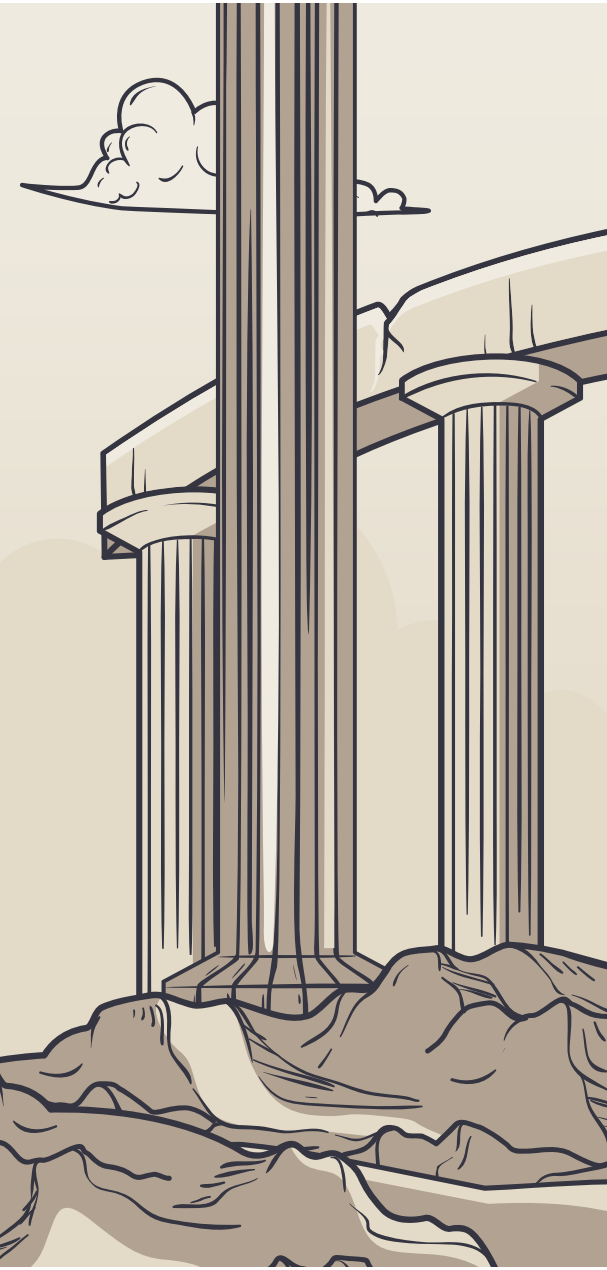


Atenas

Origen de las olimpiadas





ÍNDICE

.....



Templo de
Zeus Olímpico

01

02

Estadio Olímpico
Panathinaikos

Museo

03

04

Placas
conmemorativas

ÍNDICE

01 Templo de Zeus Olímpico



Plano entrada Templo de Zeus Olímpico



A la entrada del Templo nos encontramos un plano donde nos informan sobre la situación de las diferentes zonas: templo, puerta de Adriano, baños romanos, etc.



El Templo de Zeus Olímpico, también conocido como el Olimpeion, fue un templo grandioso construido entre los siglos VI y II a.C. en honor al dios Zeus Olímpico. Las competiciones olímpicas se celebraban cada 4 años en la ciudad de Olympia, en honor del Dios Zeus.



El templo se ubica a unos 500 metros al sureste de la Acrópolis de Atenas y a unos 700 m al sur de la Plaza Sintagma (centro de Atenas). Se atribuye su autoría a un arquitecto romano llamado Cosutius. Su estilo es clásico griego del periodo helenístico. Se encuentra en la ciudad de Atenas, con sólo 13 columnas en pie. Fue en su momento el templo más grande de Grecia.

Reconstrucción

.....



Reconstrucción aspecto original del templo con su policromía original. Medía 96 metros de largo y 40 metros de ancho.



La imagen muestra una sección del templo de Zeus. Se aprecia en el interior de la *cella* la monumental estatua crisoelefantina del padre de los dioses, en marfil y oro, obra de Fidias.



El templo constaba de 104 columnas corintias de 15 metros de altura, de las que hoy sólo se conservan 15.

.....

Vista del templo con la Acrópolis al fondo





Columnas con la Acrópolis al fondo



Columnas con la Acrópolis al fondo

.....





A escasos metros del Templo de Zeus Olímpico se encuentra la Puerta o arco de Adriano. Fue levantada como monumento conmemorativo al emperador Adriano por el pueblo ateniense, con el fin de agradecerle la labor de renovación que llevó a cabo en la ciudad. Sus 18 metros de altura separan la antigua ciudad griega de la “nueva” romana

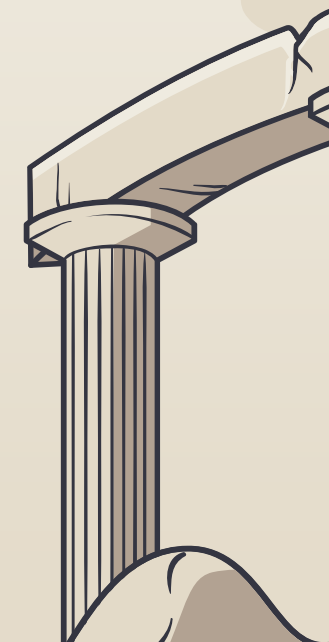
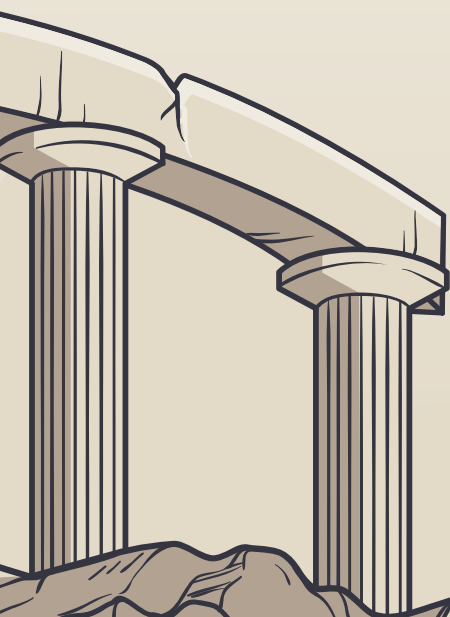
Puerta de Adriano

Sus 18 metros de altura separan la antigua ciudad griega de la “nueva” romana



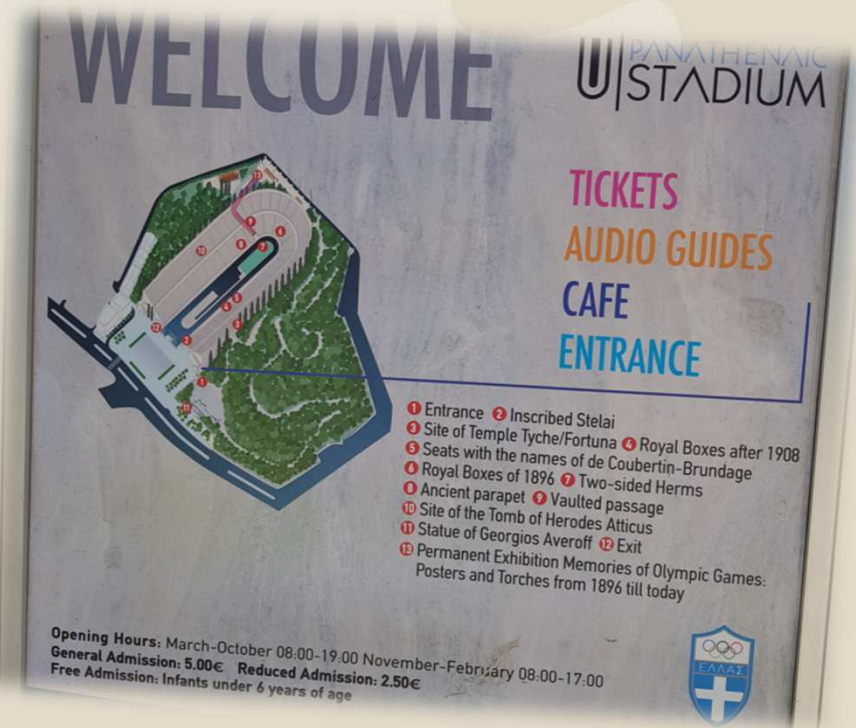
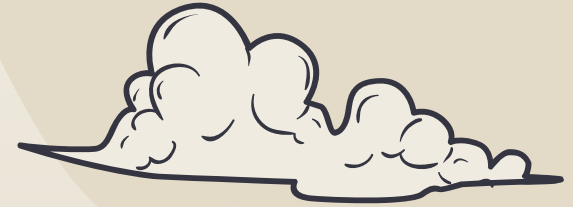
02

Estadio Olímpico Panathinaikos



Carteles entrada Estadio Olímpico Panathinaiko

.....



El Estadio Panathinaikó, también conocido como el Kallimármaro, es un estadio de atletismo en Atenas, Grecia, que acogió la primera edición de los Juegos Olímpicos Modernos en Atenas en 1896



Placas con datos del Estadio en la entrada

.....



Entrada Estadio Olímpico



.....





Vista pista de Atletismo

.....

El Estadio Panathinaikó, también es conocido como el Kallimármaro (en griego Καλλιμάρμαρο, es decir, el "mármol hermoso")

.....





El estadio tiene una capacidad para 50.000 personas. Todas sus gradas fueron construidas en mármol.

.....

Vistas gradas

.....





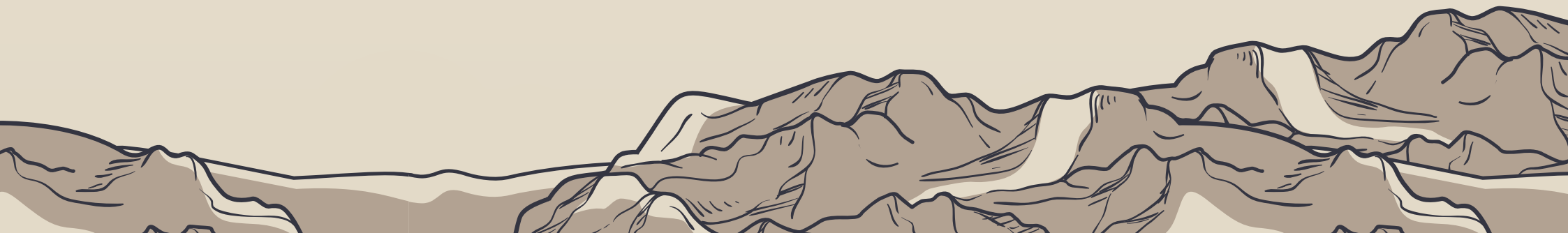
El estadio tiene una capacidad para 50.000 personas.
Todas sus gradas fueron construidas en mármol.



Vista de las gradas con el Monte Licabeto al fondo.

El monte Licabeto es una colina de Atenas, Grecia, que ofrece vistas panorámicas de la ciudad y su Acrópolis.

**Gradas y vistas
del
Estadio Olímpico**







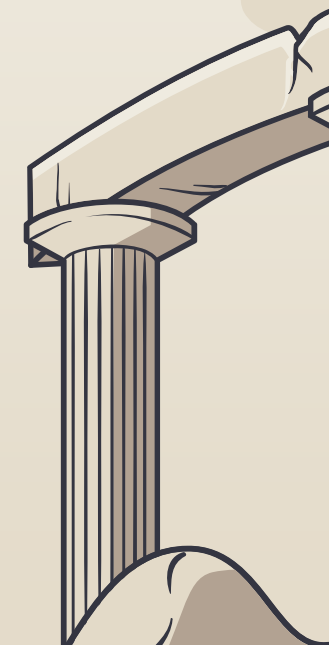
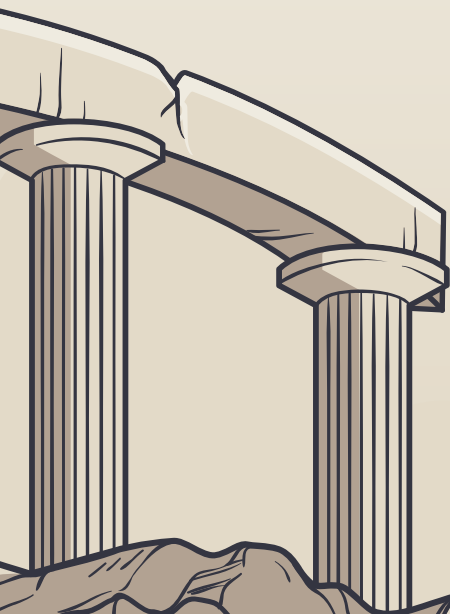




Estatuas de mármol - antiguos pilares cuadrangulares con imágenes de dos caras de las cabezas de Hermes y Apolo, se encuentran en el estadio en un arco giratorio.

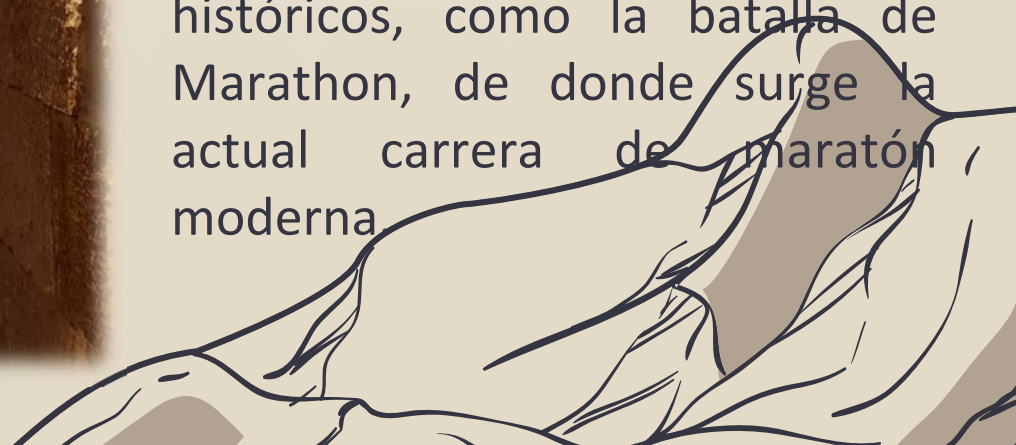
03

Museo





Una puerta debajo de la tribuna conduce a un pequeño museo que brinda información sobre la historia de los Juegos Olímpicos modernos. Aquí se pueden ver exhibiciones como los carteles y las antorchas de los Juegos Olímpicos de Verano e Invierno, así como de acontecimientos históricos, como la batalla de Marathon, de donde surge la actual carrera de maratón moderna.





1 THE EDUCATION OF THE GREEKS NURTURED THE MARATHON FIGHTERS REFERENCES TO THE MARATHON FIGHTERS IN ANCIENT GREEK POETRY AND OTHER TEXTS

In his Republic (404E), Plato says that Homer "was the educator of Greece".

In all Greece, the Marathon fighters were educated with Homeric epics. The education by "Always strive for excellence and personal growth" was the motto of the young men. (Book 11 of the Iliad) The young men were always busy with their studies, when the latter was their duty. The first prize was given to the winner of the race, and the second prize was given to the runner-up. The young men were always busy with their studies, when the latter was their duty. The first prize was given to the winner of the race, and the second prize was given to the runner-up.

According to Pausanias (I.11.1), the Spartans had three oaths in their solemn festivals, the first of all men, the second of the young men, and the last of the children; the old men began thus: "We were young, and brave and strong"; the young men answered them, saying: "And we are now, come on and try"; the children came last and said: "But we'll be stronger by and by."

This is a variation of the Homeric precept: "Always strive for excellence".

Education, in the broad sense of the term used by the Greeks, and the key words (culture), sports (athletics), oaths (values), ethics, exercises, traditions and goals, are the quintessence of ancient Greek culture.

These qualities are attributed by the ancient Greek writers to the Marathon fighters, who, inspired by and imbued with these values and virtues, performed outstandingly in the battle of Marathon.

In Memorabilia, Plato says about the virtue of the Marathon fighters: "He who has present to his mind that he will know what manner of man they were who recovered the state of the barbarians at Marathon, and discerned the pride of the victor of Aegina."

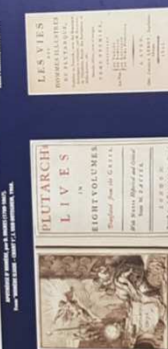
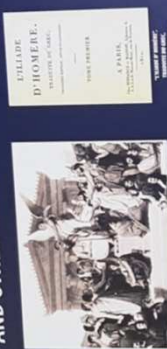
In his Histories (II.34), Thucydides says that, to honour the Marathon fighters' prowess, the Athenians by exception buried them on the spot at Marathon. "The dead are laid in the public sepulchre in the most honourable part of the city, in which those who fall in war are always buried, with the exception of those of Marathon, who for their singular and extraordinary valor were interred on the spot where they fell."

In Aristophanes' Clouds, Plato says: "For certainly these are those principles by which my system of education nurtured the men who fought at Marathon."

In his Gymnastics, Philostratus says about the Marathon fighters: "In the battle of Marathon, the Athenians fought in a manner resembling wrestling."

In a chapter on gymnastics, discussing athletes in older times and their values, he says: "Their food was bread made from barley and salted horse manure, and they ate their victuals at the table of the gods, and after they had eaten they drank from the table of the gods. This style of living made them free from sickness and they kept their youth a long time. Some of them were in the right Olympic form for many years; they were also excellent soldiers. They defended the city with a manly and manly activity."

Finally, the Greek city-states developed variations of this general educational framework.



2 THE LEGENDARY MARATHON FIGHTERS MILTIADES, ARISTIDES, THEMISTOCLES, AESCHYLUS, CALLIMACHUS AND CYNÆGIROS

MILTIADES
Miltiades, the Athenian general who led the Athenians to victory at the Battle of Marathon in 490 BC. He was the son of Cimon and was a member of the Alcmaeonid family. He was a prominent figure in Athenian politics and was known for his military prowess.

ARISTIDES
Aristides, the Athenian general who led the Athenians to victory at the Battle of Marathon in 490 BC. He was the son of Ariston and was a member of the Alcmaeonid family. He was a prominent figure in Athenian politics and was known for his military prowess.

THEMISTOCLES
Themistocles, the Athenian general who led the Athenians to victory at the Battle of Marathon in 490 BC. He was the son of Neocleides and was a member of the Alcmaeonid family. He was a prominent figure in Athenian politics and was known for his military prowess.

AESCHYLUS
Aeschylus, the Athenian general who led the Athenians to victory at the Battle of Marathon in 490 BC. He was the son of Neocleides and was a member of the Alcmaeonid family. He was a prominent figure in Athenian politics and was known for his military prowess.

CALLIMACHUS
Callimachus, the Athenian general who led the Athenians to victory at the Battle of Marathon in 490 BC. He was the son of Neocleides and was a member of the Alcmaeonid family. He was a prominent figure in Athenian politics and was known for his military prowess.

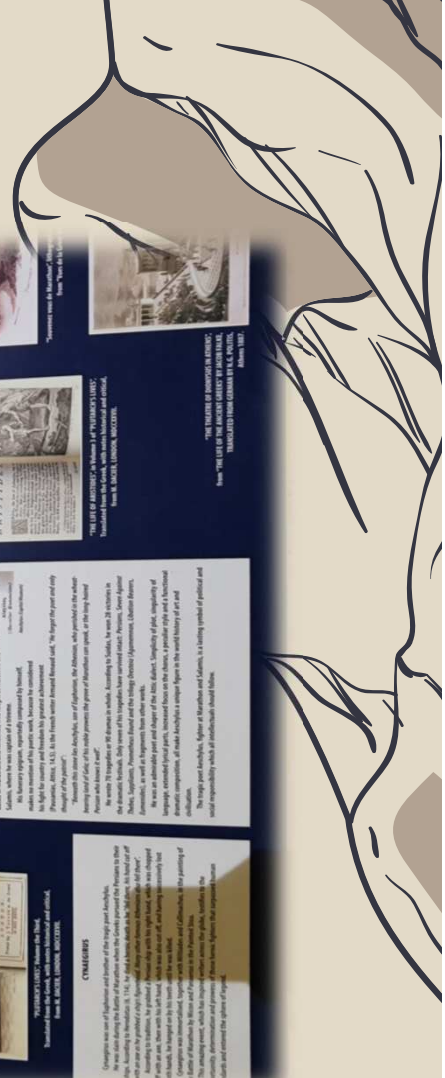
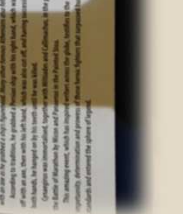
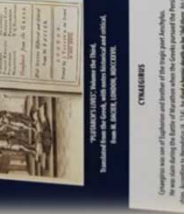
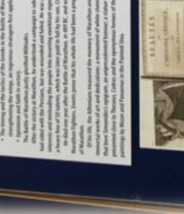
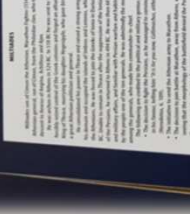
MILTIADES
Miltiades, the Athenian general who led the Athenians to victory at the Battle of Marathon in 490 BC. He was the son of Cimon and was a member of the Alcmaeonid family. He was a prominent figure in Athenian politics and was known for his military prowess.

ARISTIDES
Aristides, the Athenian general who led the Athenians to victory at the Battle of Marathon in 490 BC. He was the son of Ariston and was a member of the Alcmaeonid family. He was a prominent figure in Athenian politics and was known for his military prowess.

THEMISTOCLES
Themistocles, the Athenian general who led the Athenians to victory at the Battle of Marathon in 490 BC. He was the son of Neocleides and was a member of the Alcmaeonid family. He was a prominent figure in Athenian politics and was known for his military prowess.

AESCHYLUS
Aeschylus, the Athenian general who led the Athenians to victory at the Battle of Marathon in 490 BC. He was the son of Neocleides and was a member of the Alcmaeonid family. He was a prominent figure in Athenian politics and was known for his military prowess.

CALLIMACHUS
Callimachus, the Athenian general who led the Athenians to victory at the Battle of Marathon in 490 BC. He was the son of Neocleides and was a member of the Alcmaeonid family. He was a prominent figure in Athenian politics and was known for his military prowess.



IMAGINARY REPRESENTATION OF THE BATTLE OF MARATHON IN THE PAINTED STOA (Ancient Agora of Athens, ca. 460 BC)



Reconstruction of the painting of the Battle of Marathon, based on similar scenes from ancient Greek art. At the top are depicted gods and mythical heroes that helped the Athenians during the battle. Below, in the center, is the scene of the Battle of Marathon... for their singular and extraordinary valour seen in the field. The slaves, who had fought by the Athenians for the first time, were buried separately. The dead Persians were also buried in a common grave. Ten years later, Herod Atticus built a Tomb. The Tomb was decorated with ten marble statues, on which the names of the were inscribed by letters, according to Pausanias (Attica, 32.3). Today the tomb is 9 metres high, its diameter is 50 metres and its perimeter 100 metres.



From "THE LIFE OF THE ANCIENT GREEKS" BY JACOB FALEL, TRANSLATED FROM GERMAN BY N.C. POLITIS, Athens 1987.



Marble tomb statue of the hoplite Aristion by Aristodes (520-510 BC). A copy was erected by the Marathon Tomb, Athens, National Archaeological Museum.



THE TOMB OF THE ATHENIANS The Athenians buried the 192 dead of the Battle of Marathon by exception on the spot in a common grave. According to Thucydides (2.34.4) "They did not bury them in a common grave, but they buried them on the spot where they fell". The Persians were buried at another site in the field separately. The dead Persians were also buried in a common grave. Ten years later, Herod Atticus built a Tomb. The Tomb was decorated with ten marble statues, on which the names of the were inscribed by letters, according to Pausanias (Attica, 32.3). Today the tomb is 9 metres high, its diameter is 50 metres and its perimeter 100 metres.

Dedications of spoils from the Battle of Marathon in Panhellenic Greek Sanctuaries. ATHENS, DELPHI, OLYMPIA.



ATHENS To honor Athena, the Athenians commissioned Phidias to make the colossal bronze statue of Athena Promachos



From "THE LIFE OF THE ANCIENT GREEKS" BY JACOB FALEL, TRANSLATED FROM GERMAN BY N.C. POLITIS, Athens 1987.



RESTORATION OF THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER OLYMPIUS - ATHENS.



DELPHI

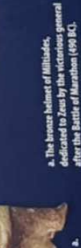
Small Doric temple-like building erected by the Athenians at the Sanctuary of Apollo at Delphi with the spoils from the Battle of Marathon to honor Athena Parthenos. The temple was associated with Marathon, Heracles and Theseus. The pediment upon which the Treasury stands bears an inscription reading "The Athenians (dedicated this) to Apollo as first fruits from the Persians... the spoils of Marathon". In 465 BC the Athenians dedicated at the Sanctuary of Apollo at Delphi a temple of 15 statues (of Athena, Apollo, Heracles, Epigonos Heracles of the Ion Athenians Heracles, Gales and Theseus) by the great Persians, also from the spoils from the Battle of Marathon.

OLYMPIA

RECTION FROM BY CONSTANTINE PAUL VICTOR LANGLOIS ET PAUL MACHAIREL. PARIS, 1869. Ouvrage honoré d'une souscription du Ministère de l'Instruction publique et des Beaux-Arts. Numérotée édition de 200 copies. Copy No. 67.



OLYMPIA RESTAURATION OF LAITIS



a. The bronze balustrade of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia, dedicated to Zeus by the victorious general after the Battle of Marathon (490 BC). Olympia, Archaeological Museum.

b. Bronze conical helmet (probably Argive), Dedicated by the Athenians to the Sanctuary of Zeus at Olympia as a spoil from the Persians. Early 5th century BC. On its base, it bears the inscription "The Athenians (dedicated this) to Zeus having won it from the Persians".

Reconstruction of Ancient Olympia. From "THE LIFE OF THE ANCIENT GREEKS" BY JACOB FALEL, TRANSLATED FROM GERMAN BY N.C. POLITIS, Athens 1987.

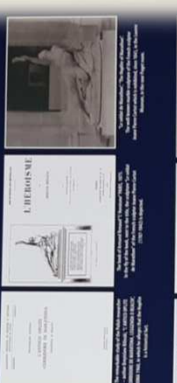
MARATHON RUNNER, LEGEND OR HISTORICAL FACT?

After the fall of the Athenian fleet, and to the second century A.D., an English, who has been translated, writes from his letters. It is long the story of the Greek hero, but more exactly from the people's tradition. The only thing that is clear is that the legend is very old. It is not surprising that the Athenians, before doing the first race of Athens, Panathenaea (487-486 B.C.), in the setting "what of the best, our Athenians more glorious than any other in the world" - mentions his name. "The Olympic Games" (1876) and "The Olympic Games" (1913) by the Englishman G. C. Lewis, also mentions the legend. The legend is also mentioned by the Englishman G. C. Lewis in his book "The Olympic Games" (1876) and "The Olympic Games" (1913) by the Englishman G. C. Lewis.

Le Soldat de Marathon (1876) is the name of the soldier in the "soldier" in which, as a legend, he is mentioned. The legend is also mentioned by the Englishman G. C. Lewis in his book "The Olympic Games" (1876) and "The Olympic Games" (1913) by the Englishman G. C. Lewis.

The legend is also mentioned by the Englishman G. C. Lewis in his book "The Olympic Games" (1876) and "The Olympic Games" (1913) by the Englishman G. C. Lewis.

The legend is also mentioned by the Englishman G. C. Lewis in his book "The Olympic Games" (1876) and "The Olympic Games" (1913) by the Englishman G. C. Lewis.



THE FRENCH ACADEMICIAN MICHEL BREAL, INSPIRER, PRIZE-SETTER OF THE MARATHON RACE

8 MARATHON, FUTURE SOURCE OF INSPIRATION
MICHEL BREAL, inspirer and Prize-setter of Marathon Race
The French academician Michel Breal (1872-1935) is the author of the book "Le Marathon" (1911) which has been translated into English. The book is a study of the history of the marathon race and its connection with the legend of Pheidippides. The book is a study of the history of the marathon race and its connection with the legend of Pheidippides.

8 MARATHON, FUTURE SOURCE OF INSPIRATION
MICHEL BREAL, inspirer and Prize-setter of Marathon Race
The French academician Michel Breal (1872-1935) is the author of the book "Le Marathon" (1911) which has been translated into English. The book is a study of the history of the marathon race and its connection with the legend of Pheidippides.

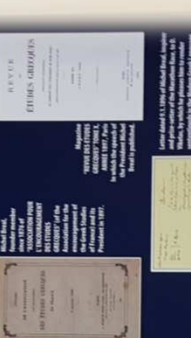
8 MARATHON, FUTURE SOURCE OF INSPIRATION
MICHEL BREAL, inspirer and Prize-setter of Marathon Race
The French academician Michel Breal (1872-1935) is the author of the book "Le Marathon" (1911) which has been translated into English. The book is a study of the history of the marathon race and its connection with the legend of Pheidippides.

8 MARATHON, FUTURE SOURCE OF INSPIRATION
MICHEL BREAL, inspirer and Prize-setter of Marathon Race
The French academician Michel Breal (1872-1935) is the author of the book "Le Marathon" (1911) which has been translated into English. The book is a study of the history of the marathon race and its connection with the legend of Pheidippides.

8 MARATHON, FUTURE SOURCE OF INSPIRATION
MICHEL BREAL, inspirer and Prize-setter of Marathon Race
The French academician Michel Breal (1872-1935) is the author of the book "Le Marathon" (1911) which has been translated into English. The book is a study of the history of the marathon race and its connection with the legend of Pheidippides.

8 MARATHON, FUTURE SOURCE OF INSPIRATION
MICHEL BREAL, inspirer and Prize-setter of Marathon Race
The French academician Michel Breal (1872-1935) is the author of the book "Le Marathon" (1911) which has been translated into English. The book is a study of the history of the marathon race and its connection with the legend of Pheidippides.

8 MARATHON, FUTURE SOURCE OF INSPIRATION
MICHEL BREAL, inspirer and Prize-setter of Marathon Race
The French academician Michel Breal (1872-1935) is the author of the book "Le Marathon" (1911) which has been translated into English. The book is a study of the history of the marathon race and its connection with the legend of Pheidippides.



PANATHENIAN STADIUM

A WORLD MONUMENT - SYMBOL VENUE OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES 1896 AND FINISH OF THE MARATHON RACE

DIACHRONIC CREATION OF FOUR SPONSORS

The Panathenian Stadium was the site of the first modern Olympic Games in 1896. It was built on the ruins of the ancient Panathenion, which was destroyed by the Persians in 480 B.C. The stadium was built by the Greek government and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1896. The stadium was built on the ruins of the ancient Panathenion, which was destroyed by the Persians in 480 B.C. The stadium was built by the Greek government and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1896.

The Panathenian Stadium was the site of the first modern Olympic Games in 1896. It was built on the ruins of the ancient Panathenion, which was destroyed by the Persians in 480 B.C. The stadium was built by the Greek government and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1896. The stadium was built on the ruins of the ancient Panathenion, which was destroyed by the Persians in 480 B.C. The stadium was built by the Greek government and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1896.

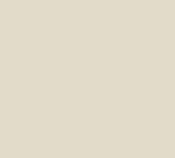
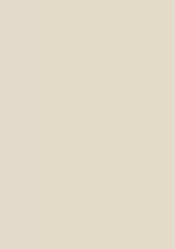
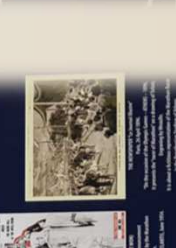
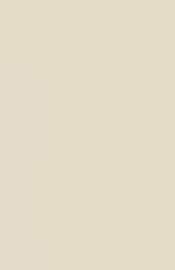
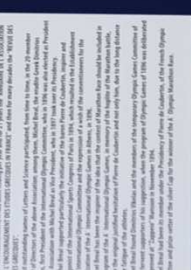
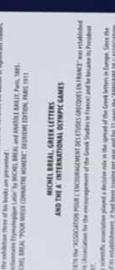
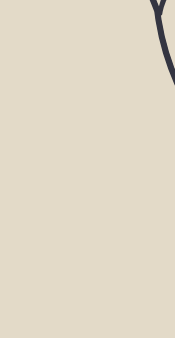
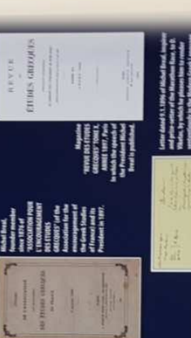
The Panathenian Stadium was the site of the first modern Olympic Games in 1896. It was built on the ruins of the ancient Panathenion, which was destroyed by the Persians in 480 B.C. The stadium was built by the Greek government and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1896. The stadium was built on the ruins of the ancient Panathenion, which was destroyed by the Persians in 480 B.C. The stadium was built by the Greek government and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1896.

The Panathenian Stadium was the site of the first modern Olympic Games in 1896. It was built on the ruins of the ancient Panathenion, which was destroyed by the Persians in 480 B.C. The stadium was built by the Greek government and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1896. The stadium was built on the ruins of the ancient Panathenion, which was destroyed by the Persians in 480 B.C. The stadium was built by the Greek government and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1896.

The Panathenian Stadium was the site of the first modern Olympic Games in 1896. It was built on the ruins of the ancient Panathenion, which was destroyed by the Persians in 480 B.C. The stadium was built by the Greek government and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1896. The stadium was built on the ruins of the ancient Panathenion, which was destroyed by the Persians in 480 B.C. The stadium was built by the Greek government and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1896.

The Panathenian Stadium was the site of the first modern Olympic Games in 1896. It was built on the ruins of the ancient Panathenion, which was destroyed by the Persians in 480 B.C. The stadium was built by the Greek government and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1896. The stadium was built on the ruins of the ancient Panathenion, which was destroyed by the Persians in 480 B.C. The stadium was built by the Greek government and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1896.

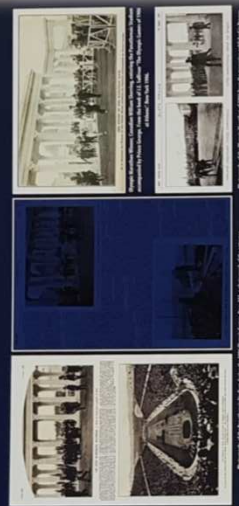
The Panathenian Stadium was the site of the first modern Olympic Games in 1896. It was built on the ruins of the ancient Panathenion, which was destroyed by the Persians in 480 B.C. The stadium was built by the Greek government and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1896. The stadium was built on the ruins of the ancient Panathenion, which was destroyed by the Persians in 480 B.C. The stadium was built by the Greek government and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1896.



THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC GAMES, ATHENS – 1906

THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC GAMES, ATHENS – 1906

As it generally admitted, the First Olympic Games in 1906 and the ones in 1928 in Antwerp, 1924 in Paris, 1928 in Amsterdam, 1932 in Los Angeles and 1936 in Berlin were not successful. The main reason was that they were not a spectacle for the masses. They were not held in great stadiums and they took place within International Exhibitions, within fair grounds, exhibitions and most importantly attended by only a small number of spectators. The 1906 Olympic Games in Athens were held in the Panathenaic Stadium and they were the first to be held in an ancient stadium and the first to be held in Greece. The 1906 Olympic Games in Athens were the first to be held in an ancient stadium and they were the first to be held in Greece. The 1906 Olympic Games in Athens were the first to be held in an ancient stadium and they were the first to be held in Greece. The 1906 Olympic Games in Athens were the first to be held in an ancient stadium and they were the first to be held in Greece.



Photograph of the Panathenaic Stadium during the 1906 Olympic Games. The stadium was used for the 1906 Olympic Games and the 1970 European Cup. It is located in Athens, Greece.

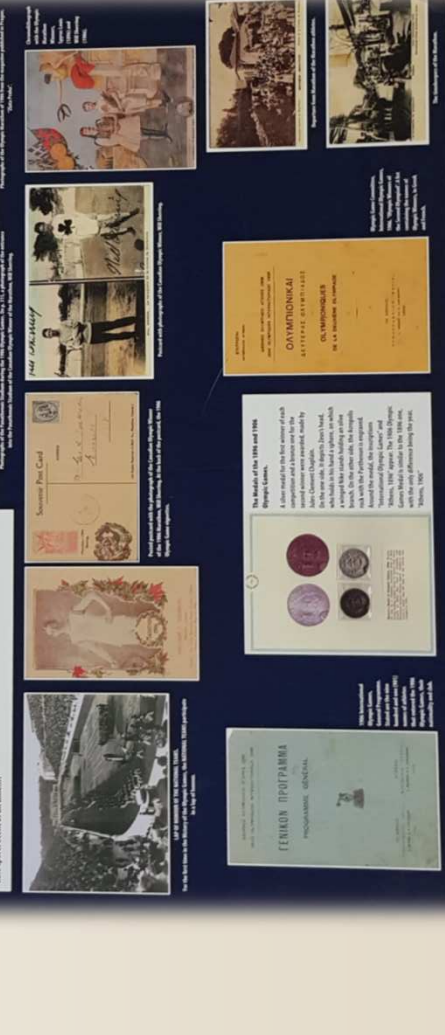


Photograph of the Panathenaic Stadium during the 1906 Olympic Games. The stadium was used for the 1906 Olympic Games and the 1970 European Cup. It is located in Athens, Greece.

THE PRESS AND THE MARATHON IN THE 1890 OLYMPIC GAMES

THE PRESS AND THE MARATHON IN THE 1896 OLYMPIC GAMES

The 1896 Olympic Games were held in Athens, Greece. The marathon was one of the events. The press was very interested in the marathon. The marathon was a long race. It was 42 kilometers long. The first marathon was run in 1896. It was won by Spyridon Louis. The press reported on the marathon. They wrote about the runners and the race. The marathon was a very popular event. It was watched by thousands of people. The press covered the marathon in detail. They wrote about the runners' struggles and their triumphs. The marathon was a test of endurance. It was a challenge for the runners. The press followed the marathon from start to finish. They reported on every mile. The marathon was a highlight of the 1896 Olympic Games. It was a memorable event. The press played a key role in covering the marathon. They brought the marathon to the attention of the world. The marathon was a great success. It was a testament to the human spirit. The press helped to make the marathon a global event. It was a moment of glory for Greece. The marathon was a symbol of the Olympic Games. It was a reminder of the importance of physical fitness and competition. The press continued to report on the marathon. They wrote about the runners' experiences and the crowd's reaction. The marathon was a defining moment of the 1896 Olympic Games. It was a testament to the power of the press. The press made the marathon a household name. It was a moment of pride for Greece. The marathon was a symbol of the Olympic Games. It was a reminder of the importance of physical fitness and competition. The press continued to report on the marathon. They wrote about the runners' experiences and the crowd's reaction. The marathon was a defining moment of the 1896 Olympic Games. It was a testament to the power of the press. The press made the marathon a household name. It was a moment of pride for Greece. The marathon was a symbol of the Olympic Games. It was a reminder of the importance of physical fitness and competition. The press continued to report on the marathon. They wrote about the runners' experiences and the crowd's reaction.



Photograph of the Panathenaic Stadium during the 1896 Olympic Games. The stadium was used for the 1896 Olympic Games and the 1970 European Cup. It is located in Athens, Greece.

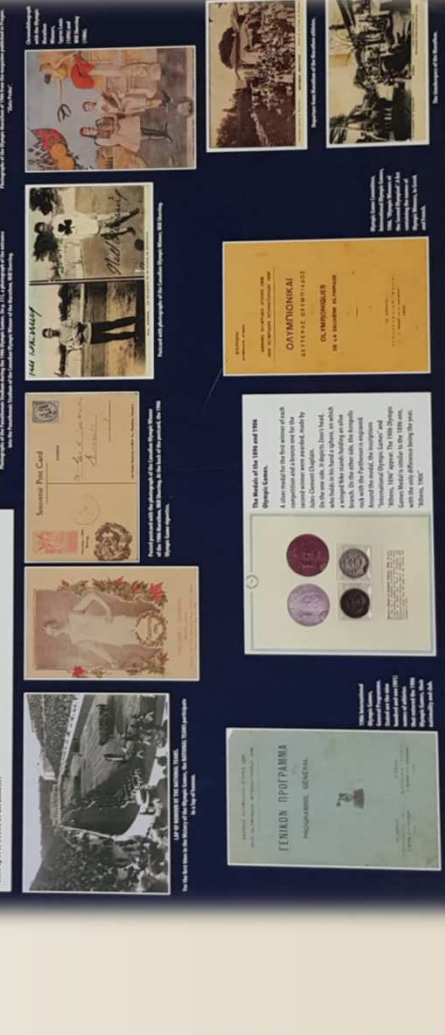


Photograph of the Panathenaic Stadium during the 1896 Olympic Games. The stadium was used for the 1896 Olympic Games and the 1970 European Cup. It is located in Athens, Greece.

THE PRESS AND THE MARATHON IN THE 1896 OLYMPIC GAMES

THE PRESS AND THE MARATHON IN THE 1896 OLYMPIC GAMES

The 1896 Olympic Games were held in Athens, Greece. The marathon was one of the events. The press was very interested in the marathon. The marathon was a long race. It was 42 kilometers long. The first marathon was run in 1896. It was won by Spyridon Louis. The press reported on the marathon. They wrote about the runners and the race. The marathon was a very popular event. It was watched by thousands of people. The press covered the marathon in detail. They wrote about the runners' struggles and their triumphs. The marathon was a test of endurance. It was a challenge for the runners. The press followed the marathon from start to finish. They reported on every mile. The marathon was a highlight of the 1896 Olympic Games. It was a memorable event. The press played a key role in covering the marathon. They brought the marathon to the attention of the world. The marathon was a great success. It was a testament to the human spirit. The press helped to make the marathon a global event. It was a moment of glory for Greece. The marathon was a symbol of the Olympic Games. It was a reminder of the importance of physical fitness and competition. The press continued to report on the marathon. They wrote about the runners' experiences and the crowd's reaction. The marathon was a defining moment of the 1896 Olympic Games. It was a testament to the power of the press. The press made the marathon a household name. It was a moment of pride for Greece. The marathon was a symbol of the Olympic Games. It was a reminder of the importance of physical fitness and competition. The press continued to report on the marathon. They wrote about the runners' experiences and the crowd's reaction.

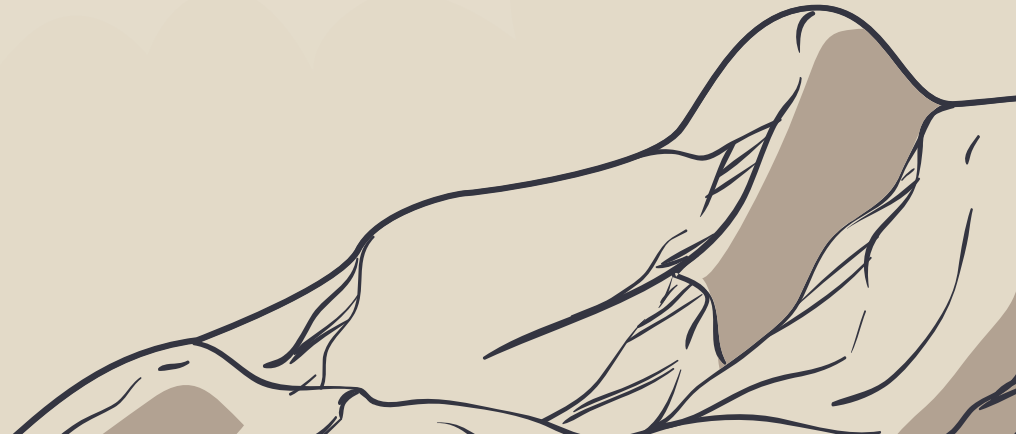


Photograph of the Panathenaic Stadium during the 1896 Olympic Games. The stadium was used for the 1896 Olympic Games and the 1970 European Cup. It is located in Athens, Greece.



Photograph of the Panathenaic Stadium during the 1896 Olympic Games. The stadium was used for the 1896 Olympic Games and the 1970 European Cup. It is located in Athens, Greece.

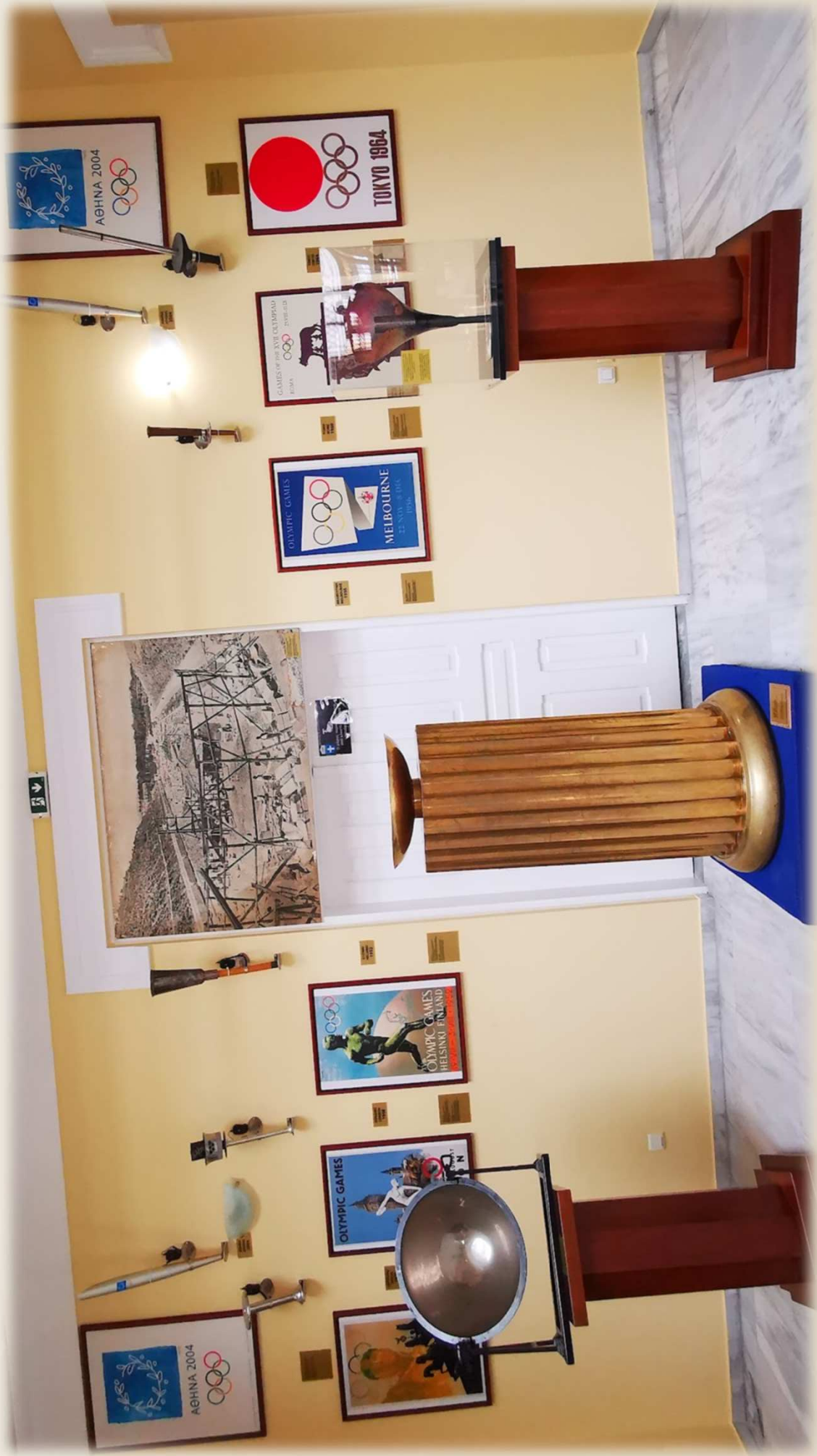
INTERIOR DEL MUSEO





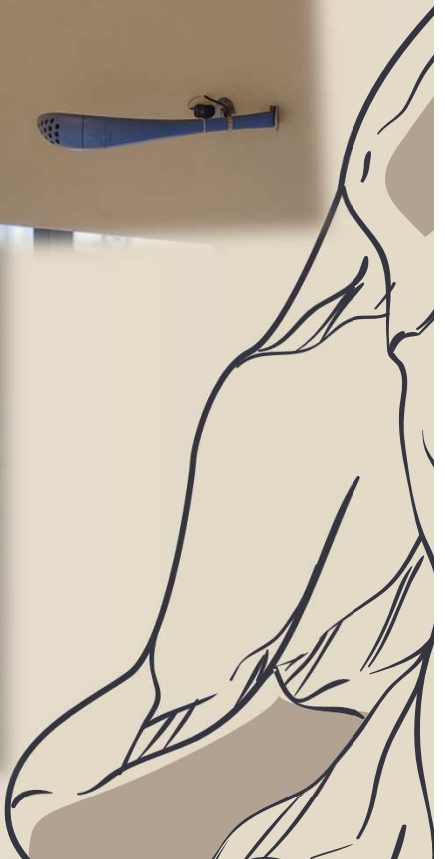


ALTARES



Antorchas







CERTIFICATE

















The largest crowd for a basketball match is 80,000 for the final of the European Cup Winners' Cup between AEK Athens (89) and Slavia Prague (82) at the Olympic stadium Athens, Greece on 4 April 1968

Keeper of the Records
GUINNESS WORLD RECORDS LTD

**CERTIFICADO
GUINNESS WORLD RECORDS**

The Role Model

The idea behind our grand modern festival of sport builds on an historical role model: The Olympic Games in Ancient Greece. Consequently, the French Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who in 1892 had called out in public for its revival for the very first time, adopted the illustrious name and the traditional four-year cycle. However, it was the differences that were decisive. The Games in Olympia drew their significance from religion. It's venue had been Olympia, Zeus's famous sanctuary under whose protection they also stood. Over just under 1200 years, this guaranteed their largely unimpeded celebration, but also led them to their downfall. In 394 AD, the Roman Emperor Theodosius, with reference to the Christian ethics, totally banned all cults of the gods.

The Idea

It was not "simple championships" that Pierre de Coubertin had in mind, rather an international platform for grand sporting events, as well as the balanced education of body and mind to motivate them. Consequently, the Olympic Movement aims to contribute to a peaceful and better world. The games are intended to bring together people from across all frontiers in the spirit of fairness and respect. A fascinating idea, even though critics had declared it to be nothing but a utopia.







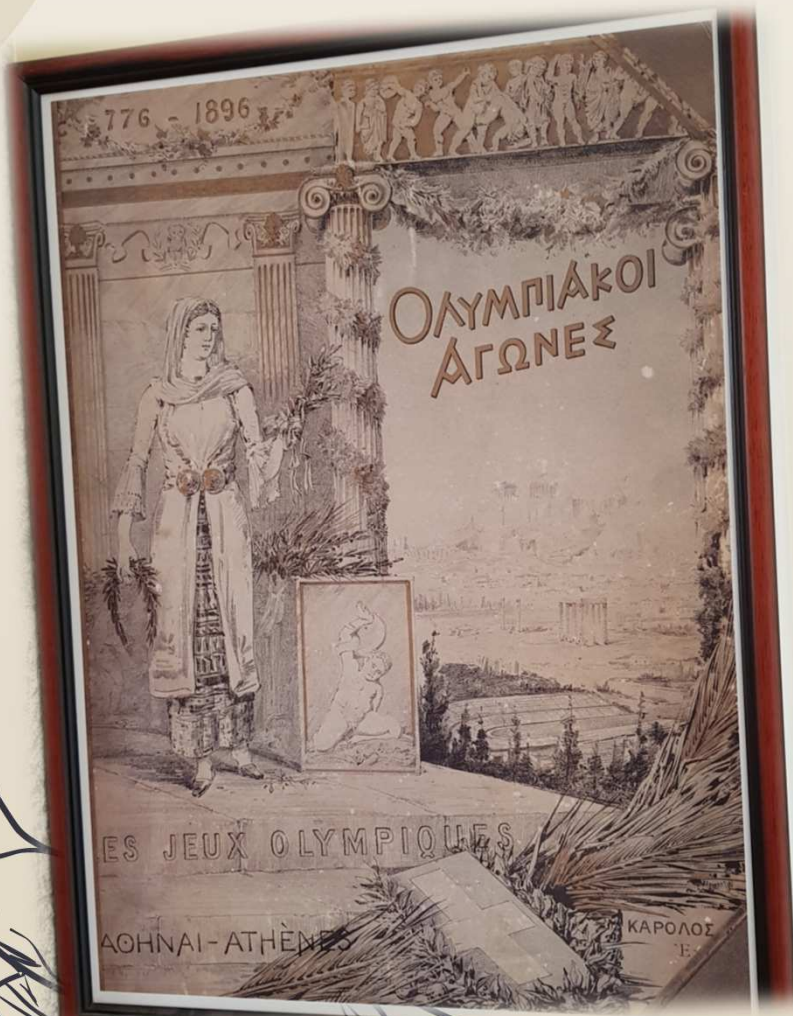








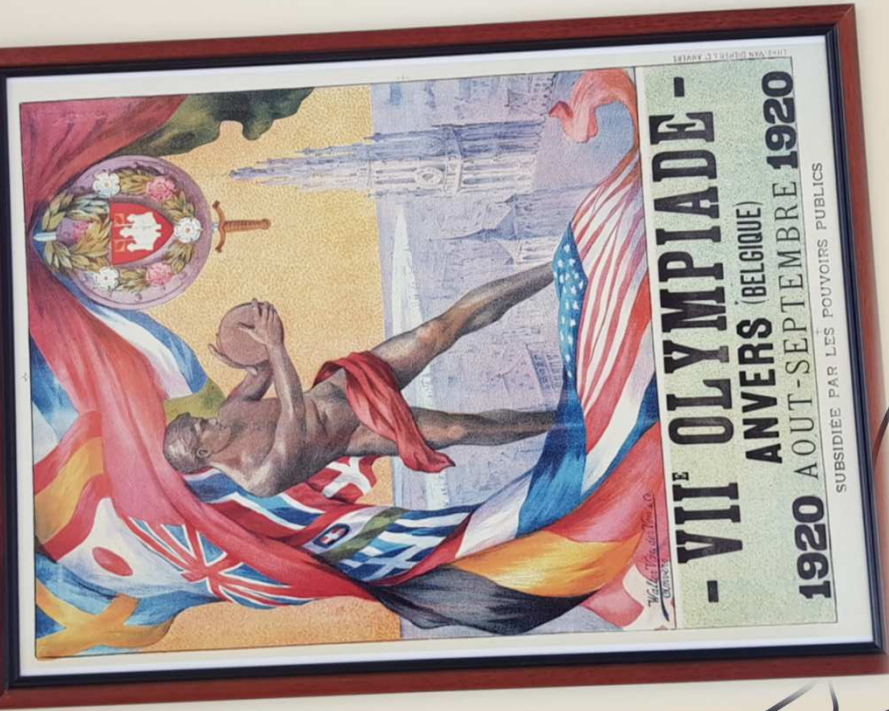
POSTERS



JUEGOS OLÍMPICOS ATENAS



1912 - Stockholm
 Le 29 juin 1912, les Jeux olympiques d'été ont été organisés à Stockholm, en Suède. C'est la première fois que les Jeux olympiques ont été organisés dans un pays nordique. Les Jeux ont été organisés dans un stade temporaire construit pour l'occasion, le stade de Solna. Les Jeux ont été marqués par le décès de l'athlète américain Fred Lonsbrough, qui a succombé à une crise cardiaque pendant la course de 100 mètres. Les Jeux ont également été marqués par le décès de l'athlète suédois Erik Lindberg, qui a succombé à une crise cardiaque pendant la course de 100 mètres. Les Jeux ont été marqués par le décès de l'athlète suédois Erik Lindberg, qui a succombé à une crise cardiaque pendant la course de 100 mètres.



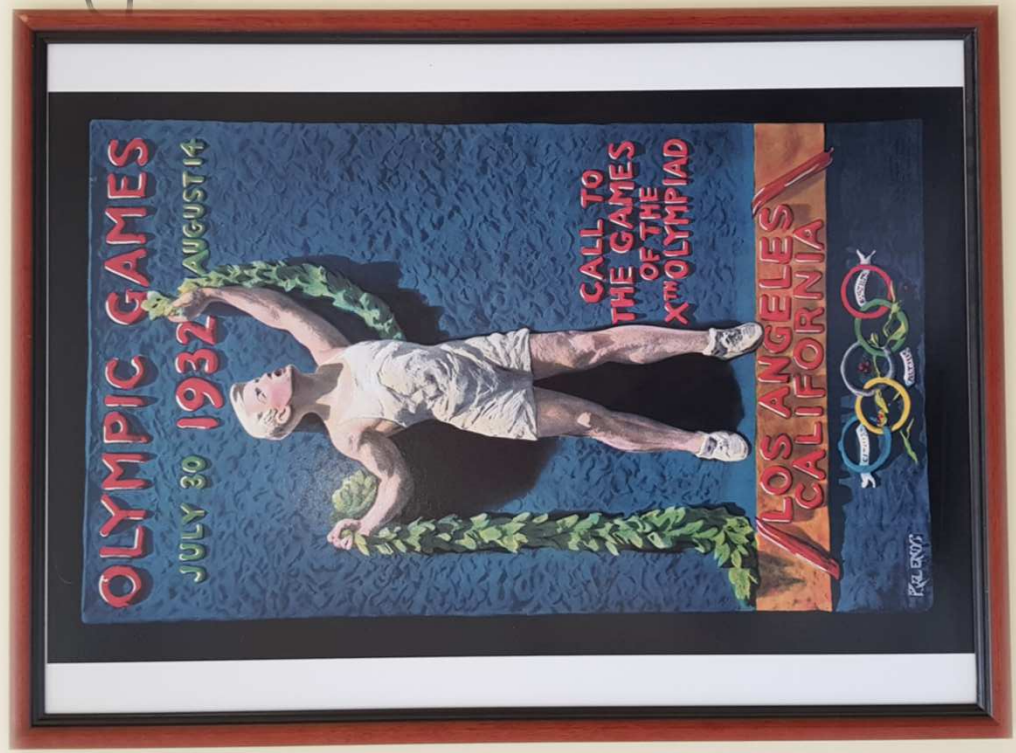
1920 - Antwerpen
 Le tableau illustre le thème de l'Antiquité et du sport. Le héros est un athlète qui tient une couronne de laurier, symbole de victoire. Les drapeaux des nations participantes sont représentés autour de lui. Le fond du tableau est une vue de la ville d'Anvers, avec la cathédrale de Sainte-Croix en évidence. Le titre est écrit en lettres capitales et le sous-titre indique la date et le lieu de l'événement.



1924 - Paris
 Le tableau illustre le thème de l'Antiquité et du sport. Les héros sont trois athlètes qui tiennent une couronne de laurier et une torche. Le fond du tableau est un ciel bleu avec un nuage blanc. Le titre est écrit en lettres capitales et le sous-titre indique la date et le lieu de l'événement.



1928 - Amsterdam
1932 - Los Angeles
1936 - Berlin
1948 - London
1952 - Helsinki
1956 - Melbourne
1960 - Rome
1964 - Tokyo
1968 - Mexico City
1972 - Munich
1976 - Montreal
1980 - Moscow
1984 - Los Angeles
1988 - Seoul
1992 - Barcelona
1996 - Atlanta
2000 - Sydney
2004 - Athens
2008 - Beijing
2012 - London
2016 - Rio de Janeiro
2020 - Tokyo







PCIMH
ROME
1960

Illegible text on a small plaque.



HELSINKI
HELSINKI
1952

Illegible text on a small plaque.





TOKIO
TOKYO
1964

...

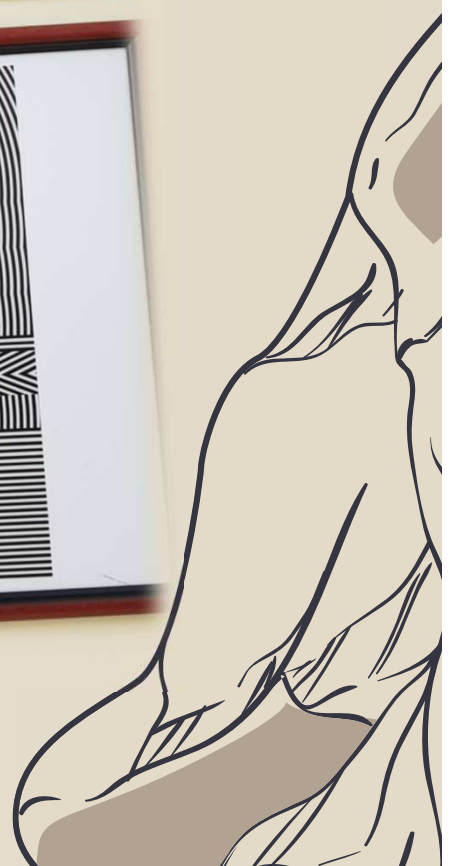


TOKIO
TOKYO
1964

...



Poster for the 1972 Munich Olympics, designed by Günter Rambow. The poster features a stylized sailboat and a large, abstract, blue and white pattern.





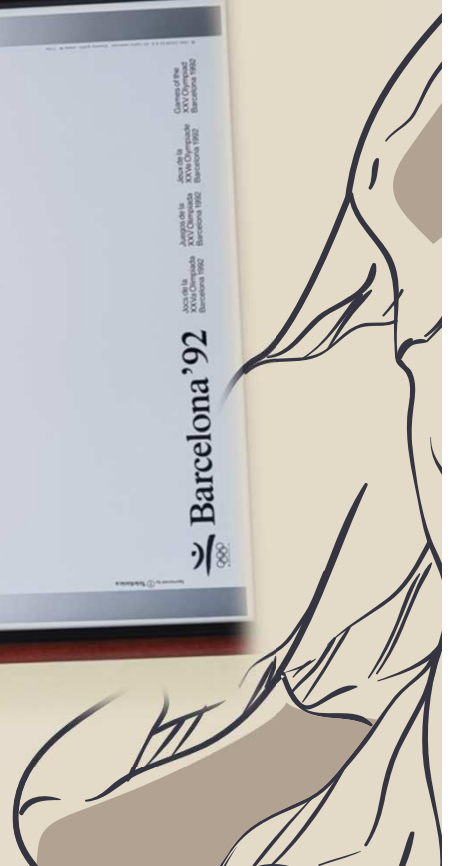
МОСКВА
MOSCOW
1980

Logo of the 1980 Summer Olympics, designed by Gennadiy Gerasimov. The logo features a stylized torch and the Olympic rings, both in red. The text "OLYMPIAD 80" and "MOSCOU MOSCOW MOCKBA" is written vertically on the left side of the poster.



Logo of the 1976 Summer Olympics, designed by Michel Larivière. The logo features the Olympic rings in their traditional colors, with a colorful, layered effect. The text "Montréal 1976" is written vertically on the left side of the poster.







Small informational text block located below the Sydney 2000 poster.



Small informational text block located below the Athens 2004 poster.



The section header consists of the number "04" followed by the text "Placas conmemorativas". The number is in a large, bold, dark font, and the text is in a slightly smaller, bold, dark font. The background features a stylized illustration of ancient ruins with columns and a cloudy sky.

04 Placas conmemorativas



ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΙ ΔΕΘΝΟΥΣ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΚΗΣ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗΣ

ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ ΒΙΚΕΛΑΣ	ΕΛΛΑΣ	1894 - 1896
BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN	ΓΑΛΛΙΑ	1896 - 1925
COMTE HENRI DE BAILLET-LATOUR	ΒΕΛΓΙΟ	1925 - 1942
SIGFRID EDSTRÖM	ΣΟΥΗΔΙΑ	1946 - 1959
AVERY BRUNDAGE	Η.Π.Α.	1952 - 1972
LORD KILLANIN	ΙΡΛΑΝΔΙΑ	1972 - 1980
JUAN ANTONIO SAMARANCH	ΙΣΠΑΝΙΑ	1980 - 2001
JACQUES ROCHE	ΒΕΛΓΙΟ	2001 - 2013
THOMAS BACH	ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΑ	2013



ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΔΕΣ

ΚΕ ΒΑΡΚΕΛΩΝΗ	1932
ΚΕΤ ΑΤΛΑΝΤΑ	1996
ΚΖ ΣΙΑΝΕΥ	2000
ΚΗ ΑΘΗΝΑ	2004
ΚΘ ΠΕΚΙΝΟ	2008
Λ ΛΟΝΔΙΝΟ	2012
ΛΑ ΡΙΟ	2016



ΣΥΛΛΙΠΙΔΕΣ

Χρ. 1891 - Χρ. 1891

Α	ΙΑΝΝΙΝΑ	1891
Β	ΙΟΝΙΣΣΑ	1900
Γ	ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑ	1904
Δ	ΑΡΧ. ΔΕΛΦΩΝ	1908
Ε	ΚΕΛΟΧΟΡΤΙ	1912
ΣΤ	ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΝ	1916
Ζ	ΝΟΥΣΙΟΝ	1920
Η	ΑΡΧ. ΠΑΡΩΝ	1924
Θ	ΙΟΝΙΣΣΑ	1928
Ι	ΑΡΧ. ΠΑΡΩΝ	1932
Κ	ΝΟΜΙΟΝ	1936
Λ	ΒΕΡΓΙΝΟΝ	1940
Μ	ΜΕΛΙΣΣΑ	1944
Ν	ΜΕΛΙΣΣΑ	1948
Ξ	ΜΕΛΙΣΣΑ	1952
Ο	ΜΕΛΙΣΣΑ	1956
Π	ΜΕΛΙΣΣΑ	1960
Ρ	ΜΕΛΙΣΣΑ	1964
ΣΤ	ΜΕΛΙΣΣΑ	1968
Ζ	ΜΕΛΙΣΣΑ	1972
Η	ΜΕΛΙΣΣΑ	1976
Θ	ΜΕΛΙΣΣΑ	1980
Κ	ΜΕΛΙΣΣΑ	1984
Λ	ΜΕΛΙΣΣΑ	1988
Μ	ΜΕΛΙΣΣΑ	1992
Ν	ΜΕΛΙΣΣΑ	1996
Ξ	ΜΕΛΙΣΣΑ	2000
Ο	ΜΕΛΙΣΣΑ	2004
Π	ΜΕΛΙΣΣΑ	2008
Ρ	ΜΕΛΙΣΣΑ	2012
ΣΤ	ΜΕΛΙΣΣΑ	2016
Ζ	ΜΕΛΙΣΣΑ	2020
Η	ΜΕΛΙΣΣΑ	2024





Το Πεντηκωνό Στάδιο κατασκευάστηκε από την
Αθηνά πολιτική και τριτόχρο νταρλόρο και ερευ-
νιστρικς κεςτς τις κορτσς τού Πεντηκωνού το 359π.Χ.
Το 250π.Χ. το Στάδιο ανακαινίστηκε από τον Ηρόδοτο
για του Αγκληρηση Αθηνάος. Τον δεύτερο μ.Χ. οίκοι
η κεςτς ανακαίνισή ανακαίνιστρε με την κατασκευή
μπαρμυριανών κεράδων. Το άγκο άγκι από τον Αθηνάο
Ηρόδοτ (105:178 μ.Χ.) για του Αττικού και ερεμιστρε
το 151μ.Χ. Το 1869 μ.Χ. ης ανέκατες του Τούλλου
ήρθε στην απουσία οη είνε αποικισι από το Στάδιο
του Ηρόδοτ. Με βάση τα σχέδια του Τούλλου που
προεβλεπε ο Α. Μπεζαζης και με χρηματοδότηση
του εθνικού υπεργύου Γκαργίου Αθηνών ολοκληρώθηκε
το 1895 η ανακαίνισή του. Πεντηκωνό, Στάδιο
μπαρμυριανών. 6.000 θέσεις. Στο Στάδιο αυτό
έπαιξαν οίκοι το 1896 ο πρώτο Ολυμπιακό Αγώνα
των νεότερων άγων



1896
ΥΠΟΧΡΕΩΤΗ
ΝΑΒΑΥ Ο ΓΙΑΒΟΥΧΟΣ ΚΟΜΙΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ
Ο Γ. ΟΥΛΜΠΙΧΟΙ ΑΛΦΕΡΕΣΙ

ВЕРДИ ПЬЕРРЕ ДЕ КОНВЕРТИН

ІSH OYANILIKCH ZH VLADIMIR

ΕΥΑΝΓΕΛΟΣ ΓΑΡ

ΕΛΕΝΑ ΕΥΑΝΓΕΛΙΝΗ ΕΥΓΕΝΙΩΝ

ΕΛΕΝΑ ΕΥΑΝΓΕΛΙΝΗ ΕΥΓΕΝΙΩΝ

ΕΛΕΝΑ ΕΥΑΝΓΕΛΙΝΗ ΕΥΓΕΝΙΩΝ

ΕΛΕΝΑ ΕΥΑΝΓΕΛΙΝΗ ΕΥΓΕΝΙΩΝ

ΕΛΕΝΑ ΕΥΑΝΓΕΛΙΝΗ ΕΥΓΕΝΙΩΝ

ΕΛΕΝΑ ΕΥΑΝΓΕΛΙΝΗ ΕΥΓΕΝΙΩΝ

ΕΛΕΝΑ ΕΥΑΝΓΕΛΙΝΗ ΕΥΓΕΝΙΩΝ

ΕΛΕΝΑ ΕΥΑΝΓΕΛΙΝΗ ΕΥΓΕΝΙΩΝ

ΕΛΕΝΑ ΕΥΑΝΓΕΛΙΝΗ ΕΥΓΕΝΙΩΝ

ΕΛΕΝΑ ΕΥΑΝΓΕΛΙΝΗ ΕΥΓΕΝΙΩΝ