

OLYMPIQUE

INTRODUCTION TO OLYMPIC GAMES



The Olympic Games are a set of International sports competitions which take place every four years, each time in a different country. The Olympic Games of antiquity, called with the name Olympic to be held in the city of Olympia, were religious festivals, cultural and sporting events held in ancient Greece [776 BC - 392 AD] in honor of the gods over.

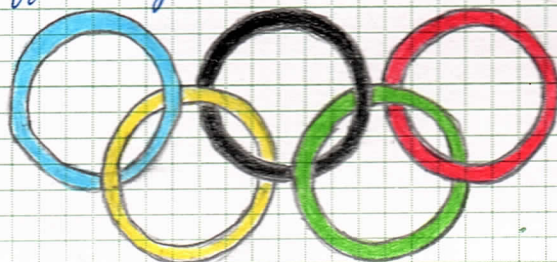
The Olympic Games are held at intervals, but are part of a broader framework which is that of the Olympic Movement. The purpose of the Olympic Movement is to promote the practice of sport all over the world and disseminate the Olympics values.

The Five Olympic rings



The rings are five interlocking rings, coloured blue, yellow, black, green and red on a white field, known as the "Olympic rings". The symbol was originally created in 1913 by Coubertin.

The symbol was officially adopted in 1914 and first used in 1920.



Olympic Torch



The Olympic flame is a symbol used in the Olympic movement. It is also a symbol of continuity between ancient and modern games. Several months before the Olympic Games, the Olympic flame is lit at Olympia, Greece. This ceremony starts the Olympic torch relay, which formally ends with the lighting of the Olympic cauldron during the opening ceremony of an Olympic Games.



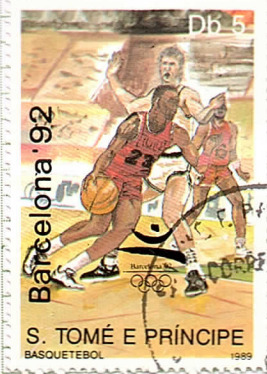
Water Polo



The 1972 Munich Olympics, Anti wave water polo equipment has been selected at top national and international event venues. Anti wave water polo equipment is world-renowned for its stylish and practical design and long-term durability.

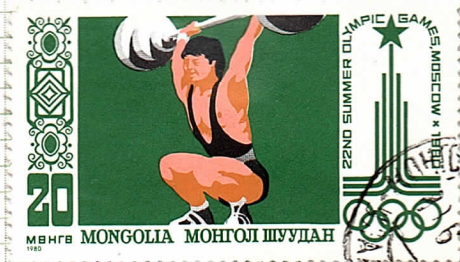
Designed and tested in Australia, the Anti Puro Goal FINA is the top choice for leading aquatic venues for both training and competition.

Basket ball



Basket ball was also a demonstration event in St. Louis 1904. Basket ball was admitted as an Olympic sport for the first time in 1936 in Berlin, and has been on the program ever since. A women's basketball tournament was added in 1976.

Weight lifting



Weightlifting has been at the Olympics Games in all years except 1900, 1908 and 1912. In the current competition format, each athlete has three attempts for each movement - the 'snatch' and the 'clean and jerk'. The snatch entails lifting the bar directly from the floor above the head in a single movement.



JUEGOS OLÍMPICOS BARCELONA 92

Fencing



The Hungarian Olympic Committee was founded in 19th December 1895, as sixth in the world, following the French, Greek, American, German and Austrian Olympic Committees. Fencing is one of only five sports have been contested at every summer Olympic Games since 1896. The competition rules and fencing weapons used have varied a little over the history of the modern Olympics.

Javelin throw



The javelin was part of the pentathlon of the Ancient Olympics Games beginning in 708 BC in two disciplines, distance and target throw. The javelin was thrown with the aid of a thong, called ankyle wound around the middle of the shaft.



Archery



Archery at the 1980 Summer Olympics was held at the archery field, located at the Luzhnikovo Olympic Sports Centre. The archery schedule began on 30 July and ended on 2 August.

Pole vault



The Pole vault at the summer Olympics is grouped among the four track and field jumping events held at the multi-sport event. The men's pole vault has been presented on the Olympic athletics programme since the first Summer Olympics in 1896.



Sailing/Rowing



The 1896 Summer Olympics, officially known as the Games of the I Olympiad, was the first International Olympic Games held in modern history. A regatta of sailing boats was on the program of the Games of the first Olympiad for 31 March 1896.



cycling

The Bicycle was invented in Germany at the end of the 18th century, it has been used for sport. Racing on wooden indoor tracks regularly drew large crowds as early as 1870. Cycling has been a constant feature of the modern Olympic programme with new disciplines and events being added constantly. Track races are held on a smooth bowl-shaped oval track.

The cycling competition at the event 1972 Summer Olympics in Munich consisted of two road cycling events and five track cycling events.



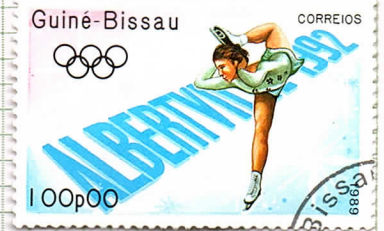
GYMNASTICS



Gymnastics events have been contested at every Summer Olympic Games since the birth of the modern Olympic movement at the 1896 Summer Olympics at Athens.

Artistic Gymnastics

Artistic gymnastics has been part of the Olympic programme since the first modern games of Athens 1896.



Floor Exercise Gymnastics



Floor exercise, gymnastics event in which movements are performed on the floor in an area 12 mts (40ft) sq. This area is covered by some type of cloth or mat, usually with some cushioning.

Mexico 1968 Swimming



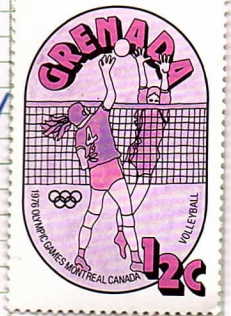
Swimming is one of the most popular Olympic sports, with varied distance events in butterfly, backstroke & individual medley, with victories in the 200m, 400m and 800m freestyles at the Mexico Olympic Games in 1968, Debbie Meyer of the United States became the first woman swimmer to win three individual gold medals at one Olympic Games.



Volley ball



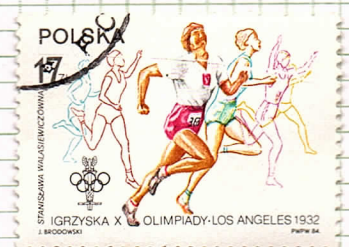
Volley ball was introduced to the Olympic Games in 1964, but before it became a competitive worldwide sport, it was a simple game developed at a young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) community center. A player thought to simplify the name by focusing on the key action in the sport - volleying a ball over a net and named it volleyball. Before volleyball was officially accepted by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), it was demonstration sport in the 1924 Summer Olympics in Paris. After it had been accepted in 1964, the IOC attempted to exclude the sport from the 1968 Games.



Running - 400 mts



At the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona he tore his hamstring in the 400 m semi-final but continued the race limping and, with assistance from his father, managed to complete a full lap of the track as the crowd gave him a standing ovation.



Balance beam gymnastics



A gymnastics balance beam is both an apparatus and one of four main events in women's artistic gymnastics, the other three being vault, uneven bars, and floor. Both the event and the apparatus are referred to colloquially as "beam". In the Olympics, the balance beam is the third event.

Parallel bars gymnastics



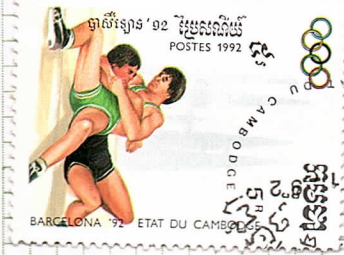
Parallel bars, gymnastics apparatus invented in the early 19th century by the German Friedrich Jahn, usually considered the father of gymnastics. It is especially useful in improving upper-body strength.

Rhythmic gymnastics



Rhythmic gymnasts are scored on the artistry of their performances, which are set to music, and the skill with which they execute difficult manoeuvres with the handheld apparatus.

Wrestling



Wrestling was an event at the ancient Olympic Games, and was also included in the first Olympics Games in 1896.

The Olympic Games added the second wrestling event, called freestyle wrestling, to the Greco-Roman event, which allowed the wrestlers to use their legs for pushing, lifting and tripping, and they could also hold their opponents above or below the waist.



Hockey

* Field hockey was first introduced at the Olympic Games for men in 1908 in London.



* Field Hockey is considered as the national game of India.

* The game can either be played on a grass field or on the turf, a specially made mat-like material.

* India's performance in Hockey at various international forums was phenomenal during 1920-1950's period.

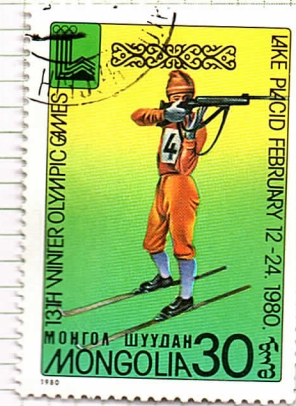
* That was probably why the sport became accepted as national sport in the country.

Football



Football (known as soccer in the USA) was the first team sport added to the Olympics, in 1900. There is also evidence that football was demonstrated in 1896.

Shooting



Shooting has long been a part of the Olympic Games program, though the actual shooting events on the program have changed over the years.

Baseball



The popular world sport of baseball was a demonstration sport at the Olympics for the most part of the 20th century, & only became an official Olympic sport in 1992.

High Jump



* The high jump at the Summer Olympics is grouped among the four track and field jumping events held at the multi-sport event.

* The high jump has been present on the Olympic athletics programme since the first summer Olympics in 1896.

Long Jump



* The long jump at the Summer Olympics is grouped among the four track and field jumping events held at the multi-sport event.



* The long jump was introduced over fifty years later in 1928 and was the second Olympics jumping event for women after the high jump, which was added in 1928.

SKATING



- * Skating is a sport in which individuals, duos, or groups perform on figure skates on ice.
- * It was the first winter sport to be included in the Olympic Games, when it was contested at the 1908 Olympics in London.
- * The four Olympics disciplines are men's singles, ladies' singles, pair skating, and ice dance.



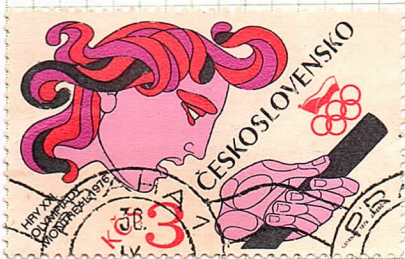
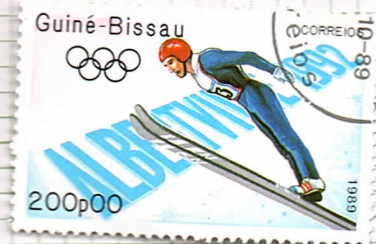
ICE SKATING



- * Ice skating is a self-propulsion of a person across a sheet of ice, using metal bladed ice skates to glide on the ice surface.
- * These activity can be carried out for various reasons, including recreation, sport, exercise and travel.
- * Ice skating may be performed on specially prepared ice surfaces both indoor and outdoors, as well as on naturally occurring bodies of frozen water, such as ponds, lakes and rivers.



Conclusion



The Summer Olympic Games is the leading international sporting event in which thousands of athletes from around the world participate in a variety of competitions. According to existing historical manuscripts, the first ancient Olympic Games were celebrated in 776 BC in Olympia. They were dedicated to the Greek god Zeus and took place in the same place every four years. This four year period became known as an "Olympiad" (International Olympic Committee, 2012).