

PREREQUISITES FOR REVIVAL OF MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES

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Conference plan:

1. Olympic word for the issue of "Olympus", "Olympia" and "Olympiad".
2. From the history of the Olympic Games in ancient Greece;
3. Prerequisites for revival of modern Olympic Games.
4. From the history of the modern Olympic Games.
- 5 International Olympic Committee (IOC).
6. National Olympic Committee (SOC).
7. Symbolic signs of the International Olympic Committee:

- 1) Olympic flag-
 - 2) Olympic motto-
 - 3) Olympic flame-
 - 4) Olympic oath-
 - 5) Olympic Anthem-
 - 6) Olympic awards-
- Olympic flame

The Olympic flame is a traditional attribute of the Olympic Games, which originates from ancient times. The idea of lighting the Olympic flame with sunlight (through special lenses) belongs to Pierre de Coubertin. He proposed this idea in 1912.

Traditionally, in Olympia, in the ruins of the temple of the goddess Hera, the Mandilos dressed in ancient robes light the fire and the Olympic torch from the sun's rays through a magnifying glass. The Olympic torch is brought by means of a relay to the city where the Olympic Games are held. At the final stage of the torch's journey, it will be passed to the best athlete of the host country of the Olympic Games, who will light the flame in the Veeba Fiala erected in the main stadium.

The flame lit at the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games must burn until the end of the Games.

The Olympic flame was lit for the first time in 1928 at the Summer Olympics in Amsterdam. It happened without a torch relay. The ceremony related to the Olympic flame was held for the first time in 1936 at the Olympic Games in Berlin.

Since 1964, at every Winter Olympic Games, the flame has been lit by a torch brought from Greece, specifically from Olympia.

Until 1968 (Mexico City), only men had the honor of receiving the Olympic torch at the last stage and then lighting the fire on the stadium fiala. Enriqueta Basilio de Sotelo, a 20-year-old woman, lit the fire for the first time at the XIX Olympic Games in Mexico City

Olympic Oath

The oath is one of the important rituals of the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games. The text of the oath belongs to Pierre de Coubertin.

The text of the Olympic oath was announced for the first time in 1920 at the VII Olympic Games in Antwerp. The procedure for taking the oath is as follows: one famous athlete of the host country goes up to the podium, holds the Olympic flag in his left hand, raises his right hand and solemnly swears: "On behalf of all athletes, I promise that for the sports glory and honor of my team, I will participate in the Olympic Games with true sportsmanship, I will respect and follow its laws."

In 1968, the International Olympic Committee decided that the judges of the Olympic Games should take the same oath.

Olympic Anthem

The Olympic anthem was approved at the 55th session of the International Olympic Committee held in Tokyo in 1958. The score (musical text) of the anthem is kept at SOC headquarters.

The right to use both the flag and motto of the Olympic symbol, as well as the anthem, belongs only to the International Olympic Committee.

The author of the text of the first hymn was Kostis Palamas. The anthem was sung for the first time in 1896, conducted by Spyridon Samaras.

In 1933, at the Vienna session of the International Olympic Committee, a competition was announced to create a new Olympic anthem.

In 1936, the composition of Richard Strauss was recognized as the new Olympic anthem. Later, the SOC canceled the Olympic anthem altogether.

In the late 1930s, SOC returned to the issue of the anthem. The competition was announced. 387 works were heard, which were presented by musicians from 40 countries of the world. Polish composer Spivak won the competition. His cooperation with SOC did not take place, because Spivak demanded a large sum of money for each performance of the tune.

In 1958, by the decision of the SOC session in Tokyo, the melody of Spyridon Samaras was recognized as the anthem of the International Olympic Committee. Originally, the anthem was 2 minutes and 38 seconds long. Since 1983, a shorter version of the anthem has been created and it lasts 63 seconds.

Olympic awards

In Olympic competitions, the first prize is a silver-gilt medal and certificate, the second prize is a silver medal and certificate, and the third prize is a bronze medal and certificate. 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th place athletes will be awarded only a certificate.

The size of the medal is: diameter - 60 mm and thickness - 3 mm. The silver medals intended for the first and second place should be of 925-1000 quality. The first place medal must contain 6 grams of pure gold. According to a 1928 decision by the SOC, the obverse of the gold medal features the goddess of victory, Nike, and the date of the Games, the numbering, and the home of the host city. The type of sport is mentioned on the second page. Samples of medals and certificates won by the athlete will be submitted to the Executive Board of the International Committee for written approval by the Organizing Committee of the Olympic Games.

In case of disqualification of any athlete, his medal and certificate must be returned to the International Olympic Committee.

Symbolic signs of the International Olympic Committee.

Olympic flag

The Olympic flag has a white background without a border. In its center, the Olympic rings are depicted in their five colors: blue, green, yellow, black, red. The flag was approved by SOC in 1913 at the suggestion of Pierre de Coubertin. The Olympic flag was first flown in 1914 at the Congress of the International Olympic Committee in Paris to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the restoration of the Olympic Games.

The first official raising ceremony of the Olympic flag was held in 1920. It was held on April 20 at the Antwerp Games. This flag has an interesting history. At the Antwerp Games, American diver Harry Prost won a bronze medal and took home the Olympic flag for the first time. He returned the flag only 80 years later, at the 111th session of the SOC in Sydney, where 103-year-old Harry Prost arrived at the invitation of the International Olympic Committee. Today, this flag is in the Olympic Museum in St. It is stored in Lausanne.

Olympic motto and symbol

The Olympic symbol - five interlocking rings - expresses the unity of the five continents.

Olympic motto Citius, Altius, Fortius (Faster, Higher, Stronger). The author of this motto is the friend of Pierre de Coubertin, the French priest Henri Didon. The motto was approved and approved by SOC in 1913.

The official Olympic emblem was approved in 1920 and is a unified image of the Olympic rings and other elements.

National Olympic Committees and Organizing Committees of the Olympic Games create their Olympic emblems. Any image of the Olympic emblem will be submitted to the International for approval

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Executive Council of the Olympic Committee.

A list of images to be shown during the school conference, old and new, from the "Olympic Games East":

1. Statue of Zeus
2. Pierre de Coubertin
3. 5 colored rings intertwined
4. For the first time, the Olympic flag was officially raised in 1820. April 20
5. c. Dzagania - everything is Olympus. On the Games, p.75, p.77 Nino Salukvadze and Tsotne Machavariani's presence in the Olympic Games.
6. Pictures depicting the participation of Georgian athletes in the Olympic Games.