

# VIVA Olympic Games

## What do the Olympic rings mean?

The colors of the interlinked Olympic rings were chosen by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), to represent the union of the 5 continents, Australia, Africa, America, Asia and Europe and further signify the meeting of the worlds athletes at the Olympic Games. The plain white background of the Olympic flag is symbolic of peace throughout the games. The five colors of the rings are:

Blue = Europe, Yellow = Asia, Black = Africa, Green = Australia and Red = America. The Olympic rings are the official trademark of the I.O.C.



## What is the Olympic creed?

The Olympic creed was first stated in 1896 by the founder of the modern Olympic games, Baron Pierre de Coubertin. The words of the creed are as follows:

**"The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle. The essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well."**

## What is the Olympic motto?

The Olympic motto "Citius, Altius, Fortius" is Latin literally meaning "Faster, Higher, Braver". However, the universally accepted meaning is "Swifter, Higher, Stronger."

## What is the Olympic oath?

One athlete from the games' host country takes an oath at the Opening Ceremony on behalf of all the competing athletes. The Olympic oath is a gesture of sportsmanship that was first given at the 1920 Olympic Games.

The words of the Olympic oath are:

"In the name of all competitors, I promise that we shall take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and the honor of our teams."

A similar oath is also taken by a coach or team official at each Games.



THIS IS THE OFFICIAL LOGO OF THE SYDNEY OLYMPICS 2000.

IT IS SYMBOLIC OF VARIOUS ELEMENTS OF AUSTRALIA, IT'S PEOPLE AND CULTURE. THE COMBINATION OF THESE ELEMENTS ARE SAID TO EMBODY THE CHARACTER OF AUSTRALIA, THIS BEING ENERGETIC, VITAL, YOUTHFUL AND BOLD WITH A RICH AND DIVERSE CULTURE.

THE FIGURE IS REPRESENTATIVE OF SEVERAL THINGS. IT SYMBOLISES AN ATHLETE'S SPEED AND AGILITY MOVING TOWARD THE NEW MILLENIUM. AND IS A VISUAL REMINDER OF THE AIM OF THE SYDNEY 2000 GAMES BEING A CELEBRATION OF ATHLETIC ACHIEVEMENT AND ENDEAVOUR. THE COLOURS ARE TO REPRESENT THE BLUE OF SYDNEY HARBOUR, YELLOW OF THE SUN AND THE RED AUSTRALIAN EARTH.

Sydney 2000™

THE BLUE FLASH AT THE TOP SYMBOLISES THE FAMOUS SAILS OF THE SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE. IT REPRESENTS THE OLYMPIC TORCH AND THE VIBRANT NATURE OF AUSTRALIAN CULTURE.



THE THREE BOOMERANGS ARE A REPRESENTATIVE SYMBOL OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND CULTURES OF AUSTRALIA. THE STYLE OF THE SYDNEY 2000 SCRIPT IS A REFLECTION OF THE RELAXED LIFESTYLE ENJOYED IN AUSTRALIA AND ALSO THE OPEN, FRIENDLY NATURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN PEOPLE.

# Equestrian Olympic History

The partnership between horse and man dates back to many ancient civilizations such as China, Egypt and Persia. Competitions involving horses date back as far as the Ancient Olympic Games with chariot racing.

The first Equestrian event to appear on the Modern Olympic programme was show jumping in 1900.

Equestrian is the only completely open Olympic sport, where men and women compete against each other.



## Three-day event

The three-day event is the triathlon of equestrian, combining dressage, cross-country and showjumping.

Introduced at the 1912 Stockholm Games, it remains the ultimate test in the rider and horse's teamwork.

## Dressage

Dressage, derived from the French word "dresser" meaning "to train," dates back to the Renaissance, when it gained recognition as a great training method for European cavalries.

The sport has not changed since then, being introduced into the Games in 1912 and was open only to military riders. By 1952, the rules changed and everyone from civilians to women became eligible.

Often described as horses performing ballet, equestrian is looked at as a team sport with a horse and rider working together to perform a routine of dressage movements.

## Showjumping

Riders and horses have been showjumping since the early 1800s and the event remains the most popular equestrian even in the Olympics.

In 1866, Grand Prix showjumping was born in Paris and led to more international jumping, before equestrian debuted at the Olympic Games in 1900, including the high jump and long jump. Again, the military dominated the event until the first civilian won the gold in the 1952 Helsinki Games

### Competition details

The team show jumping course is a distance between 600 - 700m containing 12 - 15 obstacles. Up to four competitors from each country enter individual and team events and the lowest three scores count in the team event. Penalties are as follows: 4 for knock down, 3 for first refusal, 6 for 2nd refusal and time penalties. The three best riders' scores for each team are added together to produce the winner. In the event of a draw, a jump off against the clock, over six obstacles is held to decide medal placings.

The individual show jumping event consists of two rounds. The 1st round has 10 - 12 obstacles and the second round is completed over a different course. Final placings are decided by adding together the penalties incurred in both rounds. A jump off is used in the case of a draw.



## Olympic Showjumping Facts

### Germany Is The Jumping Golden Team

The German Team had proven to be the Olympic Golden team with a record of 8 Golden Olympic Team medals. They won Team Gold in the following years: 1936, 1956, 1960, 1964, 1972, 1988, 1996 and last but hopefully not least this year Olympics at Sydney.

Following the Germans, the Swedish team has succeeded in winning 3 Golden Team Medals back in 1912, 1920 and 1924. Other than that, no other team was succesful in winning more than one Golden team medal. The records shows the following winning teams: 1928 Spain, 1948 Mexico, 1952 Great Britain, 1968 Canada, 1976 France, 1980 Soviet Union, 1984 USA and finally 1992 The Netherlands.



Above: P.J.d'Oriola, the Olympic Golden rider.



Left: The 1952 Olympic medalists. P.J.d'Oriola, Germany's Herman Schridde and Britain's Peter Robeson.

### d'Oriola Is The Jumping Golden Rider

The Great French rider Pierre Jonqueres d'Oriola had proven to be the Olympic Golden rider with a record of 2 Golden Olympic individual medals. d'Oriola won the title back in Helsinki 1952 and Tokyo 1964. Following d'Oriola, come many other great riders like the d'Inzeo brothers having Silver and Bronze in 1956 followed by Gold and Silver in 1960. Hans G. Winkler captured 1 individual gold and shared the victory of 4 team golds for his country. L.Beerbaum is on his way following the steps of his country man Winkler, having 1 individual gold and 3 team gold.

## Egyptian Olympic History

**London 1948:** The Federation sent Gen. Ahmed Mazhar and Mr. Salah Foda to watch the Equestrian competition and its organization.

**Helsinki 1952:** Egypt competed with a team consisting of Hussein Sherif as President, Ahmed Mazhar Team Manager, Col. Lafarg team coach, Mohamed Khairy riding Inchalla, Gamal Hares riding Sakr and Mohamed Selim Zaki riding Saly Al Nabi.

**Melbourne 1956:** Egypt competed with a team consisting of Hafez Moafi as President, Hienz Brinkman team coach, Omar El Hadary riding Oar, Gamal Hares riding Nefertiti, Mohamed Selim Zaki riding Inchalla and Elwi Ghazy riding Cleopatra.

**Rome 1960:** General Conforti did a great job finishing with his team in 4th place. The team consisted of: Omar El Hadary Team Manager, Gamal Hares, Mohamed Selim Zaki and Elwi Ghazy.

**Seoul 1988, Barcelona 1992 and Sydney 2000:** Only Egyptian rider competing is Saleh Andre Sakakini.



ROME 1960 - The Egyptian Olympic Team

Gen. Omar El Hadary, Gen. Mohamed Selim Zaki, Gen. Gamal Hares, Gen. Elwi Ghazy and The Italian Coach Conforti

## Sydney 2000 Equestrian Medals

### Team Dressage Medals

Medal	Country	Points
🥇	Germany	5632
🥈	Netherlands	5579
🥉	United States	5166

### Team Show Jumping Medals

Medal	Country	Faults
🥇	Germany	15.00
🥈	Switzerland	16.00
🥉	Brazil	24.00

### Team Three-day Event Medals

Medal	Country	Points
🥇	Australia	146.80
🥈	Britain	161.00
🥉	United States	175.80

### Individual Dressage Medals

Medal	Rider	Country
🥇	Anky van Grunsven	NED
🥈	Isabelle Werth	GER
🥉	Ulla Salzgeber	GER

### Individual Showjumping Medals

Medal	Rider	Country
🥇	Jeroen Dubbeldam	NED
🥈	Albert Voorn	NED
🥉	Khaled Al Eid	SAU ARB

### Individual 3-day Event Medals

Medal	Rider	Country
🥇	David O'Connor	USA
🥈	Andrew Hoy	AUS
🥉	Mark Todd	NEZ