Offense, but
you can certainly be strategic about where you place your players within the offense. If you primarily run Princeton, it's easy to start to lose a little bit of control of who takes shots and when they take them. Since this is such a "sharing" offense, you might end up having some players who you'd prefer not taking so many shots...getting more looks. If
you primarily run Princeton, it's easy to start to lose a little bit of control of who takes shots and when they take them. Since this is such a "sharing" offense, you might end up having some players who you'd prefer not taking so many shots...getting more looks. These two items also take time to develop. Some practice time that may be spent
elsewhere will be spent on improving these offensive skills. If your team doesn't handle pressure very well, they might get stuck in some spots with this offense is good for teams on any level, but there are also certain types of teams that it would be most beneficial for.
Some teams that would benefit from the Princeton Offense are: Teams with smaller rosters and shorter players can expose bigger and slower defenders through the lifting of the floor in the Princeton Offense are: Teams with smaller rosters and shorter players from the princeton Offense are: Teams with smaller rosters and shorter players from the princeton Offense are: Teams with smaller rosters and shorter players from the princeton Offense are: Teams with smaller rosters and shorter players from the princeton Offense are: Teams with smaller rosters and shorter players from the princeton Offense are: Teams with smaller rosters and shorter players from the princeton Offense are: Teams with smaller rosters and shorter players from the princeton Offense are: Teams with smaller rosters and shorter players from the princeton Offense are: Teams with smaller rosters and shorter players from the princeton Offense are: Teams with smaller rosters and shorter players from the princeton Offense are: Teams with smaller rosters and shorter players from the princeton Offense are: Teams with smaller rosters and shorter players from the princeton Offense are: Teams with smaller rosters and shorter players from the princeton Offense are: Teams with smaller rosters and shorter players from the princeton Offense are: Teams with smaller rosters and shorter players from the princeton Offense are: Teams with smaller rosters and shorter players from the princeton Offense are: Teams with smaller rosters and shorter players from the princeton Offense are: Teams with smaller rosters and shorter players from the princeton Offense are: Teams with smaller rosters and shorter players from the princeton Offense are: Teams with smaller rosters and shorter players from the princeton Offense are: Teams with smaller rosters and shorter players from the princeton Offense are the princeton Offense
expose their lack of speed and agility on the perimeter. If a team has multiple players that can be play similar positions and have similar skills, this offense can cater to them very easily. It also makes the offense run with incredible rhythm. And the more rhythm and flow you have within your offense, the more quickly you can run actions...thus making
you very difficult to defend. This is true with any offense, but it is especially true with Princeton. If you have a bunch of players who can space the floor with shooting, this offense will be deadly. Also just like any other offense, the more you practice this the better your team will be at running it. Be consistent and intentional, stick with the offense even
when you're experiencing growing pains, and commit to the offense...good things will come! The Princeton Offense has a reputation for being for smart teams with great ball handlers and decision-makers. While this is true, there are still plenty of ways you can use the Princeton Offense to improve the overall offensive efficiency of your team No
matter what level you are coaching, these time tested concepts can be applied to the players and teams you coach! Create plays with our intuitive browser app. They will be animated automatically! Founder of thehoopsgeek.com. A passionate basketball enthusiast and coding geek, Andy combines a love for sports with technology. Yes, I will Take It!
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Video Register now Disclosure: This page contains affiliate links, which means that Coach's Clipboard receives a small commission (at no cost to you) if you make a purchase using these links. Writing an article about the Princeton offense is not an easy task as there is really no set "pattern" per se (such as the flex offense). Instead, it's more of a way
of playing offense using certain principles that require offensive players to read the defense. For the most part, it is an unstructured free-lance offense that uses screens and cuts, with players reading and reacting to the defense. For the most part, it is an unstructured free-lance offense that uses screens and cuts, with players reading and reacting to the defense. For the most part, it is an unstructured free-lance offense that uses screens and cuts, with players reading and reacting to the defense.
are used by college teams (Georgetown, Northwestern, Arizona State, Air Force and Colorado) and NBA teams (New Jersey, Washington, Sacramento, New Orleans). It has been said that this offense requires all players to be good passers,
ball-handlers (dribbling skills), and good outside shooters, as well as possess a high basketball IQ. If you have players must have a good understanding of the game and know how to read the defense, this offense would not be an ideal choice for a youth or middle-school level team. This
offense would benefit a team that lacks tall post players, but has good, smart perimeter players. The Princeton offense is a more deliberate offense as
it is a free-lance offense with less control from the bench. Certainly, however, plays and quick hitters can be called. The Princeton offense can be used against man-to-man and zone defenses. Against zones that pack the paint, open 3-point shots, attacking the gaps in the zone and attacking the baseline are effective techniques. The hallmarks of the
offense are the spread offense and spacing, constant motion, the back-door cut and lay-up, hitting 3-point shots, flare screens away from the ball. The basic set can be a 2-3 high set, a 4-out with 1-in (either at the high post, or low post), or a 1-2-2 (5-out) set. A smart post player with good passing skills is important as the offense will tend
to revolve around the center, who is often a playmaker. When in the 4-out high or 2-3 high set (diagram A), all players are located at or above the free-throw line extended. This creates space underneath for cutting, especially back-door cuts. The high set and constant motion help eliminate inside helpside defense. A variety of entries are possible -
pass with give and go, UCLA cut, dribble-at with back-cut, high post feed, weave-screen, and high-post split (discussed in the Premium members section). A few rules to simplify things for your players: When players pass, they must cut and look for the give and go pass. The pass receiver should look to pass to the give and go cutter, look to shoot, and
offense aims to get a lay-up off the back-door cut, or an open 3-point shot. Knock down the open 3-point shot when you get it. Let's look at some basic movements to get an idea of some of the things the offense is trying to accomplish. Diagram H shows O1 passing to O2 and cutting through. If O1 does not receive the pass, he/she bumps the X5
defender freeing O5 up for the pass at the high post from O2 (diagram I). O2 then screens for O3. If the X3 defender is over-playing (high), O3 back-door cuts for the pass and lay-up. Instead of passing to O5 (the pass is denied), O2 dribbles at O5's ball-screen (diagram J). If the defenders jump over the screen, O2 changes the dribble to attack the up
O5 ball-screens for O2 while O4 down-screens for O3. O2 might be able to dribble-drive to the hoop around O5's screen. If not, O2 could pass to O3 (diagram L), and O3 looks to pass inside to O4, who could have a mismatch in the post (after the down-screen). Diagram M shows O5 re-screening for O2. O2 cuts over the flare-screen for the pass from
goes with O2, O5 slips the screen and cuts to the hoop for the pass from O3 and the lay-up. Diagram O shows O2 passing to O5 at the high post and then screen, O3 should have an open 3-point shot after a pass on top from O5. If the X3 defender overplays on top of O2's screen (diagram P), O3 back-
cuts for a pass inside and lay-up. If O2 receives the pass from O5 (diagram Q), O5 ball-screen for O2. If the X2 defender goes below the screen for O2 attacks the hoop with the dribble. Meanwhile, O3 curls around the double-staggered screen set by O1 and O4.
Diagram R shows another entry. O1 passes to O4 and cuts through to the opposite corner, and O2 replaces O1. O4 dribbles at O2. O2 back-cuts for a possible inside pass and lay-up (diagram T, O5 has the ball in the low post. Now we'll show how our center O5 can be
a playmaker. O4 slides to the corner (which is an easy pass back out from O5). O2 has already cut through and moves to the corner. O1 and O3 rotate up. O5 could skip pass back out from O5. O5 could also pass back out to O4 in the
corner (diagram U). Here, O4 dribbles into the top seam. O3 is in a good position to accept a kick-out pass from O4 if the X3 defender drops in to help stop the dribble. But if the X3 defender denies the pass out to O3, O3 should back-cut for the pass. Diagram V shows another option with O2 screening for O3. If X3 overplays the screen, O3 back-door
cuts for the pass from O5. This once again reiterates how in the Princeton offense, players being screened for should always be thinking of the back-door cut. The back-cut is the perfect counter for an aggressive, denying defense. Diagram W shows another passing option for O5 from the low post. Here, O5 passes out to O2. O2 dribbles at O3, and O3
back-cuts for a possible pass, as O1 rotates up. If the back-door pass is not there, O2 passes to O1 (diagram X). Meanwhile, O5 cuts up top to set a flare-screen for O2. O1 skip passes to O2 who could shoot the 3-point shot (if X2 goes under the screen), or dribble-drive to the hoop if X2 tries to chase over the top of the screen. If the defenders switch
the flare-screen, O5 slips the screen and cuts to the hoop for the pass and lay-up (diagram Y). The above diagrams are just a few examples of things that could happen - there is no set pattern. Players must have patience and an awareness of the shot clock in running this offense. The constant movement will tend to fatigue the defenders who are
constantly chasing the offense and watching for cutters. Defensive boxing-out is more difficult when offensive players are moving. And with screening, big-little mismatches can occur. "Big" defenders may find themselves trying to defend out on
the perimeter, away from the hoop, where they are much easier to beat (by a quick guard), and are less of a rebounding threat. See the complete article includes several entries into the offense: UCLA cut Pass away and cut Ball-screen Dribble at, back-cut
Weave-screen High-post split Related pages: Coach Quinn McDowell has a new excellent online program, "Mastering the Princeton Offense". Any coach serious about the Princeton Offense should sign up for this course. It includes a 47 page pdf that details and diagrams all the actions, quick hitters, drills, terminology, etc. There are many video clips
can still be implemented into today's game. Coaches like Pete Carril (Princeton), Lennie Acuff (Lipscomb), Muffet McGraw (Notre Dame WBB), John Thompson III (Georgetown), and more have all taken the original Princeton Offense teaches players "how
implementing this offense into your system today! - 3 years on a D1 SEC Scout Team- 2 years as a D1 SEC Graduate Assistant Varsity Coach for 7A High School in Birmingham, AL- USA Basketball Gold Coach License- Founder of the @uptempopodcast The Princeton Offense was created by Hall of Fame coach
Pete Carril, during his incredible 29-year, 514-win tenure as coach of the Princeton offense has left on basketball can be seen today at every level. Many coaches have adopted the Princeton offense because it teaches players how to read the game and make decisions (important) and doesn't rely on constant play-calling from the
sidelines. It also gained popularity for being a 'positionless' offense. Meaning that all five players on the court can fill all five positions and be effective. Who Should Run the Princeton Offense? The Princeton Offense isn't for every team... The most important thing you need for this offense to be successful is a post player who has a high basketball IQ,
passes exceptionally well, and can knock down a shot consistently from distance. If you don't have a post player who fits this description (they're rare), then the Princeton offense may not be your best option. You see, this offense is primary run through a big man who patrols around the high post. The team relies on this player to read the defense and
 make smart decisions. Surrounding this versatile post player must be four players who can shoot from distance, read the defense, and make smart cuts and passes. Princeton Offense Won't be effective if you have one player who wants to
to a different position on the floor. Capable Outside Shooters - Since this offense relies so much on backdoor cuts and passing the basketball inside, it's important that the defense can't sag into the key. You need shooters who force their opponents to stay close. Strengths Teaches Players How to Play - There aren't any play calls when running the
Princeton Offense. Instead, players must learn how to read the defense and then make high-IQ basketball in any offense. Positionless Offense - As written at the start of the guide, players with their future basketball in any offense. Positions and effectively execute multiple skills. Difficult to play multiple skills.
Defend and Scout - When running an offense which allows players to make decisions, the defense can't predict in advance what the offense is going to do. This makes it a very difficult offense which allows players to make decisions, the defense can't predict in advance what the offense you teach to your players, there are many scoring options available for every
position. Weaknesses Players Must be Patient - For players who have been raised in an offense where shooting quickly is praised, transitioning to the Princeton offense which requires constant ball movement and patience can be difficult. Requires Well-Rounded Players - When running the Princeton Offense, all players should be able to pass, cut,
dribble, screen, and score from both inside and outside to make the most of this offense. Big Learning Curve - If you're teaching the complete offense, players must learn the actions of all positions. Poor Spacing Can Ruin This Offense - If you have
players who don't understand the importance of spacing, it will be very difficult for this offense starts in a 2-2-1 formation. Two players at the top of the key in the slot positions (1 and 4). One player on each wing (2 and 3). And a player in the low post
on ball-side (5). Keep in mind that the four perimeter positions are all positionless and even the player on the low post doesn't need to be a dominant low post player. Throughout this offense the post player in this position can do wonders.
for your offense. How to Run the Princeton Offense While there are hundreds of different options that you can use when running the Princeton offense. How to get your players attacking the rim and give your team open looks from the outside. I'll be covering three
different series: 1. Low Post Series 2. Point Series 3. Chin Series 5. Chin Series 5. Chin Series 5. Chin Series 6. Chin Serie
pass can be made into the low post and they have an advantage inside, the first option is for (5) to post up one-on-one and look to score. After feeding the post, (3) screens for (4) at the ball-side elbow area. It's important that neither player rushes this screen. Both players should slow down and read the positioning of the defenders before cutting. If the
the opposite. If the pass can't be made into the low post, (3) will take two dribbles along the three-point line towards the (4). Similar to options: If the defender plays tight and attempt to cut off the dribble hand off, (4) can back-cut to the rim
Receiving a one-handed bounce pass from (3) for the layup. If the defender plays loose, (4) can receive the dribble hand off, (5) screens for them to attack the hoop. If neither of these options are open, (3) keeps the basketball and swings the pass to
(2).(It doesn't matter whether 4 back-cuts or cuts over the top. If they don't receive the pass, they clear out to the wing.)When this happens, (5) will then set a back-cuts or cuts over the top. If they don't receive the pass for a layup. The point series (also known as the high post series) is initiated with a slot-to-
slot pass. When this happens, (5) steps up and sets a back-screen for (1) who then cuts towards the basket looking to receive the pass on the high post. From this point, (4) has three different cutting options. And the option they select
will dictate the rest of the offense for their team. Let's go through each of them: 1. AwayWhen running 'away', (4) cuts away from the basketball and sets a screen for (2).(2) reads their defender and has the option to either cut to the ring looking for a pass and layup, or pop out to the top of the key looking for an open jump shot.a. (2) cuts, (4) pops
outThe first option is for (2) to receive the pass from (5) and finish with a layup. If that's not open, (5) will pass out to (4) who has cut to the perimeter and then set an on-ball screen. On the other side of the floor, (3) will set a down-screen (2) who can pop out for a midrange or three-point shot. This gives the dribbler a great chance to attack the hooppear.
with a shooter on the wing and a player in the short corner.b. (2) pops out, (4) holdsIf (2) decides to use the screen, they will receive a dribble hand off from (5). Off this DHO, they should be able to quickly turn the corner and attack the rim. This action can leave the key wide open with a shooter in each corner. Instead of cutting, (4) stays out and plays
a safety role. The reason for this is because they don't have enough time to cut through without taking up the free space inside the key. 2. OverFor 'over', (4) cuts above the post player with the basketball and sets a screen for (3) on the wing. Once again reading their defender, (3) can choose to cut backdoor if it's available or use the screen and receive
a dribble hand off from (5).a. (3) cuts, (4) DHOIf (3) chooses to cut towards the rim, (5) can make the pass if it's open. If not, (3) must retreat back out to the corner on the same side of the floor. This triggers (4) to receive the dribble hand off from (5) just above the high post. They should be looking to quickly turn and attack the rim. While this is
happening, (2) sets a down-screen for (1) on the weak-side of the floor. This keeps their defenders busy and can potentially open up a player for a shot.b. (3) DHO, (4) cutsIf (3) chooses to use the screen instead, they will cut to the top of the key and receive a dribble hand off from (5).(4) will roll to the short corner or three-point line depending on the screen instead, they will cut to the screen instead, they will cut to the short corner or three-point line depending on the screen instead, they will cut to the screen instead in the screen in the screen instead in the screen instead in the screen in the screen in the screen in the scre
their ability to shoot.(3) receives the DHO and looks to immediately attack the rim. Exactly the same as in the previous (2) sets a down-screen for (1) hoping to get one of them open on the perimeter while keeping their defender's busy. 3. Under When running 'under', (4) cuts below the post player with the basketball and then receives a screen from (2)
on the low block.(2) continues to curl around after the screen and performs a DHO with (5) on the wing. From here, (4) should look to attack the rim immediately. On the other side of the floor, (2) will set a down-screen for (1) to pop out to the wing. This gives (4) several passing options along with the ability to attack the rim. Fun Fact: Wondering why
this is called the 'chin' series? When this was first run at Princeton, the player dribbling the ball down the court would rub their chin several times to signal this part of the offense. The chin series begins with a dribble handoff and an exchange on both wings. When this happens, the post player (who should be on ball-side), slides up to the high post. The
ball is then swung around the perimeter as (3) passes the ball to (2) and then to (4). After (3) makes a shuffle cut towards the rim looking to receive the pass from (4). This will often be open for a wide open layup. If it's not, (3) clears out to the ball-side corner. The next action is (5) setting
a flare screen for (2).(2) must read their defender and can choose between two options:1. Pop outside for a catch-and-shootIf they receive the pass and they're wide open, take the shot.But if they receive the pass and they're not able to shoot, (5) will re-screen with an on-ball which will allow (2) to attack the hoop with shooters in both corners. The
second option is for (2) to curl off the flare screen and cut to the weak-side corner. After this happens, (5) will sprint over and set and on-ball screen for (4). This will give them a fantastic driving opportunity with two shooters on the weak-side of the floor to
for the Princeton offense to be successful. Yes, I will take it ONE HOUR ZOOM $47: Do you want 1 on 1 help troubleshooting your problem solving in 1) Execution 2) Flow 3) Playbook Design and Additions 4) Strategies vs Specific Defenses and 5) Any other Princeton Offense questions you have for your program
To move between items, use your keyboard's up or down arrows. The Princeton Offense was created by Hall of Fame coach, Pete Carril, during his incredible 29-year, 514-win tenure as coach of the Princeton Offense because
it teaches players how to read the game and make decisions (important) and doesn't rely on constant play-calling from the sidelines. It also gained popularity for being a 'positionless' offense isn't for every
team...The most important thing you need for this offense to be successful is a post player who has a high basketball IQ, passes exceptionally well, and can knock down a shot consistently from distance. If you don't have a post player who fits this description (they're rare), then the Princeton offense may not be your best option. You see, this offense is
primary run through a big man who patrols around the high post. The team relies on this player to read the defense, and make smart decisions. Surrounding this versatile post player must be four players who can shoot from distance, read the defense, and make smart cuts and passes. Princeton Offense Team Requirements Unselfish Play - Players must
be willing to sacrifice a good shot for a great shot. This offense won't be effective if you have one player who wants to hold the ball must be constantly moving through hands. From side-to-side and inside-out. The offense will suffer if the ball gets held up in one area of the court. Constant
Motion - There is no standing around in the Princeton Offense. Players must be on their toes ready to make a hard cut to a different position on the floor. Capable Outside Shooters - Since this offense can't sag into the key. You need shooters who force
their opponents to stay close. Strengths Teaches Players How to Play - There aren't any play calls when running the Princeton Offense. Instead, players must learn how to read the defense and then make high-IQ basketball decisions. This experience will help all players with their future basketball in any offense. Positionless Offense - As written at the
Depending on how much of the offense you teach to your players, there are many scoring options available for every position. Weaknesses Players who have been raised in an offense where shooting quickly is praised, transitioning to the Princeton offense which requires constant ball movement and patience can be
difficult. Requires Well-Rounded Players - When running the Princeton Offense, all players should be able to pass, cut, dribble, screen, and score from both inside and outside to make the most of this offense. Big Learning Curve - If you're teaching the complete offense, there are a many different options that your players must learn. And since it's
positionless offense, players must learn the actions of all positions. Poor Spacing Can Ruin This Offense starts in a 2-2-1 formation. Two players
at the top of the key in the slot positions (1 and 4). One player on each wing (2 and 3). And a player in the low post on ball-side (5). Keep in mind that the four perimeter positions are all positionless and even the player on the low post on ball-side (5). Keep in mind that the four perimeter positions are all positionless and even the player on the low post on ball-side (5). Keep in mind that the four perimeter positions are all positionless and even the player on the low post on ball-side (5). Keep in mind that the four perimeter positions are all positions (1 and 4). One player will be used as a passer in many
actions. Even if they're shorter than most traditional bigs, putting a high-IQ player in this position can do wonders for your offense. How to Run the Princeton Offense. How the Princeton Offense I was also as a supplication of the Princeton Offense. How the Princeton Offense I was a supplication of the Princet
guaranteed to get your players attacking the rim and give your team open looks from the outside. I'll be covering three different series always the same...(1) passes to (3) on the wing and then cuts through to the weak-side
corner. From this position, there are two different options depending on if the pass can be made into the low post. If the pass can be made into the low post and they have an advantage inside, the first option is for (5) to post up one-on-one and look to score. After feeding the post, (3) screens for (4) at the ball-side elbow area. It's important that neither
player rushes this screen. Both players should slow down and read the positioning of the defender plays tight over the screen, (4) can go backdoor and look for a quick pass from (5) and an open layup at the front of the rim. If the defender is loose and gets caught on the screen, (4) should use the
screen a cut out to the wing for an open midrange or three-point shot. Whichever cut (4) decides to make, (3) will always do the opposite. If the pass can't be made into the low post, (3) will take two dribbles along the three-point line towards the (4). Similar to option one, (4) must read how their defender is playing them and can then decide between
two cutting options: If the defender plays tight and attempt to cut off the dribble hand off, (4) can back-cut to the rim. Receive the dribble hand off, (5) is cutting to the top of the key to screen. If (4) receive the dribble hand off, (5)
where they can receive the pass for a layup. The point series (also known as the high post series) is initiated with a slot-to-slot pass. When this happens, (5) steps up and sets a back-screen for (1) who then cuts towards the basket looking to receive the pass for an open layup. If they don't receive the pass, they clear out to the ball-side corner. After this
(5) receives the pass on the high post. From this point, (4) has three different cutting options. And the option to either cut to the
screen (2) who can pop out for a midrange or three-point shot. This gives the dribble a great chance to attack the hoop with a shooter on the wing and a player in the short corner. b. (2) pops out, (4) holds If (2) decides to use the screen, they will receive a dribble hand off from (5). Off this DHO, they should be able to quickly turn the corner and attack
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on-ball screen for (4). This will give them a fantastic driving opportunity with two shooters on the weak-side of the floor to pass to if they can't get an easy layur. For the Princeton offense during games, it will mess up the team's
spacing and the offense will guickly come to a stop. Every single player must be willing to put the team before themselves for the Princeton offense to be successful.
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