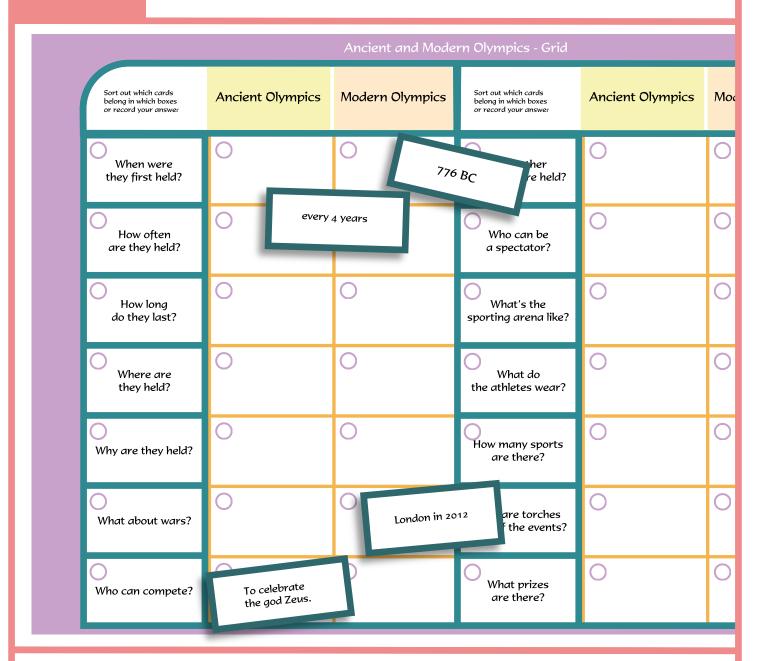
Ancient and Modern Olympics Compare and Contrast



With the Olympics taking place in London in 2012, students will be enthused to learn about the history of these momentous games. In this activity students will learn facts about the original Olympics as well as the modern day Olympics, the contrast of which reflects the vast changes in culture as well as the aspects of culture that have remained consistent.

Suitable for students aged 9+

Learning Outcome: Students will be able to compare and contrast the cultures of the past and present through their historical knowledge of the Olympic Games .

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Developed by Jo Leatherland from Leicester EMA

Theme: Olympics Age range: 9+

Context:

With the Olympics taking place in London in 2012, students will be enthused to learn about the history of these momentous games. In this activity students will learn facts about the original Olympics as well as the modern day Olympics, the contrast of which reflects the vast changes in culture as well as the aspects of culture that have remained consistent.

If you enhance this activity please send your ideas to the address below to help us expand our library.

Preperation:

Print out the A4 sheets. Make up the 2 A3 Grids and an A3 Venn Diagram by glueing together the left and right sides, and if possible, laminate them. Laminate the Answer Sheet, and cover the pages of Olympic Cards with 'clear pvc self adhesive book cover film'. Then cut along the dotted lines to make the cards.

HOW TO PLAY:

Split students into groups of about four.

Give each group one copy of the A₃ Grid and one set of Olympic Cards (different colour borders). Students sort out which card belongs in which box on the grid. You can make this a race if you wish to add a competative aspect.

When they have finished, the groups swap positions in order to check each others' answers. You can give them the Answer Sheet for this purpose, or you can read out the answers and they can check one by one.

For the next part of the activity, the two groups team up and only one set of Olympic Cards is used. Spread out the cards or place them in a pile. Students take turns to pick up a card and place it on the Venn Diagram. This will help them to compare and contrast the Olympics of the past and present.

Learning Outcomes:

Students will be able to compare and contrast the cultures of the past and present through their historical knowledge of the Olympic Games. If you have found further learning outcomes please share them by emailing collaborate@mantralingua.com.

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(You can purchase a professionally printed, sound-enabled version of this activity with pre-cut cards from www.mantralingua.com. Students can use TalkingPEN to record and re-record aurally onto the pages and cards. Recordings can be saved and used for assessment, or shared with other classes and schools via "ShareLINK".)



Answer Sheet	Ancient Olympics	Modern Olympics
When were they first held?	776 BC	1896 AD
How often are they held?	Every 4 years	Every 4 years
How long do they last?	5 days	2 weeks
Where are they held?	Olympia in Greece	London in 2012
Why are they held?	To celebrate the god Zeus	To celebrate the best athletes in the world
What about wars?	All wars must stop during the contest	No Olympics held during WWI (1916) & WWII (1940 and 1944)
Who can compete?	Any man who was a citizen in the Greek world	Anyone who qualifies and is a citizen of their country
What other Olympics are held?	The "Heraia" Olympics for women - to the Goddess Hera	The Para Olympics for disabled athletes, the Winter Olympics
Who can be a spectator?	Any man who was a citizen in the Greek world.	Anyone
What is the sporting arena like?	Special buildings were built. The arena was one "stadion": 190m long.	Special stadiums are built
What do the athletes wear?	Athletes were naked. They rubbed oil onto their bodies.	Sports kit
How many sports are there?	Running, wrestling, pentathlon, chariot and horse racing	400 events covering 26 sports
How are torches part of the event?	In the real race, flaming torches were passed from one runner to the next. The last runner of the winning team lit a fire on an altar.	Runners take the flaming torch from where the Olympics were last held to the new stadium. The Olympic flame is lit in the opening ceremony.
What prizes are there?	The winner received a laurel wreath crown.	Gold, silver and bronze medals

The "Heraia" Olympics for women - to the goddess Hera.	Special buildings were built. The arena was one "stadion" i.e. 190m long.	Special stadiums are built.	Sports kit	Anyone
Athletes were naked. They rubbed oil onto their bodies.	The Para Olympics for disabled athletes. The Winter Olympics.	Running, wrestling, pentathlon, chariot and horse racing	The winners receive either gold, silver or bronze medals.	1896 AD
In the real race, flaming torches were passed from one runner to the next. The last runner of the winning team lit a fire on an altar.	London in 2012	To celebrate the god Zeus.	Runners take the flaming torch from where the Olympics were last held to the new stadium. The Olympic flame is lit in the opening ceremony.	every 4 years
5 days	To celebrate the best athletes in the world	All wars must stop during the contest	Anyone who qualifies and is a citizen of their country.	No Olympics held during WWI (1916) and WWII (1940 and 1944).
The winner received a laurel wreath crown	400 events covering 26 sports	Olympia in Greece	Any man who was a citizen in the Greek world	776 BC

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Ancient and Modern Olympics - Grid

Sort out which cards belong in which boxes or record your answer	Ancient Olympics	Modern Olympics
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How often are they held?		
How long do they last?		
Where are they held?		
Why are they held?		
What about wars?		
Who can compete?		

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Sort out which cards belong in which boxes or record your answer	Ancient Olympics	Modern Olympics
What other Olympics are held?		
Who can be a spectator?		
What's the sporting arena like?		
What do the athletes wear?		
How many sports are there?		
How are torches part of the events?		
What prizes are there?		

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