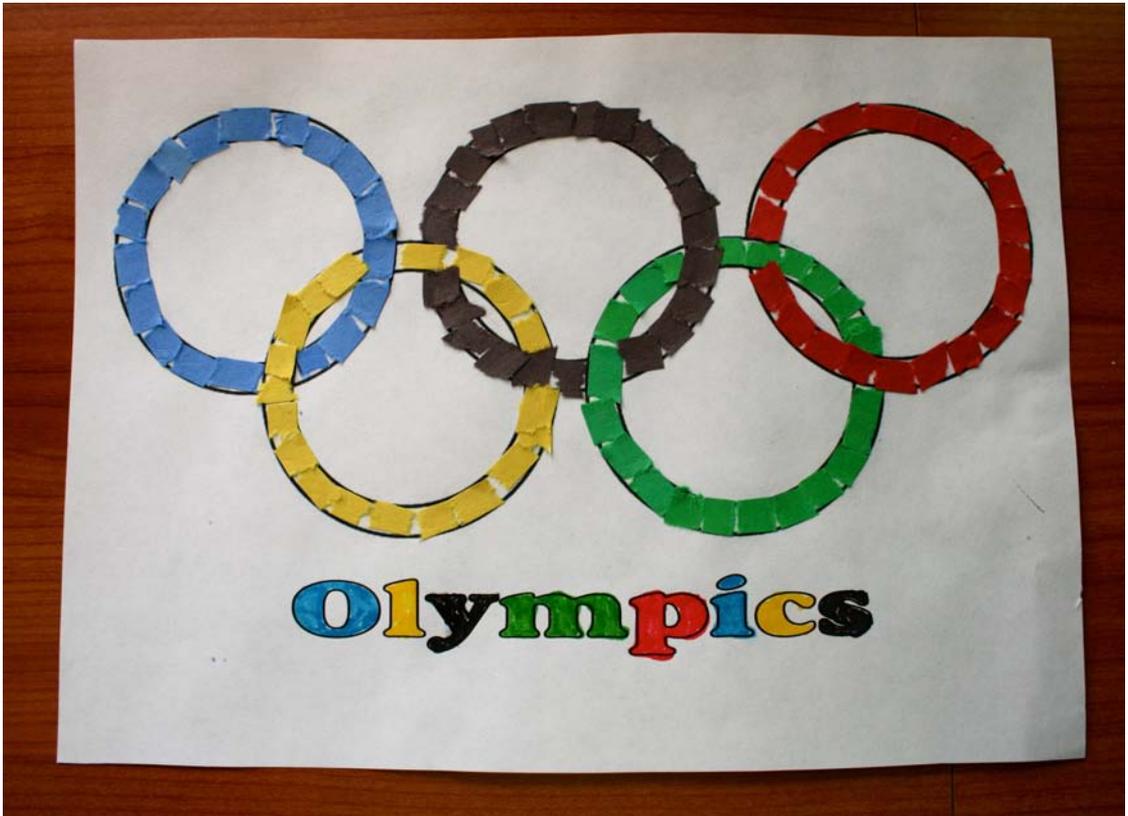
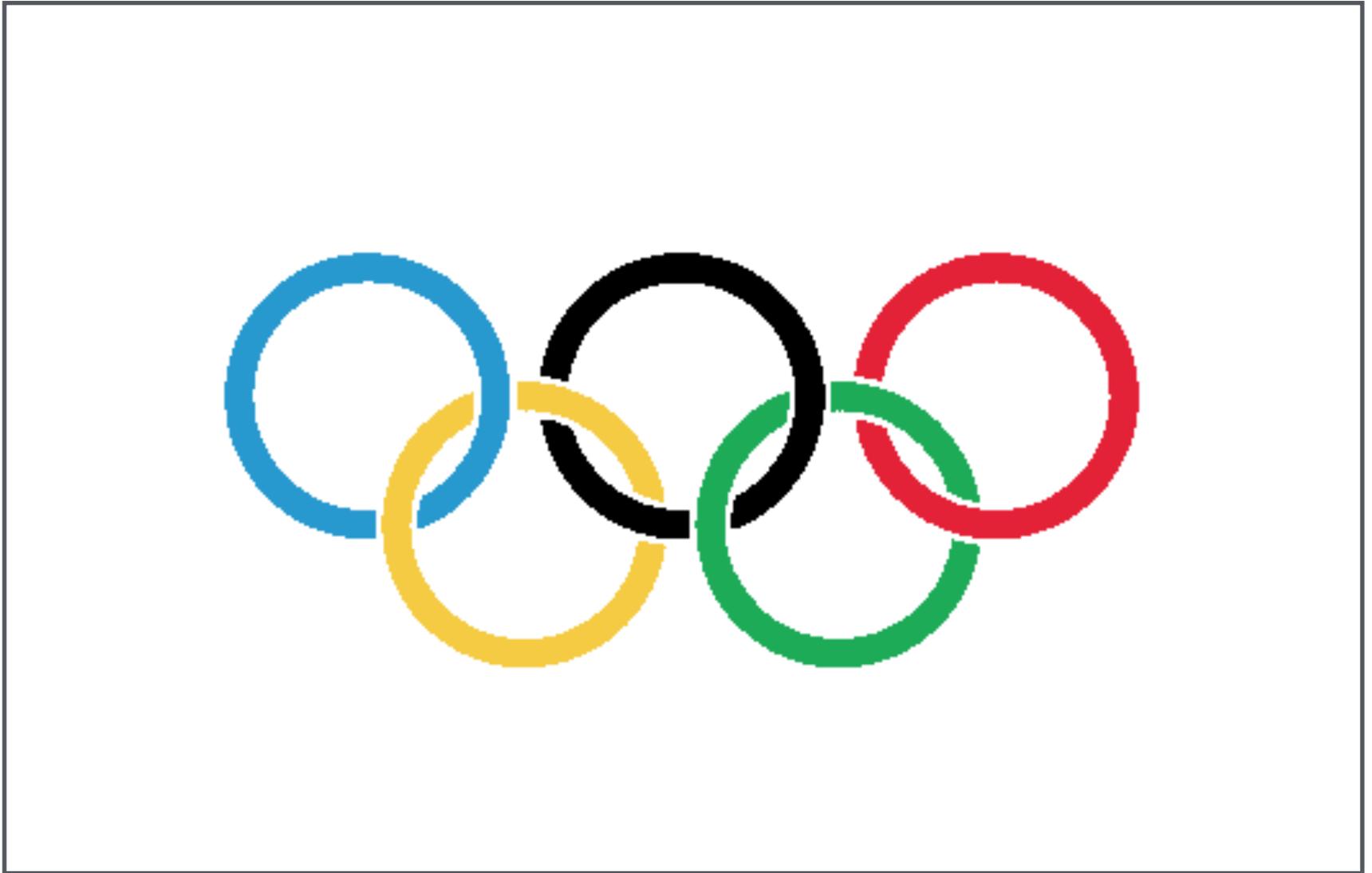


Olympics

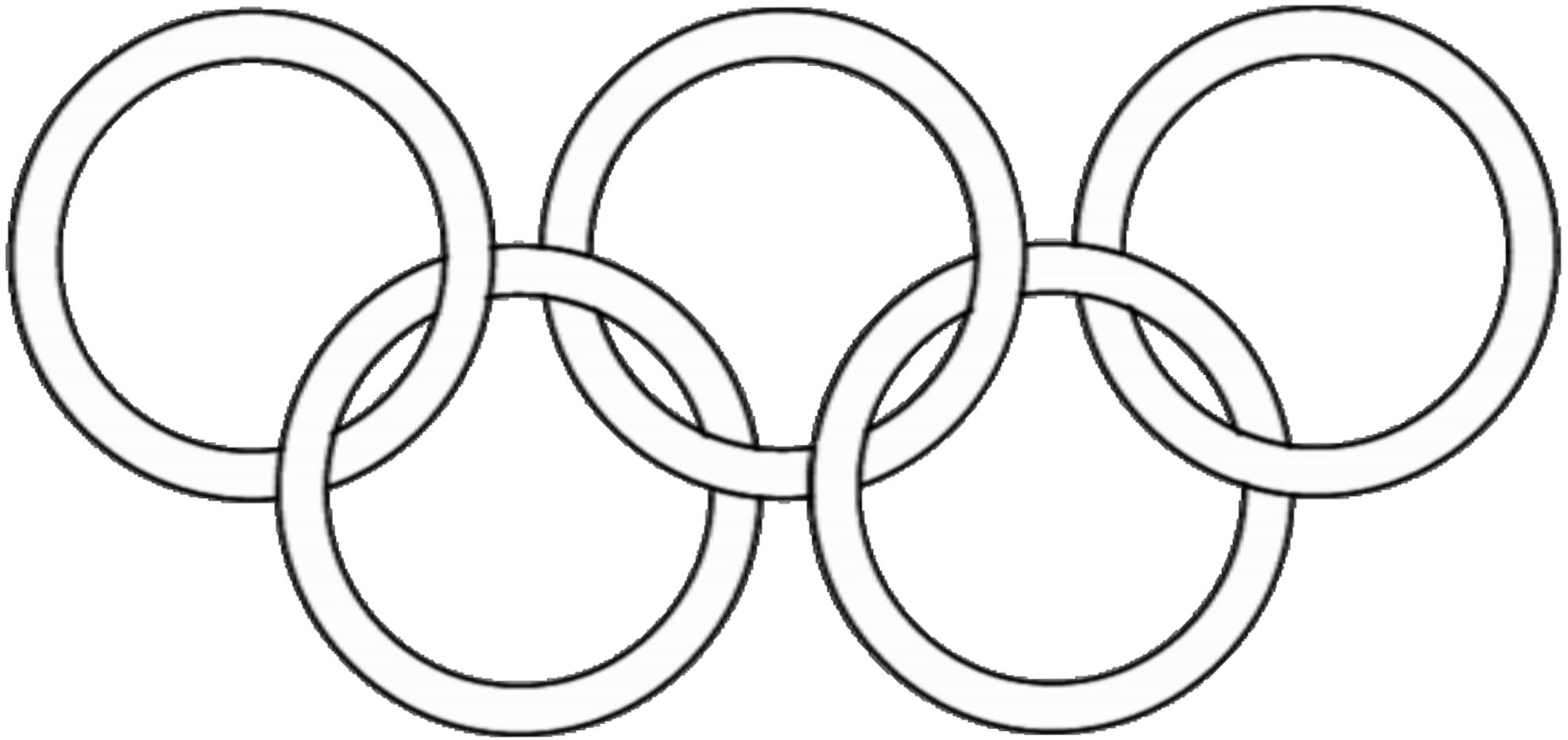


Olympic Flag
Information & Craftivities



Display this sample so that your students know what colors to color their rings.

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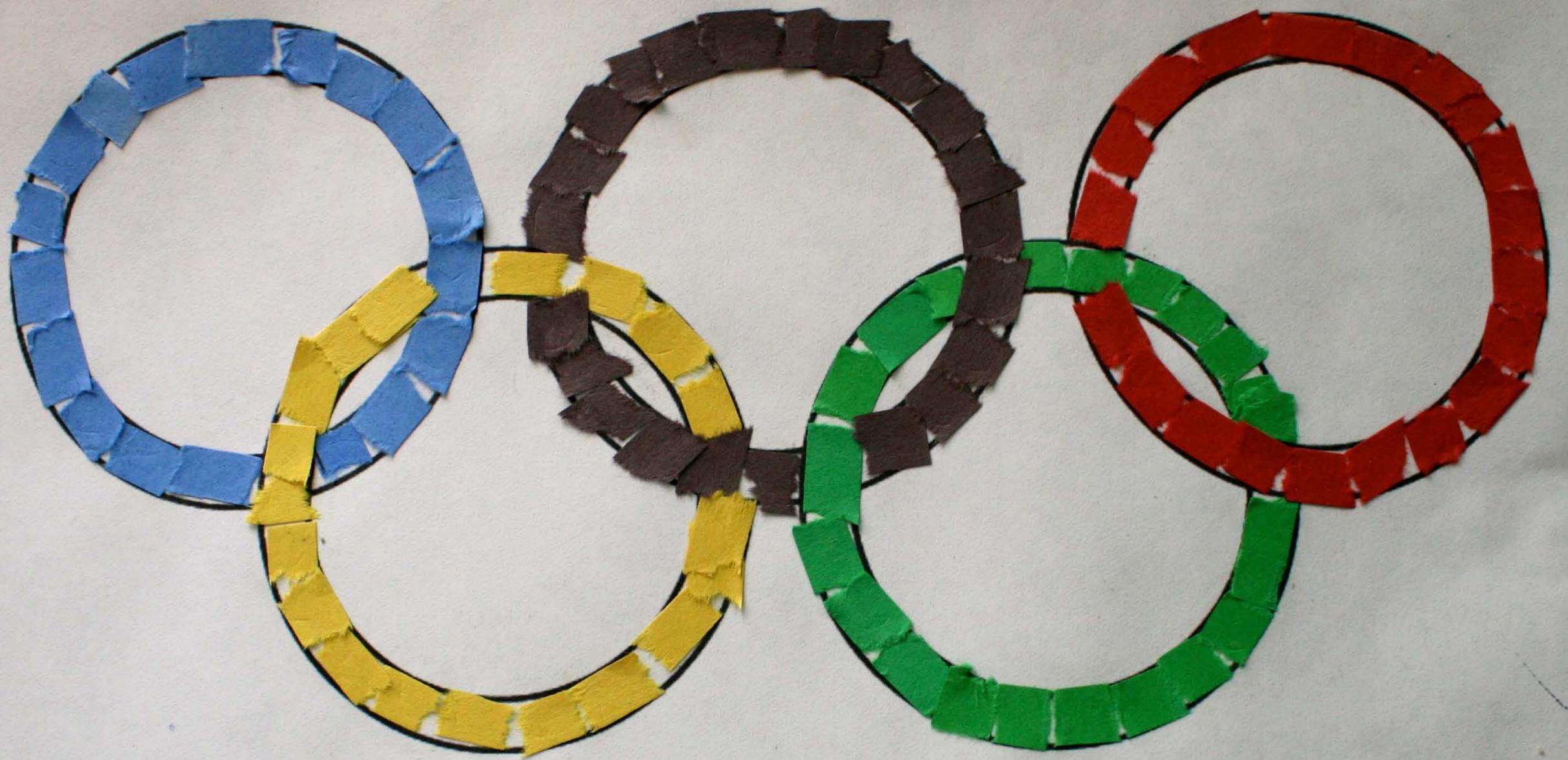
Olympics

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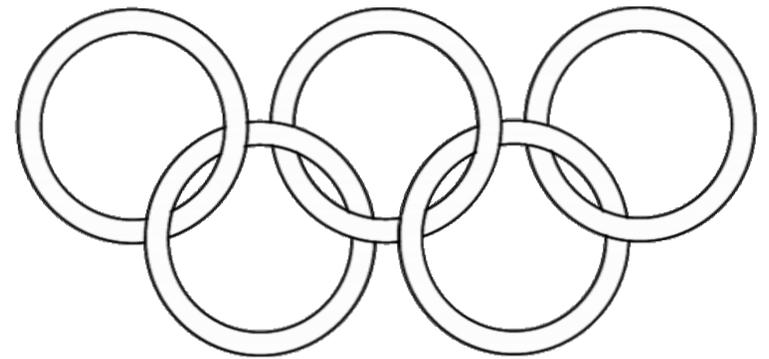
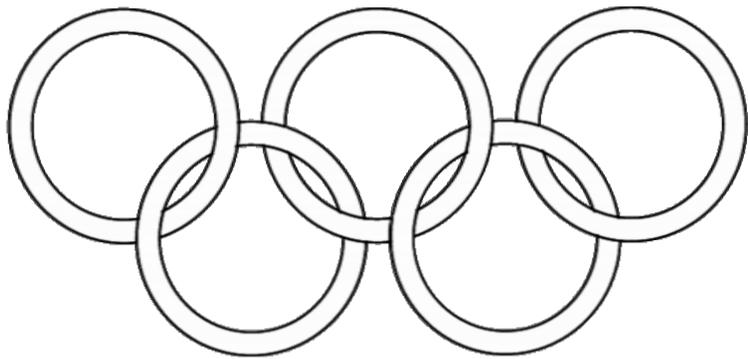
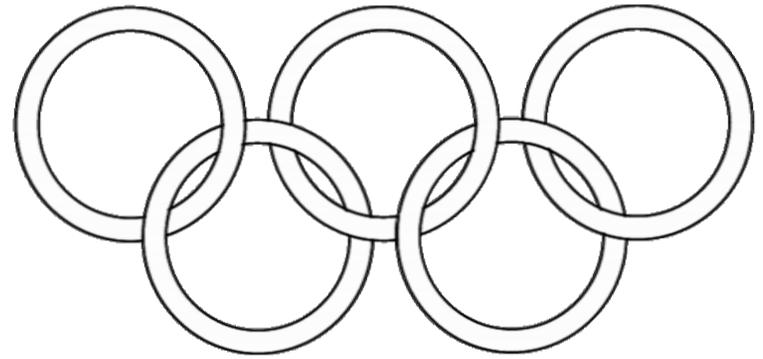
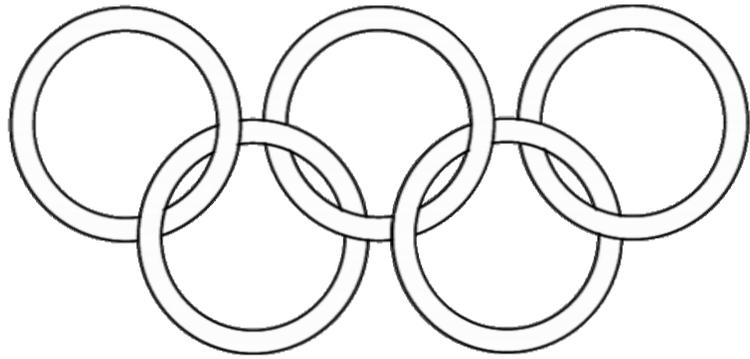
Students can either color the rings or have them rip and tear pieces off 1/2 inch strips of colored paper.

Make sure you put up the sample color guide so that students know the order in which they should color the rings.

They can also color in the letters of olympics the various colors.



Olympics



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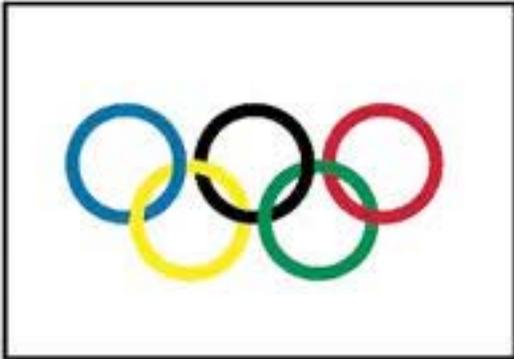
Run off on white construction paper.

Trim and have students color their Olympic flag the appropriate colors.

Share some of the interesting background facts with about the Olympic flag and rings, with your students before they begin.

Display the colored sample, so that students know which colors to color the rings.

Interesting Information About The Olympic Rings and the Olympic Flag



The official Olympic flag has five interlocking rings.

The colors of the rings are: blue, yellow, black, green, and red.

The background of the flag is white.

The rings represent the five parts of the world that were joined together in the Olympic movement: America, Africa, Asia, Australia and Europe.

Pierre de Frédy, Baron de Coubertin (1863-1937) was a French educator and sportsman. He is credited with reviving the Olympic Games in 1896.

Pierre is also the one who designed the flag of the Olympics. Although sources vary on the date, (1912, 1913, 1914) every one credits Coubertin with the design.

According to Coubertin, the ring colors with the white background stand for those colors that appeared on all the national flags that competed in the Olympic games at that time.

"...the six colors [including the flag's white background] thus combined reproduce the colors of all the nations, with no exception. The blue and yellow of Sweden, the blue and white of Greece, the tri-colors of France, England and America, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Hungary, the yellow and red of Spain next to the novelties of Brazil or Australia, with old Japan and new China. Here is truly an international symbol."

Currently, the Olympic flag is seen during the opening ceremony parade of each Olympics.

At the end of an Olympics, the host-city presents the flag to the next host-city. The flag will remain with that city until the next Olympic Games, which will occur four years later.

The 1914 Congress had to be suspended because of the outbreak of World War I, but the Olympic symbol and flag were later adopted.

The flag's first official debut was at the Games of the VII Olympiad in Antwerp, Belgium in 1920.

The symbol's popularity and widespread use began during the lead-up to the 1936 Summer Olympics in Berlin.

The current view of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) is that the symbol "reinforces the idea" that the Olympic Movement is international and welcomes all countries of the world to join, which can be read in the Olympic Charter: *"The Olympic symbol represents the union of the five regions of the world and the meeting of athletes from throughout the world at the Olympic Games."*

No continent is represented by any specific ring. Prior to 1951, the "official handbook" stated that each color corresponded to a particular continent: blue for Europe, yellow for Asia, black for Africa, green for Australia and Oceania and red for the Americas; this statement was later removed, because there was no evidence that Coubertin had ever intended it to be seen that way, and chose instead, colors to represent the flag colors of countries that participated in the Olympics at that time.