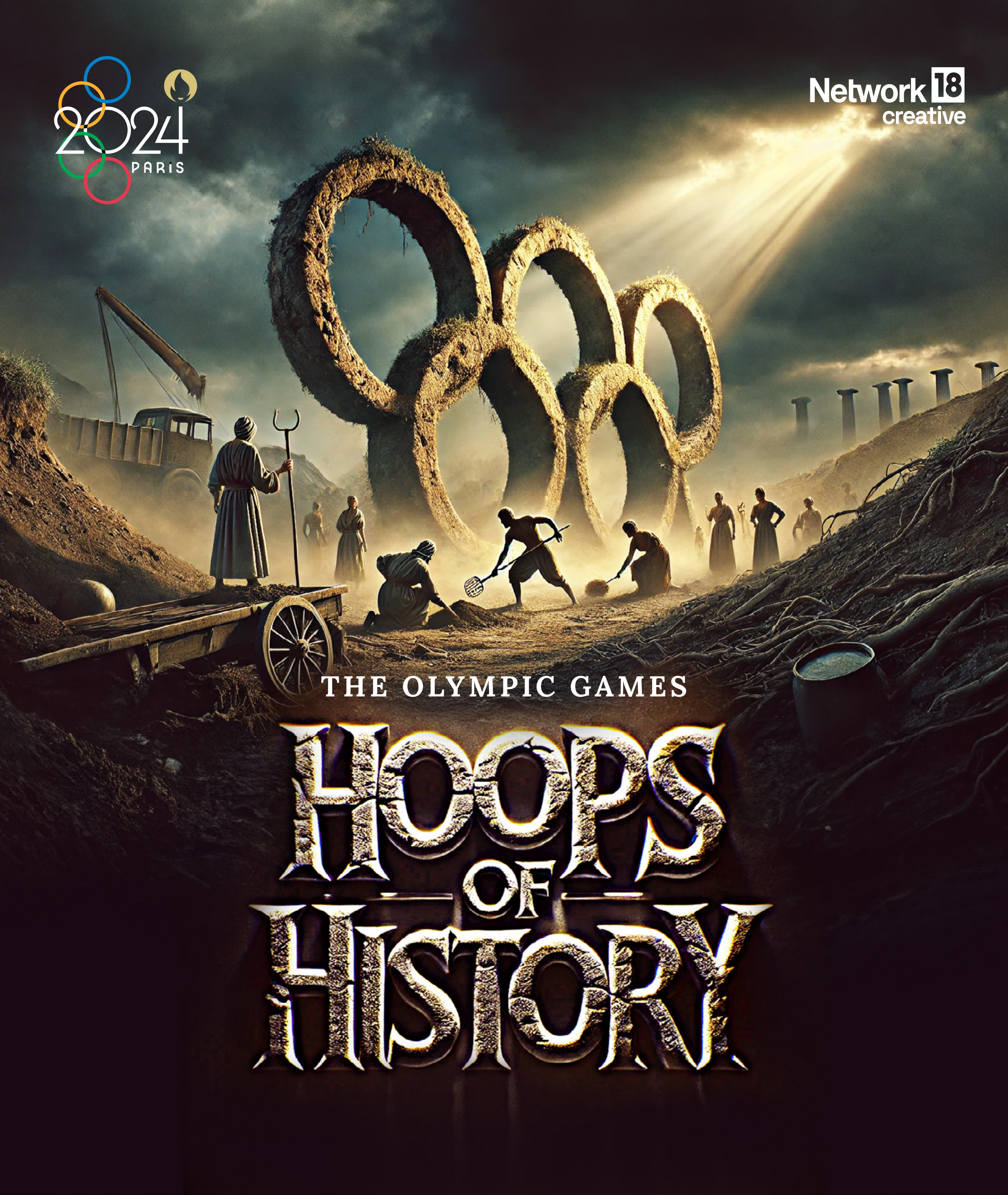





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THE OLYMPIC GAMES

# HOOOPS OF HISTORY

A top-down view of an archaeological excavation site. A person's hands are visible, one holding a stone tablet steady while the other uses a brush to clean its surface. The tablet is rectangular with a decorative border and contains text about the 2024 Paris Olympics and the history of the Olympic Games.

The 2024 Paris Olympics mark the 33rd time the Games will be held since their rebirth as a modern event in 1896. The very first Olympics, for which there are records, were held in 776 BC. The Games were played every four years in Greece for 1,200 years until they were abolished by the Roman emperor Theodosius. A millennium and many histories later, they were resurrected as the Olympics we know today.

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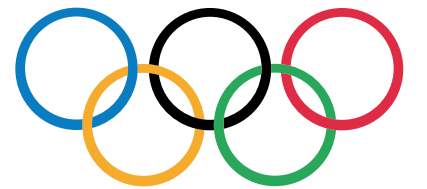
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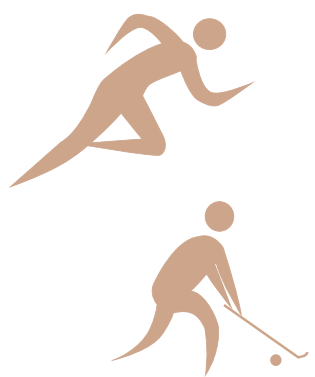


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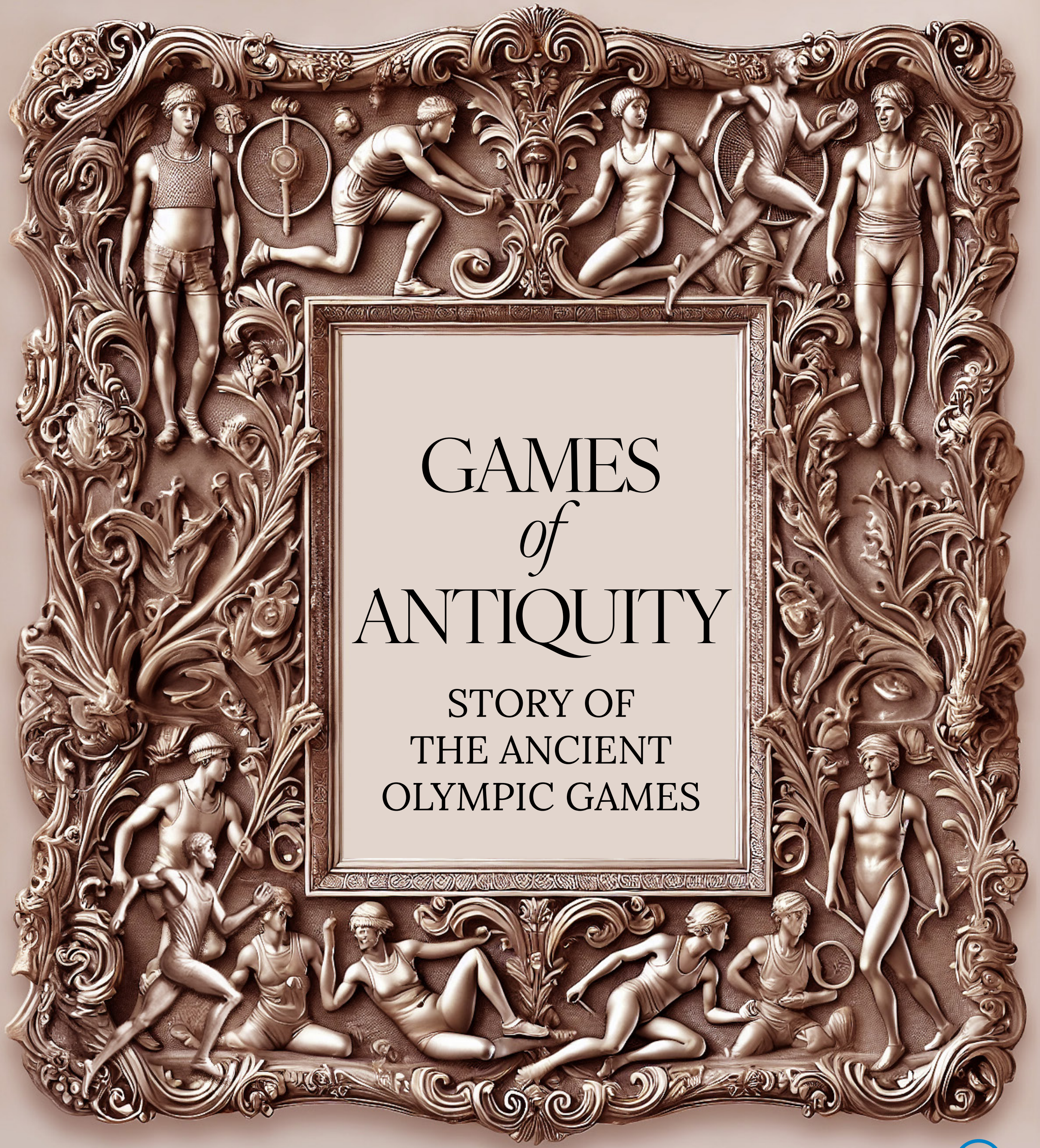
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PARIS 2024: INDIA'S  
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96





GAMES  
*of*  
ANTIQUITY

STORY OF  
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# *The* Beginning



*The ancient Olympic Games began in Greece, about 3,000 years ago.*

Historic manuscripts suggest that the first ancient Olympic Games were celebrated in 776 BC in Olympia. Some scholars believe that the games may have existed much earlier, perhaps as early as the 10th or 9th century BC.



## **THERE ARE MANY THEORIES ABOUT THE ORIGINS OF THE GAMES:**

- One theory is that the Games were organised in honour of Greek god Zeus.
- Some historians believe that the ancient Olympics were actually funeral games held in honour of deceased local heroes, as they featured oxen sacrifices & a grand banquet.

# *The* History *of the* Olympic Truce



*The story of the Ekecheiria, the Olympic truce, dates back to the first games in 776 BC:*



AI GENERATED REPRESENTATIVE IMAGE

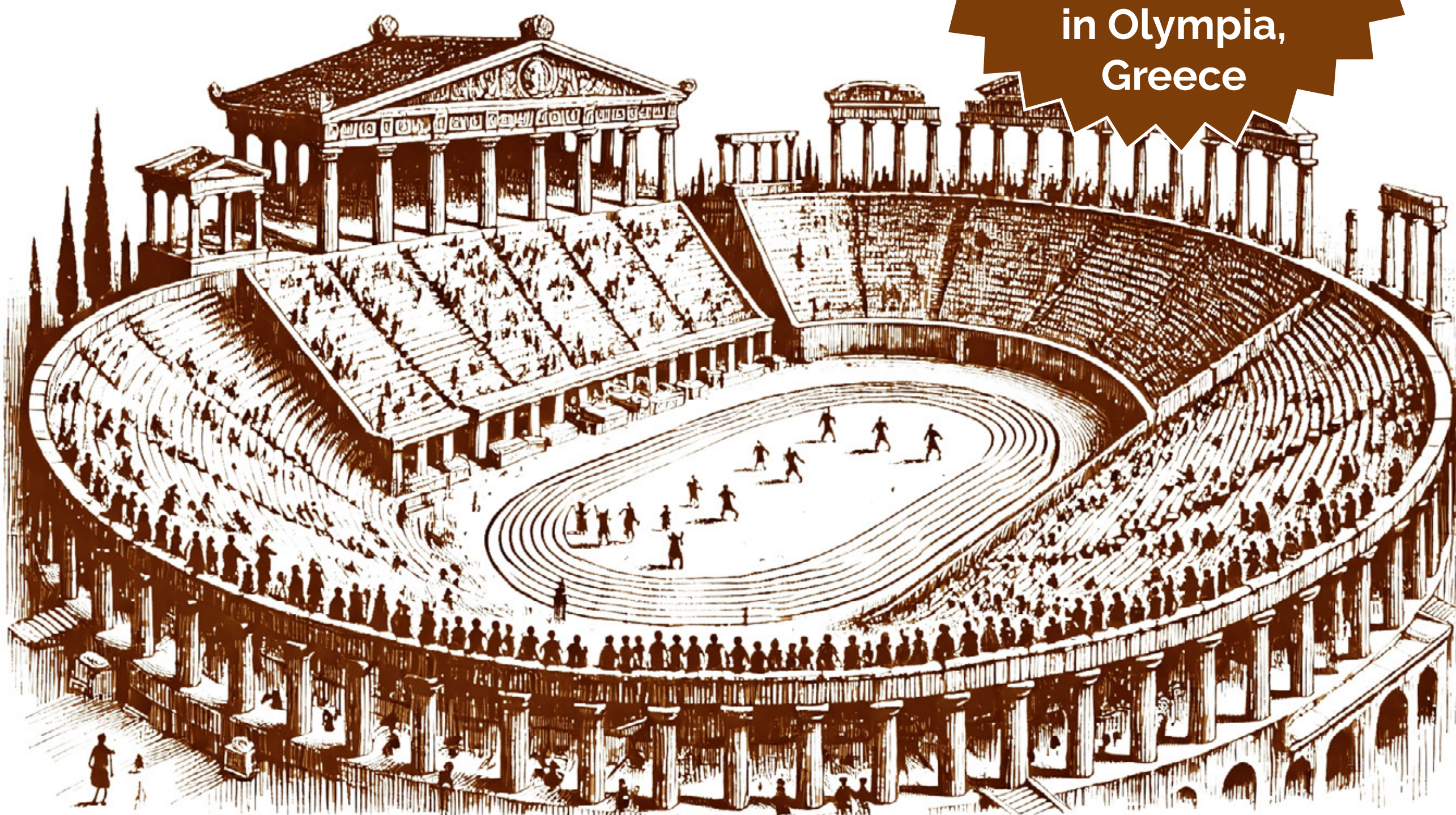
Three warring kings – **Iphitos of Elis, Cleosthenes of Pisa and Lycurgus of Sparta** – signed a treaty to allow safe participation for all athletes and spectators from these Greek city-states, which were otherwise almost constantly engaged in conflict with each other.

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# *The* History of the Olympic Truce

Messengers (spondophores) went from city to city to announce the date of the competitions. During the Truce period, people were able to travel in complete safety to participate in or attend the ancient Games.

**776 BC**  
The Olympic Truce was adopted, followed by the inauguration of the first Olympic Games in Olympia, Greece



AI GENERATED REPRESENTATIVE IMAGE

# *The* History of the Olympic Truce



## REVIVAL OF THE OLYMPIC TRUCE

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) decided to revive the concept of the Olympic Truce for the Olympic Games in the 1990's, to protect the interests of the athletes, and to harness the power of sport to promote peace, dialogue and reconciliation.



**1993**

The first resolution on the observance of the Olympic Truce adopted by the 48th session of the United Nations General Assembly

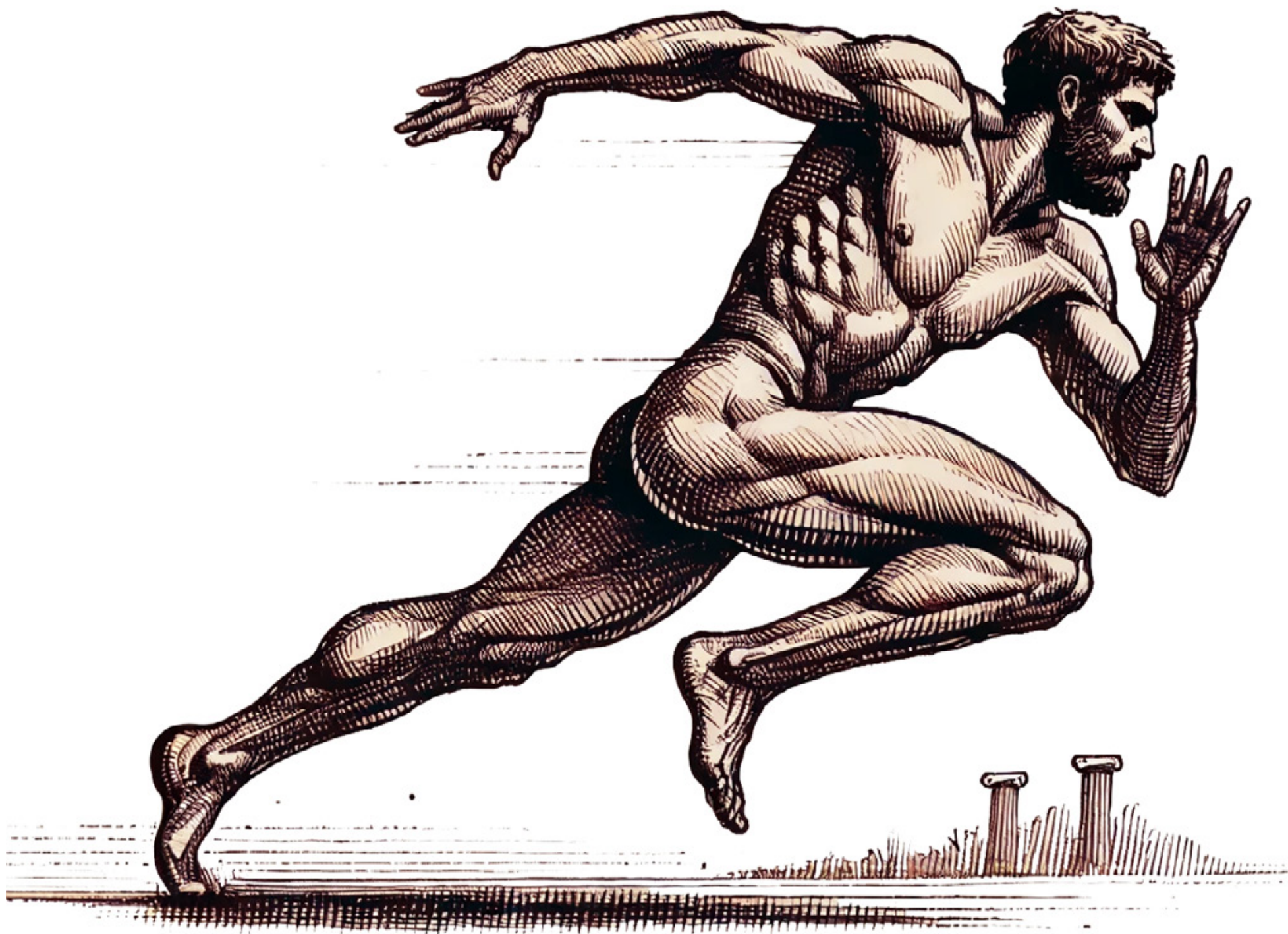
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# Olympic Nudity



*Athletes at the ancient Olympics competed in the nude.*



Legend has it that in 720 BC an Olympic runner named **Orsippus** lost his loincloth during a race. Instead of stopping, Orsippus sprinted on and won the race. This incident gradually popularised nude athletic competition in Greece, seen as the ultimate tribute to Zeus.

# Winners' Rewards



*The victors were allowed to erect a statue of themselves in the sacred Altis grove at Olympia, now a UNESCO world heritage site.*

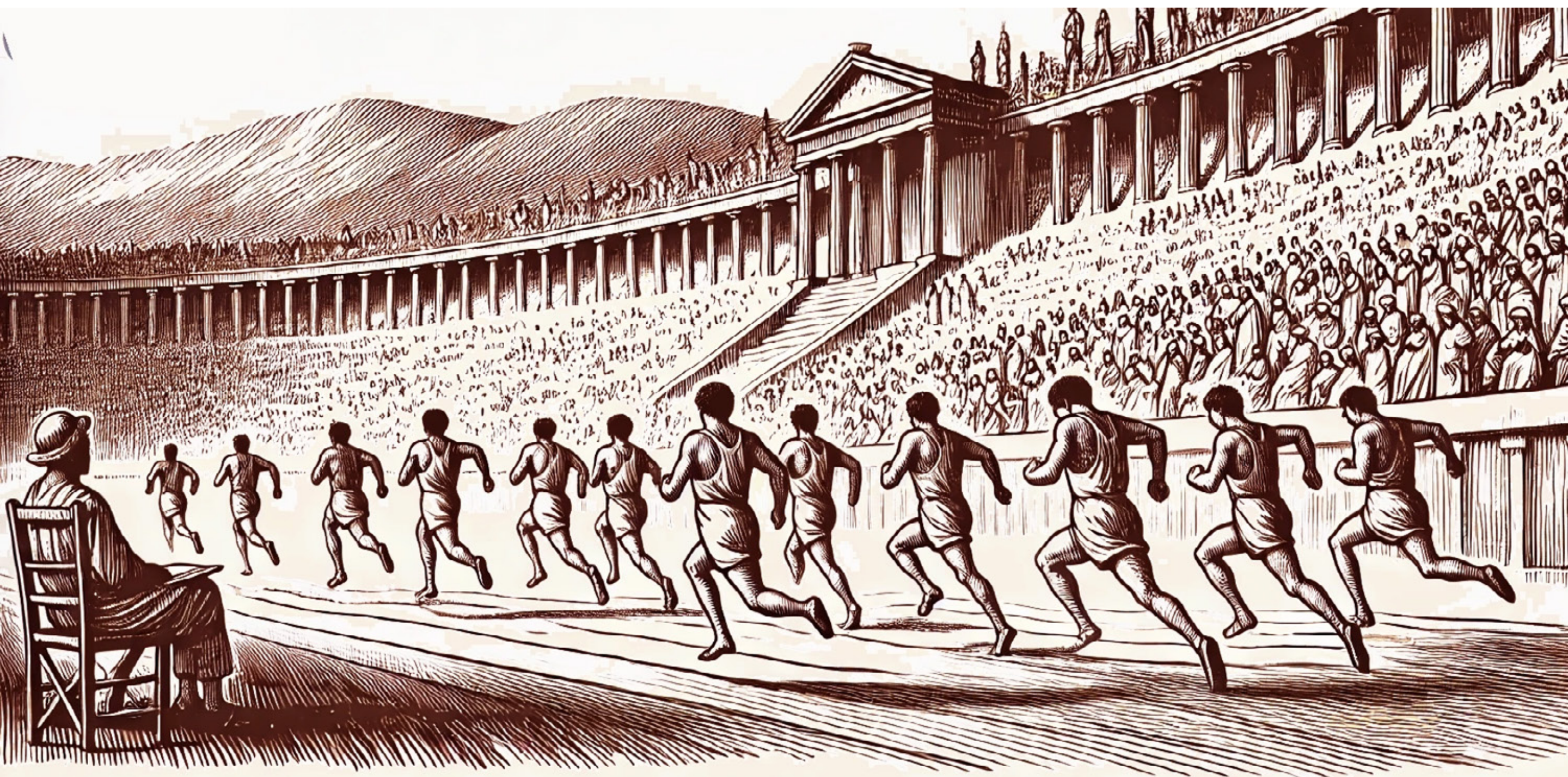
At the modern Olympic Games, the first, second and third-placed athletes are rewarded. **In ancient Olympics, there was only one winner.**

Ancient Olympic victors were awarded a crown of wild olive leaves. They also received a red woollen ribbon (the taenia), and a palm frond. At the end of the festival the winners, along with their families and supporters, were invited to an elaborate feast.

# Ancient . Olympic Games



*Five interesting facts you didn't know*



**1** For the first 12 ancient Olympics, the only event was a short footrace of about 190m - **or one length of the stadium - called a 'stade'.**



2

In 67 AD, Roman emperor Nero competed in the Olympic chariot race. He couldn't finish the race as he fell off his vehicle but declared himself the winner anyway.

3 The marathon was not an event of the ancient Olympics. It was first introduced in the Modern Olympic Games of 1896 in Athens.



4 Runner **Leonidas of Rhodes** was Michael Phelps of the ancient Olympics. He won a total of 12 titles across four-consecutive Olympiads (164-152 BC)

5

There was no Olympic torch. The torch relay didn't originate in ancient Olympia. Instead, it began in 1936 when Germany hosted the Olympics.

# *The End of the Ancient Games*



Greece lost its independence to Rome in the middle of the 2nd century BC. The Romans looked on athletics with contempt but they realised the political value of the hugely popular ancient Olympics.

# *The End of the Ancient Games*

The Games were allowed to continue but the Romans neither trained for nor participated in Greek athletics. The support for the competitions fell off considerably. With time the site at Olympia deteriorated.

The Olympic Games officially came to an end around 394 AD, when Roman emperor Theodosius I outlawed pagan celebrations.



*The first modern Olympic Games took place at Athens in 1896, more than 1500 years after the ancient Olympic Games came to an end.*

SOURCES: SMITHSONIAN MAGAZINE, THE OLYMPICS WEBSITE, PENN MUSEUM WEBSITE, BRITANNICA, NEWS REPORTS



# REVIVAL OF THE OLYMPICS

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In the late 19th century, several attempts were made to revive the Olympics, but failed due to a lack of coordination within the global sports movement.

**Baron Pierre de Coubertin**, a Frenchman, decided to unify the key stakeholders in Paris. In 1892, he put forth his idea to revive the Olympic Games.

**The Games were revived at the first Olympic Congress, organised by Pierre de Coubertin** and held at the Grand Amphitheatre at the Sorbonne University in 1894.



The event attracted 2,000 attendees, including 58 French delegates representing 24 sports organisations and clubs, and delegates from Belgium, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and the United States, representing 13 international sports federations.

**THE FIRST  
MODERN  
OLYMPIC GAMES  
WERE HELD IN  
ATHENS IN 1896.**

# WHO WAS PIERRE DE COUBERTIN?



Born in Paris in 1863, Pierre de Coubertin, came from an aristocratic family. While his family had a notable history of military and political service to France, Pierre de Coubertin was more interested in literature, sociology, and education. In his 20s, he toured Europe and the United States to study educational methods. By the age of 25, he had emerged as a prominent leader in the movement for educational reform in France.

An avid sportsman, he firmly believed that sport was essential for holistic development. Inspired by the British model of education, Pierre de Coubertin embarked on a mission to integrate sports into French education.

*“The important thing in life is not the triumph but the fight; the essential thing is not to have won, but to have fought well.”*

**PIERRE, BARON DE COUBERTIN**  
FATHER OF THE MODERN OLYMPICS

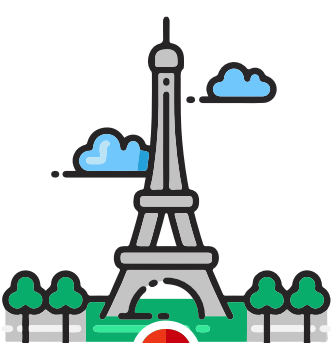
SOURCES: OLYMPICS.COM, BRITANNICA

# SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES HOST CITIES

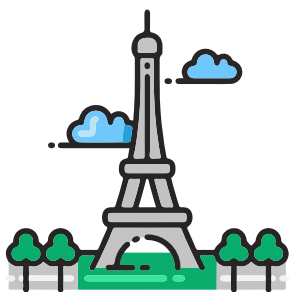
*Summer Olympics in modern history*



Network 18 creative



1896: Athens



1900: Paris

1904: St. Louis



1908: London

1912: Stockholm

1916: Berlin (Reason: World War I)

1920: Antwerp

1924: Paris

1928: Amsterdam



1964: Tokyo



1968: Mexico City

1960: Rome

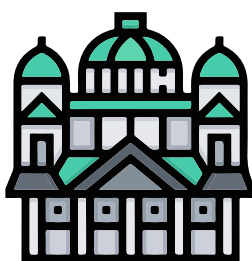


1972: Munich

1940: Helsinki (World War II)

1936: Berlin

1932: Los Angeles

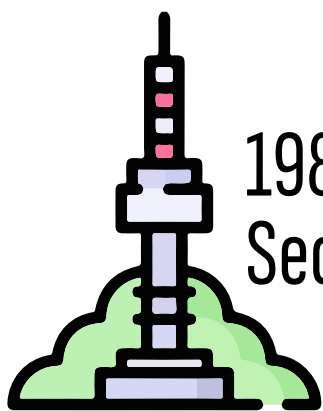


1944: London (World War II)

1948: London

1952: Helsinki

1956: Melbourne



1988: Seoul

1984: Los Angeles

1980: Moscow



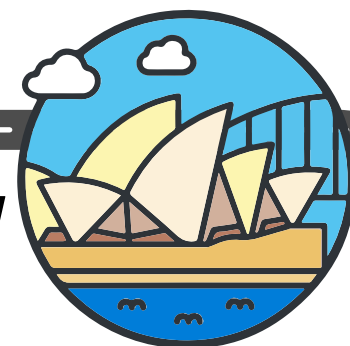
1976: Montreal



1992: Barcelona

1996: Atlanta

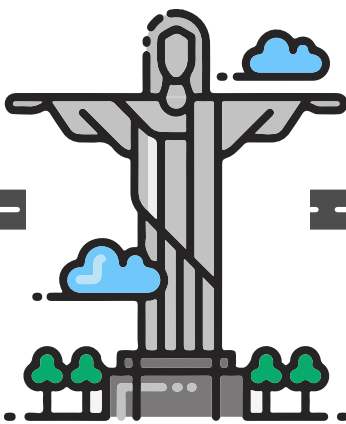
2000: Sydney



2020: Tokyo

Postponed to 2021 due to coronavirus pandemic

2016: Rio de Janeiro



2012: London

2008: Beijing



2004: Athens



# The History of Olympic Rings



# The Olympic Flag



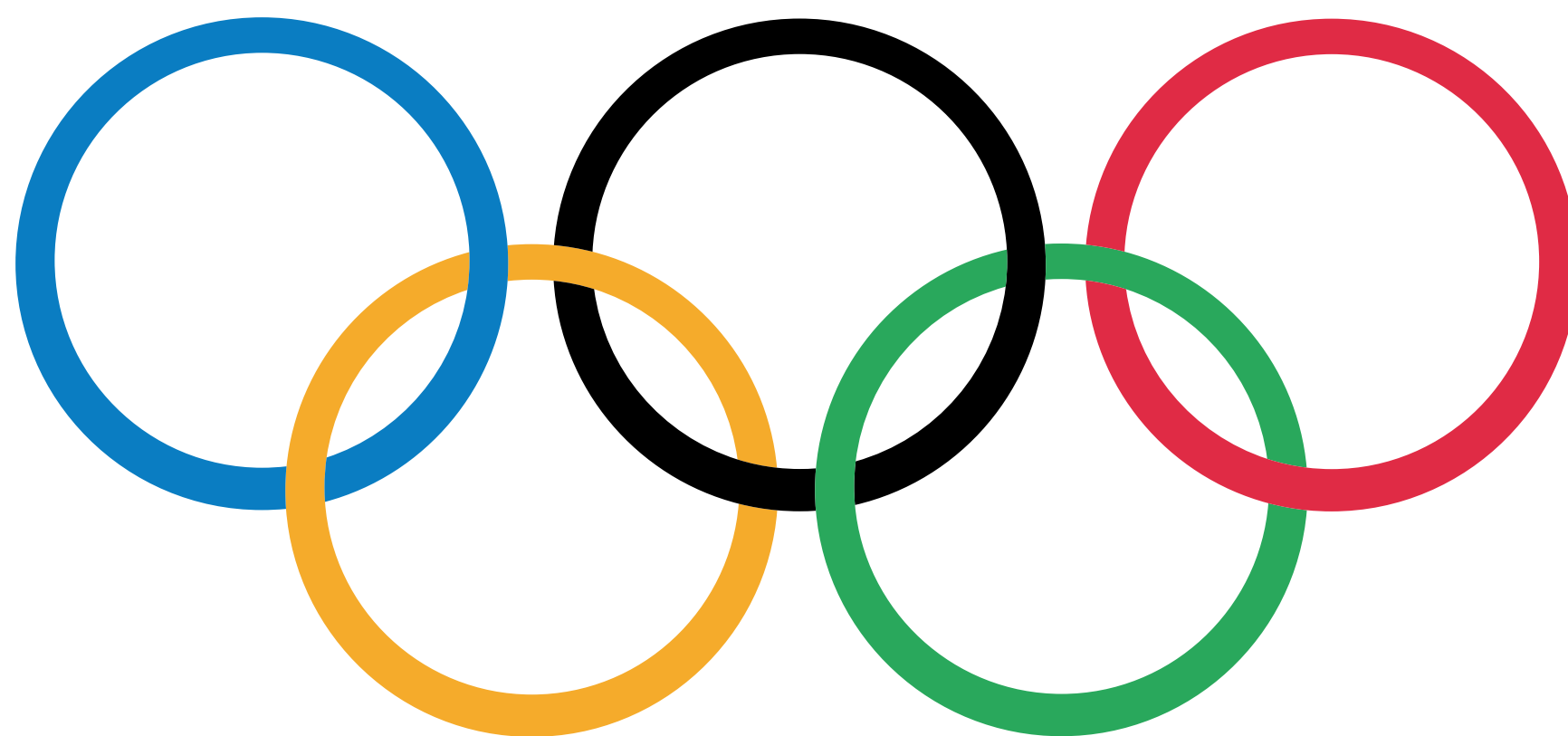
Consists of a white field bearing five equal interlocking rings of blue, dark yellow, black, green, and red with separations wherever two rings intersect.

THE WIDTH-  
TO-LENGTH RATIO  
OF THE FLAG  
IS 2:3

# *The* Olympic Rings



*The Olympic symbol consists of five interlaced rings of equal dimensions (the Olympic rings), used alone, in one or in five different colours.*



When used in its five-colour version, these colours shall be, from left to right, blue, yellow, black, green and red

***THE RINGS ARE INTERLACED FROM LEFT TO RIGHT***

The blue, black and red rings are situated at the top, the yellow and green rings at the bottom

# The Who Created Olympic Rings



The rings were designed by French educator **Pierre de Coubertin**, who developed the modern Olympic movement.



The Olympic flag was displayed for the first time in 1914, when the International Olympic Committee (IOC) held its 20th anniversary meeting in Paris.



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# What *is the* Meaning *of the* Rings

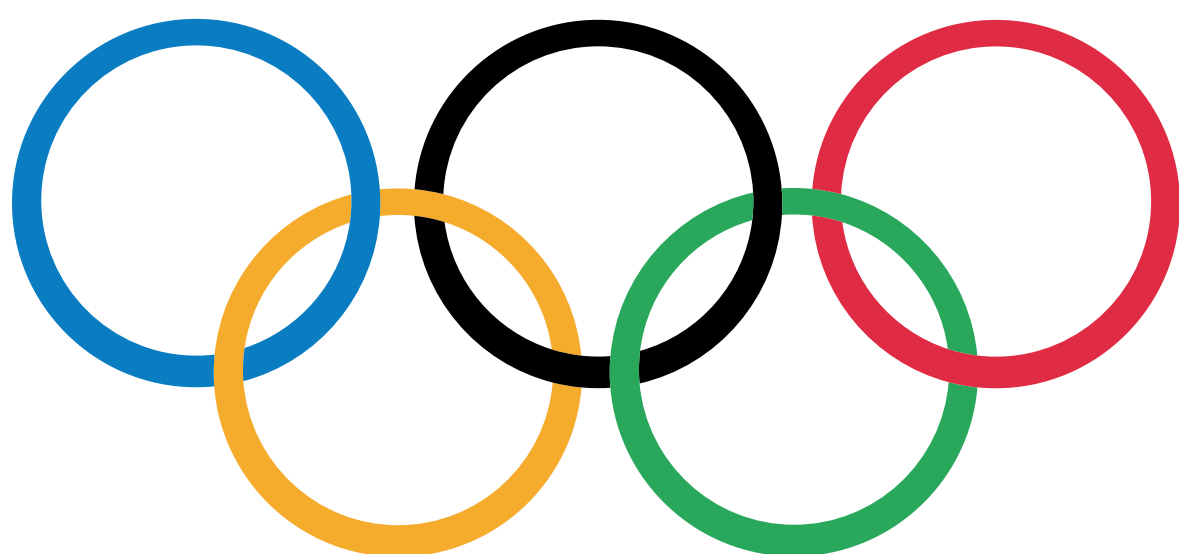


“The Olympic symbol expresses the activity of the Olympic Movement and represents the union of the five continents and the meeting of athletes from throughout the world at the Olympic Games.”

*Olympic Charter, Rule 8*

According to Coubertin, the five rings symbolise the “five parts of the world” in which the Olympic movement was active.

***Contrary to popular belief, the colours of the rings are not associated with specific continents. They were chosen because they incorporated the colours of all national flags in existence at the time the Olympic flag was created.***

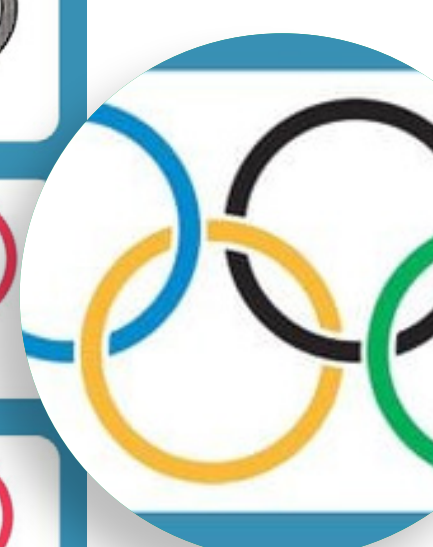
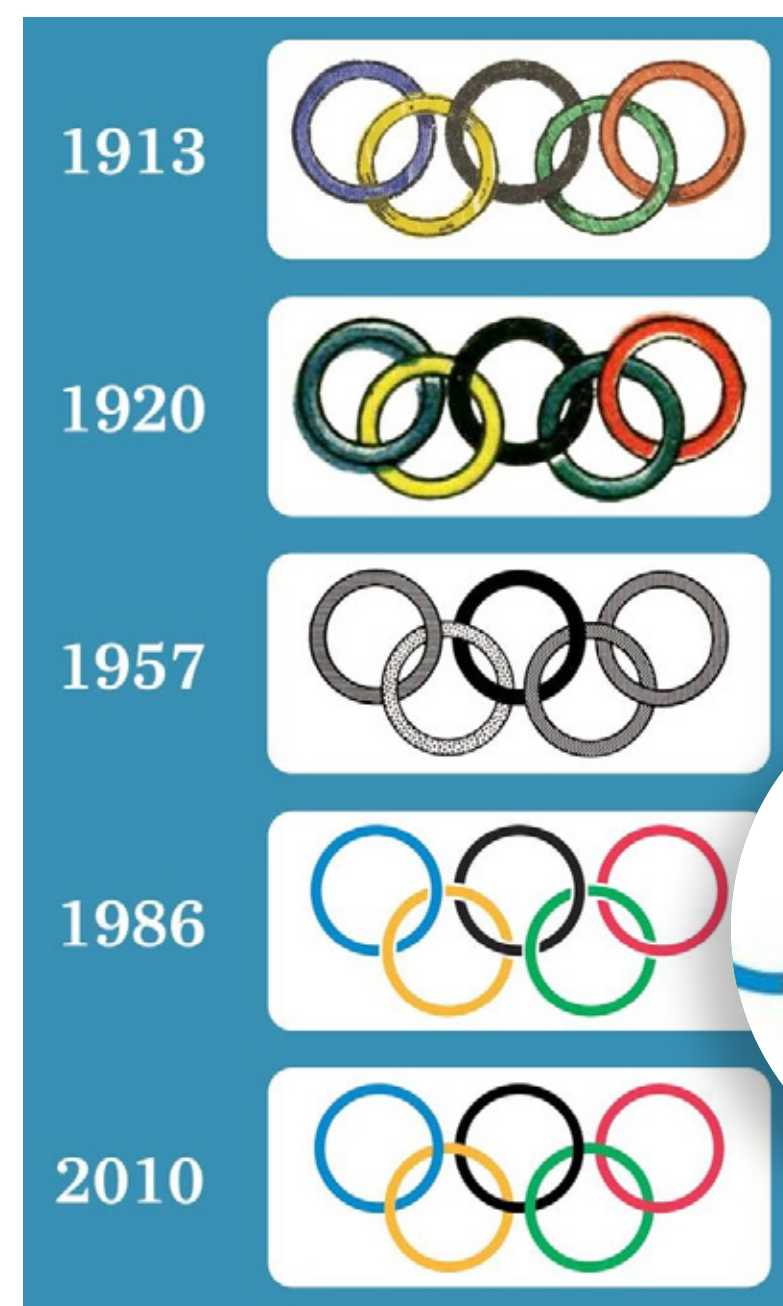


# Has The Design Ever Been Tweaked



# Yes.

In Coubertin's initial design the rings were connected. In 1986, the IOC Graphics Standards included a definition stating that an official version with spaces between rings be produced. In 2010, the IOC Executive Board returned to Coubertin's original, interlaced design.



# Timeline

*The* Olympic Rings



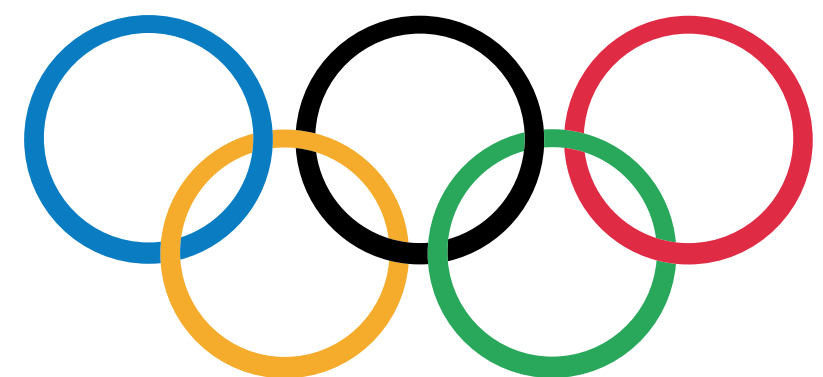
**1913:** Olympic rings publicly presented for the first time



**1914:** The Olympic flag created for the Olympic Jubilee Congress in Paris in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Olympic movement



**1920:** The Olympic rings made their first appearance at the Games of the VIIth Olympiad Antwerp.

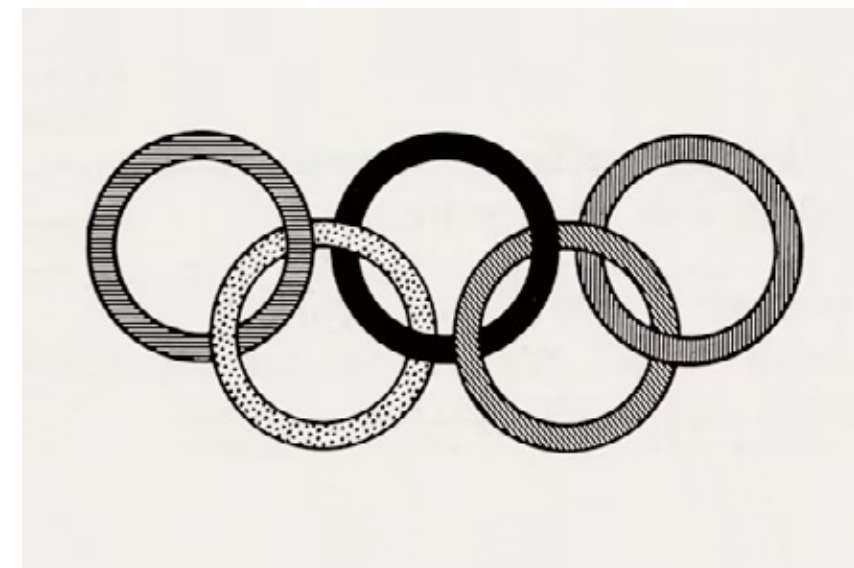


# Timeline

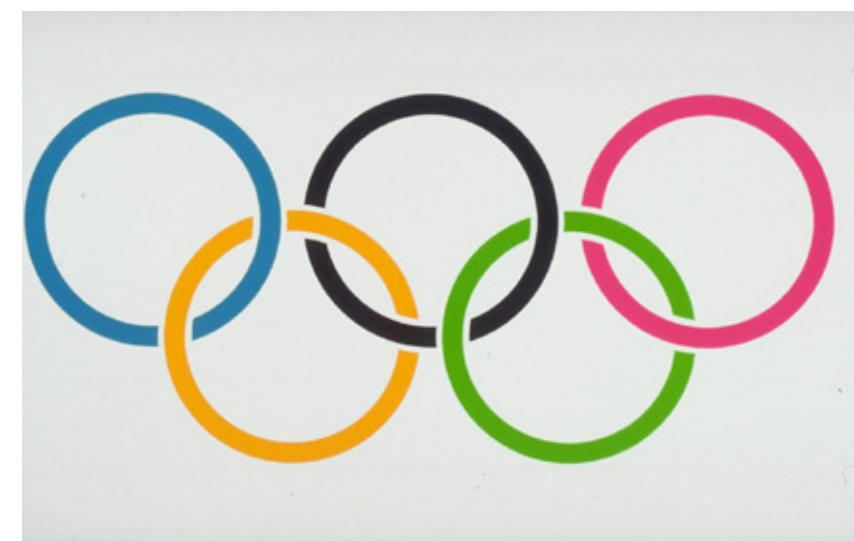
## *The Olympic Rings*



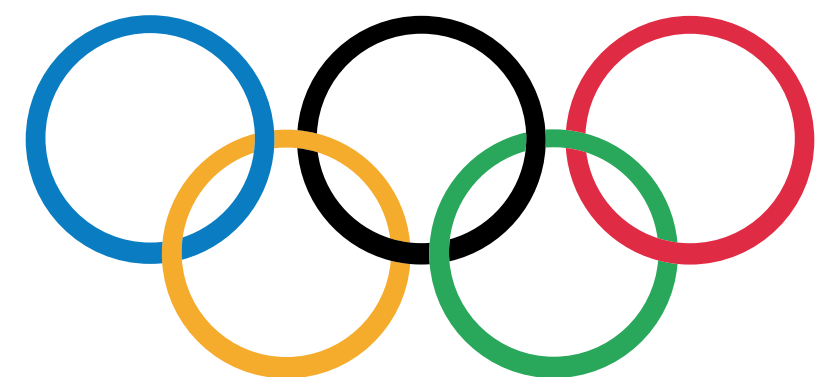
**1957:** The IOC approved a specific version of the Olympic rings. This approved design differed just slightly from Coubertin's original design in the way the rings intersected.



**1986:** The IOC Graphics Standards included a description of how an official version of the rings with spaces should be produced.



**2010:** The IOC Executive Board returned to Coubertin's original interlaced design.





TIMELINE

# THE MODERN SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES

**MOMENTS THAT WENT  
DOWN IN HISTORY**



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# Athens

1896, Greece



THE FIRST-EVER MODERN GAMES

EVENTS

43

ATHLETES

241\*

\*men only



The Games were financed by a donation of approximately one million **drachmas**\* from businessman Georges Averof and by the sale of souvenir stamps and medals.

American athlete **James Connolly** cemented his place in history when he became the first Olympic champion of the modern era, winning the triple jump with a 13.71 metres leap.

*\*Drachma was the currency of Greece before it was replaced by the euro in 2002.*

# Paris

1900, France



EVENTS	ATHLETES		
95	997	MEN	975
		WOMEN	22



The Games had no real opening and closing ceremonies. **Women made their Olympic debut** in tennis and golf. British tennis player **Charlotte Cooper** was the first woman to earn the title of Olympic champion.



# St. Louis

1904, United States



EVENTS	ATHLETES		
95	651	MEN	645
		WOMEN	6



The **first Games at which gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded for first, second and third place.** One of the most remarkable athletes of the edition was American gymnast George Eyser, who won six medals even though his left leg was made of wood.





# London

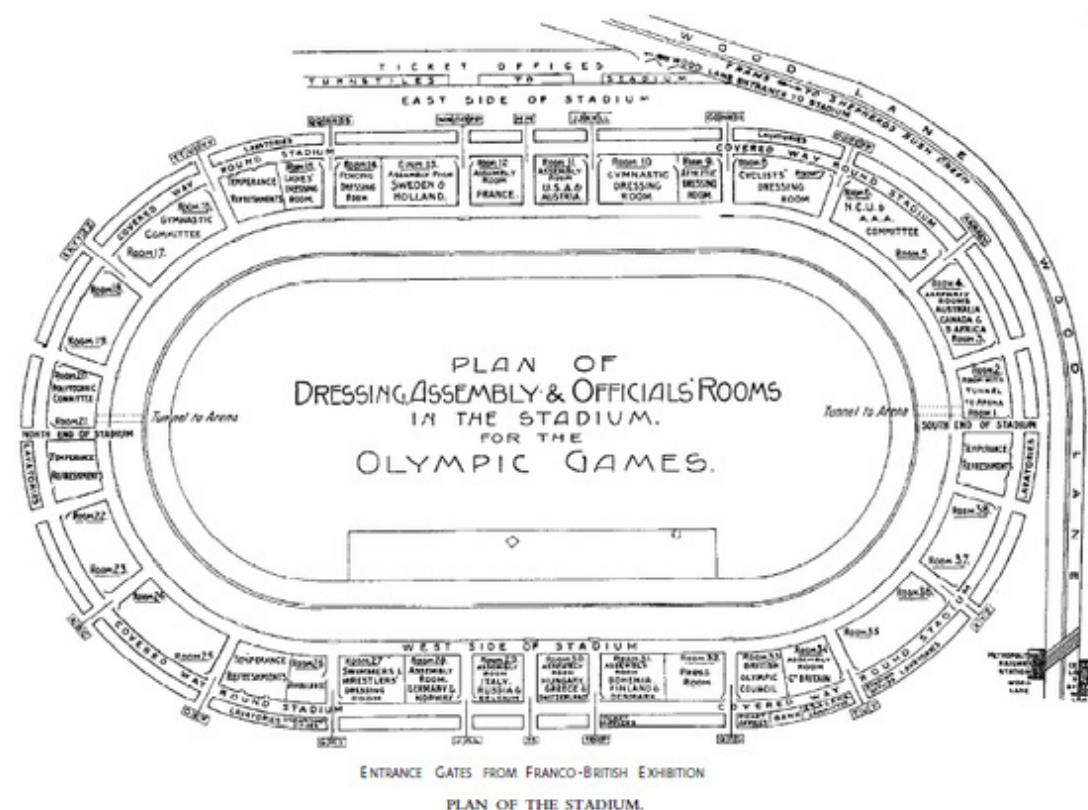
1908, Great Britain



EVENTS	ATHLETES		
110	2,008	MEN	1,971
		WOMEN	37



The 1908 Olympic Games were originally awarded to Rome, but were reassigned to London. For the first time, a stadium was specially prepared for the Games, and swimming events did not take place in the open water.



# Stockholm

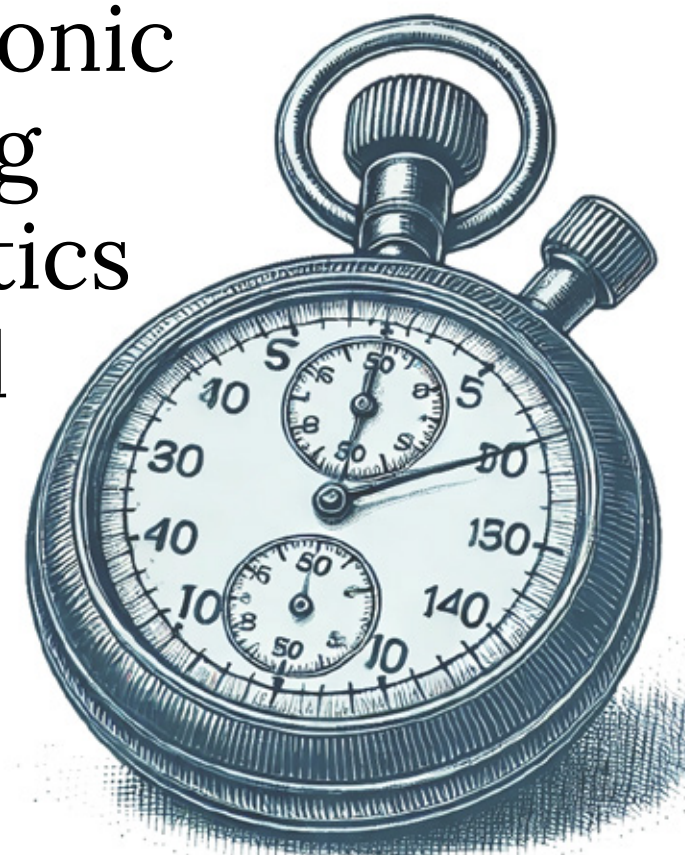
1912, Sweden



EVENTS	ATHLETES		
102	2,407	MEN	2,359
		WOMEN	48



For the first time, competitors in the Games came from all five continents. Sweden introduced the use of electronic time-keeping for the athletics races, as well as the first loudspeaker system.





# Antwerp

1920, Belgium

EVENTS		ATHLETES	
156	2,626	MEN	2,561
		WOMEN	65



The Opening Ceremony saw many firsts: During the Opening Ceremony, **the Olympic flag was raised for the first time**, the Olympic oath was taken for the first time by an athlete on behalf of all competitors, and for the first time, doves were released as a symbol of peace.



# Paris

1924, France

EVENTS	ATHLETES		
126	3,089	MEN	2,954
		WOMEN	135



At the Closing Ceremony, the practice of raising three flags (one for the IOC, one for the host country and one for the host country of the next edition of the Games) was introduced.



# Amsterdam

1928, The Netherlands

EVENTS	ATHLETES		
109	2,883	MEN	2,606
		WOMEN	277



For the first time, **the Olympic flame was lit** at the top of a tower within the stadium. It remained lit throughout the Games. Athletics events for women introduced.



# Los Angeles

1932, United States

EVENTS	ATHLETES	
117	1,332	MEN 1,206
		WOMEN 126



For the first time, male athletes were accommodated in a single Olympic village (the women stayed in a hotel). At the medal presentation ceremonies, victory podiums were used for the first time. Automatic timing was introduced for athletics, as was the photo finish.

# Berlin

1936, Germany

EVENTS	ATHLETES		
129	3,963	MEN	3,632
		WOMEN	331



These Games witnessed the introduction of the **Olympic Torch Relay**. They were also the first to be broadcast on television. Basketball, canoeing and field handball all made their first appearances.



# London

1948, Great Britain

EVENTS	ATHLETES		
136	4,104	MEN	3,714
		WOMEN	390



The first Games to be shown on home television. Starting blocks for athletes in sprint races (100m to 400m) were introduced for the first time. There were no athletes from Japan or Germany.





# Helsinki

1952, Finland



EVENTS	ATHLETES		
149	4,955	MEN	4,436
		WOMEN	519



The Soviet Union took part in the Games for the first time. A change in the rules for equestrian competitions allowed women to compete alongside men in mixed events. One of the first women authorised to compete against the men in dressage was Denmark's **Lis Hartel**, who won a silver medal.

# Melbourne

1956, Australia



EVENTS		ATHLETES	
145	MEN	2,791	
	WOMEN	364	



For the first time, the competitions took place in two countries. Due to strict equine quarantine laws in Australia, the equestrian events took place in Stockholm. West and East Germany took part as a combined team. This practice continued for the following two editions of the Games.

# Rome

1960, Italy



EVENTS	ATHLETES		
150	5,338	MEN	4,727
		WOMEN	611



Rome organised the competitions on several ancient sites (the ruins of the Basilica of Maxence, the Caracalla Baths and the Arch of Constantine [finish line of the marathon]). Ethiopian runner Abebe Bikila ran the marathon barefoot and became the **first Black African Olympic champion.**

# Tokyo

1964, Japan



EVENTS	ATHLETES		
163	5,151	MEN	4,473
		WOMEN	678



The 1964 Tokyo Games were the first ones organised in Asia. Runner Yashinori Sakai, who was born in Hiroshima the day the city was destroyed by an atomic bomb, was chosen as the last torchbearer in homage to the victims and as a call for world peace. A cinder running track was used for the last time in the athletics events.

# Mexico City

1968, Mexico



EVENTS	ATHLETES		
172	5,516	MEN	4,735
		WOMEN	781



There were a number of firsts at Mexico 1968: they were the first Games held in Latin America; a woman lit the Olympic flame; winners underwent doping controls (for narcotics and stimulants); and the synthetic material Tartan was used for the athletics track.

# Munich

1972, Germany



EVENTS	ATHLETES		
195	7,134	MEN	6,075
		WOMEN	1,059



On 5 September, eight Palestinian terrorists broke into the Olympic Village, killing two members of the Israeli team and taking nine hostages. In the ensuing battle, all nine Israeli hostages, five terrorists and one policeman were killed.

The Olympic Games were suspended for 34 hours. In defiance of the terrorists, the Games continued. IOC President Avery Brundage famously said, **“The Games must go on!”**

# Montreal

1976, Canada



EVENTS	ATHLETES		
198	6,084	MEN	4,824
		WOMEN	1,260



These Games were marred by an African boycott involving 22 countries. The boycott was organised by Tanzania to protest the fact that the New Zealand rugby team had toured Apartheid South Africa and that New Zealand was scheduled to compete in the Olympic Games.

Women's events in basketball, rowing and team handball all made their Olympic debut.

# Moscow

1980, USSR



EVENTS	ATHLETES		
203	5,179	MEN	4,064
		WOMEN	1,115



Further to a boycott launched by the US, only 80 countries (the fewest since 1956) took part in the Moscow Games. Aleksandr Dityatin of Russia earned medals in every men's gymnastics event to become the first athlete to win eight medals at one Olympic Games.



# Los Angeles

1984, United States



EVENTS	ATHLETES		
221	6,829	MEN	5,263
		WOMEN	1,566



The first Games since 1896 to be organised without government funding. Although a boycott called by the USSR (in response to the US-led boycott of the 1980 Moscow Games) left some sports venues empty, a record 140 countries took part in these Games.



# Seoul

1988, Republic of Korea



## EVENTS

237

## ATHLETES

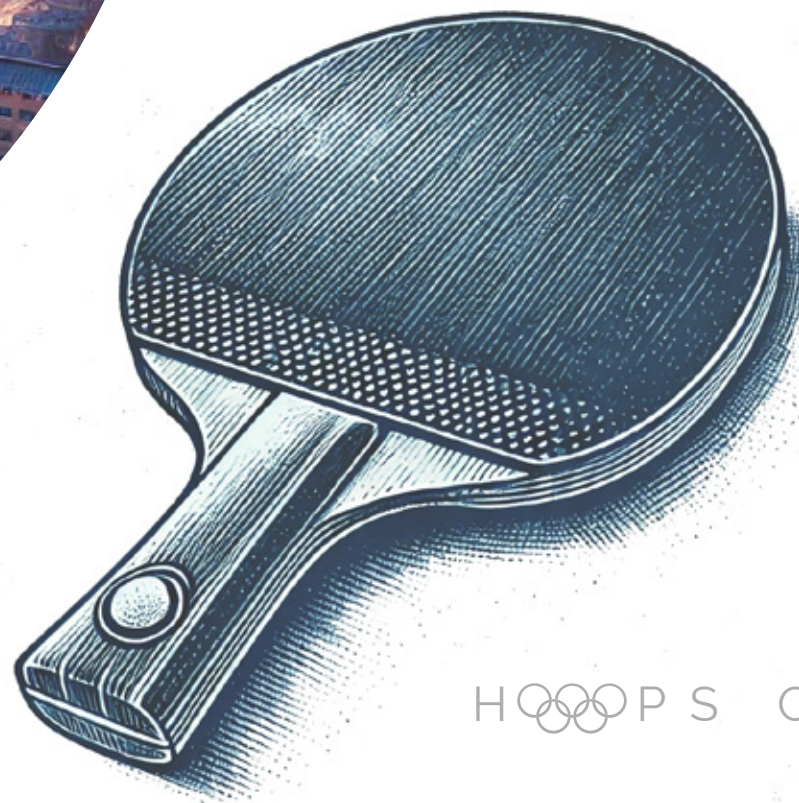
8,391

MEN 6,197

WOMEN 2,194



Despite a boycott by North Korea, which had wanted to co-host the Games, this edition had the most participants in Olympic history, with the greatest number of countries represented. Table tennis made its Olympic debut.



# Barcelona

1992, Spain



EVENTS	ATHLETES		
257	9,356	MEN	6,652
		WOMEN	2,704



At the time of these Games, the world was witnessing important political changes:

The Soviet Union no longer existed; Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were once again independent countries; Germany was reunified; Yugoslavia was divided into several republics; and North and South Yemen had become one. All these new national groupings appeared in Barcelona. South Africa took part in the Games for the first time since 1960.

# Atlanta

1996, United States



EVENTS	ATHLETES		
271	10,318	MEN	6,806
		WOMEN	3,512



For the first time in Olympic history, all the recognized NOCs were represented at the Games. A record number of 79 countries won medals, and 53 won gold. A pipe-bomb explosion in Centennial Olympic Park, an open park next to the site of the main competition venues, caused one death.

# Sydney

2000, Australia



## EVENTS

300

## ATHLETES

10,651

MEN 6,582

WOMEN 4,069



These Games were the biggest in history: 10,651 athletes competed in 300 events. North and South Korea paraded together under the same flag. Four athletes from Timor-Leste took part individually under the Olympic flag.

# Athens

2004, Greece



EVENTS	ATHLETES		
301	10,625	MEN	6,296
		WOMEN	4,329



The Olympic Torch Relay, which started in Olympia, was the first relay in the history of the Games to cross the five continents, before returning to Greece. Swimmer Michael Phelps won six gold medals and set a single-Games record with eight total medals.

# Beijing

2008, China



## EVENTS

302

## ATHLETES

10,942

MEN 6,305

WOMEN 4,637



A record 204 National Olympic Committees took part in the Games. Some 87 of them celebrated their medal-winning athletes. Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Mauritius and Togo all experienced podium finishes for the first time. Over 130 Olympic records were broken. The Beijing Olympics were dominated by two of the greatest Olympians of all time: Jamaican sprinter Usain Bolt and American swimmer Michael Phelps.

# London

2012, Great Britain



EVENTS	ATHLETES		
302	10,568	MEN	5,892
		WOMEN	4,675



Women's boxing made its Olympic debut in three weight classes (51 kg, 60 kg, and 75 kg). The London Games were also the first Olympiad wherein each participating country had at least one female athlete competing. Like the Beijing Olympics, the London Games were dominated by Usain Bolt and Michael Phelps.



# Rio

2016, Brazil



## EVENTS

306

## ATHLETES

11,238

MEN 6,179

WOMEN 5,059



The Rio Olympics were plagued by massive cost overruns and construction that ran far behind schedule. Notable new sports that were added for the Rio Games were golf and rugby sevens. The Rio Olympics also featured the debut of a Refugee Team made up of 10 athletes from various war-torn countries who had no permanent new home at the start of the Games.

# Tokyo

2020, Japan



## EVENTS

339

## ATHLETES

11,420

MEN 5,963

WOMEN 5,457



These Games were held in 2021 because of the COVID-19 pandemic, becoming the first Olympics ever held after the proposed start date. Due to the pandemic, spectators were barred from the sporting venues, making the competition the only Olympics ever held without official spectators.

# Paris

2024, France



SOURCE: OLYMPICS.COM, NEWS REPORTS

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# WILD AND WACKY

ALL THE SUMMER OLYMPIC MASCOTS TO DATE



# Why are there mascots in the Olympics?

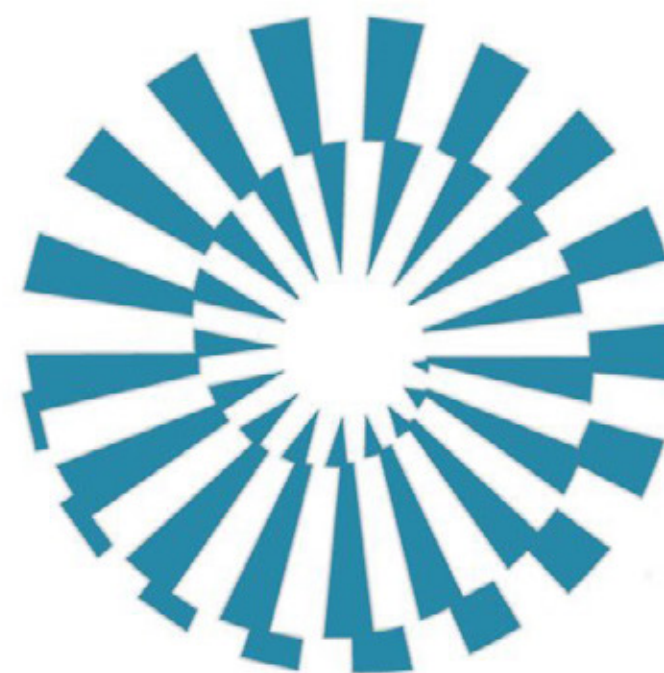


The mascots give a concrete form to the Olympic spirit, spreading the values highlighted at each edition of the Games. They are used to promote the history and culture of the host city, and give the event a festive atmosphere.

 **MUNICH 1972**

M A S C O T

# Waldi



Munich1972



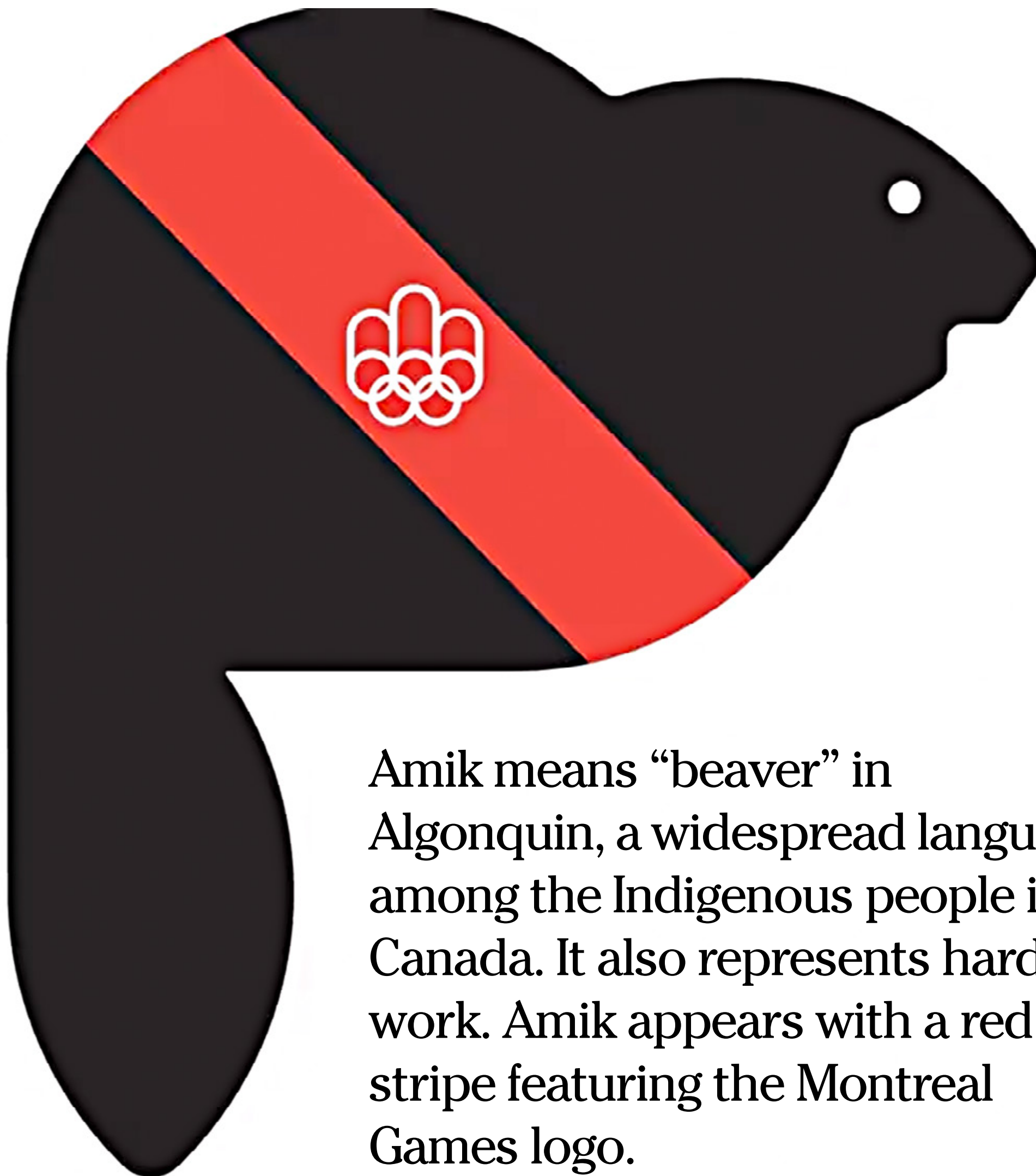
**Waldi was the first official mascot in the history of the Olympic Summer Games.** He is a dachshund, a very popular animal in Germany, famed for its endurance, tenacity and agility.

**Network 18**  
creative

 **MONTREAL 1976**

M A S C O T

# Amik



Amik means “beaver” in Algonquin, a widespread language among the Indigenous people in Canada. It also represents hard work. Amik appears with a red stripe featuring the Montreal Games logo.

**Network 18**  
creative

 **MOSCOW 1980**

M A S C O T

# Misha

Misha is a bear and his full name is Mikhail Potapych Toptygin. The bear is a familiar animal in Russia, appearing in many popular stories, songs and poems.





# **LOS ANGELES 1984**



## M A S C O T

# Sam

Sam is a friendly and cheerful eagle that embodies the optimism of the Olympic spirit. With his hat featuring the design of the national flag, he shows that he is part of American culture.



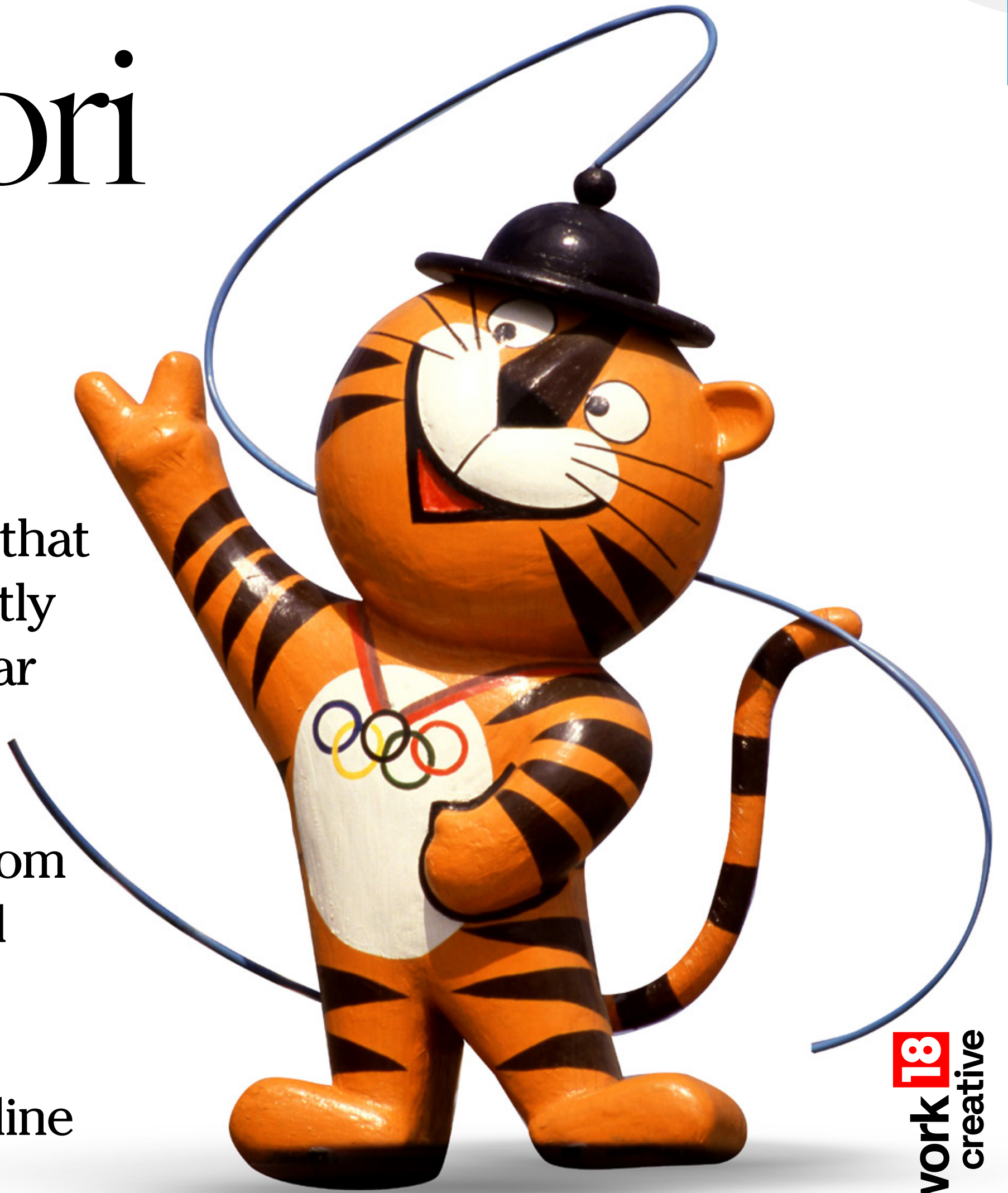
**Network 18**  
creative

 **SEOUL 1988**

M A S C O T

# Hodori

Hodori is a tiger that appears frequently in Korean popular art and legends. The “Ho” of Hodori comes from the Korean word meaning “tiger”, while “Dori” is a common masculine diminutive.



**Network 18**  
creative

 **BARCELONA 1992**

M A S C O T

# Cobi



Cobi is a humanised Pyrenean mountain dog in a cubist style. The name, Cobi, is an allusion to COOB'92, an abbreviation of the Barcelona '92 Olympic Organising Committee.

 **ATLANTA 1996**



M A S C O T

# Izzy

Originally called “Whatizit”, “Izzy” is a product of information technology and wears training shoes. Whatizit was redesigned and renamed after the closing ceremony of the 1992 Games in Barcelona, where he received a mixed reception.



**Network 18**  
creative

 **SYDNEY 2000**



M A S C O T

# Syd, Olly and Millie



The three mascots are a duck-billed platypus (Syd), a kookaburra (Olly) and an echidna or spiny anteater (Millie). They symbolise the water, air and earth respectively.

**Network 18**  
creative

 **ATHENS 2004**

M A S C O T



# Phevos & Athena

The two mascots symbolise the link between Ancient Greece and the Olympic Games of the modern era.

“Phevos” is another name for Apollo, the god of light and music; Athena is the goddess of wisdom and protector of the city of Athens.



**Network 18**  
creative

 **BEIJING 2008**



M A S C O T

# Beibei, Jingjing, Huanhuan, Yingying, Nini



Each name rhymes by repeating the same syllable:  
a traditional Chinese way of showing affection to  
children. Linking the five names forms the sentence  
“Welcome to Beijing” (Bei Jing Huan Ying Nin).

**Network 18**  
creative

 **LONDON 2012**



M A S C O T

# Wenlock

Wenlock takes his name from the town of Much Wenlock in Shropshire, one of Pierre de Coubertin's sources of inspiration for the modern Olympic Games.



**Network 18**  
creative



 **RIO 2016**



M A S C O T

# Vinicius

The name pays  
tribute to Brazilian  
poet and lyricist  
Vinicius de Moraes.

**18**  
Network  
creative

 **TOKYO 2020**

M A S C O T

# Miraitowa

Its name is a combination of Japanese words “mirai” (future) and “towa” (eternity).



**Network 18**  
creative

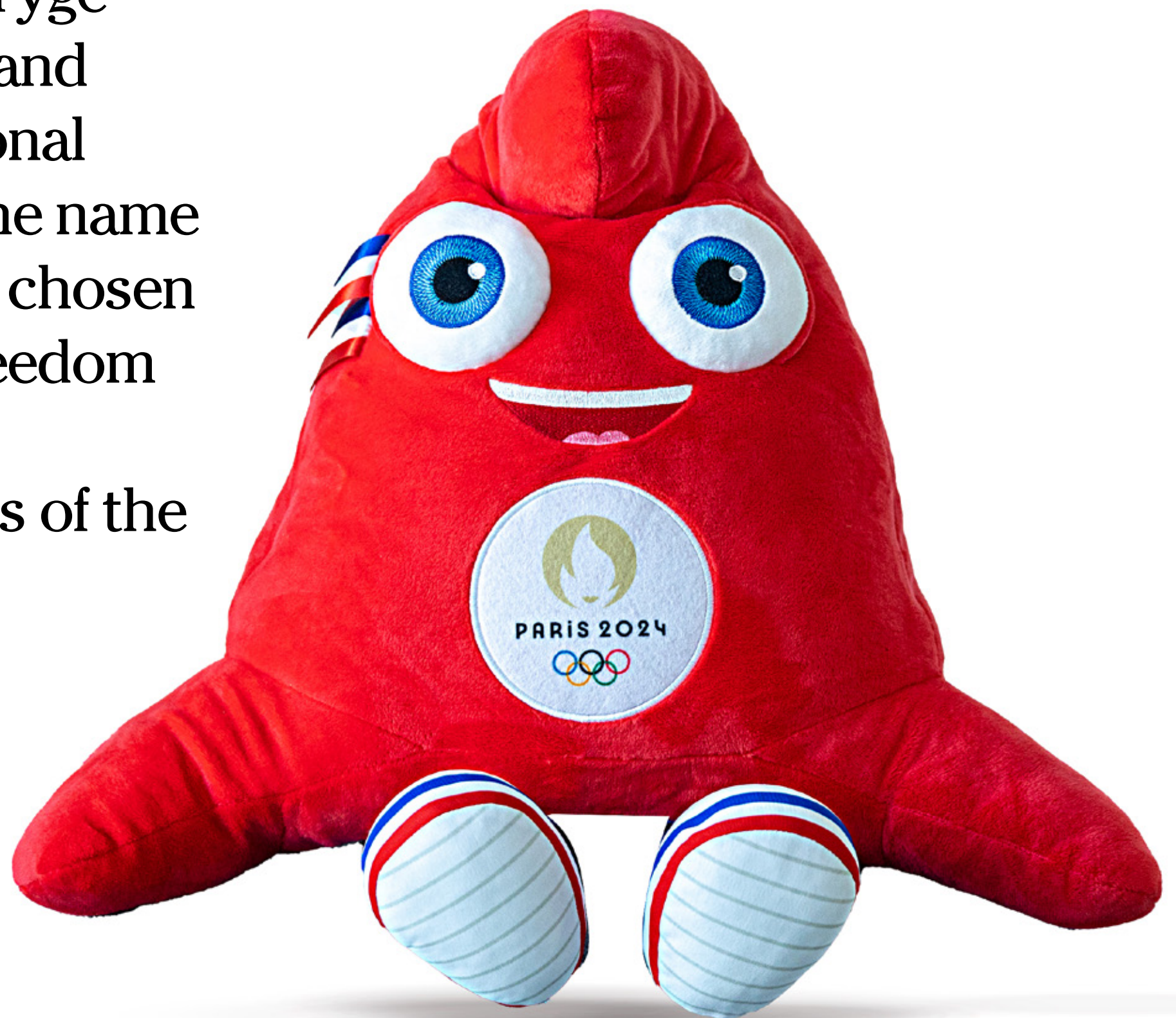
 **PARIS 2024**



M A S C O T

# Olympic Phryge

The Olympic Phryge takes the shape and form of a traditional Phrygian cap. The name and design were chosen as symbols of freedom and to represent allegorical figures of the French republic.



**Network 18**  
creative

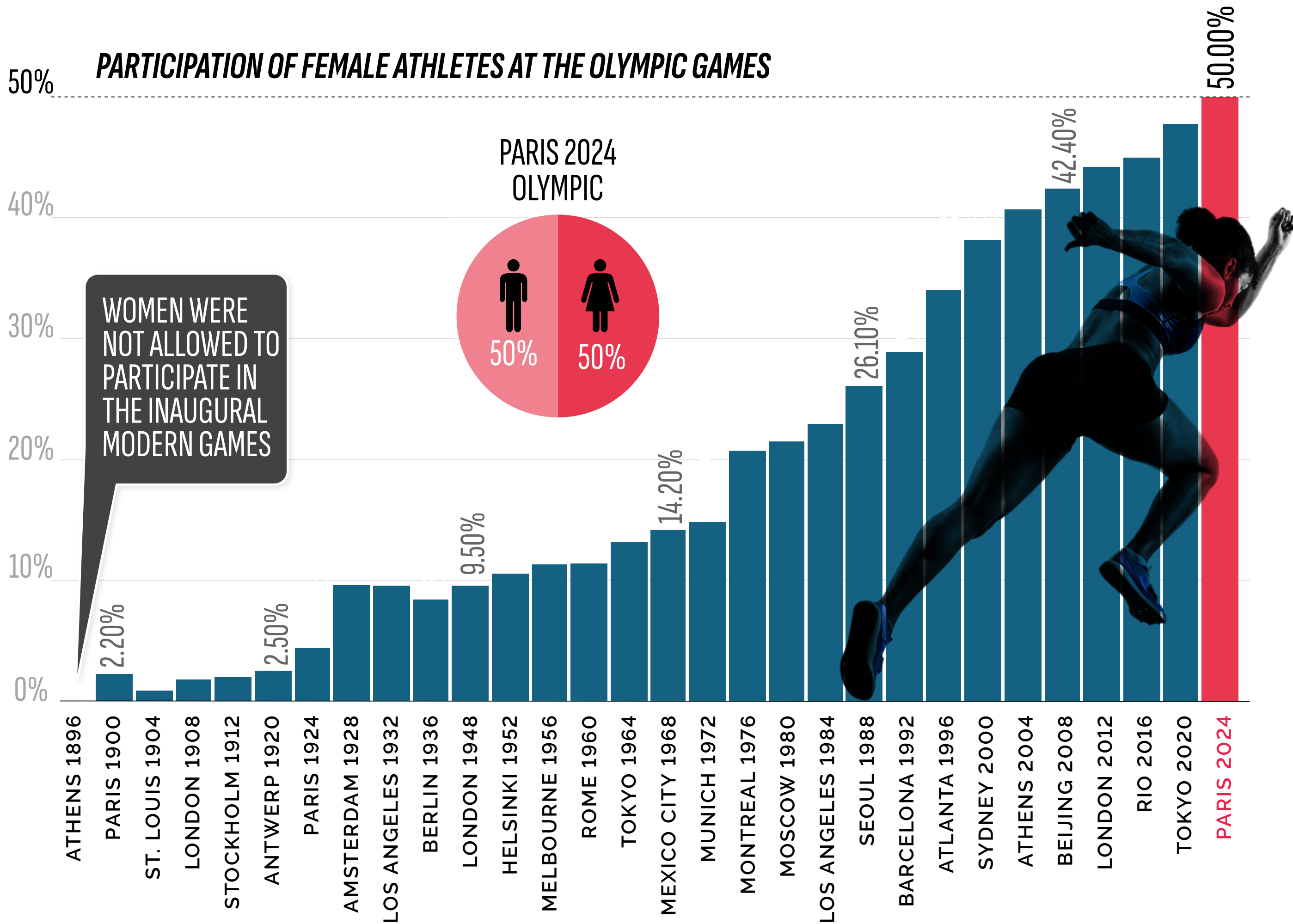
SOURCE: OLYMPIC GAMES WEBSITE

# The Olympic Journey Towards Gender Equality



The Paris 2024 Olympic Games will be the first Olympics ever to achieve full gender parity – equal representation for both women and men – on the field of play.

## PARTICIPATION OF FEMALE ATHLETES AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES





# *All The Medals India Has Won At The Olympics*



 **PARIS 1900**



**SILVER**

**Norman  
Pritchard**

**(Men's 200m)**



**SILVER**

**Norman  
Pritchard**

**(Men's 200m  
hurdles)**



 **AMSTERDAM 1928**



**GOLD**

**Indian  
hockey team  
(Men's hockey)**



AI GENERATED REPRESENTATIVE IMAGE

📍 **LOS ANGELES 1932**

LOS ANGELES 1932



**GOLD**

**Indian  
hockey team  
(Men's hockey)**



AI GENERATED REPRESENTATIVE IMAGE

**Network 18**  
creative



BERLIN 1936



**GOLD**

**Indian  
hockey team  
(Men's hockey)**



AI GENERATED REPRESENTATIVE IMAGE

**Network 18**  
creative

 **LONDON 1948**



**GOLD**

**Indian  
hockey team**

**(Men's hockey)**

(INDEPENDENT  
INDIA'S FIRST  
OLYMPIC GOLD)



AI GENERATED REPRESENTATIVE IMAGE

**Network 18**  
creative

**HELSINKI 1952**



**GOLD**

**Indian  
hockey team  
(Men's hockey)**

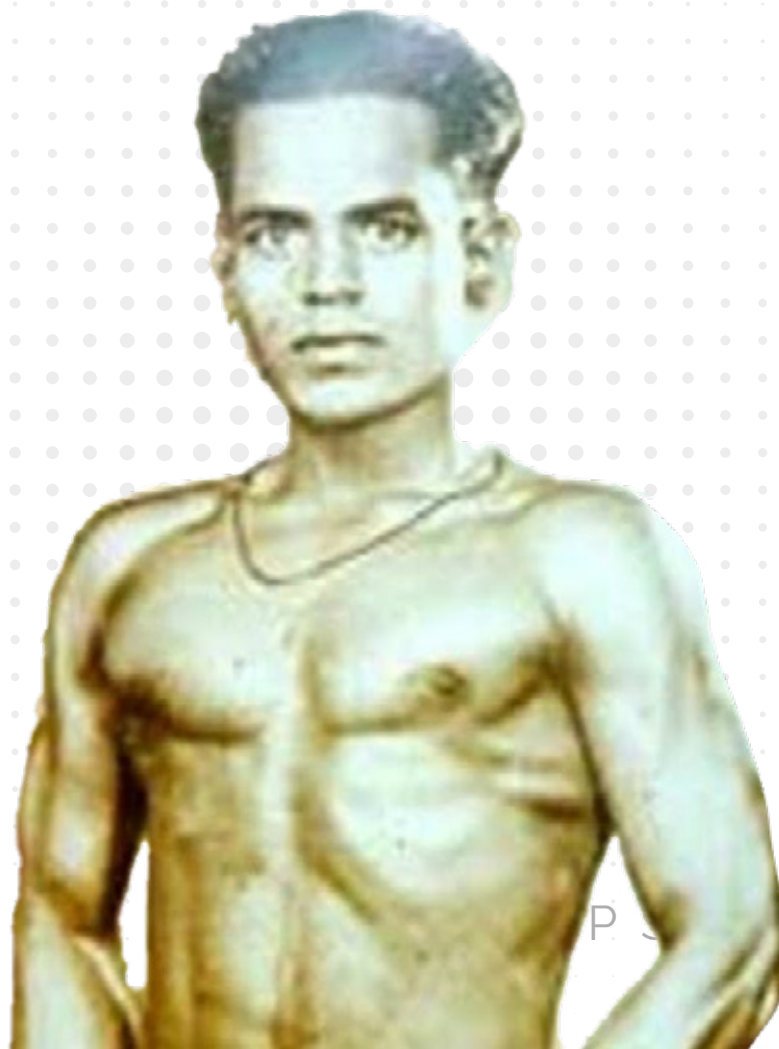


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**BRONZE**

**KD  
Jadhav  
(Men's  
bantamweight  
wrestling)**



 **MELBOURNE 1956**



**GOLD**

**Indian  
hockey team  
(Men's hockey)**



AI GENERATED REPRESENTATIVE IMAGE

**Network 18**  
creative

**ROME 1960**



**SILVER**

**Indian  
hockey team  
(Men's hockey)**



AI GENERATED REPRESENTATIVE IMAGE

**Network 18**  
creative

TOKYO 1964



**GOLD**

**Indian  
hockey team  
(Men's hockey)**



AI GENERATED REPRESENTATIVE IMAGE

**Network 18**  
creative

 **MEXICO CITY 1968**



**BRONZE**

**Indian  
hockey team  
(Men's hockey)**



AI GENERATED REPRESENTATIVE IMAGE

**Network 18**  
creative

 **MUNICH 1972**



**BRONZE**

**Indian  
hockey team  
(Men's hockey)**



AI GENERATED REPRESENTATIVE IMAGE

**Network 18**  
creative



MOSCOW 1980

 **MOSCOW 1980**



**GOLD**

**Indian  
hockey team  
(Men's hockey)**



AI GENERATED REPRESENTATIVE IMAGE

**Network 18**  
creative

 **ATLANTA 1996**



**BRONZE**

**Leander  
Paes**

**(Men's singles  
tennis)**

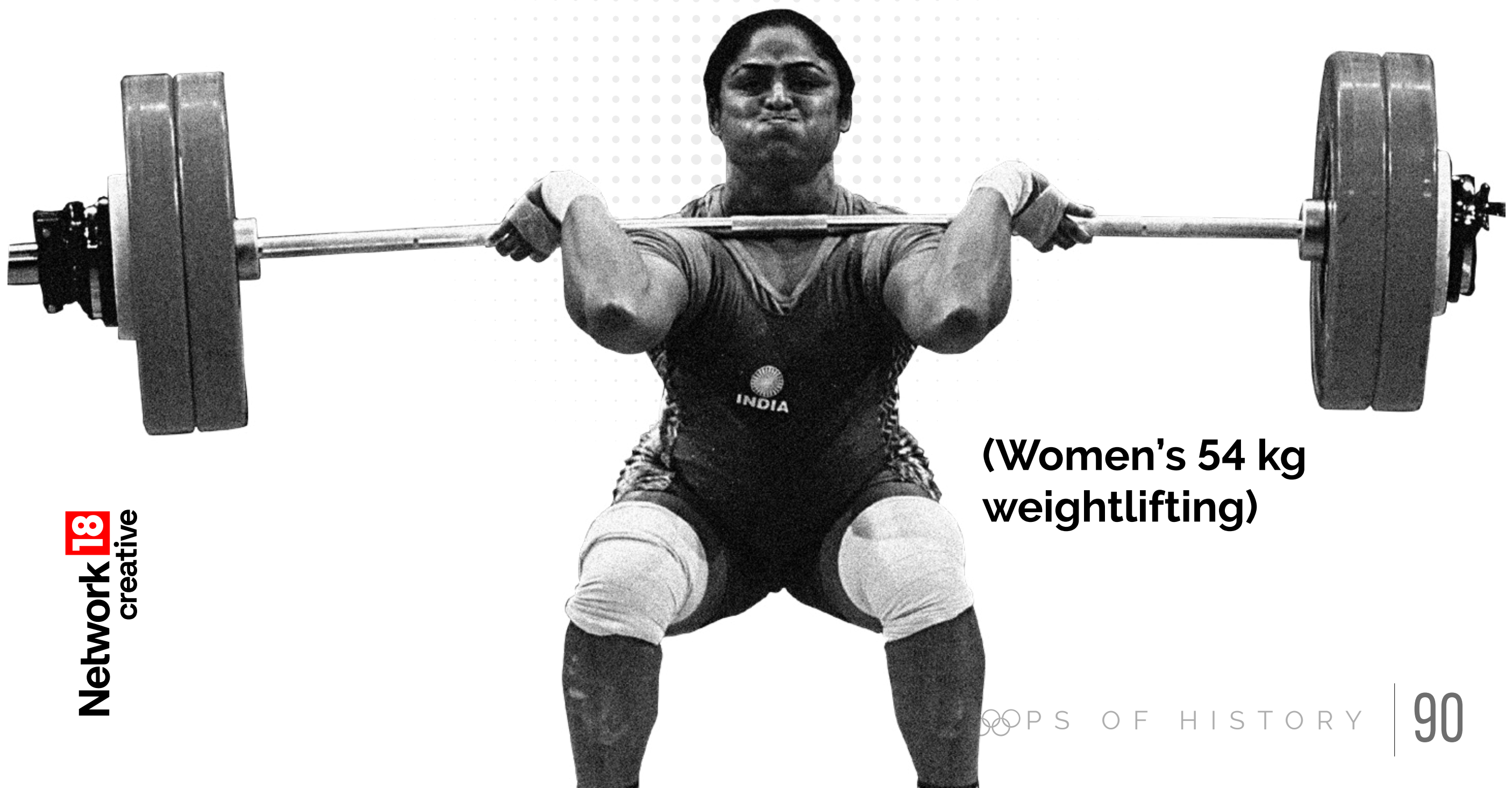


 **SYDNEY 2000**



**BRONZE**

**Karnam Malleswari**



**(Women's 54 kg  
weightlifting)**

 **ATHENS 2004**



**SILVER**

**Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore**

**(Men's  
double trap  
shooting)**



📍 **BEIJING 2008**



**GOLD**

**Abhinav  
Bindra**

**(Men's 10m  
air rifle  
shooting)**



**BRONZE**

**Vijender  
Singh**

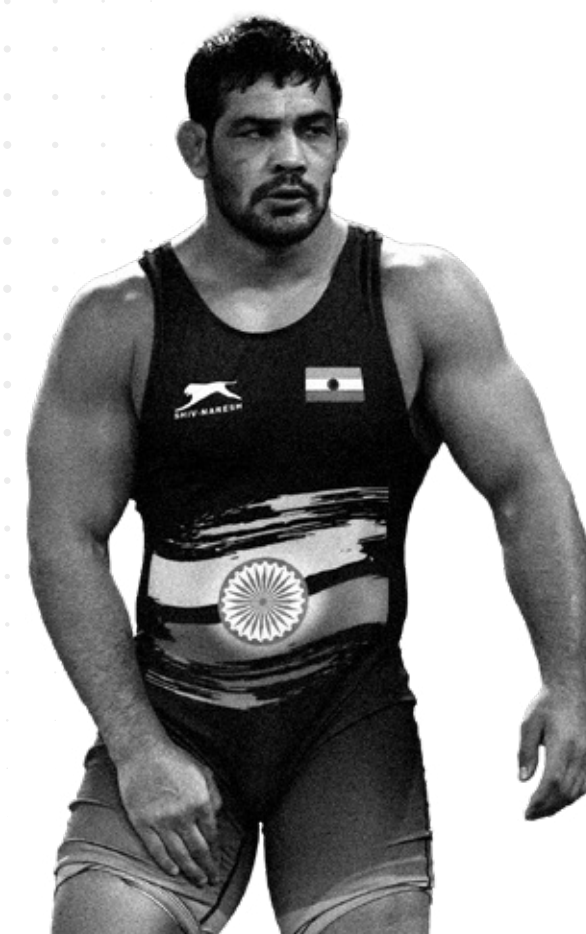
**(Men's  
middleweight  
boxing)**



**BRONZE**

**Sushil  
Kumar**

**(Men's 66kg  
wrestling)**



**LONDON 2012**

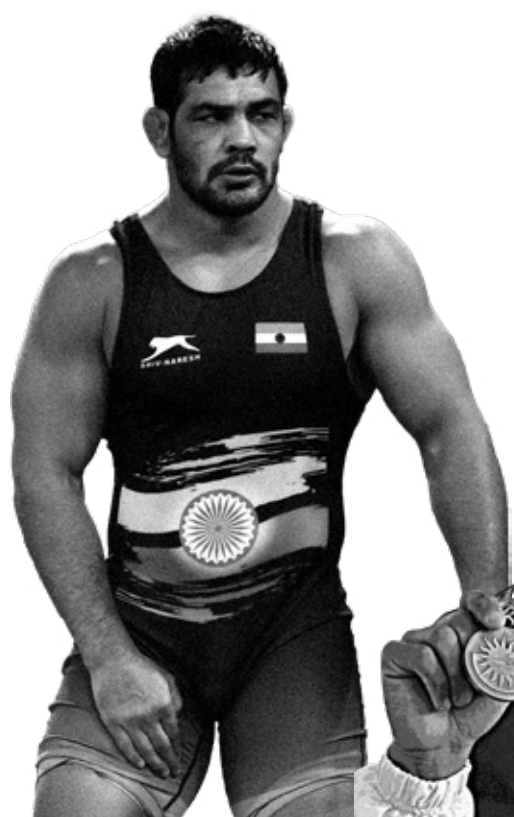


**SILVER**



**BRONZE**

Sushil Kumar



(Men's 66kg wrestling)

Vijay Kumar



(Men's 25m rapid pistol shooting)

Saina Nehwal



(Women's singles badminton)

Mary Kom



(Women's flyweight boxing)

Gagan Narang



(Men's 10m air rifle shooting)

Yogeshwar Dutt



(Men's 60 kg wrestling)

**RIO 2016**



**SILVER**

**PV Sindhu**

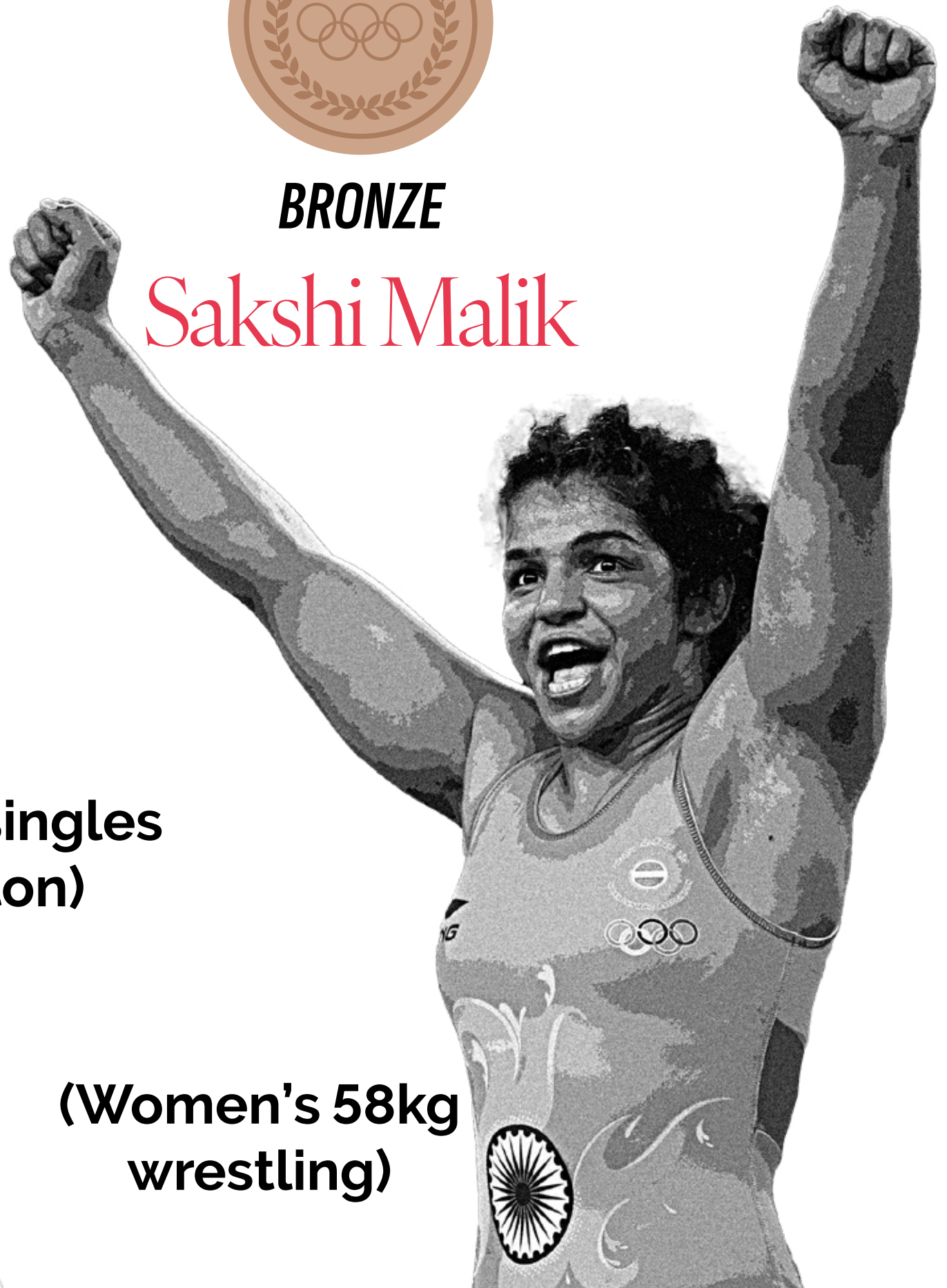


**(Women's singles  
badminton)**



**BRONZE**

**Sakshi Malik**



**(Women's 58kg  
wrestling)**

TOKYO 2020



**GOLD**

Neeraj Chopra

(Men's javelin throw)



**SILVER**



Mirabai Chanu

(Women's 49 kg weightlifting)



Ravi Kumar Dahiya

(Men's 57kg wrestling)



**BRONZE**



Lovlina Borgohain

(Women's welterweight boxing)



HOCKEY INDIA

Indian hockey team

(Men's hockey)



PV Sindhu

(Women's singles badminton)



Bajrang Punia

(Men's 65 kg wrestling)



# India's Squad In Numbers



	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Total athletes</i>
Archery	3 ●●●	3 ●●●	6
Athletics	11 ●●●●●●●●●●●	18 ●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●	29
Boxing	4 ●●●●	2 ●●	6
Badminton	3 ●●●	4 ●●●●	7
Equestrian	0	1 ●	1
Golf	2 ●●	2 ●●	4
Hockey	0	19 ●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●	19
Judo	1 ●	0	1
Rowing	0	1 ●	1
Shooting	11 ●●●●●●●●●●●	10 ●●●●●●●●●●	21
Swimming	1 ●	1 ●	2
Sailing	1 ●	1 ●	2
Table tennis	4 ●●●●	4 ●●●●	8
Tennis	0	3 ●●●	3
Weightlifting	1 ●	0	1
Wrestling	5 ●●●●●	1 ●	6

**117**  
Indian athletes confirmed to compete at the Paris Olympics 2024

**Network 18**  
creative



The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not winning but taking part; the essential thing in life is not conquering but fighting well.”

PIERRE DE COUBERTIN

A **Network 18** creative  
PRESENTATION

