

# OLYMPIC GAMES



**Charlene Notgrass**  
**with Mary Evelyn McCurdy**

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## **Olympic Games**

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Cover Design by Mary Evelyn McCurdy

This curriculum is an expansion of *In the News: Olympics*, written by Mary Evelyn McCurdy and published in 2004.

Special thanks to Mary Evelyn for the original concept;  
for writing Lessons 1, 8, 39, and most of Lesson 38;  
and for her significant contributions  
to lessons 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 16, and 40.

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# How to Use This Study

The Olympic Games bring to mind athletes and uniforms, national anthems and flags, victory and defeat, records and statistics. What is the history of the Olympic Games? What does the Bible teach about athletic competition? What is the history of various sports? When did people start playing basketball and volleyball? When did people begin to ski and to skate? Who is the International Olympic Committee? How is a city chosen to host the Games? Find out the answers to these questions and much more as you have fun exploring the Olympic Games.

## **What's included in the forty lessons of *Olympic Games*?**

- Bible Study
- History (with many historic photographs)
- Geography
- Physical Education
- Sports Vocabulary
- Creative Writing
- Grammar Activities
- Puzzles
- Review Questions
- Answer Key

## **How many copies of *Olympic Games* do I need for my family?**

One per child. Students learn about the Olympic Games as they read and complete activities in the curriculum. The study is interactive. Each lesson includes some kind of written work that helps the student retain the information he or she has read.

## **How long does it take to complete this curriculum?**

Lesson lengths vary. Allow 30 minutes for most lessons. Lessons with creative writing assignments will take longer.

### **How can I make the study even more memorable?**

*Have An Outdoor Family Olympic Games.* Make up your own Olympic Games celebration! Appoint your own Family Olympic Committee to plan everything. Pretend you are having a torch relay by using a flashlight instead of a torch. Design your own Family Olympic flag. Plan an Opening Ceremony, using your family members' talents. Design medals and make them out of paper. Designate a place for winners to stand while you play his or her favorite song when they ascend the podium to receive their medals. A front or back porch would make a good podium.

Perhaps your family already enjoys some of the sports of the Games. If so, you can have events in those sports. If not, you can make up your own events. Who can kick a shoe the farthest? Who can hit a tree trunk with a ball? Who can pull up ten weeds before everyone else?

Perhaps your family doesn't like competition. Perhaps the children have different abilities and a skills contest would not be fun. You can simply hold events and give everyone an award for participating.

Just be sure that parents are involved in all the planning and that they supervise all events.

*Have an Indoor Family Olympic Games.* Instead of (or in addition to) outdoor Games, you could have an indoor Family Games. An indoor Family Games could include board games and cards. You could have a ball darts competition or see who can keep a balloon off the floor the longest. Just make sure you are safe and have fun!

For many years, our family has enjoyed following some of the sports of the Games. We are careful what we watch. Sometimes the girls enjoy watching figure skating, while the guys avoid it because some of the costumes are immodest. By writing this curriculum, I am not endorsing everything about the Olympic Games. However, it is inspiring to me to learn how people overcome obstacles to meet their goals. I love how countries work together during those few days, even though they may have major political differences. I hope this study of the Games encourages you to work hard to accomplish goals and inspires your family to work for peace at home and in the world.

*Charlene Notgrass*



# Olympic Games



*Maracanã Stadium in Rio de Janeiro,  
Site of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies  
for the 2016 Olympic Games*

# 1

## The Ancient Games

Letters are missing from some of the adjectives in these paragraphs about the ancient Games.

Use these words as hints so you can fill in the missing letters.

After you have filled in the missing letters, read the paragraphs.

VICTORIOUS      GREAT      MILITARY      ANCIENT      GREEK  
NATIONAL      FIRST      UNMARRIED      OLIVE      WOOLEN      OLIVE  
OVER      ECONOMIC      HIGH      SCATTERED      MARRIED  
OLYMPIC      POLITICAL      FREE      VALUABLE      SEPARATE



This Greek vase from about 550 BC depicts the hoplitodromos, the race of soldiers, in which the runners carried shields.

The ancient Greeks celebrated four A\_I\_N\_L festivals each year, the Isthmian Games, the Nemean Games, the Pythian Games, and the Olympic Games. History records that the A\_C\_E\_T Olympic Games first took place in 776 B.C. with a race in Olympia, Greece, though some evidence suggests that the Games may have begun as early as 2000 B.C. This race may have been the only event at the I\_S\_ thirteen festivals. From 776 B.C., the Games were held every four years for V\_R 1000 years.

The ancient Olympic Games were held in a *stadion* in Olympia, which was not a town, but a place dedicated to Greek idols and to the Olympic Games.

The *stadion* was a rectangular field with earthen banks surrounding it. The ancient Games were a part of a festival honoring the R\_E god Zeus. Only R\_E males who spoke Greek were allowed to participate in the Games.

The word athlete is an ancient Greek word meaning "one who competes for a prize." It is related to two other Greek words, *athlos*, which means "contest," and *athlon*, meaning "prize." The ancient Greek athletes competed in footraces, wrestling, boxing, horse racing, discus throwing, javelin hurling, long jumping, sprinting, and running a race wearing armor. A I\_T\_R\_O\_S athlete of the ancient Games received a wild

LV wreath in recognition of his achievement. Other prizes an athlete might receive included cauldrons, AUBE metal, oxen, shields, OLN cloaks, and OIE oil. A winning athlete received RA wealth and IH honor. He might



*This stone is part of the starting line at Olympia with grooves in which the runner could place his feet.*

receive a free meal in the city hall each day for the rest of his life. A sculptor might create a statue of him to set up in the athlete's hometown. When a man had won three LMI victories, his statue was allowed to be put up in the Sanctuary of Zeus.

Although females were not permitted to take part in the Olympic Games, there was a EAAE race for UMRID girls at a festival held to honor the Greek goddess Hera, wife of Zeus. Unmarried girls were allowed to watch the men and boys compete at the Games. ARE women, however, were not allowed to watch them and could be put to death for attending.

The ancient Games were not only an opportunity for athletes to compete. It was a time for Greeks from the SATRD city-states to assemble and discuss PLTCL and IIAY issues. Different cities and towns wanted to control the Sanctuary of Zeus and the Games, for this brought honor, CNMC advantages, and political influence.



*The Krypte Entrance into the Ancient Olympic Stadium*

The ancient Games continued until about 393 A.D, during the reign of Flavius Theodosius (also known as Theodosius I or Theodosius the Great), the last emperor to rule the united Roman Empire. He believed strongly in Orthodox Christianity and worked to do away with paganism in the Roman Empire, including the ancient Olympic Games.

# 2

# Ancient Games Crossword

Use facts you learned about the ancient Games on pages 2 and 3 to complete this crossword.

### Down:

- 1. This ancient Greek word means one who competes for a prize.
- 3. The first Olympic Games were held in this country.
- 5. A wreath made of this kind of plant was given to victorious athletes.
- 7. The English meaning of the Greek word *athlon*.
- 9. Unmarried girls participated in a race at a festival honoring this false goddess.

### Across:

- 2. The number of times an athlete had to win before his statue could be put up in the Sanctuary of Zeus.
- 4. The ancient Games originated with this event.
- 6. The first Olympic Games were held here. The term "Olympic" comes from this word.
- 8. The ancient Games were a part of a festival honoring this false god.
- 10. This ancient Greek word means contest.

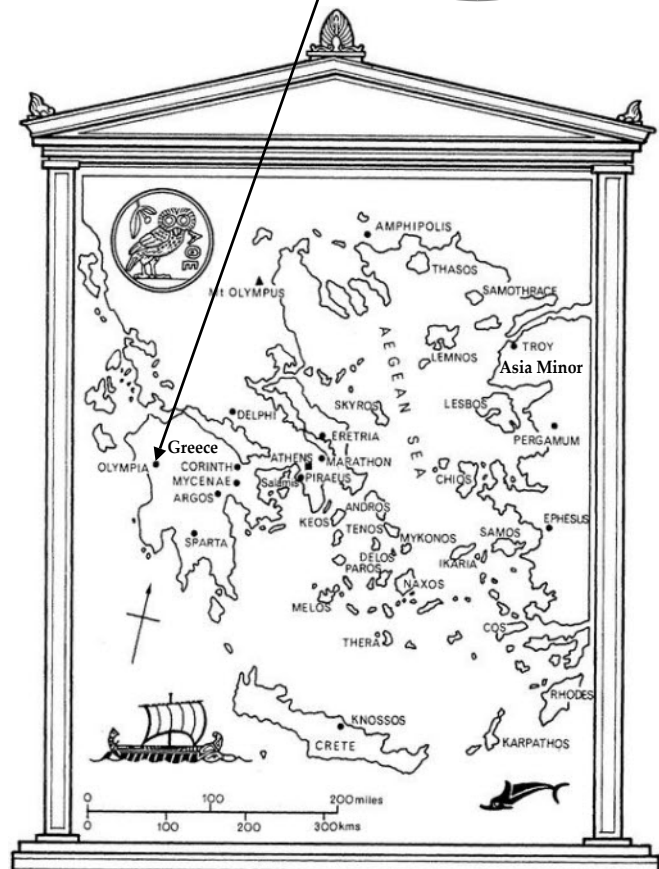
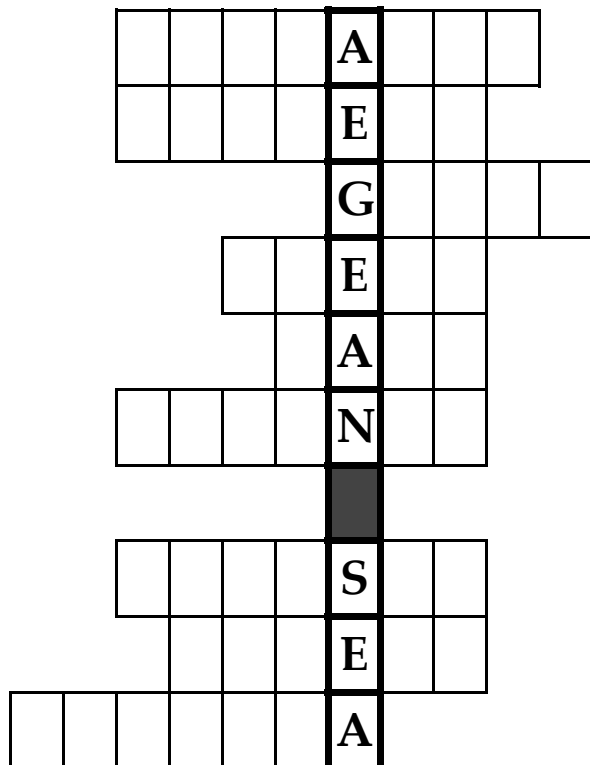
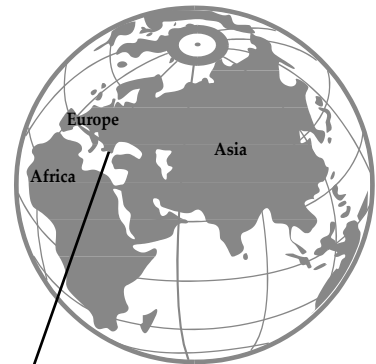
A crossword puzzle grid is shown with numbered starting points for clues 1 through 10. The grid is composed of black and white squares. Clue 1 is a vertical word starting at the top left. Clue 2 is a horizontal word starting at the second row, first column. Clue 3 is a vertical word starting at the third row, second column. Clue 4 is a horizontal word starting at the fourth row, first column. Clue 5 is a vertical word starting at the fifth row, second column. Clue 6 is a horizontal word starting at the sixth row, second column. Clue 7 is a horizontal word starting at the sixth row, fourth column. Clue 8 is a horizontal word starting at the seventh row, fourth column. Clue 9 is a vertical word starting at the eighth row, fourth column. Clue 10 is a horizontal word starting at the eighth row, sixth column.



# Bible Study: Greece & Asia Minor

The Greek peninsula lies to the west of the Aegean Sea, which is dotted with Greek islands. Turkey (ancient Asia Minor) lies to its east. The statements below are missing the names of places in Greece and Turkey. Look up Bible passages and remember what you learned on pages 2 and 3 to help you fill in these missing proper nouns. Write your answers in the blanks and in the puzzle. Also underline each one on the map at the bottom. Use the words in all capitals to fill in the rest of the puzzle.

1. The site of the **ANCIENT** Olympic **GAMES** was \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In Titus 1:5, Paul says he left Titus in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The idolatry of \_\_\_\_\_ bothered **PAUL** (Acts 17:16), and he he preached to the men of that city (Acts 17:22).
4. In 1 Corinthians 1:2 and 2 Corinthians 1:1, Paul addresses the church in \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The church in \_\_\_\_\_ is mentioned in Revelation 2:12.
6. Ephesians 1:1 is addressed to the saints at \_\_\_\_\_.



# 3 Sports Training in the Bible

The apostle Paul was almost certainly familiar with the ancient Olympic Games. Twice he wrote letters to the church in Corinth, Greece. The city of Corinth lies on approximately the same latitude as Olympia.



*Ruins of Ancient Corinth in Greece*

In 1 Corinthians, Paul used the imagery of athletic training and competition to teach Christians to be disciplined in their Christian lives. In the ninth chapter of 1 Corinthians, Paul even mentioned “the games.” In verses 24 through 27, he talked about running, boxing, and self-control and used other words that relate to athletic training and competition. This is what he said:

Do you not know that those who RUN in a RACE all run, but only one receives the PRIZE? Run in such a way that you may WIN. Everyone who COMPETES in the GAMES EXERCISES SELF-CONTROL in all things. They then do it to receive a perishable WREATH, but we an imperishable. Therefore I run in such a way, as not without aim; I BOX in such a way, as not beating the air; but I DISCIPLINE my BODY and make it my slave, so that, after I have preached to others, I myself will not be DISQUALIFIED.

In 2 Timothy 2, Paul encouraged his young “son in the faith” to be strong. He taught Timothy, using the examples of soldiers, farmers, and athletes. In verse five, he said:

Also if anyone competes as an ATHLETE, he does not win the prize unless he competes according to the RULES.

*The words that relate to athletics are in all capital letters. Find them in the puzzle below.*

L P S J K G A M E S L M N D  
 O A E C O R I N T H I A N I  
 R U L E S E M A R K W I N S  
 U L F D G E A C T S R L T C  
 N A C E H C P R I Z E U H I  
 P B O F I E A A O J A K E P  
 E C N J O H N C P A T E S L  
 T A T H L E T E Q M H X S I  
 E A R D A N I E L E V W A N  
 R C O M P E T E S S U B L E  
 A O L Y M P I C R S T O O J  
 D I S Q U A L I F I E D N A  
 L B H E B R E W S O F Y I M  
 O O P H I L L I P I A N A E  
 E X E R C I S E S X Y Z N S



*Pictures clockwise from top: White-Washed Building in Santourini, Greece; Greek Flag; Loufa Sponges from the Mediterranean Sea; Greek Windmills; Island of Samos, Greece*



# 4

## The Modern Games Begin

In these paragraphs about the modern Games, some verbs are scrambled. Use these words as hints so you can fill in the missing words. After you have filled in the missing words, read the paragraphs.

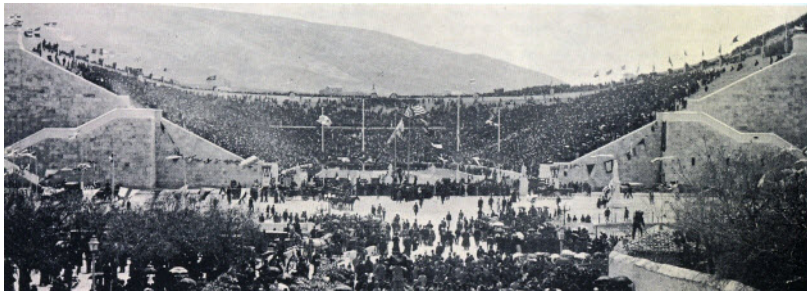
|           |           |           |          |          |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| RECEIVED  | BELIEVED  | WON       | RESTORED | COMPETED |
| CONTINUED | PROVIDED  | ORGANIZED | LAUNCHED |          |
| PROPOSED  | EXCAVATED | FOLLOWED  | PASSED   | HOSTED   |

Baron Pierre de Coubertin was a French educator and thinker. See his photo at right. He believed that sports were essential to forming a student’s character. In the 1880s the French government asked him to form a sports association. He dreamed of a worldwide amateur sports competition. He **VBEIDELE** \_\_\_\_\_ that such a competition would promote friendly relations among nations.



De Coubertin **RGEOAZNDI** \_\_\_\_\_ an international athletic congress in 1894 and invited representatives from several countries. At the congress, de Coubertin **RPOPEOSD** \_\_\_\_\_ the organization of modern Olympic Games, based on those held in ancient Greece. The representatives **APSEDS** \_\_\_\_\_ his proposal and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) was formed on June 23, 1894.

Athens, Greece, **OHSETD** \_\_\_\_\_ the first modern Games in 1896. Opening day was March 25. It is pictured below. The track and field events of the first modern Olympiad took place in Panathenaic Stadium in Athens. Originally built in 566 B.C., the stadium was rebuilt with marble seating in 329 B.C. Enlarged in AD 140, it could



hold 50,000 spectators. Though it had been **XECATVEDA** \_\_\_\_\_, the stadium was in disrepair in





the mid 1800s. A nationwide fund-raising campaign was **AUHNDLC** \_\_\_\_\_ to restore the facility. Greeks living abroad made large contributions. Georgios Averoff, a wealthy Greek man living in Egypt, **ROPEVDDI** \_\_\_\_\_ leadership and significant contributions. The stadium was **ESDTRREO** \_\_\_\_\_ in time for the 1896 Games.

Though the seats in the 329 B.C. stadium were made of marble, the seats in the 1896 stadium were marble in only the first four rows. The rest of the seats were made of wood and painted white. Restoration work on the stadium **OCNTEIUND** \_\_\_\_\_ until the full marble restoration was completed in 1906. See the restored stadium above.

Athletes from fourteen countries **OMDTECEP** \_\_\_\_\_ in nine sports. The 241 athletes competed in 43 events. All of the athletes were male. The largest teams came from France, Germany, Great Britain, and Greece. The Games were a great success.

American James Connolly was the first Olympic champion in over 1500 years; he **ONW** \_\_\_\_\_ the triple jump. The first Olympic marathon took place in the 1896 Games. Frenchman Michel Bréal proposed the idea. The race **OLWLFEDO** \_\_\_\_\_ the route of Pheidippides, who according to legend ran from the plain of Marathon to Athens in 490 B.C. Twenty-four-year old Greek shepherd Spyridon Louis won the marathon. He ran in shoes donated by his fellow villagers and beat all the competition by seven minutes. He became the hero of the 1896 Games. In 1896 winners of Olympic events **ECEIEDRV** \_\_\_\_\_ a silver medal and a crown of olive leaves.



*Spyridon Louis won the 1896 Olympic Marathon. He attended the 1936 Berlin Games dressed in traditional Greek costume.*

# 5

## The Winter Games Begin

*Some of the objects of prepositions in these paragraphs have been written backwards. Write them correctly.*

In 1911 Sweden and Norway introduced the idea of a Winter **CIPMYLO** \_\_\_\_\_ Games. The 1908 Games in **NODNOL** \_\_\_\_\_ had included figure skating competition. At first, the International Olympic Committee was hesitant to create a separate Winter Games, because the possible sites would be limited by **ETAMILC** \_\_\_\_\_. The 1920 Games in Antwerp, Belgium, included winter sports, when figure skating was included again and ice hockey competition was added.

Though some opposed the idea of a Winter Games because of the limited number of **SEIRTNUOC** \_\_\_\_\_ able to participate, in 1921 the International Olympic Committee voted to hold an “International Sports Week 1924” in Chamonix, France. “International Sports Week 1924” began on January 25 and continued until February 5. A total of 258 **SETELHTA** \_\_\_\_\_ from sixteen **SNOITAN** \_\_\_\_\_ competed in sixteen **STNEVE** \_\_\_\_\_. The successful competition later became known as the First Winter Games.

Sonja Henie was eleven years old in 1924 when she represented Norway in **XINOMAHC** \_\_\_\_\_. While she performed her free skating routine, she had



*Chamonix lies in the French Alps. The French Alps are the highest mountain chain in Europe and have attracted ski enthusiasts since the mid-1800s.*

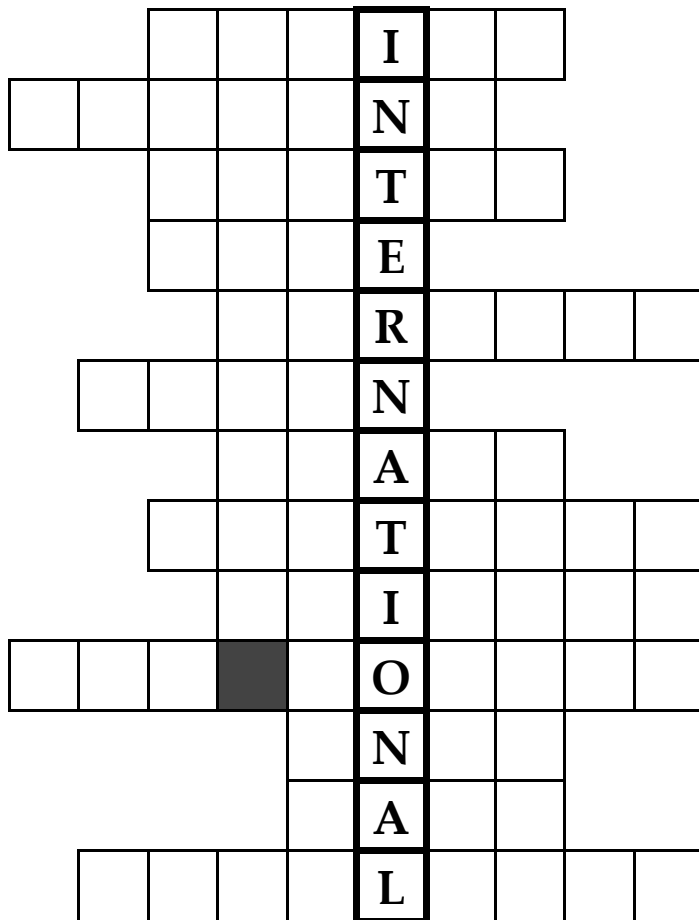
to stop often to go to the **SENILEDIS** \_\_\_\_\_ and ask for instructions from her **HCAOC** \_\_\_\_\_. Henie went on to earn gold medals at the 1928, 1932, and 1936 Winter Games. She became wildly popular with the public and later moved to the United States and became a movie star. Her numerous movies included “Thin

Ice" in 1937 and "Sun Valley Serenade" in 1941. Henie increased the popularity of figure GNITAKS \_\_\_\_\_ through her films, her travels with ice shows, and her television specials.

The Summer Games and Winter Games used to take place in the same RAEY \_\_\_\_\_. This changed in the 1990s. Now the Games alternate between Winter and Summer, one being held every two years.

*Today the Winter Olympic Games include events in seven sports. Fit these seven sports into this puzzle. In the remaining spaces, fit in the words in all capital letters in the Bible verse.*

**BIATHLON BOBSLEIGH CURLING ICE HOCKEY  
LUGE SKATING SKIING**



PURIFY me with hyssop,  
and I shall be CLEAN;  
WASH me, and I shall be  
WHITER than SNOW.  
PSALM 51:7



*Sonja Henie*

# 6

## The International Olympic Committee



*Lausanne, Switzerland, is home to the International Olympic Committee.*

On June 23, 1894, Baron Pierre de Coubertin founded the International Olympic Committee (IOC). The IOC oversees the Olympic Movement, which exists to promote a peaceful and better world by teaching young people through sports. The Olympic Movement prohibits discrimination and fosters fair play, friendship, solidarity, and understanding. The

International Olympic Committee exists primarily to oversee the Summer and Winter Olympic Games. It has adopted an Olympic Charter, which outlines the fundamental principles of the Olympic Movement and includes the IOC's rules and by-laws. The Committee helps athletes and sports organizations around the world work together to promote Olympic ideals. It also promotes women in sports and safety for all athletes.

The International Olympic Committee is a non-profit, non-governmental, international organization. The IOC owns the Olympic Games and their symbols, flag, motto, and anthem. The Committee has a president and an executive board. The Committee has a maximum of 115 members, plus honorary members. The members meet at least once a year. Since the Committee is non-governmental, the members do not represent their home countries in the IOC. Instead, the members represent the International Olympic Committee to their home countries.

French and English are the official languages of the IOC, but the sessions are translated into Arabic, German, Russian, and Spanish. At first, all members were from Europe and the Americas, except for one New Zealander. The first Asian member was elected in 1908 and the first African in 1910. As of 2012 the IOC had members from these

places: Algeria, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Barbados, **BELGIUM**, Brazil, Burundi, **CAMEROON**, Canada, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, **EGYPT**, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, **INDONESIA**, Italy, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, **LIECHTENSTEIN**, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, **MONACO**, **MOROCCO**, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Korea, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Qatar, Russia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, **THAILAND**, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, **UKRAINE**, Uruguay, United States of America, and Zambia.

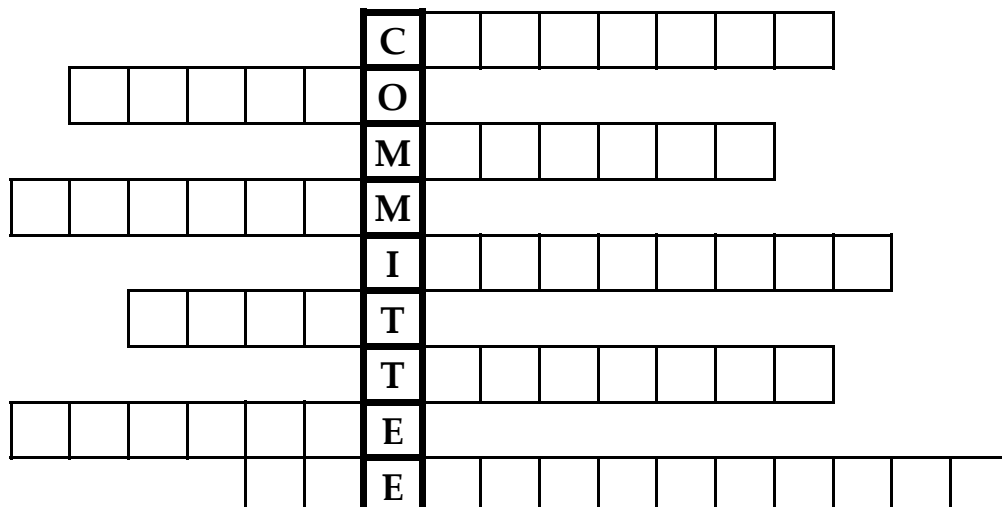
*Fit the countries in all capital letters into this puzzle.*

### Olympic Museum

In 1915 Pierre de Coubertin proposed the creation of an Olympic Museum. That year a small museum opened in Lausanne, Switzerland, home of the International Olympic Committee. The current museum was opened in Lausanne on June 23, 1993, the 99th anniversary of the founding of the IOC. Over 2 million people have visited the museum in its current location.



*Curling Exhibit at the Olympic Museum*



# 7

## Nations of the Olympic Games

Two hundred and four National Olympic Committees around the world help to make sure that athletes from each country participate in the Olympic Games. Most of these committees are from nations, but the IOC also recognizes committees from commonwealths, geographic areas, independent territories, and protectorates. The National Committees are divided into five continental associations: the Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa, the Pan American Sports Organization (North and South America), the Olympic Council of Asia, the European Olympic Committees, and the Oceania National Olympic Committees.

*The following three pages list the countries that make up the five continental associations. These are the nations of the Games. Some words in the continental association titles are missing. Fill them in. Read the names of the places in each organization. If you have a world map, find some of the places with which you are unfamiliar.*



*National Flags Surrounding the Olympic Stadium in Montreal*

## Pan \_\_\_\_\_ Sports Organization



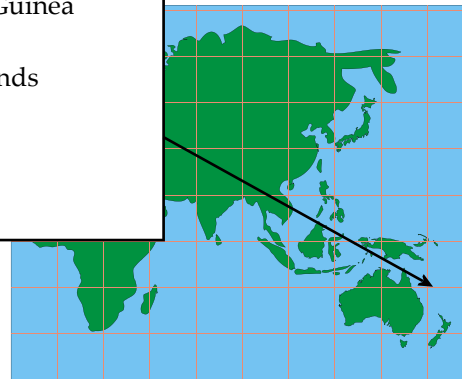
|                        |                    |                                     |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Antigua and Barbuda    | Costa Rica         | Panama                              |
| Argentina              | Cuba               | Paraguay                            |
| Aruba                  | Dominica           | Peru                                |
| Bahamas                | Dominican Republic | Puerto Rico                         |
| Barbados               | Ecuador            | Saint Kitts and Nevis               |
| Belize                 | El Salvador        | Saint Lucia                         |
| Bermuda                | Grenada            | Saint Vincent and the<br>Grenadines |
| Bolivia                | Guatemala          | Suriname                            |
| Brazil                 | Guyana             | Trinidad and Tobago                 |
| British Virgin Islands | Haiti              | United States                       |
| Canada                 | Honduras           | Uruguay                             |
| Cayman Islands         | Jamaica            | Venezuela                           |
| Chile                  | Mexico             | Virgin Islands                      |
| Colombia               | Nicaragua          |                                     |



*Before the 2000 Olympics in Sydney, Australia, the Olympic Torch stopped in the Solomon Islands.*

## \_\_\_\_\_ National Olympic Committees

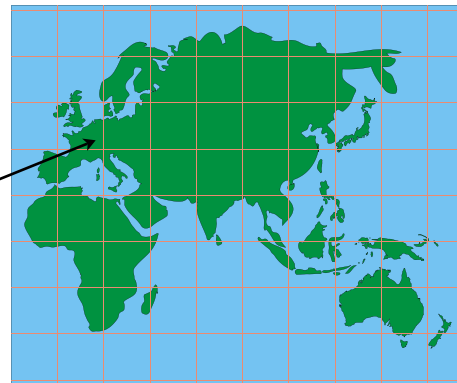
|                                   |                  |                  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| American Samoa                    | Guam             | Papua New Guinea |
| Australia                         | Kiribati         | Samoa            |
| Cook Islands                      | Marshall Islands | Solomon Islands  |
| Federated States<br>of Micronesia | Nauru            | Tonga            |
| Fiji                              | New Zealand      | Tuvalu           |
|                                   | Palau            | Vanuatu          |





*The Bulgarian Team at the Opening Ceremonies for the 2010 Games in Vancouver*

| Olympic Committees                    |                     |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Albania                               | Israel              |
| Andorra                               | Italy               |
| Armenia                               | Latvia              |
| Austria                               | Liechtenstein       |
| Azerbaijan                            | Lithuania           |
| Belarus                               | Luxembourg          |
| Belgium                               | Malta               |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina                | Monaco              |
| Bulgaria                              | Montenegro          |
| Croatia                               | Netherlands         |
| Cyprus                                | Norway              |
| Czech Republic                        | Poland              |
| Denmark                               | Portugal            |
| Estonia                               | Republic of Moldova |
| Finland                               | Romania             |
| Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | Russian Federation  |
| France                                | San Marino          |
| Georgia                               | Serbia              |
| Germany                               | Slovakia            |
| Great Britain                         | Slovenia            |
| Greece                                | Spain               |
| Hungary                               | Sweden              |
| Iceland                               | Switzerland         |
| Ireland                               | Turkey              |
|                                       | Ukraine             |

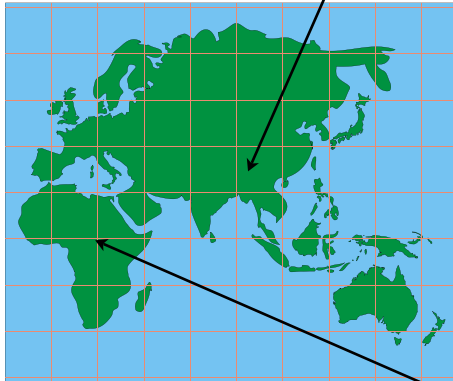


*Olympic Park in Seoul, South Korea*



## Olympic Council of \_\_\_\_\_

|                  |              |              |                      |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Afghanistan      | Iraq         | Myanmar      | Syria                |
| Bahrain          | Japan        | Nepal        | Tajikistan           |
| Bangladesh       | Jordan       | North Korea  | Thailand             |
| Bhutan           | Kazakhstan   | Oman         | Timor-Leste          |
| Brunei           | Kuwait       | Pakistan     | Turkmenistan         |
| Cambodia         | Kyrgyzstan   | Palestine    | United Arab Emirates |
| China            | Laos         | Philippines  | Uzbekistan           |
| Chinese Taipei   | Lebanon      | Qatar        | Vietnam              |
| Hong Kong, China | Macau, China | Saudi Arabia | Yemen                |
| India            | Malaysia     | Singapore    |                      |
| Indonesia        | Maldives     | South Korea  |                      |
| Iran             | Mongolia     | Sri Lanka    |                      |



## Association of National Olympic Committees of \_\_\_\_\_

|                                  |                       |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Algeria                          | Liberia               |
| Angola                           | Libya                 |
| Benin                            | Madagascar            |
| Botswana                         | Malawi                |
| Burkina Faso                     | Mali                  |
| Burundi                          | Mauritania            |
| Cameroon                         | Mauritius             |
| Cape Verde                       | Morocco               |
| Central African Republic         | Mozambique            |
| Chad                             | Namibia               |
| Comoros                          | Niger                 |
| Congo                            | Nigeria               |
| Côte d'Ivoire                    | Rwanda                |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | São Tomé and Príncipe |
| Djibouti                         | Senegal               |
| Egypt                            | Seychelles            |
| Equatorial Guinea                | Sierra Leone          |
| Eritrea                          | Somalia               |
| Ethiopia                         | South Africa          |
| Gabon                            | Sudan                 |
| Gambia                           | Swaziland             |
| Ghana                            | Tanzania              |
| Guinea                           | Togo                  |
| Guinea-Bissau                    | Tunisia               |
| Kenya                            | Uganda                |
| Lesotho                          | Zambia                |
|                                  | Zimbabwe              |



*At the 2008 Beijing Games, three African women won medals in the 800m race. Pamela Jelimo of Kenya won gold (center). Janeth Jepkosgei, also of Kenya, won silver (left). Hasna Benhassi of Morocco won bronze (right).*

# 8

## Selecting a Host City

Just as in ancient times, the host city of the Olympic Games gains honor and economic advantages.

If a city wants to host the Olympic Games, the National Olympic Committee for its country must apply to the International Olympic Committee (IOC). Many cities make bids to host each Olympiad. The IOC asks a city's representatives questions to find out whether or not it would be a suitable location for the Games. The IOC wants to know if its government supports the idea of the city hosting the Games and how the people living there feel about it. The city has to be able to keep all the athletes and visitors safe. The city has to have enough accommodations and transportation to take care of the thousands of people who would be coming to the Games. After the cities answer these questions, the IOC narrows down the choices. The cities that remain become Candidate Cities.

Candidate Cities are required to send in more information and are inspected to see if they would be good locations. After this, an election is held by committee members, experts, and others; and the location of the next Olympic Games is decided.

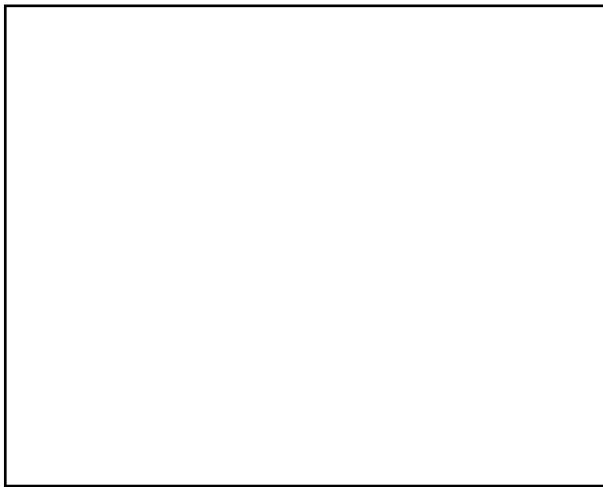


### **Olympic Park, Montreal**

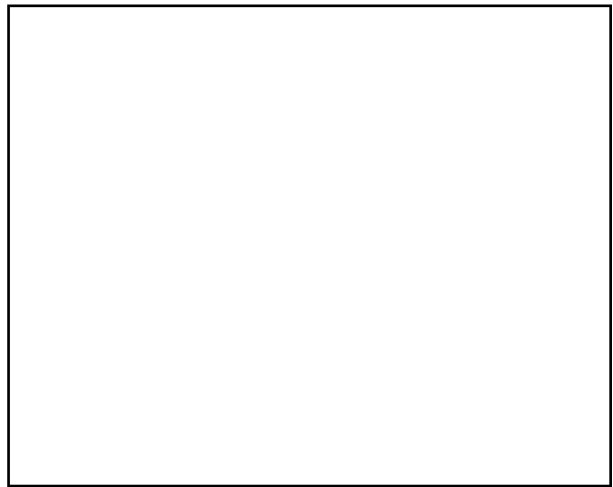
Montreal, Quebec, Canada was the site of the 1976 Olympic Games. The tall structure in the picture is Montreal Tower, the world's tallest leaning structure. Notice the Olympic Stadium behind the tower, the playing field in front of it, and the roads leading to Olympic Complex. The stadium wasn't actually completed in time for the Games, because of a strike by construction workers. Visitors can go to the top of the tower for an unusual view of Montreal.

The decision has to be made years in advance so that a city can prepare for the big event. Buildings have to be built and much planning has to be done. Hosting the Games costs billions of dollars.

*Today, each Olympic Games has a logo and a mascot. Imagine that your city is going to apply as a host city for the Games. You have been chosen to design the logo and the mascot. Design some logos and mascots on blank paper. In your logos, be sure to include the name of your city and the year in which the Games will be held there. You choose the year. Would your city be more suitable for the Winter or Summer Games? Be sure to depict the season in your logo also. When you finish your designs, get input from family members, choose your best logo and mascot, and copy them below.*



**Logo**



**Mascot**

**Some Past  
Olympic Mascots**

- Dachshund - Munich, 1972
- Snowman - Innsbruck, 1976
- Beaver - Montreal, 1976
- Raccoon - Lake Placid, 1980
- Bear - Moscow, 1980
- Wolf - Sarajevo, 1984
- Eagle - Los Angeles, 1984
- Polar Bears - Calgary, 1988
- Tiger - Seoul, 1988
- Snow Owls - Nagano, 1998



*Aerial View of Olympic Park in Montreal*

# 9 Qualifying for the Games

About 100,000 athletes have competed in the Olympic Games. Today each athlete competing in the games is chosen by the National Olympic Committee (NOC) of his or her home country. The NOCs enter athletes, who must also be accepted by the International Olympic Committee. Most National Olympic Committees hold Olympic trials or choose athletes according to their records. To participate, an athlete must comply with the Olympic Charter and with the rules of his or her sport. The athlete must:



*Equestrian Athletes at the 2008 Beijing Games*

- Respect fair play and non-violence and behave thus while participating in his or her sport.
- Abstain from using substances and procedures that have been banned by the International Olympic Committee, the National Olympic Committees, or the International Sports Federations.
- Respect and obey the Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code.
- Be a national of the country that his or her National Olympic Committee serves.

## **International Sports Federations**

Each Summer Olympic sport and each Winter Olympic sport has an International Sport Federation (IF) which manages and monitors that particular sport. These federations promote and develop their sports at the world level. The IFs are recognized by the IOC and they organize their particular sports at the Olympic Games. The International Sports Federations also monitor the training of athletes in an individual sport and they guarantee organization of world competitions.

Individual Olympic sports are outlined later in this curriculum. In addition to those sports, the IOC also recognizes international federations for the following sports, which do not currently compete in the Olympic Games: air sports, bandy, baseball, Basque pelota, billiard sports, boules sports, bowling, bridge, chess, climbing, cricket, DanceSport, floorball, karate, korfbal, life saving, motorcycle racing, mountaineering, netball, orienteering, polo, powerboating, racquetball, roller sports, squash, sumo, surfing, tug of war, underwater sports, waterski and wakeboard, and wushu. Golf and rugby are two formerly recognized sports that are scheduled to be featured at the 2016 Olympics.

# Getting There and Settling In

Once an athlete has qualified for the Games and completed his training, he must travel to the Olympic city with the rest of his country's team. Ships were once important in transporting athletes, but today many participants travel by plane. However, transportation has not always been easy. American James Connolly was a twenty-seven-year-old student at Harvard University. He dropped out of college and traveled by cargo ship and then by train to get to the Athens Games!

Competitors and officials once stayed in various locations in the host city. Today they have well-planned accommodations. In 1924 athletes stayed in a specially-built group of cabins near the Colombes Olympic Stadium in Paris. It was called the Olympic Village. The first extensive Olympic



*Participants in the 1912 Games in Stockholm*

Village was the one built for the 1932 Games in Los Angeles. It had a post office, telegraph office, bank, fire department, and hospital. Only men stayed in the Village; female athletes stayed in a luxury hotel. Now each Olympic organizing committee plans an extensive Olympic Village, which even offers meals according to the athletes' ethnic cuisines.

*Imagine that you are planning an Olympic Village. List things you want to include.*



*Olympic Village in Vancouver, British Columbia*

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# 10

## Opening Ceremonies

The Opening Ceremonies of the Olympic Games have become entertainment extravaganzas. Four essential traditional elements are included each time: the parade of nations, raising the Olympic flag, taking the Olympic oath, and lighting the Olympic cauldron. The Greek team always leads the parade of nations and the host country's team enters last.



*Berlin, 1936*



*Beijing, 2008*

# The Olympic Flag

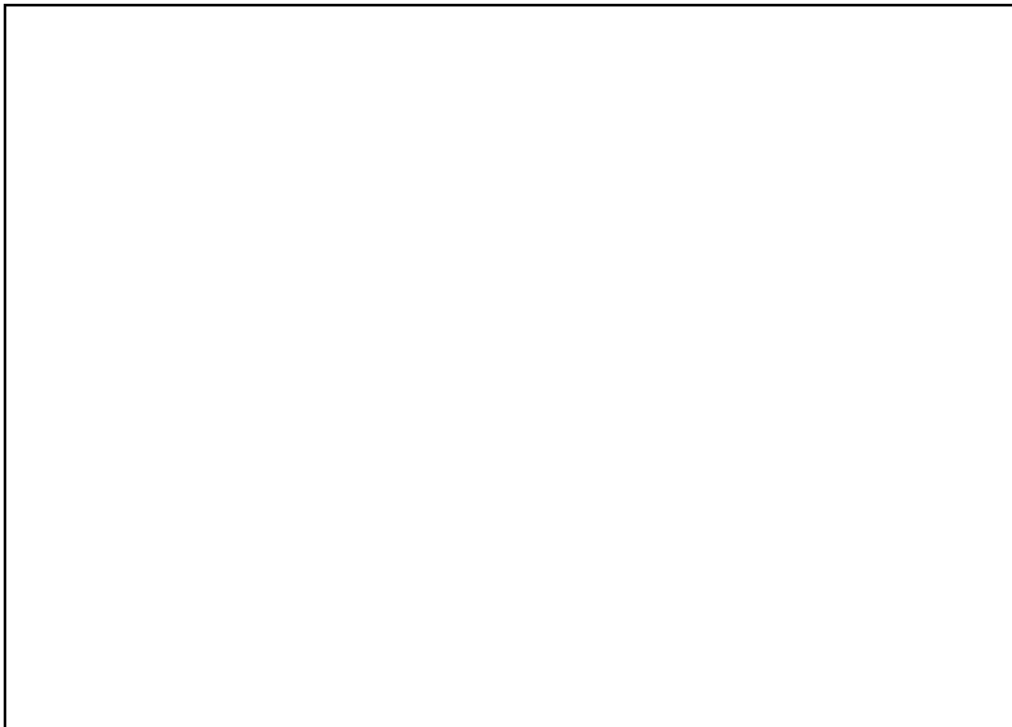
Pierre de Coubertin designed the Olympic flag, which first appeared at the 1920 Games in Antwerp, Belgium. The five rings symbolize unity among the five continents of Africa, the Americas, Asia, Australia (in Oceania), and Europe. Every national flag in the world uses at least one of the colors in the Olympic flag. The original flag was used from 1920 until 1984 when it was retired and a new flag was made.



*Olympic Flag*

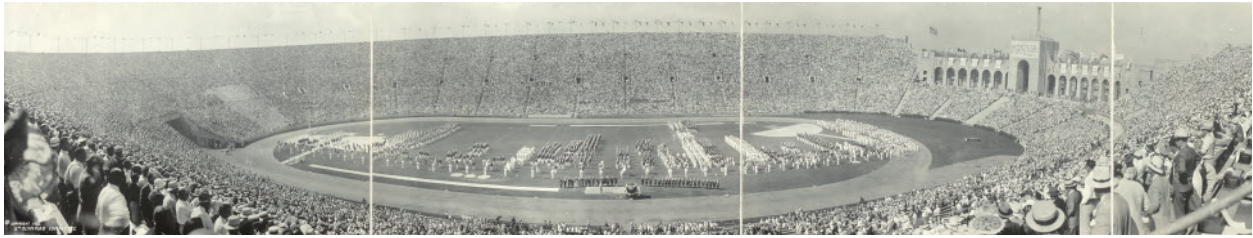
The flag is carried in a parade at the Opening Ceremonies of each Olympic Games. At the close of the Games, the mayor of the host city hands the flag to the mayor of the city where the next Games will be held. The flag remains on display in the next host city until the Olympic Games are held there.

*Draw the Olympic flag. Leave the background white and draw five interlinking rings.  
The three rings on the top row are (in order from left to right) blue, black, and red.  
The two rings on the bottom row are yellow and green.*



# 11

## The Olympic Oath



*Athletes Taking the Olympic Oath on Opening Day of the Los Angeles Games, July 30, 1932*

During the opening ceremonies an athlete from the host country takes the Olympic Oath on behalf of all athletes. He promises to follow the rules and to behave with good sportsmanship. Belgian athlete Victor Boin was the first to pronounce the Olympic Oath in the Antwerp Games of 1920. Since 1972 in Munich, officials and judges have also taken an oath. Since the 2000 Games in Sydney, the athletes' oath has included a promise not to use drugs.

## The Olympic Torch



*A Model of the 2012 Torch*

The Berlin Games of 1936 saw the first relay of the Olympic torch. The torches of the Olympic Games are unique, a new one being designed for each relay. The torch is lit by a mirror reflecting the sun's rays in Olympia, Greece. It is then carried by relay, passing the torch on from person to person, until it reaches the location of the Olympic Games. There it is used to light the Olympic cauldron during the opening ceremonies. For the 2004 Games in Athens, Greece, the torch traveled to all five continents.

The final torchbearer of the 1964 games in Tokyo was 19-year-old Yoshinori Sakai. Yoshinori was born near Hiroshima, Japan on the day the first atomic bomb was dropped on that city in 1945 during World War II.



# Olympic Spectators



*Imagine the thrill of actually attending an Olympic event. This picture from the Library of Congress is entitled, "Crowds gathering at restored Stadion for 20th century celebration of old games, Athens." Describe the scene on notebook paper. When you and a parent have proofread your work, copy it below.*

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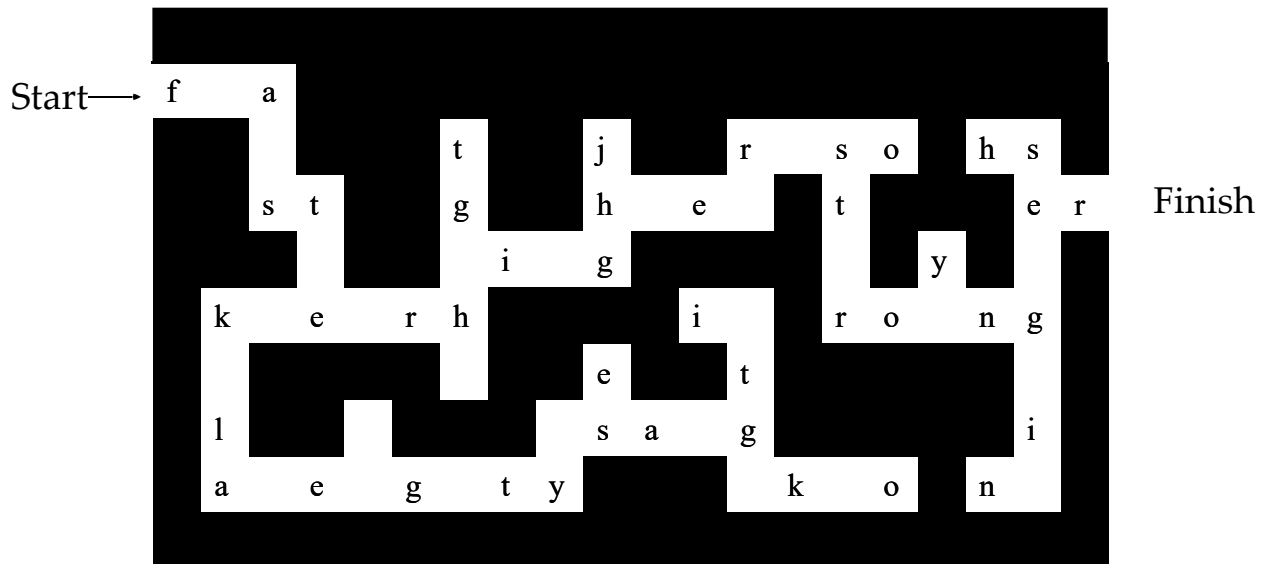
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# 12

## The Olympic Motto

### Citius, Altius, Fortius

The Olympic Motto was first used in the Paris games of 1924. To find out the meaning of the three Latin words in the Olympic motto, go through the maze below from start to finish. As you follow the correct path, write down each letter your line crosses over in order from left to right.



American Thomas Burke won first place in the 100 meter and 400 meter races of the 1896 Olympiad in Athens.

# The Medal Ceremony

At the first modern Olympic Games, each winner received a silver medal and a crown of olive leaves. Starting with the 1904 games in St. Louis, gold, silver, and bronze medals were awarded for first, second, and third prize in each event.

The Olympic host city is responsible for minting the medals. In recent years, the size and design of the medals has varied for each Olympic Games. The gold medals are



*Medal Ceremony in Vancouver*

actually made of sterling silver covered by a thin coating of pure gold.

Since the Los Angeles Games of 1932, winners have stood on a three-level podium, with the gold medal winner in the middle, the silver medalist a little lower on his or her right, and the bronze medalist lower still on the left. As they stand on the podium, the medalists' national flags are raised and the gold medalist's national anthem is played.

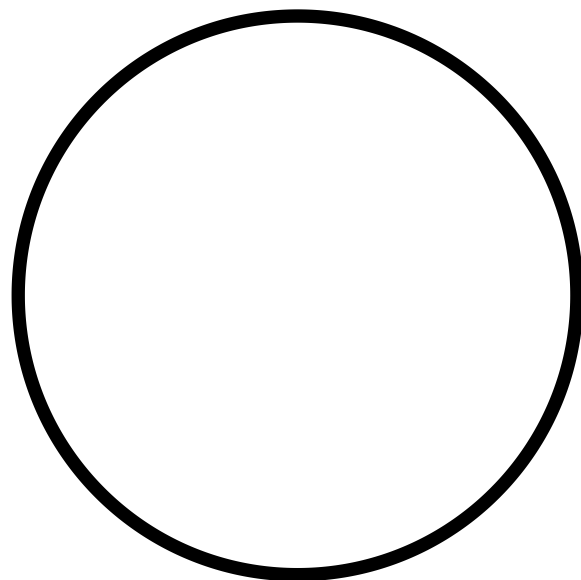
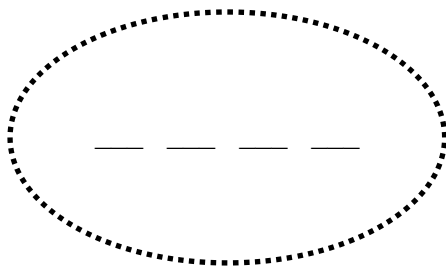
*To discover the year of the Games at which the last medals made of solid gold were given, complete the following math problems. Write the answers in order on the blanks in the oval frame. On a separate piece of paper, practice designing an Olympic medal. When you are pleased with your design, draw it below.*

1.)  $4 + 5 + 3 - 8 - 2 + 5 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$

2.)  $6 + 2 + 5 + 1 - 4 + 1 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$

3.)  $7 + 4 + 1 - 3 + 2 - 9 - 1 = \underline{\quad}$

4.)  $1 + 3 - 2 + 5 - 3 + 1 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$



# **13** An Olympic Games Timeline from 1896 through 1944

Since the first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896, cities in Asia, Europe, North America, and Oceania have hosted the Olympic Games. The 2016 Summer Games in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, are the first held in South America. No Games have yet been held in Africa.

The first six Olympiads included summer sports almost exclusively. Winter Games were added in 1924. From that year forward, Winter and Summer games both were held every four years during the same year. This practice continued through 1992. Winter Games were held just two years later in Lillehammer, Norway in 1994. Now the Summer and Winter Games alternate every two years. Each is held every four years, but now there is only a two-year interval between Olympic competitions. Some early modern Olympic Games lasted as long as four or five months. Today the Olympic Games last between 15 and 18 days.

Lessons 13 through 16 are a timeline, giving the year and place of each Olympic Games from 1896 through the present. Some highlights of each Olympiad are included. Lesson 16 also tells what cities plan to host the Olympic Games in the future.

*Fit the words in all capital letters into the puzzle on page 31.*

**1896 Summer Games in ATHENS, Greece** -- The first Olympic champion of the modern Olympic Games was American James Connolly, winner of the triple jump. When John Boland traveled to the Games in 1896, he had no idea he would win first place in tennis. He didn't attend the Games as a competitor, but as a spectator. Still, he went home with an award for first place. The hero of the Games was Greek shepherd Spyridon Louis, who won the marathon.



*These copper medals were awarded for second place finishes at the 1896 Games.*

**1900 Summer Games in Paris, France --**

The Games were part of the Paris World's Fair and were spread out over five months. Women competed in the modern Games for the first time. There were 22 women competitors and 975 men from 24 nations. The first female champion was tennis player Charlotte Cooper from Great Britain.



*President Theodore Roosevelt with the 1908 U.S.A. Olympic Team*

**1904 Summer Games in St. Louis, USA --**

The Games were part of the St. Louis World's Fair and were spread out over four and a half months. The first Africans to compete in the Games were Tswana tribesmen, Len Tau and Jan Mashiani, who competed in the marathon. Six women and 645 men competed from 24 nations.

**1908 Summer Games in LONDON, England --**

William and Charlotte Dod were the first brother and sister to win medals in the Olympic Games. They were archers. The first marathon runner to come into the stadium collapsed on the track and was carried across the finish line. He was disqualified. Thirty-seven women and 1,971 men from 22 nations competed.

**1912 Summer Games in Stockholm, Sweden --**

Unofficial electronic devices were first used to time an Olympic event. A public address system was used for the first time.



*Italian Soldiers during World War I*

The longest race in the history of the modern Games was held. It was a 199 mile cycling road race. No boxing events were allowed by Sweden. American Jim Thorpe won both the pentathlon and decathlon. Forty-eight women and 2,359 men from 28 nations competed.

**1916 The Olympic Games, to be held in Germany, were canceled because of World War I.**

**1920 Summer Games in ANTWERP, Belgium --**

These Games were held in Belgium to honor that nation's suffering during World War I. The



*Ski jumping competition was included at the Chamonix Games.*

Olympic flag and athletes' oath were introduced. Sixty-five women and 2,561 men from 29 nations competed.

**1924 Winter Games in CHAMONIX, France** -- Eleven women and 247 men competed in 16 events. Only sixteen nations participated.

American speed skater Charles Jewtraw won the first gold medal of a Winter Games.

**1924 Summer Games in PARIS, France** -- These Olympic Games were immortalized in the film *Chariots of Fire*, which tells the story of Eric Liddell and other members of Great Britain's athletics team. American Johnny Weissmuller won two gold medals and one bronze. He later starred as Tarzan in twelve Hollywood movies. One hundred thirty-five women and 2,954 men from 44 nations competed. One thousand journalists attended.

**1928 Winter Games in St. Moritz, Switzerland** -- Sonja Henie won first place in figure skating at age fifteen. Twenty-six women and 438 men from 25 nations competed.



*American Gold Medalist Johnny Weissmuller*

**1928 Summer Games in AMSTERDAM,**

**Netherlands** -- Henry Pearce from Australia stopped rowing during a race so that a family of ducks could pass in front of him and still won the gold medal! Athletes from Asia won gold medals for the first time. Two hundred seventy-seven women and 2,606 men from 46 nations competed.

**1932 Winter Games in LAKE PLACID, USA** -- Lake Placid had a population of less than 4,000 people when it hosted the 1932 Games! Eddie Eagan of the United States won a gold medal as a member of a bobsled team. Twelve years before in Antwerp, he had won gold in light-heavyweight boxing. He is still the only Olympian who has earned gold medals in both Winter and Summer Games. Twenty-one women and 231 men from 17 nations competed.

**1932 Summer Games in Los Angeles, USA** -- Because Los Angeles was so far away from Europe and because the Games were held in the midst of the Great Depression, only half as many athletes were able to participate as had taken part in 1928. The photo-finish camera was used for the first time. The opening ceremony drew a crowd of 100,000. Thirty-seven nations sent 126 women and 1,206 men to compete.

**1936 Winter Games in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany** -- Garmisch and Partenkirchen are twin towns in Bavaria. Great Britain upset Canada in ice hockey. Final day events drew 500,000 people. Eight women and 566 men from 28 nations competed.

**1936 Summer Games in BERLIN, Germany** -- Black American Jesse Owens disproved the Nazi idea of white racial superiority by winning four gold medals. German Luz Long publicly befriended Owens in front of Nazis. Twenty-five large screens were set up



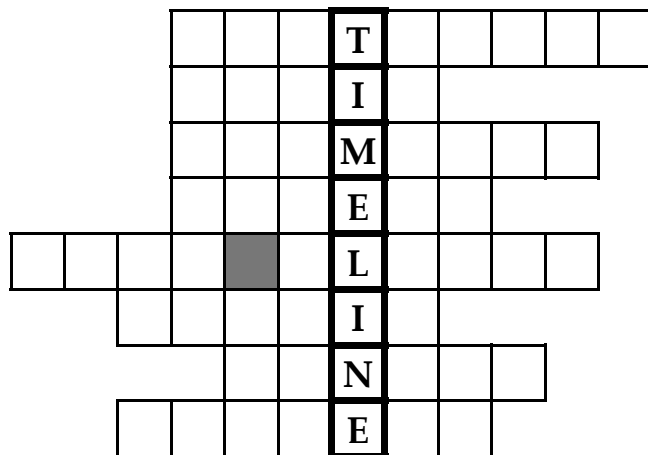
*Adolf Hitler (right) at the 1936 Winter Games*

in Berlin so that people could watch the Games for free on a type of television. A thirteen-year-old American, Marjorie Gestring, won gold in springboard diving. She still holds the record as the youngest female gold medalist in the Summer Games. Olivier Halassy won a medal in water polo even though one of his legs had

been amputated below the knee after an accident. Three hundred thirty-one women and 3,632 men competed from 49 nations.

**1940 The Olympic Games, to be held in Japan, were canceled because of World War II.**

**1944 The Olympic Games, to be held in Italy (Winter) and England (Summer), were canceled because of World War II.**



# **14** An Olympic Games Timeline from 1948 through 1968

**1948 Winter Games in St. Moritz, Switzerland** -- Germany and Japan were not allowed to participate, but 77 women and 592 men from 28 nations did compete.

**1948 Summer Games in London, England** -- The Games were shown on home television in Great Britain, but few homes had televisions. American Bob Mathias won the decathlon at age 17, just four months after he began participating in the sport. Micheline Ostermeyer, a French concert pianist, won the shot put and discus throw competitions. Three hundred ninety women and 3,714 men from 59 nations competed.



*St. Moritz, Switzerland*

**1952 Winter Games in Oslo, Norway** -- Ninety-four skiers relayed the Olympic flame from the hearth of Sondre Nordheim's home to Oslo. Nordheim was a famous skier. One hundred nine women and 585 men from 30 nations competed.



*Helsinki, Finland*

**1952 Summer Games in Helsinki, Finland** -- The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) sent a team for the first time. Before, they had claimed that the Olympic Games were a conspiracy of capitalists. The Soviet team stayed in a separate village. Lis Hartel was one of the first women to compete against men in equestrian dressage. She won silver even though she had to be helped on and off her horse. She was paralyzed below her knees because she had had polio. Five hundred nineteen women and 4,436 men from 69 nations competed.



**1956 Winter Games in Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy --** The first Soviet teams competed in the Winter Games. They won more medals than any other country. The last outdoor figure skating competitions were held. One hundred thirty-four women and 687 men from 32 nations competed.

**1956 Summer Games in Melbourne, Australia --** The Melbourne Games were the first to be held in the southern hemisphere. The American basketball team scored over twice as many points as their opponents in every game they played. Australia had such strict quarantine laws that foreign horses could not be admitted to the country. Equestrian events were held in Stockholm in June. Three hundred seventy-six women and 2,938 men from 72 nations competed.

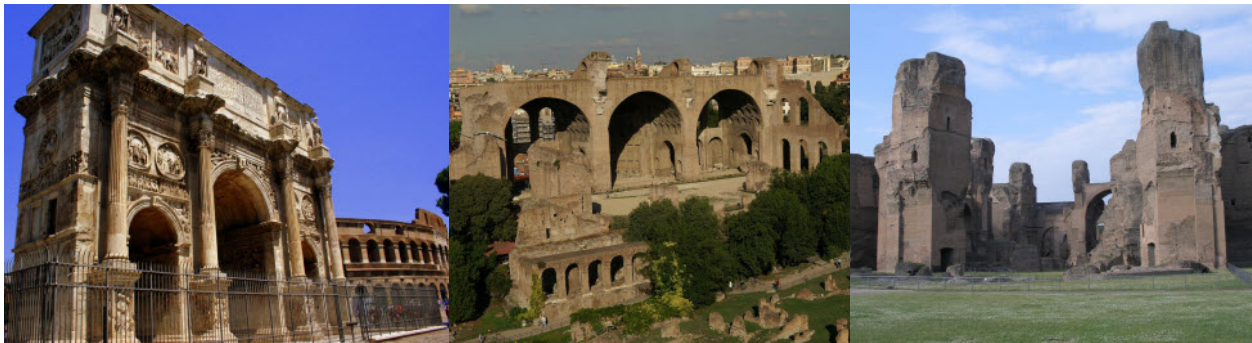


*Extra seats were added to the Melbourne Cricket Ground before the 1956 Games, for which it served as the main stadium.*

**1960 Winter Games in Squaw Valley, USA --** Squaw Valley is in the Lake Tahoe area of California. No bobsled competition was held at these Games. Organizers refused to build a bobsled run, since only nine nations said they would send teams. The chairman of the committee to plan the opening and closing ceremonies was Walt Disney. The United States upset both Canada and the USSR by winning gold in ice hockey. One hundred forty-four women and 521 men from thirty nations competed.



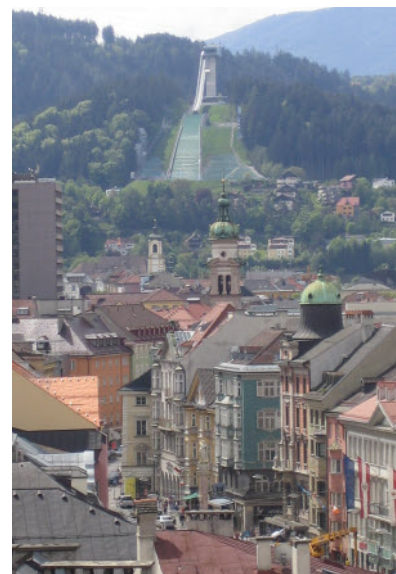
**1960 Summer Games in Rome, Italy** -- Rome held events at historic locations: wrestling in the Basilica of Maxentius and gymnastics at the Caracalla Baths. The marathon finish was at the Arch of Constantine. Clement "Ike" Quartey of Ghana became the first black African to win an Olympic medal when he won silver in light-welterweight boxing. Five days later, Abebe Bikila of Ethiopia became the first black African to win a gold medal when he won the marathon—barefoot! During the Rome Games Bill Boycroft of Australia went into the hospital after he received a concussion and broke a collarbone during a fall in an equestrian event. He left his hospital bed and competed in the jumping test, thus ensuring Australia a gold medal. Six hundred eleven women and 4,727 men from 83 nations competed.



*The Arch of Constantine, the Basilica of Maxentius, and the Caracalla Baths*

**1964 Winter Games in Innsbruck, Austria** -- East and West Germany were divided after World War II, but they entered a combined team in the Innsbruck Games. One hundred ninety-nine women and 892 men from 36 nations competed.

**1964 Summer Games in Tokyo, Japan** -- Just nineteen years after World War II, Japan became the first Asian nation to host the Games. Abebe Bikila of Ethiopia won the marathon again. He had had his appendix removed less than six weeks before. Six hundred seventy-eight women and 4,473 men from 93 nations competed.



*Innsbruck, Austria,  
with the ski jump stadium  
in the background.*

**1968 Winter Games in Grenoble, France --**

Three East German luge competitors finished first, second and fourth, but they were disqualified because they had heated their runners. Two hundred eleven women and 947 men from 37 nations competed.



*A Skiing Event at Grenoble*

**1968 Summer Games in Mexico City, Mexico --**

Mexico City is 7,349 feet above sea level. Therefore, the air has 30% less oxygen than it does at sea level. Athletes requiring endurance found it difficult, but records were set in every men's race that was less than 400 meters. During the opening ceremony, Enriqueta Basilio, a Mexican hurdler, became the first woman to light the Olympic cauldron. Electronic timing became official at the Games. Seven hundred eighty-one women and 4,735 men from 112 nations competed.

*Fill in this chart to show how many women and men participated from 1948 through 1968.*

| Number of Athletes in the Games From 1948 Through 1968 |       |     |
|--|-------|-----|
| Olympic Location                                       | Women | Men |
| 1948 St. Moritz, Switzerland                           |       |     |
| 1948 London, England                                   |       |     |
| 1952 Oslo, Norway                                      |       |     |
| 1952 Helsinki, Finland                                 |       |     |
| 1956 Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy                          |       |     |
| 1956 Melbourne, Australia                              |       |     |
| 1960 Squaw Valley, USA                                 |       |     |
| 1960 Rome, Italy                                       |       |     |
| 1964 Innsbruck, Austria                                |       |     |
| 1964 Tokyo, Japan                                      |       |     |
| 1968 Grenoble, France                                  |       |     |
| 1968 Mexico City, Mexico                               |       |     |

# 15 An Olympic Games Timeline from 1972 through 1980

**1972 Winter Games in Sapporo, Japan** -- Sapporo was the first Winter Games held outside of Europe or the United States. Japanese ski jumpers won three gold medals, the first gold medals Japan had ever won in the Winter Games. Two hundred five women and 801 men from 35 nations competed.



**1972 Summer Games in Munich, Germany** -- The Games which were begun to promote peace were marred when Palestinian terrorists killed eleven Israeli athletes and coaches. The main stadium became the site of a memorial service, but the Games were continued with the full support of Israel. Lasse Viren of Finland set a world record in the 10,000 meter race and won a gold medal, even though he fell midway through the race. One thousand fifty-nine women and 6,075 men from 121 nations competed.

**1976 Winter Games in Innsbruck, Austria** The International Olympic Committee chose Denver, Colorado, as the site of the 1976 Winter Games, but the people of Colorado voted that no public funds could be used. Innsbruck volunteered to host the Games



*Olympic Stadium in Munich*

instead. Ice dancing was added. Russian couples dominated pairs competition in both ice dancing and figure skating. Two hundred thirty-one women and 892 men from 37 nations competed.

**1976 Summer Games in Montreal, Canada** Twenty-eight African countries boycotted the Games because the IOC

would not oust New Zealand, whose rugby team had played South Africa, which was guilty of official racial segregation. Fourteen-year-old Nadia Comaneci of Romania became the first gymnast ever to score a perfect ten. By the end of the Games, she had scored seven perfect tens! Japanese gymnast Shun Fujimoto broke his leg during the floor exercises and kept it a secret. Later he dislocated his knee when he dismounted from the rings. Hungarian javelin thrower Miklos Nemeth won a gold medal; his father had won a gold medal in hammer throw in 1948. Super-heavyweight boxer Clarence Hill won a bronze medal, which gave Bermuda its first medal winner. Bermuda is the least populous country to win a medal in the Summer Games. Its population was 53,500. One thousand two hundred sixty women and 4,824 men from 92 nations competed.

**1980 Winter Games in Lake Placid, USA** -- Artificial snow was used in the Games for the first time. Hanni Wenzel from Liechtenstein won two golds and a silver. Liechtenstein is the smallest country ever to produce a gold medalist. Two hundred thirty-two women and 840 men from 37 nations competed. Volunteers numbered 6,703.

**1980 Summer Games in Moscow, USSR** -- Sixty-two nations, including the USA, boycotted the Games because the USSR had invaded Afghanistan. One thousand one hundred fifteen women and 4,064 men from 80 nations competed. A total of 5,615 journalists covered the Games.



*Scene in Lake Placid*

*Answer these questions.*

What is the smallest country to produce a gold medalist? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the least populous country to produce a medalist? \_\_\_\_\_

The first gymnast to score a perfect 10 was from where? \_\_\_\_\_

# **16** An Olympic Games Timeline from 1984 to the Present

**1984 Winter Games in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia** -- American brothers Phil and Steve Mahre won gold and silver in the slalom. German figure skaters Jane Torvill and Christopher Dean earned perfect scores for their artistic impression. Two hundred seventy-four women and 998 men from 49 nations competed. The volunteer total was 10,450 and the media total was 7,393.

**1984 Summer Games in Los Angeles, USA** -- The USSR and sixteen of its allies boycotted the Games, but 140 nations still participated. Archer Neroli Fairhall competed in a wheelchair. She was the first paraplegic athlete to compete in a medal event. One thousand five hundred sixty-six women and 5,263 men competed. Volunteers numbered 28,742 and the press included 9,190 people.



*Scenes from the 1984 Los Angeles Games*

**1988 Winter Games in Calgary, Canada** -- The Winter Games lasted sixteen days for the first time and included three weekends. Speed skating races took place at an indoor rink. Three hundred one women and 1,122 men from 57 nations competed.

**1988 Summer Games in Seoul, Korea** -- German Christa Rothenburger won gold in the 1,000 meter speed skating race in Calgary. Seven months later she won a silver in cycling in Seoul. She is the only athlete who has ever won medals at both the Winter and Summer Games in the same year. Two thousand one hundred ninety-four



*President Reagan Greets the 1988 USA Olympic Team on the South Lawn of the White House*

women and 6,197 men from 159 nations competed. Volunteers numbered 27,221 and journalists numbered 11,331.

**1992 Winter Games in Albertville, France** -- Eighteen events were held in Albertville while 39 others were held at nearby resorts. American Bonnie Blair won both the 500 meter and the 1000 meter speedskating races. Four hundred eighty-eight women and 1,313 men from 64 nations competed.

**1992 Summer Games in Barcelona, Spain** -- The IOC allowed professionals to compete in men's basketball. Magic Johnson, Michael Jordan, and Larry Bird were members of the USA's "Dream

Team." Ethiopian Deraru Tulu won gold in the 10,000 meter race, becoming the first female black African to win a gold medal. A white South African, Elana Meyer, won silver. They made a victory lap together. Two thousand seven hundred four women and 6,652 men from 169 nations competed.

**1994 Winter Games in Lillehammer, Norway** -- The first Olympic Games to take place only two years after the previous Olympiad were in Lillehammer. A local hero, Johann Koss, set three world records as he won gold in three speed skating contests. Five hundred twenty-two women and 1,215 men from 67 nations competed.

**1996 Summer Games in Atlanta, USA** -- The 1960 light-heavyweight Olympic boxing champion from the USA, Mohammed Ali (formerly Cassius Clay), lit the cauldron. Seventy-nine nations won Olympic medals; 53 different nations won gold. Again the Games were marred when a bomb exploded, injuring 100 people and killing one. Three thousand, five hundred twelve women and 7,806 men from 197 nations competed. The volunteer total was 47,466 and the media total was 15,108.

**1998 Winter Games in Nagano, Japan** -- At age fifteen, American Tara Lipinski became the youngest champion ever in an individual event in a Winter Games. Austrian Herman Maier won gold medals in the super-G and giant slalom events after surviving a bad fall. From 72 nations, 787 women and 1,389 men competed.

**2000 Summer Games in Sydney, Australia** -- Over ten thousand athletes competed in Sydney! Four thousand, sixty-nine women and 6,582 men from 199 nations

competed in 300 events. German Birgit Fischer won two gold medals in kayak which made her the first woman to win medals 20 years apart. The USA softball team lost three games in a row and then came back to beat each of those opponents and win the gold medal.

**2002 Winter Games in Salt Lake City, USA** -- The first black athlete to receive a gold medal in the Winter Games was American Vonetta Flowers in women's bobsleigh. Later, Canadian Jarome Iginla became the first black male winner of a gold in the Winter Games. Yang Yang was the first Chinese athlete to win gold in the Winter Games. The athletes came from 77 nations: 886 women and 1,513 men.



*A sign post in Salt Lake City shows the distances to other host cities of the Winter Games.*

**2004 Summer Games in Athens, Greece** -- Two hundred one nations were represented at the third modern Olympic Games held in Athens. Female athletes numbered 4,329 and male athletes numbered 6,296. Ahmed Almaktoum, a trap shooter, won the first gold medal for the United Arab Emirates, and Pawina Thongsuk, a weightlifter, was the first female from Thailand to win gold.

**2006 Winter Games in Torino, Italy** -- Twenty-six different nations earned medals in the Torino Games, more than at any other Winter Games. Canadian Duff Gibson at age 39 became the oldest gold medalist in an individual event at the Winter Olympic Games. He competed in skeleton, a form of bobsledding. When Canadian cross country skier Sara Renner broke one of her poles, the Norwegian head coach gave her one of his. His act of kindness helped her team win silver and knocked Norway out of the running for a medal.

**2008 Summer Games in Beijing, China** -- Thousands of volunteers entertained the world in the breathtaking opening ceremony held in China's National Stadium, nicknamed the "Bird's Nest." Athletes broke over 40 world records and over 130 Olympic records. New Olympic committees participating included Montenegro, Tuvalu, and the Marshall Islands, bringing the total to 204. The total number of athletes was 11,028. Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Mauritius, and Togo had their first Olympic medalists. Mongolia, Bahrain, and Panama won their first gold medals. The oldest athlete was 67, the youngest 12.



**2010 Winter Games in Vancouver, Canada** -- Canadian athletes won 14 gold medals, the most ever for one country at a Winter Olympics. Athletes from the United States won 37 total medals, which was also a record for the Winter Olympics. Athletes from Slovakia and Belarus for the first time earned gold medals at the Winter Games. In all 2,566 athletes from 82 countries participated. An estimated three billion people watched the Games on television, about 40% of the world's population.



*Great Britain vs. Sweden in Curling at the Vancouver Games*

**2012 Summer Games in London, England** -- About 10,500 athletes from 204 nations competed in these games. Some 70,000 volunteers helped run the games. The organizers had to obtain more than one million pieces of sports equipment, including 510 hurdles, 600 basketballs, and 2,700 footballs (soccer balls). American swimmer Michael Phelps won four gold and two silver medals, becoming the Olympic athlete with the most lifetime medals: 22, including 18 gold.

**2014 Winter Games in Sochi, Russia** -- Over 2,800 athletes came from 88 countries to participate, and athletes from 26 countries won medals. Six countries sent athletes to the Winter Games for the first time: Malta, Paraguay, Timor Leste, Togo, Tonga, and Zimbabwe. Italian Armin Zöggeler won his sixth consecutive medal in the luge, going back to 1994.

*Use the information in lessons 13 through 15 to answer the following questions.*

*Draw a line from the question on the left to the answer on the right.*

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. In what city were the Olympic Games held in 1908?            | • eight   |
| 2. In what country is the city of Innsbruck located?            | • 1968    |
| 3. How many times has a French city hosted the Games?           | • three   |
| 4. What was the first year of the Winter Games?                 | • London  |
| 5. How many Japanese cities have hosted the Games?              | • Belgium |
| 6. What was the host city of the first modern Olympic Games?    | • five    |
| 7. How many times have the Games been held in the USA?          | • Athens  |
| 8. In what year were the Games held in Mexico City?             | • Germany |
| 9. In what country is the city of Antwerp located?              | • Austria |
| 10. The 1936 Summer and Winter Games were held in what country? | • 1924    |

# Sports of the Summer Olympic Games

About 300 athletes competed in the 1896 Games in Athens. Organizers held 43 events in nine sports: cycling, fencing, gymnastics, target shooting, swimming, tennis, track and field (athletics), weightlifting, and wrestling. Fifteen countries were represented. At the centennial anniversary in 1996 in Atlanta, over 190 countries participated in 271 events in 29 sports.



## Paavo Nurmi - The Flying Finn

Paavo Nurmi earned nine gold medals in his Olympic career. He earned three gold medals and one silver in his first Games in 1920 in Antwerp. Four years later on July 10, 1924 in Paris, he performed an amazing feat of endurance when he won the 1,500 meter race and 55 minutes later won the 5,000 meter race. His display of endurance continued when, two days later on one of the hottest days in the history of Paris, he won the 10,000 meter race. Then, the next day he finished first in the team race of 3,000 meters! He also received a gold as a member of the cross country team. His final Olympic Games were in 1928 at Amsterdam, where he won one gold and three silver medals.

## American Ralph Rose

American athletics competitor Ralph Rose participated in the Olympic Games in St. Louis in 1904, London in 1908, and Stockholm in 1912. During his career, he won three gold medals in shot put, silver medals in shot put and discus, and a bronze in hammer throw.



*Ralph Rose (left) looks on as Captain Robert Thompson accepts a flag for the Olympic team.*

Find each of these sports of the Summer Games in the puzzle below.

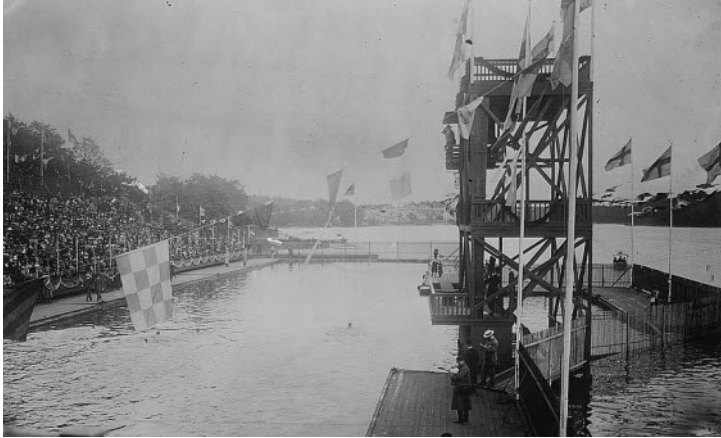
AQUATICS    ARCHERY    ATHLETICS    BADMINTON  
BASKETBALL    BOXING    CANOE/KAYAK    CYCLING    EQUESTRIAN  
FENCING    FOOTBALL    GYMNASTICS    HANDBALL    HOCKEY  
JUDO    MODERN PENTATHLON    ROWING    SAILING    SHOOTING  
TABLE TENNIS    TAEKWONDO    TENNIS    TRIATHLON  
VOLLEYBALL    WEIGHTLIFTING    WRESTLING

R S P O R T S H O O T I N G E F G U S U S A O  
O P A S P O R T B C D S P O R T H S A O L T L  
W O B A D M I N T O N P A R I S B A I L A R Y  
I R U T S T L O U I S B A S E B A L L Y O I M  
N T S H L A J U D O I K R M N O S O I M L A P  
G H A L L O N D O N J L C P B Q K L N P Y T I  
M O D E R N P E N T A T H L O N E Y G I M H C  
A C W T X S P O R T Q S E S X P T M V C P L S  
B K V I M O S C O W U P R P I A B P W S I O Z  
C E U C Y C L I N G A O Y O N R A I X L C N V  
D Y T S S P O R T S T R R R G I L C Y A S U O  
F O O T B A L L T P I T S T Z S L S U S A O L  
O L Y M P I C S A O C A N O E / K A Y A K L L  
S O F T B A L L B R S U S A Q R S T H L O Y E  
T O R O N T O Y L T O K Y O U U S A A A L M Y  
O L Y M P I C S E J K L M F E N C I N G Y P B  
E A T H E N S L T E N N I S S S S S D S M I A  
T O K Y O H I A E S P O R T T P P P B P P C L  
L S E O U L L A N S P O R T R O O O A O I S L  
A G T A E K W O N D O U S A I R R R L R C U O  
O L Y M P I C S I S P O R T A T T T L T S S P  
F O L Y M P I C S L A G Y M N A S T I C S A Q  
W E I G H T L I F T I N G N W R E S T L I N G

# 18

# Aquatics

*Fit the words in all capital letters into the puzzle.*



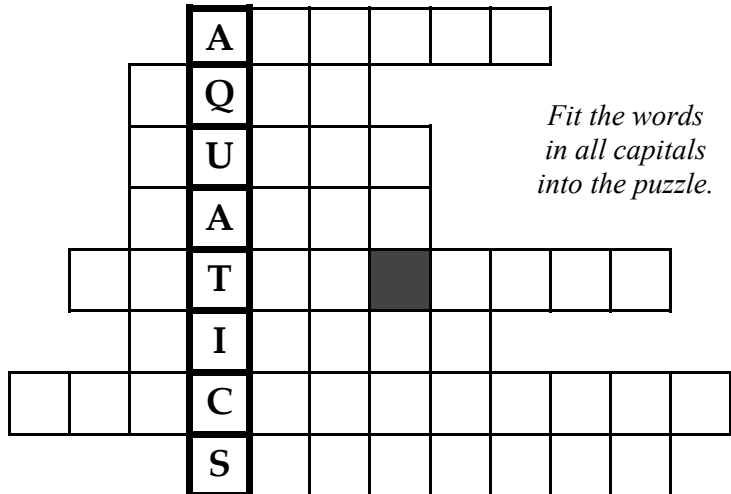
*In the Stockholm Games of 1912, the swimming events took place in Stockholm Harbor.*

The word aquatics is based on the Latin word for water, **AQUA**. Aquatic events take place in water. The 1894 Games in **ATHENS** included three **SWIMMING** events. In one event, a boat left swimmers in the cold Mediterranean and they had to swim to shore. In the 1900 Games in Paris, swimmers swam in the

Seine River. Women began to participate in swimming events in 1912 at Stockholm, Sweden. Today's aquatic competitors participate in **DIVING**, swimming, **SYNCHRONIZED** swimming, and **WATER POLO**. Diving events for men and women include springboard and platform, both individual and synchronized. Sixteen swimming **RACES** are held for men and sixteen for women; they involve various stroke styles. Both men and women compete in swimming marathons. Synchronized swimming is a type of water ballet; events include female **DUETS** and female teams. Water polo is like a soccer game played in water; contests are held for men and women.

. . . the centurion, wanting to bring Paul safely through, kept them from their intention, and commanded that those who could swim should jump overboard first, and get to land . . .

Acts 27:43



*Fit the words in all capitals into the puzzle.*

# Modern Pentathlon

Pierre de Coubertin invented the modern **PENTATHLON**. The men's competition became part of the Games in 1912 in Stockholm, Sweden. Women began competing in 2000 in Sydney, Australia. In the past, the event was held over four to five days, but now all events take place on the same day. As its name implies, the pentathlon involves five



*Greenwich Park, London, was the venue for the combined running and shooting events in 2012.*

disciplines. For the 2012 Games, the format was changed to combine running and shooting.

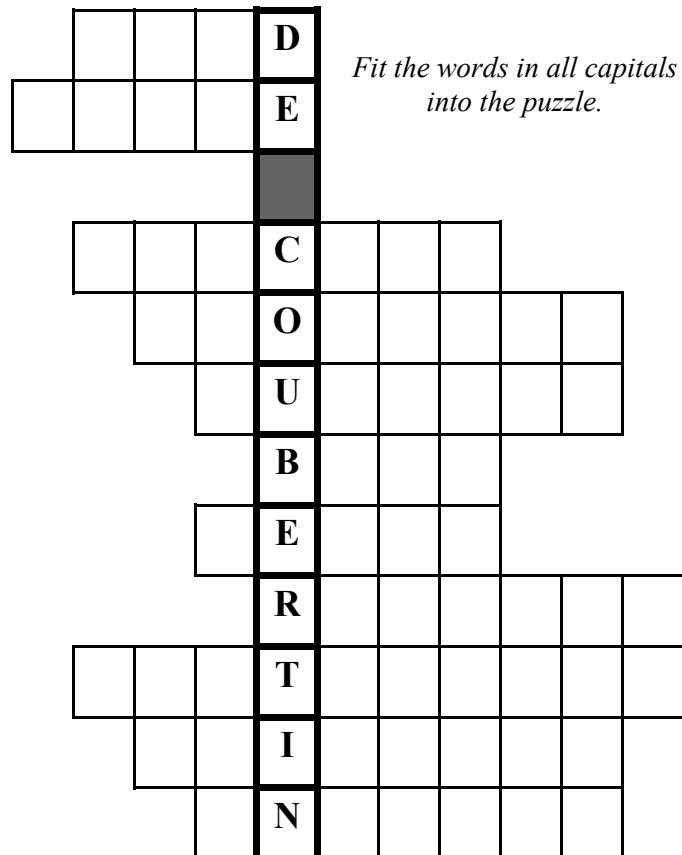
**FENCING.** Each pentathlete challenges each other pentathlete in an *épée* **BOUT** of up to one minute. The first person to score a hit wins. If neither fencer scores within a minute, both lose.

**SWIMMING.** The pentathletes compete in a 200-meter freestyle race.

**HORSE JUMPING.** Each pentathlete has twenty minutes to warm up on an **UNKNOWN** horse drawn by lot. He then completes a obstacle course with twelve jumps.

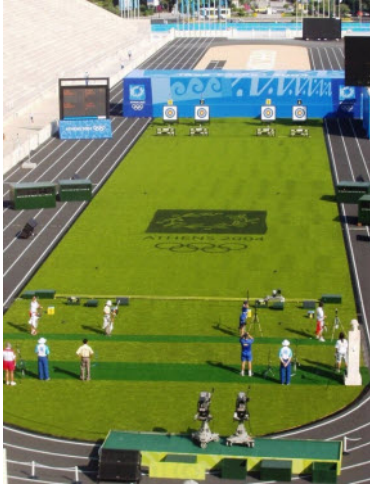
**RUNNING and SHOOTING.** In the final event, the pentathletes start at different times based on their point total after the first three events. Each athlete must run 3,000 meters, stopping three times to shoot. At each stop, the athlete must hit a target five times with a pistol.

The athlete that crosses the finish line first wins the **GOLD MEDAL**.



# 19

## Archery



Archery was included in some Olympic Games from 1900 to 1920, but it did not become a permanent event until the Munich Games of 1972. An Olympic target is 1.22 meters across. It has 10 concentric rings. The bullseye ring in the middle is 12.2 centimeters across. Archers shoot their arrows from 70 meters away. Competitors vie individually and in teams. See the photo from Athens 2004 at left.

*The Bible often speaks of bows and arrows. One passage is Psalm 127:4. Copy it on these lines:*

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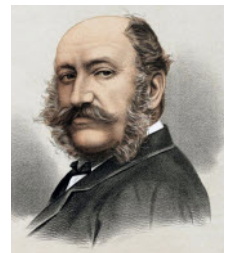
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*Read about King David, his friend Jonathan, and what they did with arrows in 1 Samuel 20.*

## Badminton

Badminton has been an Olympic sport since the Barcelona Games of 1992. The game is popular across Asia and Europe. In the modern game two to four players use lightweight rackets to hit a shuttlecock back and forth over a net. The game is often played on grass, but the Olympic game is played indoors on a marked court. A shuttlecock is a piece of round cork with feathers sticking out of one side.

In the 400s BC, the Chinese played a form of the game, called *ti jian zi*. In this game they kicked the shuttle. Later, ancients from Greece and India played a form that used rackets instead of feet. During the 1600s, Europeans played shuttlecock. British soldiers brought a version of the game home from India in the mid-1800s. The English Duke of Beaufort introduced the game to royal friends at his country estate, Badminton House. Thus, the game came to be called badminton.



*Duke of Beaufort*

# Fencing

Modern fencing has its roots in the ancient combat form of sword fighting. Fencing competitions have been held in every modern Olympic Games. Olympic competitors face one another on a 14-meter by 1.5 meter metal playing area. Contests are held for three types of swords: foil, épée, and sabre. The foil has a flexible, rectangular blade. The épée has a triangular blade that is rigid. The sabre is V-shaped, flexible and has an edge that can cut.

Fencers wear protective clothing with wires. These connect to an electronic scoring system which indicates whether a hit has been made. Olympic competitions are held for individuals and for teams. A fencing team has three members. Each fencer on a team duels each member of the opposing team.

*Some of the words in the sentences below are scrambled. Unscramble them. Use these words as hints.*

en-garde    lunge    parry    riposte    touché

DA-EGENR \_\_\_\_\_ is the command made by the umpire to start a match.

To NLUEG \_\_\_\_\_ is to put one foot forward and thrust the sword forward.

A RPYAR \_\_\_\_\_ is a stroke that deflects the opponent's sword.

An attack following a defensive move is a IOTESRP \_\_\_\_\_.

OTUÉCH \_\_\_\_\_ is a shout made when a fencer scores a hit.



*Men's Individual Epee Event at the 2004 Athens Games*

*For I will not  
trust in my bow,  
nor will my sword  
save me.  
Psalm 44:6*

# Basketball



*James Naismith*

In December 1891 James Naismith invented Basket Ball. His department chairman at the School for Christian Workers in Springfield, Massachusetts, told him to make up a new game for the winter. He made up thirteen rules and divided his class of 18 students into two teams. He asked the school janitor to bring him two boxes for goals. The janitor found two half-bushel peach baskets instead. The players threw a soccer ball into the two baskets which were hung from railings.

Basketball became a full-medal Olympic sport in 1936 in Berlin. United States men's teams have won the gold medal in most Olympic Games. Exceptions include the USSR in 1972; Yugoslavia in 1980; the USSR in 1988; and Argentina in 2004. (The United States did not participate in the 1980 games in Moscow.)

Olympic basketball contests for women began in Montreal in 1976. The United States team has won gold five times.

Twelve teams vie for Olympic medals in both men's and women's basketball. The Olympic game is played in four ten-minute time periods. Five-minute overtimes follow if the game ends in a tie.



*Greece and Argentina warm up before playing in Athens.*

*Test your knowledge of basketball lingo on the next page. By each word on the left, write the letter of the correct definition. If you don't know the answer from your own experience, look it up in a dictionary.*



- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| ___ backboard  | A. when a player from each team jumps up to hit the      |
| ___ basket     | ball to one of their players to start the game           |
| ___ dribble    | B. to bounce the ball on the floor with one hand         |
| ___ dunk       | C. to do something against the rules                     |
| ___ foul       | D. a shot made from behind the free throw line while the |
| ___ free throw | other players stand and watch                            |
| ___ goal       | E. to throw or bounce the ball to another player         |
| ___ lay up     | F. the board behind the basket                           |
| ___ pass       | G. a round rim with an attached net                      |
| ___ tip-off    | H. to jump high enough to push the ball into the basket  |
|                | I. when a player goes near the basket, jumps up, and     |
|                | bounces the ball off the backboard and into the basket   |
|                | J. to shoot the ball through the basket and score either |
|                | two or three points, depending on a player's distance    |
|                | from the basket  |

## Boxing



*A Match at the 2008  
U.S. Olympic Boxing Team Trials*

Boxing was not included in the 1896 Games because it was considered a dangerous sport. It was banned from the Stockholm Games of 1912 because Sweden would not allow it. It was included in the 1904 St. Louis Games and the 1908 London Games, and it finally became a permanent Olympic sport in Antwerp, Belgium, in 1920. Only males participate in various boxing contests, according to their weight.

*1 Corinthians 9:26 speaks of boxing. Copy it on these lines:*

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# 21

## Canoeing and Kayaking

On these two pages, some sports vocabulary words are typed in all capital letters. Find them in the puzzle.

Color in the canoeing/kayaking words and circle the cycling words.

Near the Euphrates River, archaeologists found an ancient Sumerian canoe. When Europeans came to North and South America they found native Americans traveling by **CANOE**. Eskimos have used **KAYAKS** for centuries.



*Eskimo Boys in Kayak, c. 1929*

Olympic canoeing began in 1936 in Berlin. In **FLATWATER** races, men compete in canoes and kayaks, while women compete only in kayaks. Races of various lengths are held. Some compete as **SINGLES** and others in **TEAMS** of two or four. The first canoe **RACES** in the Games were on flatwater. Slalom events began in 1972 in Munich. **SLALOM** contestants **PADDLE** 300 meters and negotiate through 20-25 **GATES** as they travel through turbulent water. In the slalom men compete in canoe singles, canoe **DOUBLES**, and kayak singles. Women compete only in kayak singles.

## Cycling



*An Early Velocipede*

The bicycle was invented in Germany in 1817. It was called a dandy horse or velocipede. An 87 kilometer road race for men was included in the 1896 Games. Women's Olympic **CYCLING** road races began in 1984. Today's men race over 239 kilometers and women race over 120. Men's and women's time trials were introduced in 1996 in Atlanta.



*The UCI Track Cycling World Cup was hosted at the Olympic Velodrome in London before the 2012 Summer Games.*

Cycling track races are held on a track called a **VELODROME**. There are separate events for men and for women; men compete in more types of races. Individual and team races are included. Some races are **SPRINTS** and others involve **ENDURANCE**. In one race, called the **KEIRIN**, male competitors' bicycles are pulled

along on a motorized **DERNY** for 1400 meters before the derny pulls away. In the final 600 meters the cyclists go very fast.

**BMX** racing for men and women is one of the newest Olympic sports, first held at the 2008 Beijing Games. BMX stands for bicycle motocross. In these races of about 350 meters in length, a **BICYCLIST** must jump, make banked turns, and encounter other obstacles.

**MOUNTAIN BIKE** racers began Olympic competition in 1996 in Atlanta. The terrain is usually natural and hilly and sometimes mountainous. Men race from 40 to 50 kilometers and women race from 30 to 40. The exact distance is determined the night before the race, when **OFFICIALS** look at weather conditions. They choose a distance that can be completed in about one hour and forty-five minutes.

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P | A | B | M | O | T | E | A | M | S | N | M |
| A | R | C | O | F | F | I | C | I | A | L | S |
| D | A | D | U | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | P |
| D | C | E | N | D | U | R | A | N | C | E | R |
| L | E | E | T | E | D | C | B | A | Z | Y | I |
| E | S | F | A | D | O | U | B | L | E | S | N |
| H | K | G | I | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | T |
| D | E | R | N | Y | Q | K | A | Y | A | K | S |
| C | I | B | B | I | C | Y | C | L | I | S | T |
| A | R | M | I | O | P | G | A | T | E | S | P |
| N | I | X | K | N | C | Y | C | L | I | N | G |
| O | N | V | E | L | O | D | R | O | M | E | Q |
| E | J | K | L | M | S | I | N | G | L | E | S |
| I | S | L | A | L | O | M | V | U | T | S | R |
| F | L | A | T | W | A | T | E | R | W | X | Y |

# 22

## Triathlon

In Sydney, Australia in 2000, the triathlon became part of Olympic competition. The three sports of the triathlon are cycling, running, and swimming. Women compete on the opening morning of the Olympic Games; men race the next morning. The Olympic triathlon includes a 1.5 kilometer swim, followed by a 40 kilometer bicycle ride, and finally, a ten kilometer run. All competitors start at the same time and continue with no breaks until the race is finished. Women usually finish in about two hours. The fastest men can finish the course a few minutes faster.



*The first Olympic triathlon took place near the Sydney Opera House.*

*The triathlon is good exercise for the body. List three types of exercise that you enjoy.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

## Volleyball



*Brazil vs. Serbia at the 2008 Beijing Games*

Volleyball was invented by William G. Morgan just four years after James Naismith invented basketball. Morgan met Naismith as a student at Springfield College. In 1895 Morgan created volleyball while serving as the director of the YMCA in Holyoke, Massachusetts.

Volleyball became an official Olympic sport at the 1964 Games in Tokyo. Beach volleyball was added at the 1996

Games in Atlanta. Olympic volleyball is a competition between two teams with six players on the court. In beach volleyball, each team has only two players. Both events have competition for men and for women.

# Weightlifting

Olympic athletes have competed in weightlifting since the 1896 Games in Athens. Women weightlifters first competed at the Olympic level in the Sydney Games of 2000.

Weightlifters lift a barbell with heavy plates (also called disks) clamped onto it. They train to increase their concentration, power, speed, technique, and timing. Weightlifting competitors are placed into categories based on their weight (eight categories for men and seven for women.)



*A Mascot at the 2008 Beijing Games*

Each lifter must perform two types of lifts. To perform the snatch lift, a competitor lifts the bar above his head to arm's length in one movement. To perform the clean and jerk lift, the lifter completes three moves: first, lifting the bar to the shoulders; second, standing up straight; and third, jerking the bar above the head to arm's length. Each lifter is allowed three chances with each lift. To determine winners, score keepers add together each lifter's best snatch lift and his or her best clean and jerk lift.

*Matthew 11:28-30 tells of something that is not heavy, but light. Copy these three verses here.*

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# 23

# Equestrian

Ancient Olympic Games included chariot racing and horseback riding. Some equestrian contests were held at the 1900 Games in Paris, but the current Olympic equestrian events were first included in the 1912 Games in Stockholm, Sweden. The three equestrian events in the Games are Dressage, Jumping, and Eventing. Contests are held for individuals and for teams. Men and women compete together in the same contests.

Most equestrian riders compete in only one Olympic Games. However, Ian Millar of Canada has competed in nine separate Olympics. Italian brothers Piero and Raimondo d’Inzeo each competed in eight Olympics and each won six medals. John Michael Plumb of the United States competed in seven Games.

**Dressage** is a sort of equestrian ballet, where a rider guides a horse through complex movements. The rider uses his or her hands, legs, and weight to make subtle signals to the horse. The word dressage comes from a French word meaning training.



*Jumping at the 2008 Beijing Games*

Olympic dressage includes three rounds: two rounds where horse and rider complete a prescribed routine and a freestyle round where horse and rider perform an individually choreographed routine set to music.

**Jumping** involves going around and over certain obstacles without upsetting them. **Eventing** is a combination of dressage and jumping, plus a cross country horseback ride.

*James 3:3 speaks of guiding horses. Copy it here:*

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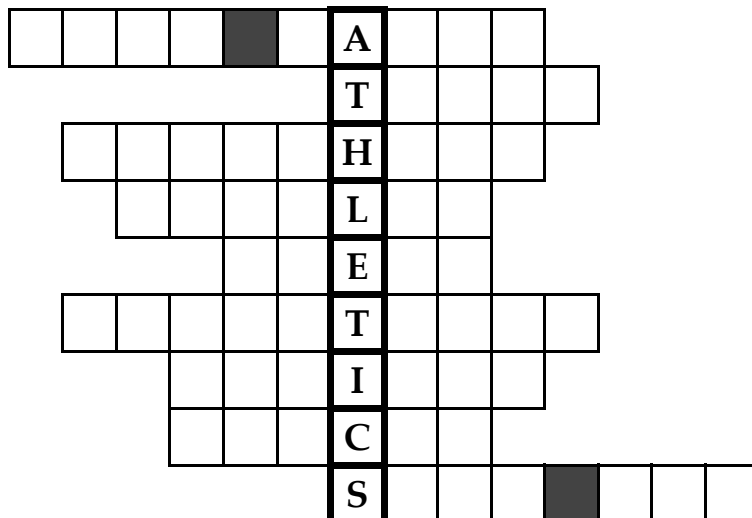
# Athletics

Athletics includes **TRACK**, **FIELD**, road, and combined events. Track events involve men and women running in **SPRINTS** (short distances), middle-distances, long distances, relays, and the 3,000 meter steeple-chase. Field events include these jumping competitions for men and women: the long jump, triple jump, high jump, and **POLE VAULT**. Field events include these throwing competitions: **JAVELIN**, **DISCUS**, **SHOT PUT**, and hammer throw. Road events include **MARATHONS** for men and women and race walks for men and women. Athletes also compete in combined events, the decathlon for men and the **HEPTATHLON** for women. Each of these competitions involves track and field events conducted over a two-day period.



*Jesse Owens (USA) at the Start of his Record-Breaking 200 Meter Race in Berlin, 1936*

*Fit the words in all capitals into the puzzle.*



Then David said to the Philistine,  
 “You come to me with a sword,  
 a spear, and a javelin, but  
 I come to you in the name  
 of the LORD of hosts,  
 the God of the armies  
 of Israel . . . .”  
 1 Samuel 17:45

# Football

The Football Association of England established rules for **ASSOCIATION** football in 1863. The British carried the game all over the world in the late 1800s. Football is the world's most popular team game. Its popularity came slowly in the United States, but grew rapidly during the late 1900s. The game is usually called football (or *futbol*) everywhere except in the United States, where it is called soccer. **SOCCER** is a corruption of the abbreviation "assoc," for "association."

Football is played on a rectangle **FIELD** with a mesh goal at each end. A **TEAM** scores when a player kicks the ball into the 24-foot wide and 8-foot high goal. The team scoring the most **GOALS** wins. Football players use their feet, heads, and torsos to move the ball. When the ball is in play, no player may touch it with his hands unless he is playing the position of **GOALKEEPER** (or goalie). The goalkeeper may touch the ball when he is standing in the 44-foot by 18-foot penalty area in front of the goal. Football teams have **ELEVEN** members. One referee officiates in a football game and he makes all decisions; he has two linesmen who help him know if the ball is out of bounds.

Olympic rules allow professionals to participate, but only three players on a men's team may be older than 23. Women's Olympic teams can have professionals of any age.



*Honduras vs. South Korea  
at the 2008 Beijing Games*

# Gymnastics

Ancient men in Rome, Persia, India, and China performed exercises like gymnastics to prepare for war. The first large-scale gymnastics competition in the world took place at the 1896 Games in Athens. The first Olympic gymnastic competition open



to women was in Paris in 1928. The three main categories in the Games are artistic gymnastics, rhythmic gymnastics, and trampoline.

Artistic events occur on an **APPARATUS**. Men perform in **FLOOR** exercises and on horizontal **BARS**, parallel bars, pommel **HORSE**, **RINGS**, and **VAULT**. Women perform in floor exercises and on balance beam, uneven bars, and vault.

**RHYTHMIC** gymnastics is for women only. Gymnasts perform on a 13-meter square. In individual competition, women use objects and perform a routine to music. They must choose four different objects from these choices: a ball, clubs, a hoop, ribbon, and rope. During team competition, teams of five perform one routine using clubs and one routine where two team members use hoops and three use ribbons.

Olympic competition for individuals performing on a **TRAMPOLINE** began at the 2000 Games in Sydney. Competition is held for both men and women.



*President Ronald Reagan and Gold Medal Gymnast Mary Lou Retton with Members of the the USA Olympic Team in Los Angeles in 1984*

*On these two pages, some sports vocabulary words are typed in all capital letters. Find them in the puzzle. Circle the football words and color in the gymnastics words.*

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E | L | O | R | B | A | R | S | H | I | G |
| L | O | L | T | A | S | S | H | R | R | O |
| E | W | Y | E | B | S | P | O | I | I | A |
| V | R | M | A | C | O | O | S | N | N | L |
| E | H | P | M | D | C | R | T | G | K | K |
| N | Y | I | G | S | I | T | S | S | F | E |
| T | T | C | G | O | A | L | S | I | L | E |
| H | H | S | J | A | T | W | I | N | O | P |
| R | M | R | U | F | I | E | L | D | O | E |
| O | I | U | M | S | O | C | C | E | R | R |
| W | C | N | P | O | N | C | A | L | L | S |
| H | O | R | S | E | A | V | A | U | L | T |
| B | A | P | P | A | R | A | T | U | S | E |
| O | B | A | T | P | J | U | D | G | E | E |
| X | T | R | A | M | P | O | L | I | N | E |

# Wrestling

Egyptian wall paintings from 3000 B.C. show people wrestling. It is considered to be the world's oldest competitive sport and was popular in ancient Assyria, Babylon, China, Greece, India, and Japan. The 776 B.C. Olympic Games included wrestling, while modern Olympic wrestling competition began in Athens in 1896.

The Athens Games had Greco-Roman wrestling. In Greco-Roman wrestling, wrestlers use only their arms and upper bodies to attack, and they can only hold above the waist. "Freestyle" wrestling became an Olympic sport in the St. Louis Games of 1904. It was the form of wrestling popular in Great Britain and the United States at the time. Freestyle was also called "catch as catch can." In this form, wrestlers can use their legs to push, lift, and trip and they can hold below the waist.

The first Olympic wrestling competition for women was in the 2004 Games in Athens. Now there are freestyle events for men in seven different weight ranges and for women in four different weight ranges. Men also compete in Greco-Roman wrestling (pictured below), which is also divided into seven different weight ranges.

*Read about a Biblical wrestling match in Genesis 32:24-32 in your Bible.*



# Hockey

A form of hockey was played in Persia as long ago as 2,000 B.C. Ancient forms of ball and stick games were also played by Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and Arabs. Hockey is similar to hurling, which was played in Ireland before the birth of Christ. Native Americans also played ball and stick games before the arrival of Columbus in 1492.



*This Indian Hockey Team won gold at the 1936 Berlin Games.*

Two hockey teams with eleven members each compete on an outside field that is 100 yards long by 60 yards wide. The modern hockey stick is curved on one end. A hockey ball is a piece of cork wound with twine and then covered with white leather. It is 9.25 inches in circumference. The object of the game is to use a hockey stick to hurl the ball into the opponent's goal. Goals are nets attached to seven-foot high goalposts with a twelve-foot wide crossbar. A match has two 35-minute halves.

Hockey (also called field hockey) became an Olympic sport in 1908 in London. Men's hockey teams have competed at each Olympic Games since then, except in 1912 and 1924. For many years, Pakistan and India dominated the sport in the Olympic Games. Teams from India won every gold medal from 1928 to 1956 and also won in 1964 and 1980. Pakistan won in 1960, 1968, and 1984. The games have been played on artificial turf since the Montreal Games of 1976. Women began competing in 1980 in Moscow.

*Remember the most important goals in your life as you copy Philippians 3:14.*

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# 26

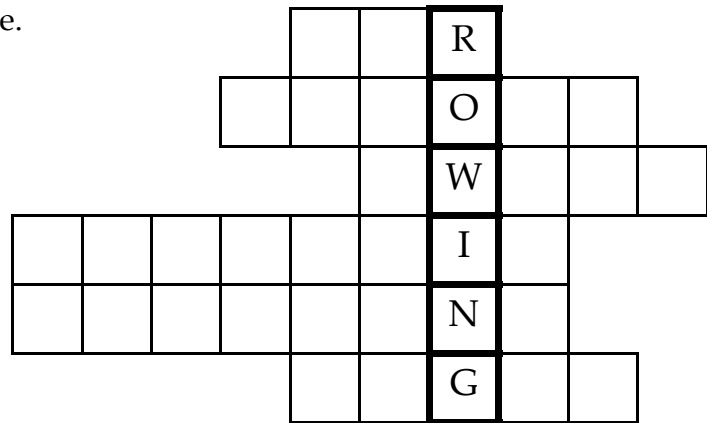
# Rowing

Rowing has been an Olympic sport since 1896. Women began to compete in 1976. Rowing is an ancient form of transportation used in many cultures.

Olympic competition includes many variations in this simple sport. In **SWEEP** rowing, a rower (also called a **STROKE**) uses one oar; in **SCULLING** he (or she) uses an **OAD** in each hand. Depending on the event, Olympic boats have one, two, four, or **EIGHT** rowers. When a contest involves eight rowers, a **COXSWAIN** is also on the boat. A coxswain (also called a cox) is a competitor who steers the boat and directs the rest of his team. When there are fewer than eight rowers, one rower steers the boat with a foot pedal that controls a small rudder.

Modern racing boats for individuals are about twenty-four feet long; eight-man boats are about sixty feet long. Rowers put their feet in foot-boards attached to the bottom of the boats. They sit on sliding seats which help them get more power out of their strokes. A racing oar is usually about twelve feet long. Most racing involves thirty-two to forty smooth, rhythmical strokes per minute.

*Fit the words in all capital letters into the puzzle at right.*



*Rowing Teams from Many Nations Participating in the 1932 Games in Los Angeles*

# Sailing

Sailing became an Olympic sport in the Paris Games of 1900. Modern Olympic sailing success depends on the athletic ability and skill of the sailors along with a well-designed sailing vessel.



*Dinghy-Style Sailboats*

Fleets of a certain type of boat race in a specified course, which includes upwind, downwind, and reaching sailing angles. Judges can identify individual boats by the names of the crew and national flags on the sails. Olympic sailing events vary in length from thirty to seventy-five minutes depending on the type of race. One-person dinghy, two-person dinghy, windsurfer, and keelboat races are held for men and for women, while the skiff, heavyweight dinghy, and multihull races have mixed crews.

*Luke 8:22-25 tells a story about sailing. On a piece of notebook paper write what happened in your own words. When you and a parent have proofread your writing, copy it here.*

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# 27

## Shooting

Shooting has been an Olympic sport since 1896. The number of shooting events has increased from three in Athens to fifteen today. The Games now include six shooting events for women and nine for men. Rifle and pistol competitions involve target shooting, where shooters try to hit the bullseye on targets that are either 10, 25, or 50 meters away. Shotgun competitors shoot in trapshooting and skeet events, where they aim at clay targets which are catapulted into the air with mechanical devices.



*Olympic Rifle Shooting*

## Taekwondo

The official martial arts of Korea is taekwondo, which became an Olympic sport in 2000 in Sydney. Taekwondo means “the art of hand and foot fighting.” Tae means foot



or kick; kwon means fist or punch; do means art or way of life. The loose-fitting uniform is called a dobok.

Olympic competition includes contests for men and for women in four weight classes each. Winning at taekwondo involves a point system, in which contestants score a point for each legitimate blow and lose a point for each penalty.

# Judo

In 1964 Tokyo hosted the Olympic Games. As the host country, Japan could add one sport. It chose judo. The 1968 Games did not include the sport, but all of the Games since then have. Medal competition for women began in 1992 in Barcelona.

In Japanese, judo means “the gentle way.” The Olympic rules contradict the meaning of the word, however, because the rules allow a judoka to break his or her opponent’s arm. In the 1880s, Dr. Jigoro Kano developed this hand-to-hand sport between two opponents, but it has roots in the jujitsu of the ancient samurai warriors.

Each judo match begins with a ceremonial bow. A men’s Olympic match lasts for five minutes and a women’s for four. Male and female judoka compete in seven weight classes each. Competitors use balance, leverage, and movements to try to gain an advantage. The object is to throw an opponent onto the square mat, pin him to the mat, or hold the opponent so that he cannot move.



*Kano Statue  
in Tokyo*

Contestants wear a judogi, which includes a jacket, trousers and a belt. The belt color indicates the contestant’s rank (white is lowest and black is highest). In major international contests, one competitor wears a white judogi and the other one wears a blue judogi. Feet are left bare.

*Color the judogi of one of these competitors blue.*

# Table Tennis



*Table Tennis at the 2008 Beijing Games*

Table tennis became an Olympic sport in the Seoul Games of 1988. The game began in England in the 1890s. Players first used the lids of cigar boxes for rackets and a carved cork for a ball. The game has been called Flim-Flam, Gossima, Ping-Pong, and Whiff-Whaff.

The former after-dinner activity has become a highly-skilled competition where balls travel up to 160 kilometers an hour. Today's rackets are made of wood and carbon and are coated with rubber. Table tennis balls are hollow and made of celluloid. The Olympic Games host separate competitions for men and women, both as individuals and as teams.

# Tennis

*In these paragraphs about tennis, some tennis vocabulary words are scrambled. Use these words as hints so you can fill in the missing words. After you have filled in the missing words, read the paragraphs.*

**VOLLEY   LOVE   SET   SINGLES   MATCH   COURT**  
**DOUBLES   ADVANTAGE   RACKET   NET**

Olympic tennis championships began in 1896 in Athens. A controversy about amateurism and professionalism caused the sport to be dropped from the Games after 1924. Tennis did not return as a full medal sport until the 1988 Seoul Games. Today competition is held for men's **INSELG** \_\_\_\_\_ and **USDEOLB** \_\_\_\_\_ and for women's singles and doubles.

Tennis was once called "tennis-on-the-lawn" or lawn tennis. Many believe it was invented by British army officer Major Walter Clopton Wingfield in 1873. In tennis, each



competitor uses a **KRATCE** \_\_\_\_\_ to **LOVLYE** \_\_\_\_\_ a ball back and forth across a three foot high **ENT** \_\_\_\_\_ hung across the center of a 78 foot long **OCRTU** \_\_\_\_\_. The game is played both indoors and out. The court can be artificial grass, asphalt, clay, concrete, grass, wood or composite materials.

A tennis ball is made of inflated rubber covered with wool and artificial fibers. Tennis competitions use either a yellow or a white ball. Tennis rackets are not uniform in size, though there are maximum width and length requirements in tournaments. Most tennis racket handles are covered with a rubber or leather grip. Today most players wear white clothing and rubber soled shoes.

Unless it is tied, a tennis game has four points, which are called 15, 30, 40, and game. Of course, players begin at zero. In tennis, zero is called **VLEO** \_\_\_\_\_. "Love" may come from the French word l'oeuf, which means "egg," which is the shape of a zero. When two players tie at forty, the score is called deuce. Players must win by two points. When a player has scored one time after reaching forty, he is said to have the **DAVNAGAET** \_\_\_\_\_ .

To win a **EST** \_\_\_\_\_ , players must win six games by at least two games. To win an Olympic **TMCHA** \_\_\_\_\_ , players must win the best two out of three sets, except in the men's singles finals and doubles finals, when they must win the best three out of five sets.



*Josiah Ritchie of Great Britain won the gold medal in the 1908 Games in London.*

# Handball

Fit the words in all capitals into the puzzle below.

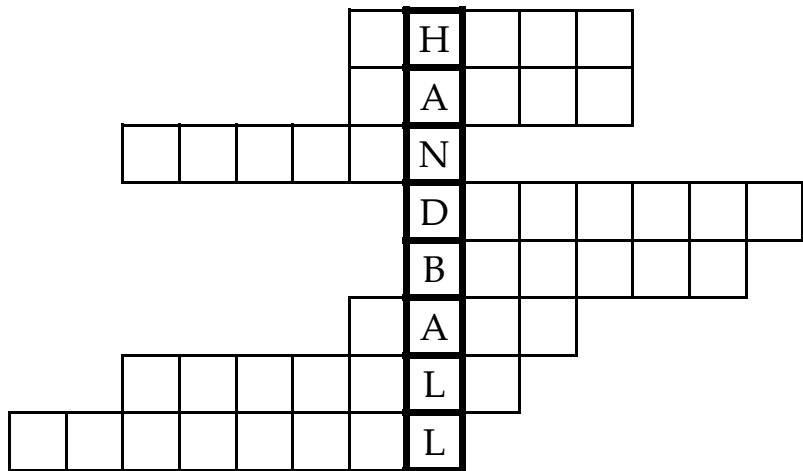


Handball at the 2008 Beijing Games


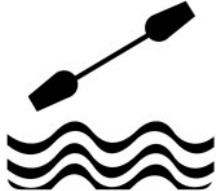

Handball first gained popularity in **DENMARK**, **SWEDEN**, and Germany. Two Olympic handball firsts happened in Germany. The indoor team handball that is played in the Games today first appeared at the Munich Games in 1972, though an outdoor form was played on grass fields at the 1936 Games in **BERLIN**. Women's handball competition began in 1976 in **MONTREAL**.

Many people around the world play singles or doubles handball, a game where participants bounce a rubber ball off one, two, three, or four walls. Olympic handball is different; it is *team* handball, which is similar to American football, basketball, and association football. Two teams of seven players use their hands to **CATCH**, **DRIBBLE**, **PASS**, and **THROW** the leather handball into large netted goals on each end of the court. As in association football, each team has a goalie who guards the team's goal. A handball game is divided into two 30-minute halves with a 10-minute break in between.

The Olympic Games hold separate competitions for men's teams and women's teams. Spectators enjoy watching the fast-paced game and it has become one of the most well-attended sports at the Games.



Use one of the 26 sports titles in lessons 19 through 30 to identify the sport of each of these symbols.  
 Remember that each event is in a particular sport. Use the sport, not the event, to label each symbol.  
 You will use some sports more than once.

|   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
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# 30

## Sports of the Winter Olympic Games








The popularity of winter sports has grown since 1908, when the summer Olympic Games included one winter sport, figure skating. Today the IOC recognizes seven winter sports: biathlon, bobsleigh, curling, ice hockey, luge, skating, and skiing, with Olympic competition in over 75 individual events.



*Snowboarding at the 2010 Vancouver Games. Snowboarding is included as part of the Skiing sport.*

### Winter Sports Timeline

*This chart shows when and where each winter sport was introduced to the Olympic Games. Fill in the missing vowels. Look back at lessons 13 - 16 for help with place names.*

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>1908</b><br><b>L _ nd _ n</b><br><b>England</b>      | <b>_ c _ Sk _ t _ ng</b>  |
| <b>1920</b><br><b>_ ntw _ rp</b><br><b>Belgium</b>      | <b>_ c _ H _ ck _ y</b>   |
| <b>1924</b><br><b>Ch _ m _ n _ x,</b><br><b>France</b>  | <b>B _ bsl _ _ gh</b>   |
| <b>1924</b><br><b>Ch _ m _ n _ x,</b><br><b>France</b>  | <b>C _ rl _ ng</b>      |
| <b>1924</b><br><b>Ch _ m _ n _ x,</b><br><b>France</b>  | <b>Sk _ _ ng</b>        |
| <b>1960</b><br><b>Squ _ w V _ ll _ y,</b><br><b>USA</b> | <b>B _ _ thl _ n</b>    |
| <b>1964</b><br><b>_ nnsbr _ ck,</b><br><b>Austria</b>   | <b>L _ g _</b>          |

# Biathlon

**Biathlon** is derived from Greek and means two contests. A form of biathlon called the military patrol was included in 1924 in Chamonix, but the modern biathlon did not become an Olympic sport until 1960 at the Squaw Valley Games. The modern sport includes the sprint, pursuit, individual, mass start, and relay competitions. In all events except the individual event (when a minute is added to the biathlete's time for each miss), the biathlete must make a lap around a 150 meter penalty loop for each missed target.



*Skiing in the Biathlon*

**Sprint.** The women's sprint is 7.5 kilometers and the men's is 10. During the race, competitors stop twice and attempt to hit five targets with five bullets.

**Pursuit.** The fastest sprinter begins first in the pursuit. The other contestants begin after him based on their finishing time in the sprint. In the pursuit, women race 10 kilometers and men race 12.5 kilometers. They stop four times and shoot at five targets.

**Individual.** During the twenty kilometer race for men and the fifteen kilometer one for women, racers stop four times to hit five targets.

**Mass Start.** Unlike the other individual events, in the mass start, all of the competitors leave the starting line at the same time. Women race 12.5 kilometers and men race 15 kilometers with four stops to shoot at five targets.



*Shooting in the Biathlon*

**Relay.** In the relay, four-person teams race 7.5 kilometers per person. Each team member must stop twice to shoot. He or she must hit five targets, but with eight bullets instead of five.

# Bobsleigh



*A Swiss Team in 1910*

“Bobsleigh” is the British English name for this sport. “Bobsled” is more common in the United States. The first bobsleigh contest in the Winter Games involved four-man teams and took place in 1924 in Chamonix. The first two-man teams competed in the 1932 Winter Games in Lake Placid, New York. The first two-woman teams competed in the 2002 Winter Games in Salt Lake City, Utah.



*A US Team in 2010*

**Bobsleigh Events.** The Winter Games include three bobsleigh events: four-man team, two-man team, and two-woman team. On each team, one person serves as the pilot and one person as the brakeman.

To get started down the track, the team works together to push their bobsleigh for about 50 yards before jumping in. The pilot then steers the bobsleigh using two metal rings connected to the front runners. The brakeman stops the bobsleigh at the end of the track.



*Would you like to swoosh down a slope with fifteen other people?*

**Skeleton Events.** An additional form of bobsleigh was added to the Games in 2002 in Salt Lake City. Competitors race lying in a prone position with their heads facing downward. The Winter Games includes two skeleton events: individual men’s and individual women’s.

During the Great Depression of the 1930s, the Federal government created various jobs for Americans, including ones for artists. Between 1936 and 1941, artists working in the Works Progress Administration created these posters for Lake Placid, New York, where the Winter Games had been held in 1932. Jack Rivolta created the poster on the right; the artist for the left poster is unknown. Using these posters for inspiration, imagine how it feels to swoosh down a slope in a bobsled. On notebook paper, write a description of your imagined experience. When you and a parent have proofread your paragraph, copy it here.

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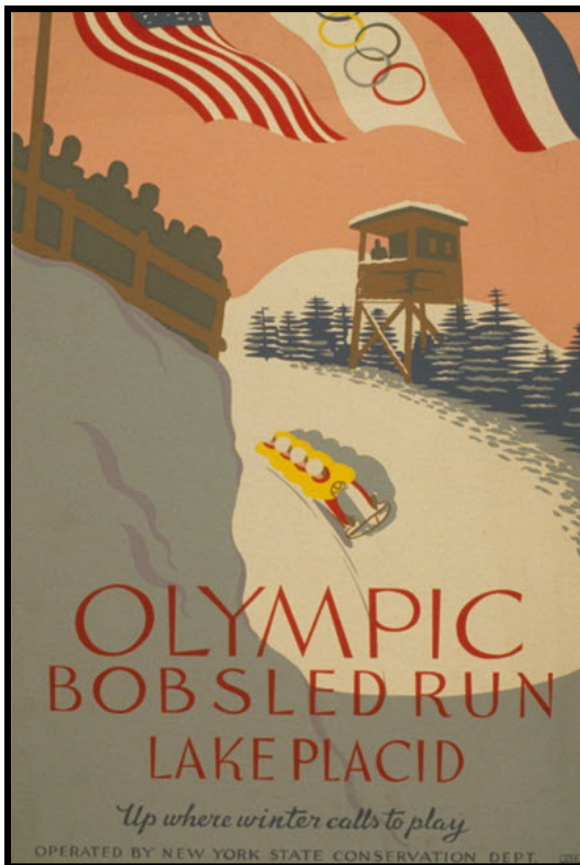
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# Curling



*Curling at the 2006 Games in Turin*

Paisley Abbey, **SCOTLAND**, was the site of the first known curling match in 1541. Scots played on frozen ponds, lochs, and marshes, using river bottom stones. Curling teams began to play on indoor rinks in the 1900s. Chamonix, France, hosted the first Olympic curling contest in 1924. Competition is now held for men's and women's teams.

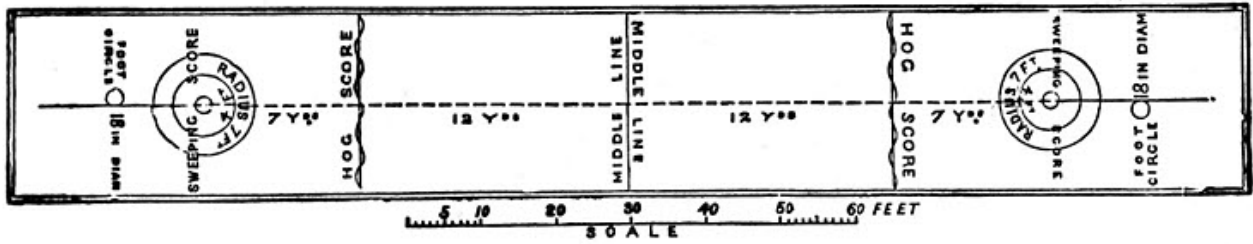
The origin of the term "curling" is unknown; but it may derive from the Scottish word "curr," which means a murmuring sound. The stone makes such a sound as it **SLIDES** on the ice. Another theory for the name is that players throw the stone so that it curls to the left or right.

Granite **STONES**, weighing 42 pounds (19.1 kilograms) each, are used in the sport. These standard weight stones, developed in the 1600s, have handles. Most curling stones are made from **GRANITE** quarried in Scotland or Wales. The stones are concave on the bottom, so that only the **RIM** of the stone touches the ice. Players use brooms or **BRUSHES** on the ice to move the stones along. The brooms and brushes heat the ice. This makes the stone continue sliding. In this way players try to get the stone as close as possible to the center of the circles.

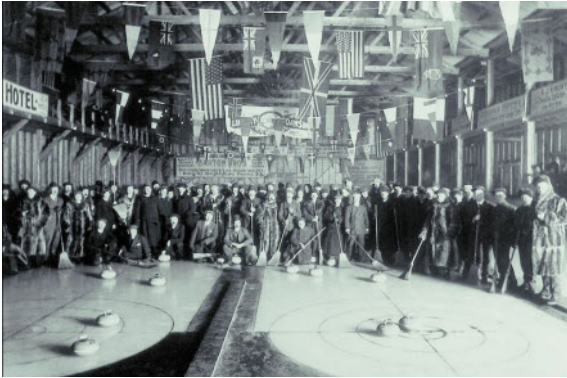
Each curling team has four players. Teams alternate moving a stone toward concentric **CIRCLES**, which are marked on the long, narrow playing area. Curlers wear shoes with special soles, one for gripping the ice and one for sliding on it. One sole is rubber and the other is made of a smooth material like Teflon. Many also wear gloves.

Curling has ten segments called "ends." During an end, a team delivers eight stones (two per person). The first player is the "lead," the second is the "second," the third is the "third" (or "vice skip"), and the last player is the "skip."





*Curling Playing Area*



*Yukon Territory, Canada*



*Quebec, Canada*



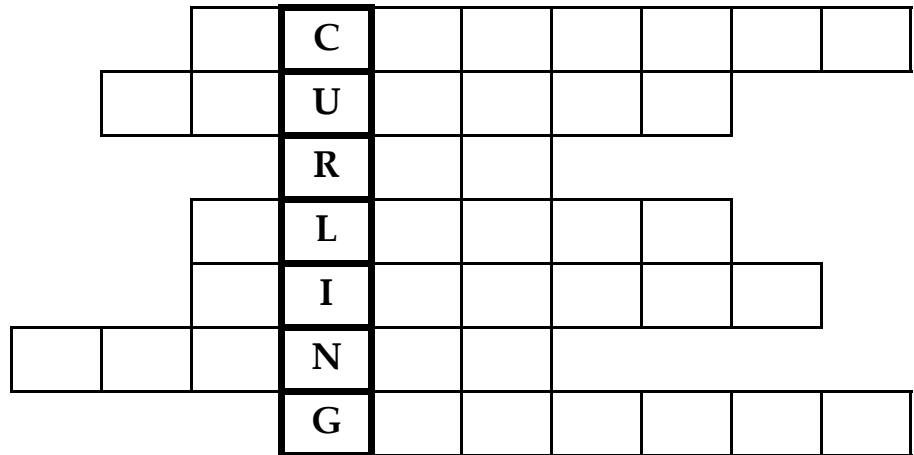
*Ottawa, Canada*



*Alberta, Canada*



*Scotland*



*Fit the words in all capital letters on page 72 into this puzzle.*

# Ice Hockey



*Switzerland vs. Russia (Women), 2010 Games*

British soldiers in Nova Scotia, Canada played the first known games of **ice hockey**. Canadian college students have played organized hockey since 1879, when a group of college students at McGill University developed a set of hockey rules and organized games. The first known games played in the United States were between Johns Hopkins and Yale

Universities. Men's ice hockey was played at the Antwerp Games in 1920. Today men participate in a twelve-team tournament. Women's ice hockey was added to the winter Games in Nagano in 1998. Women compete in an eight-team tournament.

Each team may have six players on the ice. A game includes three 20-minute periods. A fifteen-minute intermission is held between each period. Each period begins with a face-off at the blue dot in the center of the ice hockey rink, when a referee drops the hockey puck. The puck remains in play until a goal is scored, an official stops the play, or the time period expires. An official stops play when there is a serious injury, the puck goes out of bounds, a penalty is called, or the puck gets out of his sight for one or two seconds. Each team member uses a hockey stick to try to get the puck into the opponent's goal or to try to defend his own goal. When play stops, another face-off is held at the closest face-off dot (these dots are red). The team scoring the most goals wins.



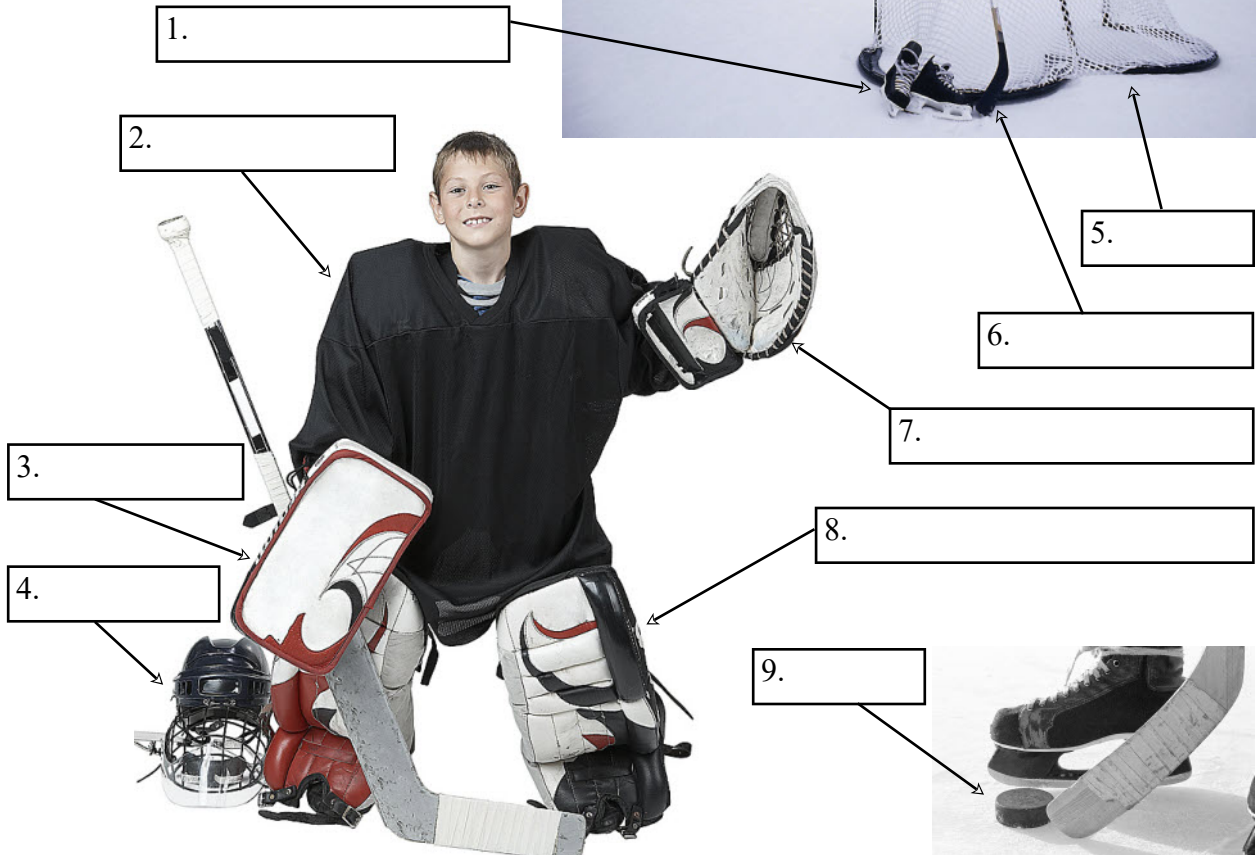
*Slovakia vs. USA (Men), 2014 Games*

Some of the items needed to play ice hockey are pictured below. Use these words to label them.

- goal
- goalie blocker
- ice skates
- goalie catcher
- jersey
- goalie leg pad
- hockey stick
- puck
- goalie mask



Face-Off in Toronto, Ontario, Canada



## Luge

Vikings rode sleds as early as 800 A.D. Luge is French for “sled.” Luge became an Olympic sport in the 1964 Games in Innsbruck. The Winter Games feature competition for men’s singles and women’s singles. A doubles match is also held where men’s teams and women’s teams can compete against one another. A team can be made up of one man and one woman, but traditionally teams have either two males or two females.

In singles competition, competitors make four runs—two runs on one day and two on another. The times are added together. The gold medalist is the athlete with the fastest



*Luge at the 2010 Games*

total time. Men and women use the same track, but women start closer to the finish line.

In doubles competition, pairs of athletes take two runs on the same day down the luge course. The pair with the fastest total time wins gold.

## Ice Skating

A type of ice-skating blades that are centuries old have been unearthed from bogs in The Netherlands. The Dutch have a long tradition of ice skating. Races were held there as early as the 1400s. Figure skating was performed during the 1908 Games in London, and it became an official Olympic Winter Games sport in 1924 at Chamonix. The Winter Games include contests in figure skating for men, women, and pairs; ice dancing; and two forms of speed skating.

**Figure Skating.** Olympic figure skating competitions include women’s singles, men’s singles, pairs, and ice dancing. Singles perform a short program with eight set elements. In the free skating component, skaters choose their own music and do an original performance. Pairs skating also has a short program with set elements and a free

skate. The pair must appear to skate as one unit. The focus of ice dancing is complex steps in time with music. Ice dancers perform a predetermined dance, an original dance with set rhythms, and a free dance. Ice dancing is similar to ballroom dancing. The focus is on complex steps performed in time with the music. The skaters maintain contact with each other, limiting lifts and jumps.



*Ice Dancing in Vancouver*

**Speed Skating.** Men's Olympic speed skating has been part of the winter Games since the Chamonix Games in 1924. Women began to compete in 1960 at Squaw Valley. Today there are ten events. Men and women compete separately in the 500 meter, 1000 meter, 1500 meter, and 5000 meter. Women also compete in a 3000 meter and men in a 10,000 meter. Team pursuit competition is held for women and for men. Skaters skate two at a time and race against the clock on a 400 meter oval. They skate counter-clockwise.

**Short Track Speed Skating.** The first Olympic short track speed skating competition was held in Albertville in 1992. Today the Winter Olympic Games include



*Women's 5000 Meter Speed Skating, 2010*

separate men's and women's races of 500 meters, 1000 meters, and 1500 meters. Men also compete in a 5000 meter relay and women in a 3000 meter relay. Skaters begin in mass starts of four skaters and skate against one another in heats on a 111.12 meter oval. Short track speed skaters also skate counter-clockwise.

*Fill in the blanks.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ rode sleds as early as 800 A.D.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ skated from village to village by the 1200s.
3. Women's Olympic speed skating began at \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Centuries-old blades have been found in \_\_\_\_\_ in The Netherlands.

# Skiing

People in cold climates have been skiing for many centuries. Rock carvings from before the time of Christ have been discovered near the Arctic Circle in Norway. The carvings depict two people **skiing**. Ancient paintings in Russia also show a hunter on skis beside reindeer.

The first Winter Games in 1924 in Chamonix included skiing events for men. Today's Winter Olympic Games include six types of skiing: Alpine, Cross Country, Ski Jumping, Nordic Combined (ski-jumping and cross-country combined), Freestyle, and Snowboarding.



*A Hunter with Spear and Wearing Skis,  
from the Nanai (sometimes called Goldi)  
Tribe of the Russian Far East, 1895*

**Alpine Skiing.** This form became an Olympic sport at the 1936 Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen in Germany, where men and women competed. Today's Winter Games include five Alpine events for men and five for women. They follow the same rules but have different courses. Alpine events include downhill, three types of slalom, and one race called the Super-G that combines downhill and slalom. In downhill skiing, contestants ski down a hill and try to be the fastest. In slalom events, skiers are required to make turns as they go down hill.

Skiing became popular in the United States in areas where people from Scandinavia settled. It was also popular with California gold miners, who rode up hills sitting in ore buckets on conveyor belts and then skied down the hills.

**Cross-Country Skiing.** Today's Winter Games have twelve cross-country events. Women compete in five different races as individuals and so do men. Relay races for men and for women are also held.

**Freestyle Skiing.** Freestyle skiing involves aerials, moguls, and ski cross for both men and women. In the aerials, competitors ski off a platform and perform somersaults and twists before landing. In the mogul event,



*Ski Jumping in Vancouver*

athletes ski down a course covered with mounds of snow. In the ski cross event, added in 2010, four skiers race each other down a course with turns and banks.

**Nordic Combined Skiing.** Ski jumping and cross country skiing combine to form Nordic combined. It has been included since Chamonix in 1924. All events are for men only. Two are for individuals and one is for teams.

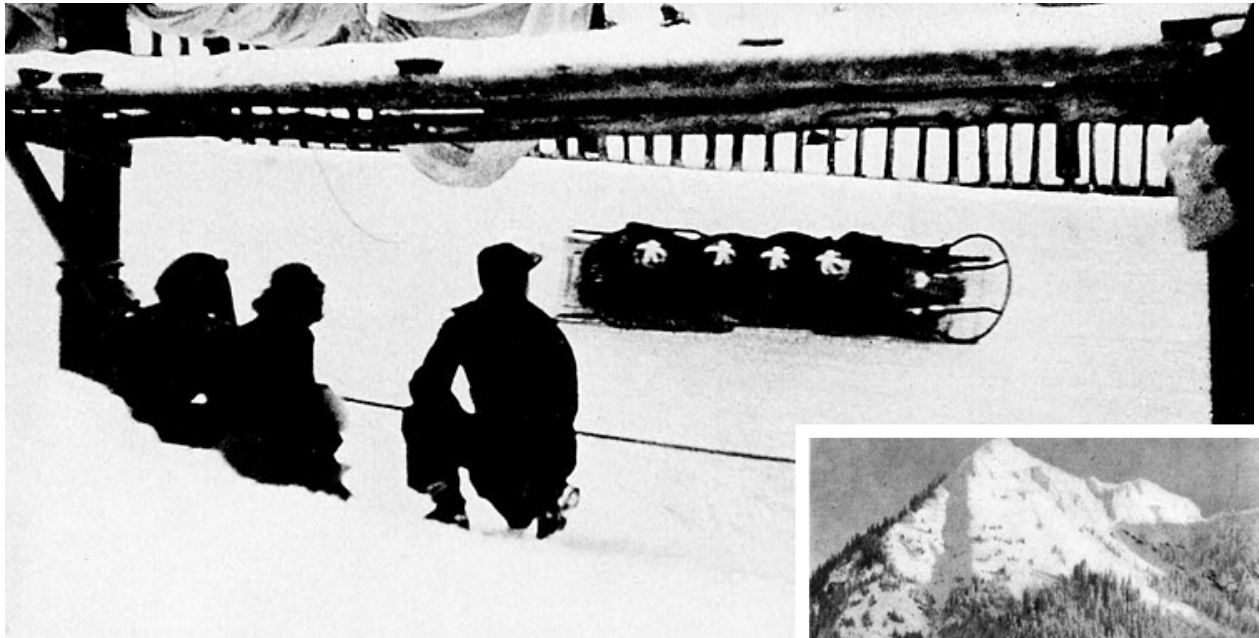
**Ski Jumping.** Ski jumping was part of the 1924 Chamonix Winter Games. Large hill competition was added in 1964 at Innsbruck, Austria. Olympic ski jumping is for men only. Two events are for individuals and one is for teams.

**Snowboarding.** Snowboarding began in the United States in the 1960s. It became an Olympic sport in 1998 in Nagano. Today, events include halfpipe for men and for women, parallel giant slalom for men and for women, and men's and women's snowboard cross. In the halfpipe competitors do acrobatic aerial tricks in a half-cylinder course dug into a hill. In snowboard cross, competitors do jumps and avoid obstacles.

*Use the descriptions in this lesson to label these forms of skiing.*



# 36 A Winter Activities Album



*Bobsledders in the Winter Games in Lake Placid, New York*

*Modern Speed Skaters*



*Vintage Photo of Ski Slide in Virginia, Minnesota*

*Luge Track at Mount Rainier, Washington*





Use these photographs to complete the creative writing activity on page 82.



Top Left: Austrian Patrol on Skis During World War I. Top right: 1902 Man Wearing Skis and Carrying a Rifle in Montana, Illustrating the Origins of the Biathlon. Middle Left: Ski Jumping in Maine. Middle Right: Modern Ice Hockey Players. Bottom Left: Lone Cross Country Skier. Bottom Right: Undated Photo of a Group of Curlers from Ottawa, Canada

Consider the winter sports illustrated on pages 80 and 81. Make up a story about one or more of the people in the photographs. Make up a name for the person (or persons). Tell how the person(s) got involved in the activity and what he or she is doing to pursue it. Write your story on notebook paper. When you and a parent have proofread it, copy it below.

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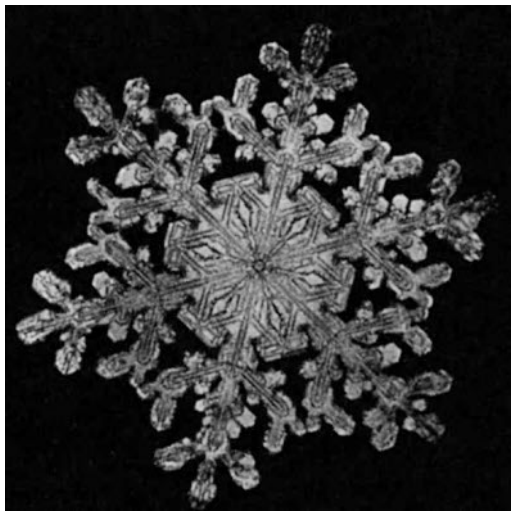
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# God Gives the Weather That Makes Winter Sports Possible

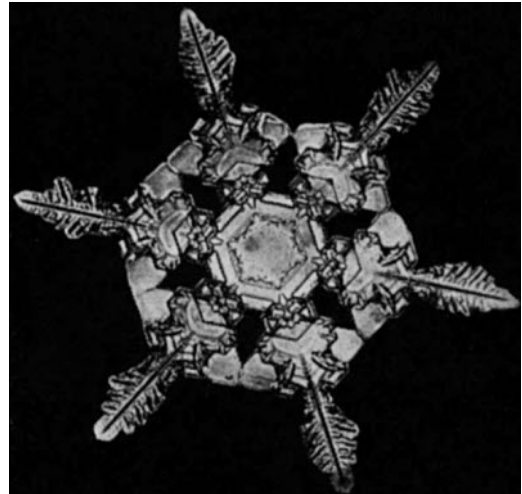
*Look up the Bible passages so that you can answer these questions.*

Psalm 74:17 tells us that God has established all the boundaries of the earth and that He has made summer and \_\_\_\_\_.

In Genesis 8:22, God made a promise about seedtime and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, and day and night. What is that promise?

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*Photograph of a Snowflake*

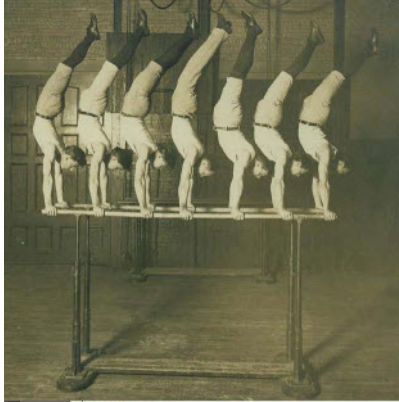
In Job 38:29, God speaks of two forms of water that are formed when God sends cold weather. What are they? \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Psalm 147:16 tells us that God gives snow like \_\_\_\_\_ and scatters the frost like \_\_\_\_\_.



**37**

# Outstanding Olympians



*George Eyser (center)*

**George Eyser of the USA.** Eyser was a gymnast who competed in the St. Louis Games of 1904. He won six medals even though his left leg was made of wood.

**Oscar Swahn of Sweden.** The oldest competitor to win a gold medal was Oscar Swahn, who was sixty years old when he won the running deer shooting, single shot event at the Games in London in 1908. Swahn was also the oldest medal winner when he received a silver medal at the 1920 Games. He was 72 years old.

**Ethelda Bleibtrey of the USA.** Ethelda Bleibtrey caught polio in 1917 and started swimming to help her recovery. At the Antwerp Games of 1920, Bleibtrey swam five races and broke the world record in all of them.

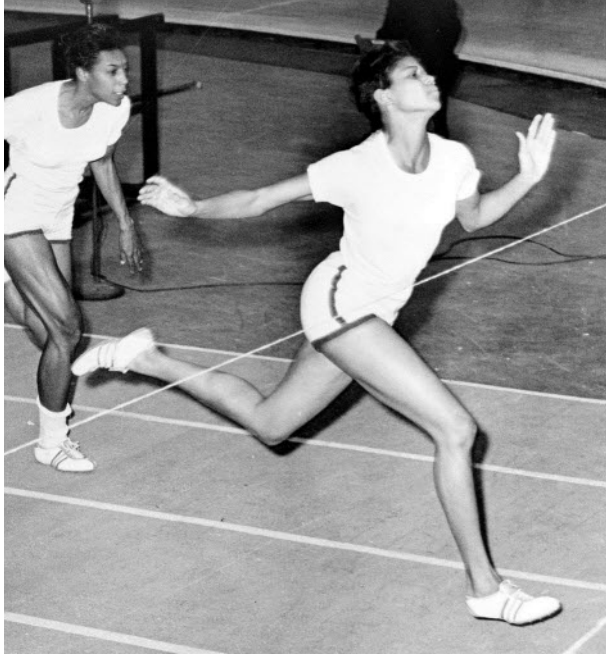
**Karoly Takacs of Hungary.** Karoly Takacs was a member of a world champion pistol-shooting team. In 1938, a grenade shattered his right hand. Ten years later, after teaching himself to shoot with his left hand, Takacs won a gold medal in the Olympic rapid-fire pistol event.

**Bill Havens of the USA.** In 1924, Bill Havens was chosen to represent the United States in a rowing event at the Games. He decided not to compete so that he could stay home with his wife who was expecting their first child. That child, Frank Havens, grew up to become a gold medal winner in a canoeing event at the 1952 Games.



*Ethelda Bleibtrey (left) and Duke Kahanamoku, a Swimmer from Hawaii*

**Eric Liddell of Great Britain.** Eric Liddell was born in 1902 to missionary parents who were working in China. Liddell, an amazing runner, competed in the Paris Games of 1924. When he found out that one of the races was to be held on a Sunday, Eric refused to run. He placed his belief that Sunday should be a day dedicated to the Lord above an



*Wilma Rudolph (right)*

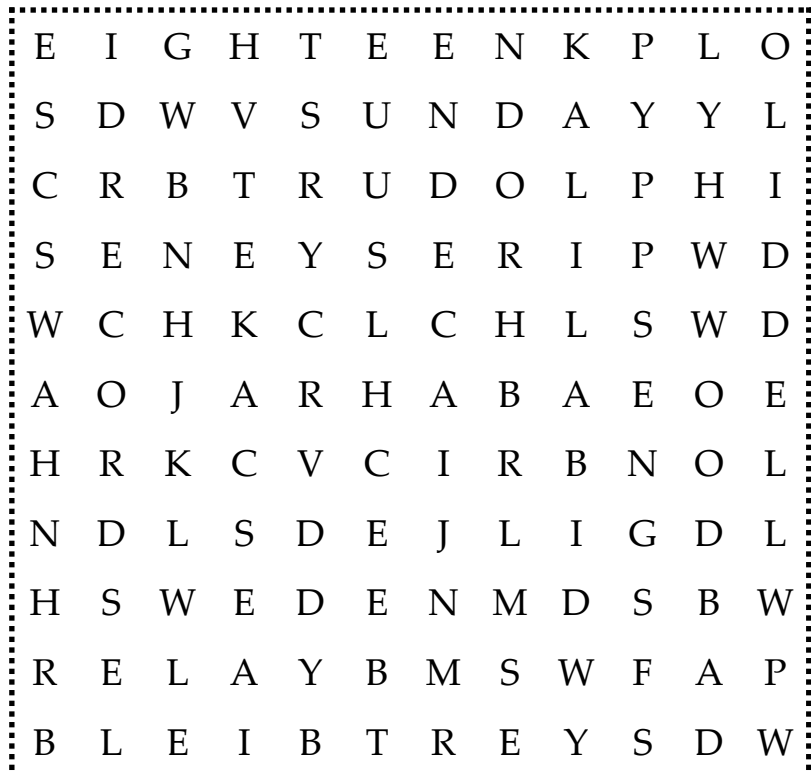
Olympic gold medal. Eric's fans were furious about his decision, but when he set a world record at a race later in the week, he became a hero. After the Games and his graduation from college, Eric returned to China as a missionary.

**Wilma Rudolph of the USA.** Wilma Rudolph was born in 1940 near Clarksville, Tennessee. She was the twentieth of twenty-two children in her family. As a young child, Wilma suffered from polio, scarlet fever, and double pneumonia. Wilma competed in the 1956 Olympic Games and won a bronze medal in the four

person 100 meter leg relay at age 16. Wilma won three gold medals in the 1960 Games in Rome. When Wilma retired from racing, she devoted much time to working with underprivileged children.

**Larisa Latynina of the Ukraine.** Gymnast Larisa Latynina competed in the 1956, 1960, and 1964 Olympic Games for the USSR. She earned a total of eighteen medals (nine gold, five silver, and four bronze), the highest total of any Olympic athlete in history.

Circle the underlined words in the puzzle below. Words will be found vertically, horizontally, and diagonally. This lesson continues on pages 86 and 87.



## Paralympic Games



*Paralympic Skier in Vancouver*

In 1948, Sir Ludwig Guttmann organized a sports competition for veterans of World War II who had received spinal cord injuries. The competition was held in England. Another event was held four years later, this time including disabled athletes from Holland. Competitions for the handicapped continued through the years. Today the Paralympic Games are held every four years soon after the Olympic Games and use the same facilities.

Some athletes at the Paralympic Games are blind. Some have diseases such as cerebral palsy or mental disabilities. Athletes in wheelchairs compete in events such as archery, tennis, basketball, and curling.

## Special Olympics World Games

Special Olympics is a year-round program in more than 180 countries to help children and adults with intellectual handicaps. In odd-numbered years, Special Olympics holds the Special Olympics World Games. The Special Olympics World Games alternate between winter sports and summer sports. Official Special Olympics sports include alpine skiing, aquatics, association football, athletics, badminton, basketball, bocce, bowling, cross country skiing, cycling, equestrian, figure skating, floor hockey, golf, gymnastics, judo, powerlifting, roller skating, sailing, snowboarding, snowshoeing, softball, speed skating, table tennis, team handball, tennis, and volleyball.



*Opening Ceremonies at the 2003 Special Olympics World Games in Dublin, Ireland*

# Olympic Sports Trivia Review

*Answer the following questions by circling a, b, or c.*

1. Where were the swimming events held at the 1900 Olympic Games in Paris?  
a. a swimming pool    b. a river    c. a lake
2. What sport was banned by law at the Stockholm Games of 1912?  
a. boxing    b. shooting    c. sailing
3. What is widely considered to be the oldest competitive sport?  
a. boxing    b. wrestling    c. sailing
4. The modern pentathlon includes how many different events?  
a. twenty    b. eleven    c. five
5. Biathlon is the combination of which two sports?  
a. skiing and shooting    b. sailing and fishing    c. sledding and hunting
6. Skiing has been an Olympic sport since what year?  
a. 1904    b. 1914    c. 1924
7. The high jump event is a part of which Olympic sport?  
a. gymnastics    b. athletics    c. triathlon
8. Which Olympic event originated with cigar box lids and a carved cork?  
a. hockey    b. softball    c. table tennis
9. In the past, the eventing, a three-day equestrian event, was only open to competitors of which occupation?  
a. farmers    b. military officers    c. riding instructors
10. Snowboarding is an event included in which Olympic sport?  
a. skiing    b. bobsled    c. biathlon

*Closing Ceremonies in Turin 2006*



# 39 A Review of Olympic Firsts

Use these words to fill in the blanks below and then fit the words into the puzzle on page 89.

GAMES      CONNOLLY      TELEVISED      STOCKHOLM  
ATHENS      TENNIS      COOPER      AFRICANS      ANTWERP  
SNOW      ITALY      FLOWERS      ELECTRONIC

The first Olympic champion of the modern Olympic Games was American James \_\_\_\_\_, winner of the triple jump at the \_\_\_\_\_ Games of 1896.

Twenty-two women were the first females to compete in the modern Games in Paris in 1900. The first female champion was \_\_\_\_\_ player Charlotte \_\_\_\_\_ from Great Britain. The following Olympic Games in 1904 saw only 6 female competitors.



*Vonetta Flowers (left) and Jill Bakken won the first Olympic gold medal awarded in women's bobsleigh.*

The first black \_\_\_\_\_ to compete in the Games were Len Tau and Jan Mashiani who competed in a marathon at the 1904 Games in St. Louis. The first black athlete who received a gold medal in the Winter Games was Vonetta \_\_\_\_\_ at the Salt Lake City Games of 2002 in women's bobsled.

Unofficial \_\_\_\_\_ devices were first used to time an Olympic event in 1912 at the \_\_\_\_\_ Games. Electronic timing did not become official at the Games until 1968 in Mexico City.

The Olympic oath was first pronounced at the 1920 \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.



The Olympic Games were first \_\_\_\_\_ in Berlin in 1936.

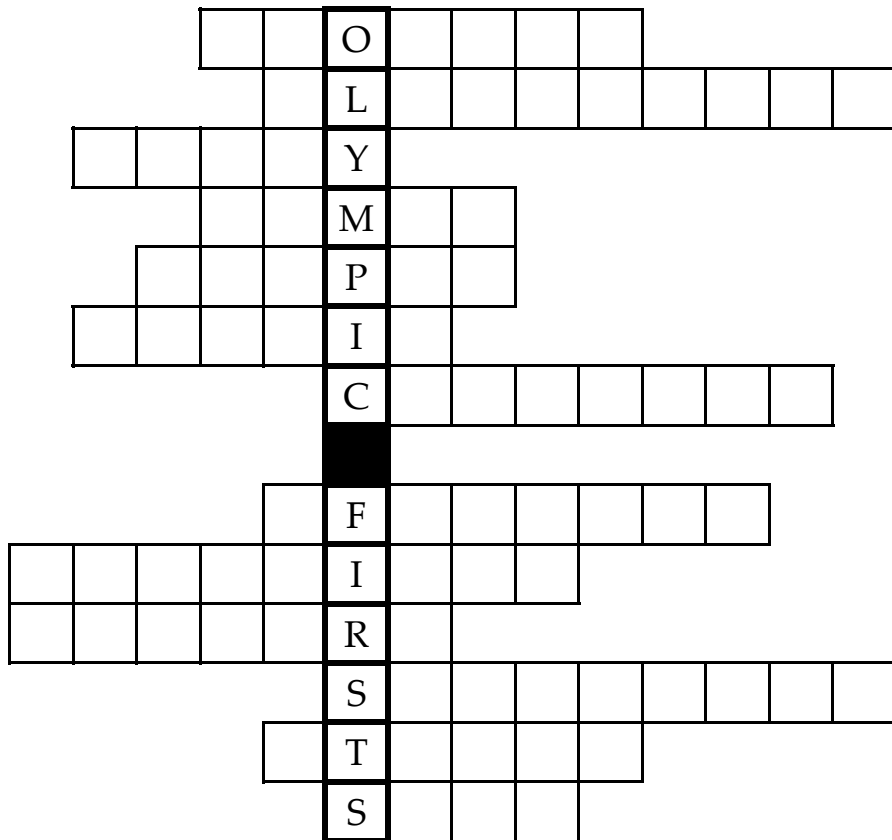
The last outdoor figure skating competitions were held in Cortina d'Ampezzo, \_\_\_\_\_.

Artificial \_\_\_\_\_ was used for the first time at the Lake Placid Winter Games of 1980.

The 2010 Games in Vancouver had the first indoor Opening Ceremony for an Olympic Games.



*Opening Ceremonies, Vancouver 2010*



# God Made Us All



*Flags of the World at Olympic Park  
in Seoul, South Korea*

Every Olympic athlete has been created by God and in the image of God. Each athlete uses the heart, soul, mind, and strength that God gave him to accomplish his goals. An athlete needs the physical strength that God has given him, but he also needs his heart so that he can have courage, his soul so he can draw strength from his Creator, and his mind so that he can think quickly how to handle every challenge.

The Bible talks about people who were physically strong.

What does the godly woman do in verse 17 of Proverbs 31? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

How is the son of Jesse the Bethlehemite described in 1 Samuel 16:18 (this is David the shepherd, who is soon to be king of the Israelites)? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

According to Luke 2:52, when Jesus was a boy, He grew in four ways. List them:

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_

Every Olympic athlete and every person in the world can say what the psalmist says in Psalm 139:14. Copy it here: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Bible Study: Run!

Running has been a part of the Olympic games since their origin in Greece. The Bible talks about our lives being a race which we must run with endurance.

*Look up these passages from the Bible about running and answer the questions that follow.*

Psalm 119:32

Where does the psalmist say he will run?

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Proverbs 4:10-12

Since the father has led his son in upright paths, what will happen when the son runs?

---

Isaiah 40:31

Those who wait for the Lord will run  
and not be what?

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Proverbs 18:10

The name of the Lord is a strong tower.  
What happens when the righteous run into it?

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Hebrews 12:1

Hebrews tell us to run our race with what?

---



*Nick Willis is a runner from New Zealand who seeks to honor God with his athletic skill. He won a silver medal at the 2008 Beijing Games.*

# Praying for the Olympic Games

- Pray that Olympic athletes will compete fairly and follow the rules.
- Pray that Christian athletes will shine the light of Jesus and be a good example to unbelievers.
- Pray that the Olympic Games will help promote peace and unity among different nations and people groups.
- Pray that the Olympic Games will be safe for athletes and spectators.
- Pray that Olympians will live for Jesus and not for gold medals and fame.



*Athletes in Action Chaplains  
at the 2004 Athens Games*

## Go Into All the World

The Olympic Games give many people an opportunity to be around people from other nations. The Games give all of us the opportunity to think about people from other nations and remind us to pray for them. The

Olympic Games can give Christians a wonderful opportunity to remember and obey what Jesus said in Matthew 28:18-20. Copy it here.

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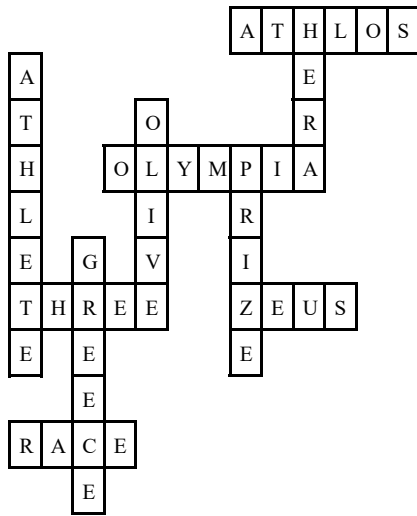
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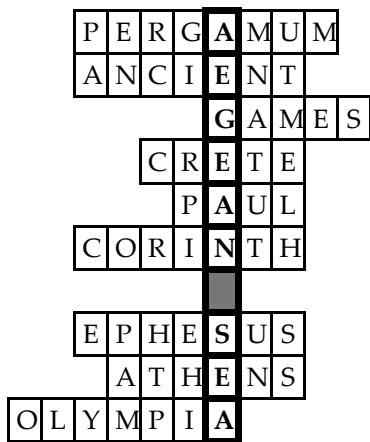
# Answer Key

Lesson 1 - national, ancient, first, over, Greek, free, victorious, olive, valuable, woolen, olive, great, high, Olympic, separate, unmarried, Married, scattered, political, military, economic

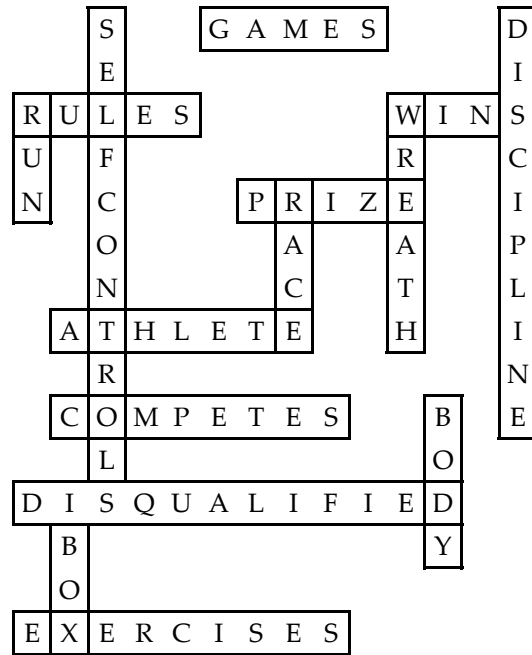
Lesson 2 -



1. Olympia
2. Crete
3. Athens
4. Corinth
5. Pergamum
6. Ephesus

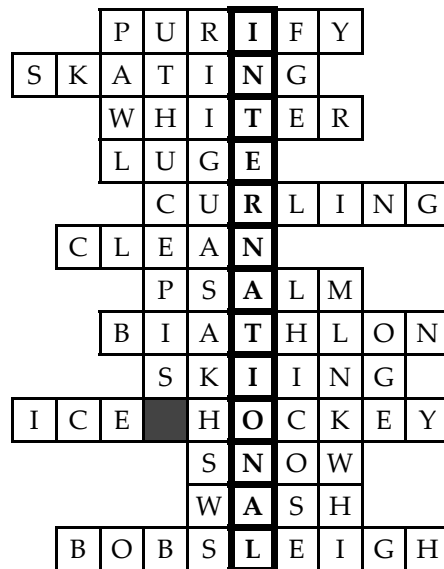


Lesson 3 -

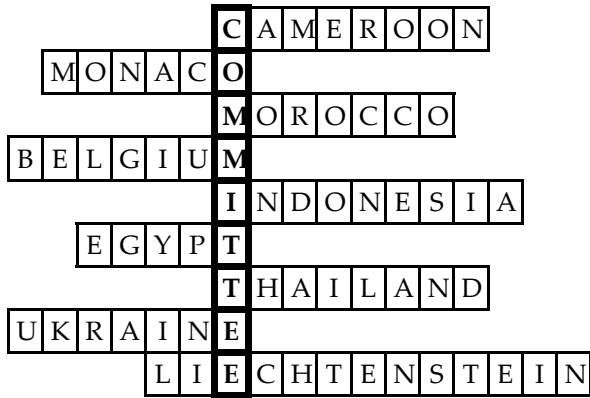


Lesson 4 - believed, organized, proposed, passed, hosted, excavated, launched, provided, restored, continued, competed, won, followed, received

Lesson 5 -



Lesson 6 -



Lesson 7 - American, Oceania, European, Asia, Africa

Lesson 12 - Faster, Higher, Stronger; 1912

Lesson 13 -



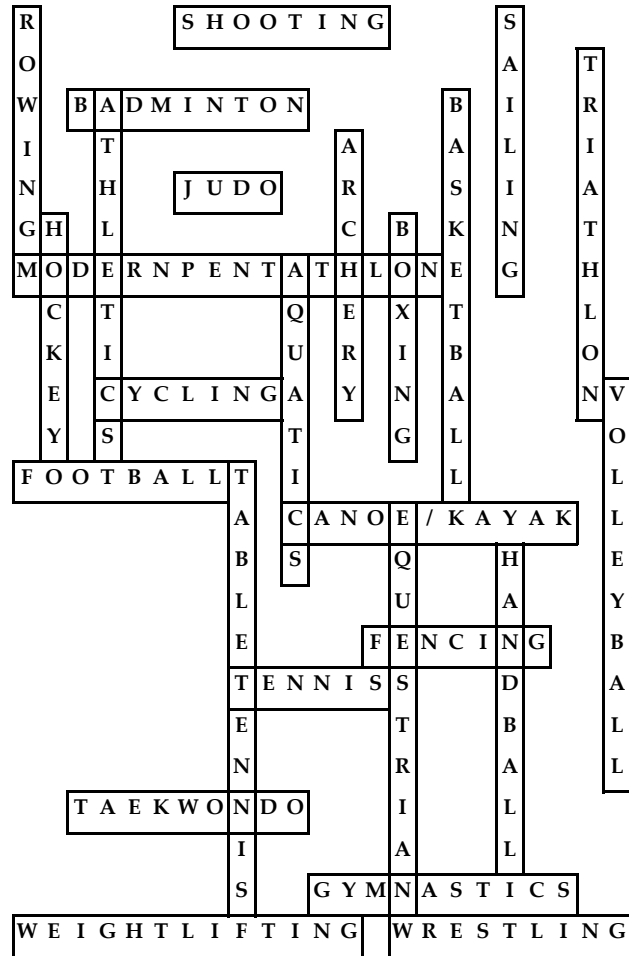
Lesson 14

| Women | Men  |
|-------|------|
| 77    | 592  |
| 390   | 3714 |
| 109   | 585  |
| 519   | 4436 |
| 134   | 687  |
| 376   | 2938 |
| 144   | 521  |
| 611   | 4727 |
| 199   | 892  |
| 678   | 4473 |
| 211   | 947  |
| 781   | 4735 |

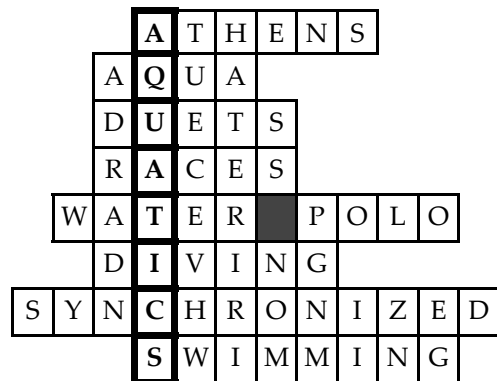
Lesson 15 - Liechtenstein, Bermuda, Romania

Lesson 16 - 1. London 2. Austria 3. five  
4. 1924 5. three 6. Athens 7. eight 8. 1968  
9. Belgium 10. Germany

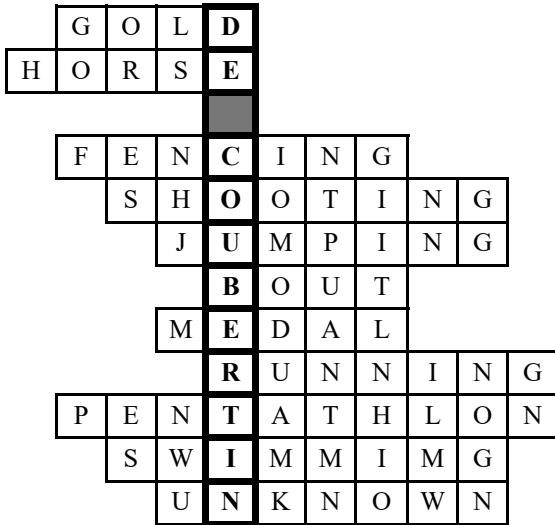
Lesson 17 -



Lesson 18 -



Lesson 18 (continued) -



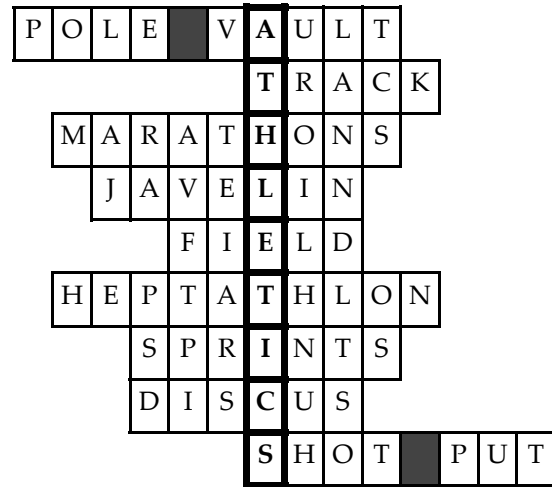
Lesson 19 - En-garde, lunge, parry, riposte, touché

Lesson 20 - F, G, B, H, C, D, J, I, E, A

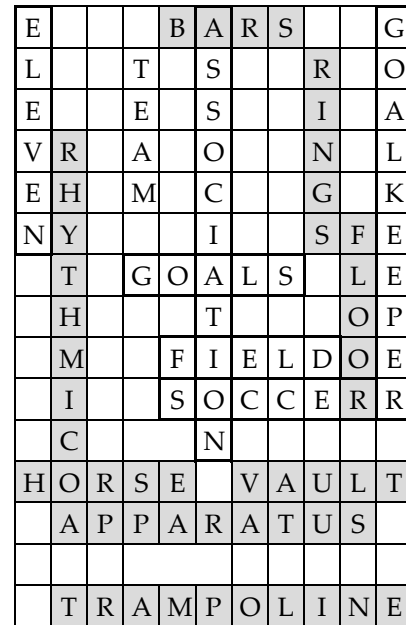
Lesson 21 -



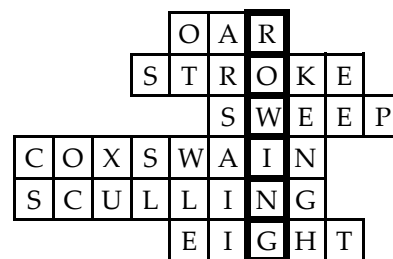
Lesson 23 -



Lesson 24 -

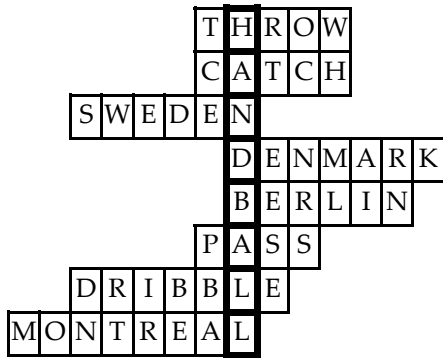


Lesson 26 -



Lesson 28 - singles, doubles, racket, volley, net, court, love, advantage, set, match

Lesson 29 -

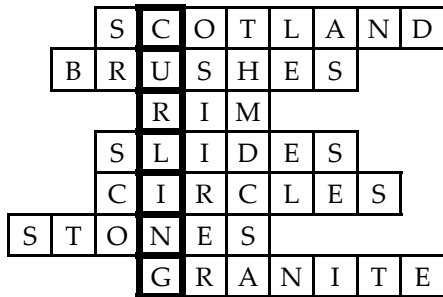


Lesson 29 -

- |            |            |               |               |
|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| gymnastics | archery    | hockey        | volleyball    |
| equestrian | sailing    | weightlifting | pentathlon    |
| basketball | rowing     | boxing        | weightlifting |
| swimming   | gymnastics | wrestling     | shooting      |
| archery    | rowing     | equestrian    | football      |
| fencing    | cycling    | basketball    | swimming      |

Lesson 30 - London, Ice skating; Antwerp, Ice Hockey; Chamonix, Bobsled; Chamonix, Curling; Chamonix, Skiing; Squaw Valley, Biathlon; Innsbruck, Luge

Lesson 32 -



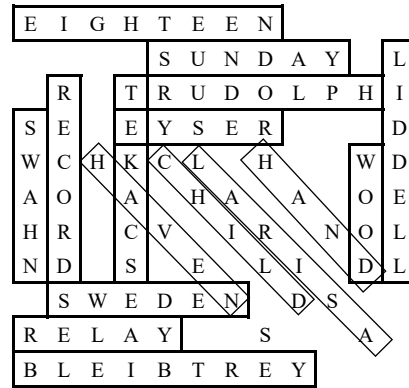
Lesson 33 - 1. ice skates, 2. jersey, 3. goalie blocker, 4. goalie mask, 5. goal, 6. hockey stick, 7. goalie catcher, 8. goalie leg pad, 9. puck

Lesson 34 - 1. Vikings, 2. Dutch, 3. Squaw Valley, 4. bogs

Lesson 35 - 1. ski jump, 2. cross country, 3. Nordic combined, 4. snow boarding, 5. alpine

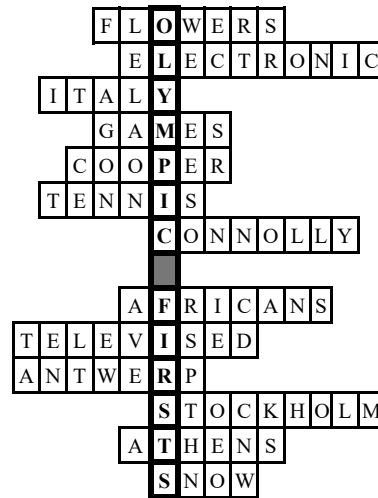
Lesson 36 - winter; they will never cease; ice, frost; wool, ashes

Lesson 37 -



Lesson 38 - 1. b, 2. a, 3. b, 4. c, 5. a, 6. c, 7. b, 8. c, 9. b, 10. a

Lesson 39 - Connolly, Athens, tennis, Cooper, Africans, Flowers, electronic, Stockholm, Games, Antwerp, televised, Italy, snow



Lesson 40 - p. 90, make her arms strong; a skillful musician, a mighty man of valor, a warrior, one prudent in speech, and a handsome man, and the Lord is with him; in wisdom, in stature, in favor with God, in favor with man; p. 91, in the way of God's commandments; he will not stumble; weary; he is safe; endurance



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