

Week 3 Home Learning

History: Ancient Greece

You will be asked to read and watch information on both the ancient Greek Olympics and the modern day Olympic games, then answer questions on both and write paragraph comparing both games.

Some questions may require you to do further research yourself to find the answer.

Ancient Greek Olympics

Watch this horrible histories clip and make notes:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z9lFwCDUj38>



Read the information on this BBC link:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z87tn39/articles/z36j7ty>

How did the Olympic Games begin?

Part of **History** | **Ancient Greece**

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Modern Day Olympics

Read the following information about the beginnings of the modern Olympic games and do your own research; use the following websites to help:

<https://www.activityvillage.co.uk/all-about-the-olympic-games>

http://teacher.scholastic.com/activities/athens_games/modern.htm

https://kids.kiddle.co/Olympic_Games

<https://kidskonnnect.com/sports/olympics>

The Modern Olympic Games

The Olympic Games, an international athletics competition, are held every four years at a different site. A modified revival of the Olympian Games, the Olympic Games were inaugurated in the spring of 1896.

Planning for the modern games began in 1894, with the founding of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). The IOC enlisted the aid of sports organisations and individuals of various countries, chiefly European at first. The committee drafted policy and selected Athens, Greece, as the site of the first Olympic Games. In theory, athletes of all nations are eligible to participate.

Organisation

The site of the games is chosen, usually six years in advance, by the IOC. Atlanta, Georgia, was chosen as the site of the 1996 Summer Olympics. The 2000 Summer Olympics will be held in Sydney, Australia.

History

The first modern games, held in April 1896, attracted athletes from the United States, Great Britain, and 11 other nations. Only 42 events in 9 sports were scheduled for these games.

The Olympic Games scheduled for Berlin in 1916 were cancelled because of World War I; those scheduled for 1940 and 1944 were cancelled because of World War II.

After the games of 1904, which had little international significance because most of the contestants were from the United States, more and more nations have entered teams in the Olympics. The total number of participating athletes has also grown, from the 285 who competed at Athens in 1896 to the approximately 10,600 who competed in Barcelona in 1992.

Since the first Olympics of the modern cycle, the number of women in Olympic competition and the number of sports and events open to competition at the games have increased. The number of medal sports at the 1992 Olympics totalled 28: aquatics (diving, swimming, synchronised swimming, and water polo), archery, badminton, baseball, basketball, boxing, canoeing-kayaking, cycling, equestrian sports, fencing, field hockey, gymnastics, judo, modern pentathlon, rowing, shooting, soccer, table tennis, team handball, tennis, track and field, volleyball, weight lifting, wrestling, and yachting. A third significant development has been the progressively superior performance by successive generations of Olympic athletes.

Ceremonies

An elaborate ceremony traditionally opens the Olympic Games. The athletes parade into the stadium, led by the Greek team, in honour of the founding of the Olympic Games, with the host nation marching in last. The Olympic Hymn is then played and the official Olympic flag (five interlocking rings on a white background) is raised. A runner then enters the stadium bearing the Olympic torch, initially lit by rays of the sun at Olympia, Greece, and carried to the present site by a relay of runners. The ceremony closes with the release of doves, symbolising the spirit of the games.

During the games, medal ceremonies are held to honour the medal winners in each event. The first-, second-, and third-place finishers stand on a podium and receive gold, silver, and bronze medals, respectively. Flags from the athletes' countries are raised, and the national anthem of the country of the gold medallist is played. An elaborate closing ceremony ends the games.

Task

Now use the information you have gathered to complete the table below, answer the questions and compare both the ancient and modern Olympic Games.

	Ancient Greek Olympics	Modern Olympics
What year did the Olympics start?		
What do the athletes wear?		
What events do women take part in?		
Which countries competed?		
What track and field events are there?		
What fighting events are there?		
Can you find out any other information?		

Write a paragraph comparing the difference between the two Olympic games.