

Olympic Games

England


Olympic Games

Olympic Games (Greece. Οἱ Ὀλυμπιακοὶ Ἀγῶνες) - international sport events, held every four years under the auspices of the International Olympic Committee. Sports included in the Olympic program called Olympic. Winners of the competition receive a lifetime title of Olympic champion.

Olympic Games are divided into summer and winter. Summer Olympics are held every four years, in the year multiple of four. Winter Olympics combine winter sports and separated from the elderly since 1924. By the mid-90 summer and winter Olympic Games were held in one year. Since the Winter Olympics in Lillehammer (Norway),



Olympic flag with five colored rings first used at the Olympic Games 1920 in Antwerp



Olympic Winter Games are held two years after the elderly.

Ancient Olympic Games were held in Olympia, Greece from the 8th century BC. e. to the 4th century BC. Baron Pierre de Coubertin founded in 1894 by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). The IOC has since become the governing body of the Olympic Movement, whose structure and actions are defined by the Olympic Charter.

The evolution of the Olympic movement in the 20th and 21st centuries has led to some changes in the Olympics. These changes include, in particular, the creation of the Winter Games, the Paralympic Games for athletes with physical disabilities, as well as the Youth Olympic Games for young athletes. IOC had to adapt to economic and political changes and technological realities of the 20th century. As a result, the Olympics shifted from a purely amateur sport, as envisaged Coubertin, the participation of professional athletes. Increase the value of the media has created problems of corporate sponsorship and commercialization of the Olympic Games. World War II led to the cancellation of the Games in 1916, 1940 and 1944. Games boycott by some countries during the Cold War led to the limited representativeness of the Games in 1980 and 1984.

Olympic Games of antiquity

Olympic Games originated in ancient Greece, where they are held every four years in Olympia were a significant event in the life of the ancient Greeks. The games were banned as pagan Roman emperors with the aim of strengthening Christianity.

Olympic games of antiquity were a number of competitions that were held between the representatives of several city-states and kingdoms of ancient Greece, who were mostly athletic character and race champions and racing chariots. In the Olympic Games all military conflicts between city-states that participated in the competition, to stop their completion. The origin of these Olympics full of legends. One of the most popular myths ancestors game called Heracles and his father Zeus. According to legend, Hercules is the first game called "Olympic" and established the custom to hold them every four years. Legend says that after the mandated twelve labors of Hercules built Olympic Stadium in honor of Zeus. When completed, he went straight to 200 steps and called this distance "stages" (Greek. Στάδιον, Lat. Stadium, «stage»), which later became a unit of distance. Another myth associates the first Games with the ancient Greek concept of Olympic Truce (Greek. Έκεχειρία).



The most common starting date of the Olympic Games of antiquity is 776 BC. is.,. It is based on inscriptions found in Olympia, which named winners of races, held every four years since 776 BC. E. e. Starodavni games include racing disciplines, pentathlon (consisting of a jumping event, discus throw and javelin competitions run and fight), boxing, wrestling, pankration and equestrian zmahannya. Za legend, the first Olympic champion was Coroebus, cook with Alice.

Olympic games had important religious significance, including sporting events alongside ritual sacrifices in honor of Zeus (whose famous statue by Phidias stood in the temple at Olympia) and Pelops, divine hero and mythical king of Olympia. Pelops was known for kolisnychnym races with King Enomay of competition Pisy. Peremozhtsyamy admired and uvichnyuvaly them in verse and statuyah. Ihry held every four years, and this period, known as the Olympics, the Greeks used as one of the units of time. The games were part of a cycle known as the Panhellenic Games, which included the Pythian Games, Nemean Games and the Isthmian Games.

Olympics flourished in the 6th and 5th centuries BC, and gradually lost importance because power and influence of the Romans conquered Greece. There is no consensus about when the game officially ended, the most common date is 393. E. e., when Emperor Theodosius I declared that all pagan cults and practices be eliminated. Another 426 mentioned date. E. e., when his successor, Theodosius II ordered the destruction of all Greek temples. After the fall, the Olympics are not held by the end of the 19th century.

History of the Olympic Games today

Precursors

The first significant attempt at imitation of the Olympic Games of antiquity was L'Olympiade de la République, National Olympic Festival, held annually from 1796 to 1798 in revolutionary France. The competition included several disciplines from the ancient Greek Olympics. With the 1796 Games began the introduction of the metric system in the sport.

In 1850, Dr. William Penny Brookes founded the Olympic class in Much Wenlock, Shropshire, England. In 1859, Dr. Brookes changed the name of the Olympic Games Venloka. This annual sports festival continues to sohodni.Olimpiyske Venloka Company was founded by Dr. Brooks 15 November 1860. 28



Baron Pierre de Coubertin

From 1862 to 1867 Liverpool held an annual Grand Olympic Festival. Developed by John Gully and Charles Mello, in collaboration with Dr. Brooks, these games were elitist in nature, could only compete Dzhentelmeny. Prohrama Games in Athens in 1896 was similar to the Liverpool festival program, which is not surprising since Dr. Brooks has included disciplines National Olympics 1859 in Athens to the program of the Olympic Games Venloka and transferred to the program in 1865 Liverpool. U Galli, Brooks and E. Ravenshtayn founded the National Olympic Association in Liverpool, the forerunner of the British Olympic Association. His founding article formed the basis for the International Olympic national hartiyi. U 1866 Olympic Games were organized in Britain Crystal Palace in London.

Renaissance

Greece's interest in the revival of the Olympic Games began with the Greek War of Independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1821. It was first proposed by poet and newspaper editor Panagiotis Soutsos in the poem "Dialogue of the Dead," published in 1833. Evangelos Zappas, a rich Greek-Romanian philanthropist, first wrote in 1856, King Otto of Greece I, offering constant support in financing the restored Olympic Games. Zappas sponsored the first national Olympiad in 1859, held in Athens in the town square. Was attended by athletes from Greece and the Ottoman Empire. Zappas financed the restoration of the ancient stadium Panathinaikos that he could make all future Olympic Games.

Panathinaikos Stadium hosted the Olympics in 1870 and 1875. In 1870, 81 games in 1870 thirty thousand people attended, unfortunately, no official data on attendance for games in 1875. Participation in 1890 Olympic Games. Olympic partnership Ueno inspired Baron Pierre de Coubertin to the foundation of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). Coubertin based on the ideas and work of Brookes and Zappas, decided to create a cyclical international Olympic Games that would occur every four years.

Subsequent changes and adaptations

After the success of the Games in 1896, the Olympic movement has entered a period of stagnation that threatened its survival. Olympic Games, held at the Paris Exhibition in 1900 and the World Exhibition in St. Louis in 1904 were only accompanying measures. Games in Paris did not have a stadium, but the first part in the Games were women. At the Games in St. Louis came to 650 athletes, but 580 were from the United States. The Olympic movement has outlived when in 1906 was held in Athens Special Olympics (so called because they were second games held during the third Olympic cycle).

These games were not officially recognized by the IOC and the Olympic Games since early occur. These games, held at the stadium Panathinaikos in Athens, drew broad international participation, aroused great interest in the society. It launched a rise in popularity and size of the Olympics.

Winter Olympics (first held in Chamonix, France in 1924) were created to showcase winter sports, it was technically impossible during the summer Olympics. Figure skating (in 1908 and 1920) and ice hockey (in 1920) were both Olympic sports at the Summer Olympics. The IOC would like to extend this list to cover other winter disciplines. In 1921, at the Olympic Congress in Lausanne, it was decided to hold a winter version of the Olympic Games.

Olympic symbols

The emblem competitions have five interlocking rings of different colors, symbolizing the unity of five different parts of the world (Europe - blue, Asia - yellow, Africa - Black, Australia and Oceania - green and America - red).

Olympic flag - the flag depicting the Olympic emblem on a white background. Mounts at the opening of the Olympic Games, is lowered during the closing ceremony.


During the Olympics lit the Olympic flame, which lit in Olympia and brings to the venue of the Olympics torch relay of the Olympic flame.

Since 1968 each competition has its own Olympic mascot.

Ceremonies

The most important ceremony of the Olympic Games opening ceremony is the Ceremony of Olympic champions and winners and closing ceremony.

The opening ceremony of the Olympic Games - mass theatrical show, which attracts the largest television audience. Each country organizer of the show tries to show the world their culture. The opening ceremony is usually held at the Olympic Stadium. Besides bright theatrical performances it includes a parade of Olympians. Traditionally Greek Olympians parade open and close the Olympians host country. Games officially open vysokostavleni officials of the host country. Representatives of Olympians and Olympic judges bring oath. Mounts Olympic flag. To mark the opening of the bowl games in Olympic Stadium ignited the Olympic flame, the Olympic torch relay brought.



At the closing ceremony of the games instead of orderly parade of Olympians from different countries come to the stadium only crowd, mingling with each other. This tradition was started in 1956 Melbourne Olympics Olympics closing ceremony involves the transfer of the flag of the Olympic delegation of the host country following the Games.

Oath

At the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games athletes elected representatives and courts make up the Olympic oath.

Structures

During the Games, athletes residing in the Olympic Village.

The main sports venue Games is the Olympic Stadium. Besides the main Olympic stadium competitions are held in other facilities: the stadium, the swimming pools, shooting ranges, etc., receiving the title of "Olympic".

Kinds of sport

In the Olympic Games includes 33 sports comprising 52 disciplines. Overall in some competitions played about 400 medals.

The program of the Beijing Olympics in 2008 included 28 sports. Since then excluded from the Olympic program baseball and softball, as the London 2012 Olympics will be held from 26 competition only sports. At the Winter Olympics competitions with seven sports.

Athletes

Participants called Olympians Olympic Games. Initially, Olympians, like the Olympics antiquity could only be men. Women's events were included in the program of the Olympic Games, the Olympic Games since 1928.

For a long time Olympics demanded strict amateur status of athletes. However, influenced by the realities of modern life, given that the sport of high achievements require maximum return and full employment, the requirement amateur athletes have to give up. Since the 1970s shifted the IOC decision on admission of professional athletes in the respective international federations of sports. Until now, the only sport that retains amateur status box is rather due to differences in the rules of professional boxing.

Since the Games in Barcelona in 1992, the number of Olympians limited to a specific number. To participate in the Olympics athlete or team should get Olympic license. Selection rules are set by individual federations sports.

Ukraine at the Olympics

Ukrainian athletes perform at the Olympics separate team since the Winter Olympics of 1994. Until that date, the Ukrainian took part in games as part of the Olympic team of the Russian Empire, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and the United team (in 1992). The first Ukrainian to the Olympics in 1896 and was Nicholas Ritter, for the second Olympics in 1900 involved Peter Zakovorot.

Olympic Sports Management in Ukraine carries out the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine. Many Ukrainian wear the proud title of Olympic champion (see article Ukrainian Olympic champions and Olympic champions Ukraine List). The first Olympic champion of independent Ukraine became a figure skater Oksana Baiul.

In general, the Ukrainian National Olympic wife won 96 medals at the Summer Olympics and five medals at the Winter Olympics. The most successful species - gymnastics, athletics and wrestling.



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