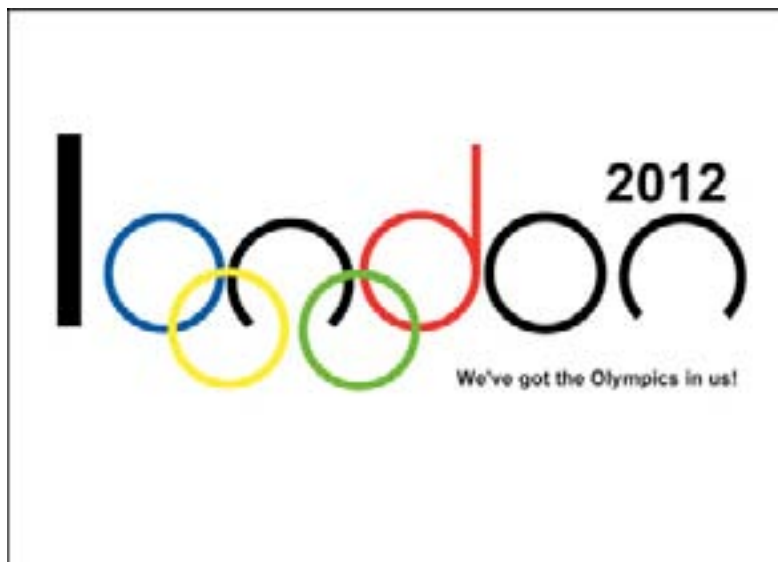


Ancient and Modern Olympics

No Olympics held during WWI (1916) and WWII (1940 and 1944)



Who can compete?

What do the athletes wear?

Sports kit

Ancient Olympics

Sorting Statements on a Venn

Who can be a spectator?

5 days

Modern Olympics

1896AD

What's the sporting arena like?

What other Olympics are held?

Ancient and Modern Olympics

Developed by Jo Leatherland from Leicestershire EMA.

Webaddress: <http://www.collaborativelearning.org/ancientmodernolympics.pdf>

Last updated 29th July 2012

COLLABORATIVE LEARNING PROJECT

Project Director: Stuart Scott

We support a network of teaching professionals to develop and disseminate accessible talk-for-learning activities in all subject areas and for all ages.

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BRIEF SUMMARY OF BASIC PRINCIPLES BEHIND OUR TEACHING ACTIVITIES:

The project is a teacher network, and a non-profit making educational trust. Our main aim is to develop and disseminate classroom tested examples of effective group strategies that promote talk across all phases and subjects. We hope they will inspire you to develop and use similar strategies in other topics and curriculum areas. We want to encourage you to change them and adapt them to your classroom and students. We run teacher workshops, swapshops and conferences throughout the European Union. The project posts online many activities in all subject areas. An online newsletter is also updated regularly.

*These activities are influenced by current thinking about the role of language in learning. They are designed to help children learn through talk and active learning in small groups. They work best in non selective classes where children in need of language or learning support are integrated. They are well suited for the development of oracy. They provide teachers opportunities for assessment of talk.

*They support differentiation by placing a high value on what children can offer to each other on a particular topic, and also give children the chance to respect each other's views and formulate shared opinions which they can disseminate to peers. By helping them to take ideas and abstract concepts, discuss, paraphrase and move them about physically, they help to develop thinking skills.

*They give children the opportunity to participate in their own words and language in their own time without pressure. Many activities can be tried out in pupils' first languages and afterwards in English. A growing number of activities are available in more than one language, not translated, but mixed, so that you may need more than one language to complete the activity.

*They encourage study skills in context, and should therefore be used with a range of appropriate information books which are preferably within reach in the classroom.

*They are generally adaptable over a wide age range because children can bring their own knowledge to an activity and refer to books at an appropriate level. The activities work like catalysts.

*All project activities were planned and developed by teachers working together, and the main reason they are disseminated is to encourage teachers to work more effectively with each other inside and outside the classroom. They have made it possible for mainstream and language and learning support teachers to share an equal role in curriculum delivery. They should be adapted to local conditions. In order to help us keep pace with curriculum changes, please send any new or revised activities back to the project, so that we can add them to our lists of materials.

Ancient and Modern Olympics

Teacher notes

This activity is designed to compare and contrast the modern Olympics with those from Ancient Greece.

1. Put pupils into groups of about 4.
2. Give each group one copy of the Venn diagram (best enlarged to A3) and one set of cards (either precut or for the pupils to cut up).
3. Pupils sort out which cards belong in which parts of the Venn.
5. Using this information they can now jointly fill in the grid/matrix either re using the cards or writing the information with any other information they have found out. You may want to distribute the answer sheet at some point.

Ancient and Modern Olympics

Instructions

This activity is designed to compare and contrast the modern Olympics with those from Ancient Greece.

1. Work in groups of about three or four.
2. You have one copy of a Venn diagram and one set of cards. If they are not cut up you will need to do this first.
3. Sort out which cards belong in which part of the Venn. You need to discuss this and agree. Leave to one side any cards you cannot agree on.
4. Now work together to fill in the grid/matrix (either using the cards or writing the information down with any other comments you wish to add).

	Ancient Olympics	Modern Olympics
When were they first held?		
How often are they held?		
How long do they last?		
Where are they held?		
Why are they held?		
What about wars?		
Who can compete?		
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?		

Answer Sheet	Ancient Olympics	Modern Olympics
When were they first held?	776BC	1896AD
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) and 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's the sporting arena like?	Special buildings were built. The arena was one "stadion" i.e. 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 events?	In the relay 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 Olympic Games

Ancient Olympics

Modern Olympics

To celebrate the best athletes in the world	1896AD
5 days	Anyone who qualifies and is a citizen of their country
The Para Olympics for disabled athletes. The Winter Olympics.	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.
Sports kit	No Olympics held during WWI (1916) and WWII (1940 and 1944)
Any man who was a citizen in the Greek world.	Gold. silver and bronze medals
776BC	Anyone
Olympia in Greece	Special stadiums are built.

<p>Athletes were naked. They rubbed oil onto their bodies.</p>	<p>Every 4 years.</p>
<p>Running, wrestling, pentathlon, chariot and horse racing.</p>	<p>All wars must stop during the contest.</p>
<p>In the relay race, flaming torches were passed from one runner to the next. The last runner of the winning team lit a fire on an altar.</p>	<p>The "Heraia" Olympics for women - to the goddess Hera</p>
<p>The winner received a laurel wreath crown.</p>	<p>Special buildings were built. The arena was one "stadion" i.e. 190m long.</p>
<p>2 weeks</p>	<p>Any man who was a citizen in the Greek world.</p>
<p>400 events covering 26 sports</p>	<p>Every 4 years</p>