

Presentation on "Ancient Greek Olympic Games"



OLYMPIC GAMES OF ANCIENT GREECE - the largest sports competitions of antiquity. Originated as part of a religious cult and was conducted from 776 BC. To 394 AD (In all, the 293 Olympiad was held) in Olympia, considered by the Greeks as a sacred place.

From Olympia there was also a name of the Games. The Olympic Games were significant for the whole of ancient Greece, an event that went beyond the purely sporting event. The victory at the Olympics was considered extremely honorable for both the athlete and the policy that he represented.

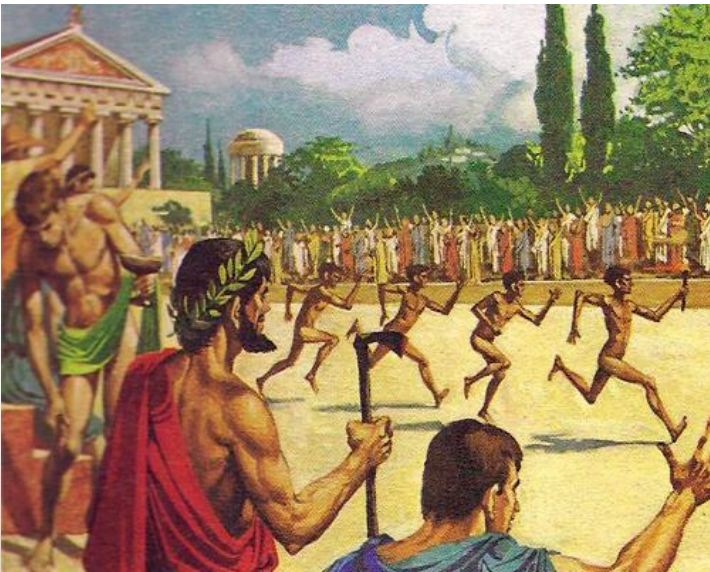
From the 6th c. BC. According to the example of the Olympic Games, other Greek athletic competitions began to be held: Pythian games, Isthmian games and Nemean games, also dedicated to various ancient Greek gods. But the Olympics were the most prestigious among these competitions. The Olympic Games are mentioned in the works of Plutarch, Herodotus, Pindar, Lucian, Pausanias, Simonides and other ancient authors.

In the late 19th century. The Olympic Games were revived on the initiative of Pierre de Coubertin.



Organization of the Games.

All free-born Greek citizens were allowed to participate in the Olympic Games (according to some sources, men who could speak Greek). Slaves and barbarians, i. Persons of non-Greek origin, could not participate in the Olympic Games. The organization of the ancient Olympic Games provided for control not only over the course of the Games themselves, but also for the training of athletes to them. The control was carried out by Hellanodics, or gellanodics, by the most authoritative citizens. Within 10-12 months prior to the beginning of the Games, the athletes underwent intensive training, after which they passed the original exam of the Ellandik Commission. After the implementation of the Olympic standard, the future participants of the Olympic Games prepared another month for a special program - already under the leadership of Hellanodics. The basic principle of competition was the honesty of the participants. Before the start of the competition, they gave an oath to observe the rules. Ellanodiki had the right to deprive the champion of the title, if he defeated fraudulently, the offending athlete was also fined and corporal punishment.



PROGRAM OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES THE OI PROGRAM

THE FIRST TIME IN THE PROGRAM OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES WAS ONLY THE STADIUM - RUNNING FOR ONE STAGE (192.27 M), THEN THE NUMBER OF OLYMPIC DISCIPLINES INCREASED. LET'S NOTE SOME CARDINAL CHANGES IN THE PROGRAM:

- AT THE 14 OLYMPIC GAMES (724 BC), THE PROGRAM INCLUDED A DIOULOS RUN ON STAGE 2, AND 4 YEARS LATER - WITH A FALLHOLE (RUN FOR ENDURANCE), THE DISTANCE FROM 7 TO 24 STAGES;
- AT THE 18TH OLYMPIC GAMES (708 BC), WRESTLING AND PENTATHLON (PENTATHLON) COMPETITIONS WERE HELD FOR THE FIRST TIME, WHICH INCLUDED JUMPING, AS WELL AS THROWING A SPEAR AND A DISK;
- AT THE 23 OLYMPIC GAMES (688 BC) A FISTFIGHT ENTERED THE COMPETITION PROGRAM,
- AT THE 25TH OLYMPIC GAMES (680 BC), CHARIOT RACES (HARNESSED BY FOUR ADULT HORSES, WERE ADDED TO THIS KIND OF PROGRAM, IN THE 5TH AND 4TH CENTURIES BC, RACES OF CHARIOTS HARNESSED BY A PAIR OF ADULT HORSES BEGAN TO BE HELD , YOUNG HORSES OR MULES);



Winners.

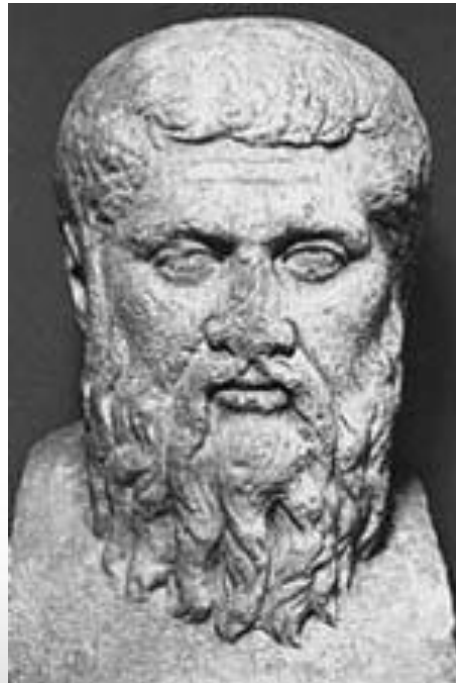
The winner of the Olympic Games received along with an olive wreath (this tradition began in 752 BC) and purple ribbons are universally recognized. He became one of the most respected people in his city, he was often released from state obligations, gave other privileges. Olimpionics were rewarded at home and posthumous honors. And according to the 6th c. BC. Practice, a three-time winner of the Games could put his statue in Altis.



The most famous - and the only athlete in the history of the ancient Olympic Games to win at the 6 Olympics - was "the strongest among the strongest", wrestler Milon from Croton. A native of the Greek city-colony of Croton (south of modern Italy) and, according to some reports, a pupil of Pythagoras, he won his first victory at the 60th Olympiad in competitions among young men.



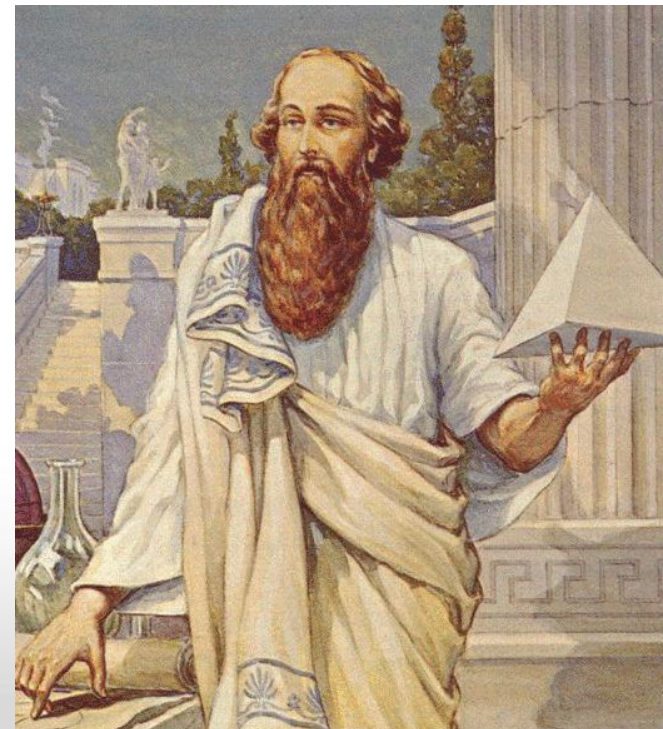
Astil of Croton entered the history of the ancient Olympic Games not only as one of the record-breakers in the number of wins (6 in running for one and two stages in the Games from 488 BC to 480 BC). If Astil played for Croton at his first Olympics, then on the next two - for Syracuse. The former countrymen avenged him for treachery: the statue of the champion in Croton was demolished, and his former home was turned into a prison.



Many olympionics were distinguished by exceptional physical data. For example, the champion in the run for two stages (404 BC) Laspen from Tebei is attributed a victory in an unusual match with the horse, and Agei from Argos, who won the race for long distances (328 BC), then ran , Without making a single stop on the way, overcame the distance from Olympia to his native city in order to bring joyful news to fellow countrymen faster. Victories were achieved due to a peculiar technique.



Among the participants and winners of the Olympic Games were such famous scientists and thinkers as Demosthenes, Democritus, Plato, Aristotle, Socrates, Pythagoras, Hippocrates. And they competed not only in fine arts. For example, Pythagoras was a champion in fistfight, and Plato in pankration.



List of Internet resources

http://www.krugosvet.ru/enc/sport/OLIMPISKIE_IGRI_DREVNE_GRETSII.html;
http://www.aif.ru/olymp2014/profile/olimpiyskaya_istoriya_baron_de_kuberten;
<https://www.thinglink.com/scene/643338310105694208>;
<http://class2004.ru/drevnieolimpiiskieigry/744-metanie-diska-v-drevnej-greczii>;
<http://zdorovosport.ru/history1.html>;
<http://historic.ru/news/item/f00/s06/n0000672/>;
https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Милон_Кротонский;
<http://all-olympic.narod.ru/1olimp.html>;
<https://gidvgreece.com/vsyo-o-greczii/greki/sokrat.html>;
<http://repin.info/neizvestnye.znamenitosti/zagadki-okkultnyh-znaniy-pifagora>.

