



# TEACHER WORKSHEET

CYCLE 4 • MORAL AND CIVIC EDUCATION

## THE OLYMPIC FLAME, TORCHBEARERS, AND VALUES

### OVERVIEW

#### EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES:

- Understand the values promoted by Olympism, and more specifically by the Olympic flame and relay: physical activity and brotherhood between peoples, rejecting all forms of discrimination.
- Become aware of the current global context, in which the tradition of the Olympic Truce serves as a reminder that sports and peace are a winning combination.
- Give students an opportunity to create an imaginary torch relay.

#### SPECIFIC SKILLS IN MORAL AND CIVIC EDUCATION:

- Sensitivity:
  - Identify and mindfully express one's emotions and feelings.
  - Feel part of a community.
- Laws and rules:
  - Understand the principles and values of a democratic society (and in particular, define the main points of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights).
- Discernment:
  - Develop critical thinking skills.
  - Distinguish personal interest from the common good.
- Commitment: Take action as an individual and as part of a community.

#### INTERDISCIPLINARY SKILLS:

- **Reading:** Read images, composite documents, and non-fiction texts.  
Read and understand texts, documents, and images.

- **Speaking:** Understand verbal communication and develop speaking skills; constructively interact in a debate.
- **Writing:** Use the written word to reflect, and create work tools.
- **Language studies:** Argumentation.
- **Information and media literacy:** Use media and information on one's own. Utilize information in a reasoned way.
- **History:** Determine one's place in time.
- **Geography:** Determine one's place in space.

#### SCHEDULE FOR SESSIONS:

- Launch project.
- Gather initial student project feedback.
- Do individual activities.
- Share with class and review.
- Extend activity.

#### DURATION:

- 2 sessions (2 × 45 minutes).

#### ORGANIZATION:

- Do individual exercises.
- Share with class and discuss methods.



#### PARALYMPIC GAMES KEYWORDS:

**BROTHERHOOD • PEACE • SOLIDARITY •  
ACHIEVEMENT • COMMITMENT**



## CONCEPTS ADDRESSED

### THE ANCIENT GAMES

Starting in 776 B.C., every four years the Greeks would organize public festivities in the city of Olympia in honor of Zeus. Some time before the Games, messengers would travel to other Greek cities to announce the exact date of the competitions. They invited citizens to Olympia and proclaimed the sacred truce, *ekecheiria*, which required that fighting cease one month before and throughout the duration of the Games. In this way, athletes and spectators could travel to and from Olympia without fear.

### THE MODERN GAMES

In 1896, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and its president, the Frenchman Pierre de Coubertin, were inspired by the ancient Games and decided to organize the first modern Olympic Games in Athens.

In 2016, the Olympic and Paralympic Summer Games were held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

### SPORTS FOR PEACE

Taking into account the global context of sports and the Olympic Games, the IOC decided to revive the tradition of the Olympic Truce in order to protect the interests of athletes and sports in general, as much as possible, and to promote peaceful and diplomatic solutions to global conflicts. The International Olympic Truce Foundation (IOTF) was founded in 2000, and “Sport and Peace” projects were initiated in collaboration with the United Nations.

### SYRIAN REFUGEES

In the summer and autumn of 2015, Europe saw the largest influx of refugees in 30 years. Many Syrians crossed the Mediterranean to flee the war and seek asylum in Europe, particularly in Greece.

### FUN FACT!

The flame must never go out at any point along the way! Since 1936, a number of products have been experimented with, including magnesium, primer powder, resin, and olive oil. Today, a gas cartridge hidden in the torch handle is used to keep the flame burning.



## STUDENT WORKSHEET OVERVIEW

### VOCABULARY:

Athlete, relay, values, refugee, asylum.

### ACTIVITIES:

#### ► ACTIVITY 1: THE OLYMPIC FLAME: ORIGINS AND VALUES

Know how the Olympic flame and relay were originally created and understand the symbolic values.

12–13 yr | 13–14 yr | 14–15 yr

Materials: Text and photograph showing the Olympic flame being lit in Olympia.

### 🔍 FIND OUT MORE:

The symbols of Olympism: rings, flags, motto, anthem, etc.



### ▶ ACTIVITY 2: TORCHBEARERS UNLIKE ANY OTHER

Use two examples to illustrate the symbolic significance of the Olympic torch relay in specific historical and geopolitical contexts:

- 1948: First post-war Olympic Games held in London.
- 2016: First Syrian refugee included in the torch relay.

12–13 yr | 13–14 yr | 14–15 yr

Materials: – Text and photo about the London 1948 Summer Olympic relay.  
– Article (BBC.com). <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-36144259>

#### 🔍 FIND OUT MORE:

- Clarify the terms refugee, migrant, asylum seeker, undocumented immigrant, and illegal immigrant, in connection with studying Article 14 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (“Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution”).
- Conduct research at the school library on the United Nations, its missions, how it functions, and the areas in which it takes action (and more specifically the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, or UNHCR).  
To be followed by a debate on its real influence on and limitations in peacekeeping.
- Propose activities related to art history in painting to denounce war crimes—e.g. Picasso’s *Guernica* (1937) and *Massacre in Korea* (1951), Goya’s *The Third of May 1808* (1814).

### ▶ ACTIVITY 3: ORGANIZE A FLAME RELAY

Imagine a country-wide torch relay, by choosing a theme, route, and torchbearers.

12–13 yr | 13–14 yr | 14–15 yr

Materials: – Text and map of the London 2012 Olympic torch relay.  
– Additional research to be conducted in the school library.

#### 🔍 FIND OUT MORE:

Give students the opportunity to reflect on social and community involvement, clarifying the concepts of associations, NGOs, volunteering, etc.



## STUDENT WORKSHEET ANSWER KEY

### ▶ ACTIVITY 1: THE OLYMPIC FLAME: ORIGINS AND VALUES

- 1) Where does the Olympic flame tradition come from? *It comes from the Greek tradition of burning a fire in front of the temple of the gods.*
- 2) Since when has an Olympic flame burned throughout the duration of the Games?  
*Since the Amsterdam Games in 1928.*
- 3) What does the flame symbolize? *It symbolizes friendship between peoples.*
- 4) When was the first Olympic torch relay? What inspired it? *The first relay dates back to the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin. It was inspired by torch races in Athens and the Olympic messengers who raced to proclaim the sacred truce in ancient Greece.*
- 5) Where does the Olympic torch relay start and finish? *It departs from Olympia, Greece, for the host city.*
- 6) In your opinion, what does the Olympic torch relay symbolize? *The flame symbolizes friendship between peoples and the relay, which passes through different countries, reminds us that we are all part of humanity.*



► **ACTIVITY 2: TORCHBEARERS UNLIKE ANY OTHER**

12–13 yr | 13–14 yr | 14–15 yr

**Text 1:**

- 1) In what context did the 1948 Olympic Games take place? World War II had just ended and countries were affected by many shortages.
- 2) Who was the first torchbearer? A Greek corporal.
- 3) What values does the torch relay promote? The values promoted are peace and brotherhood between peoples, in the aftermath of World War II, inspired by the sacred truce between cities in ancient Greece.

**Text 2:**

- 1) Why did Ibrahim al-Hussein leave his home country? Ibrahim al-Hussein left Syria because the country was at war and he had lost part of his leg in a bombing.
- 2) How did he get to Greece? He traveled there on an inflatable boat.
- 3) Describe his new life in Greece: Al-Hussein was granted asylum in Greece. He now has a prosthetic leg. He has found a job, trains as a swimmer, and plays for a wheelchair basketball team.
- 4) Why do you think the IOC chose a refugee as an Olympic torchbearer? Al-Hussein carried the flame through a refugee camp in Athens. He had said he would carry it “for Syrians, for refugees everywhere”.
- 5) Why do you think this happened in 2016? Since 2015, around one million people have entered Europe, particularly Greece, the cradle of Olympism.
- 6) What do you think about the initiative? This is an opportunity for students to put into words their feelings reading the article—compassion, solidarity, empathy, indignation, concern, indifference, etc.

It is also an opportunity to clarify the following terms: refugee, migrant, asylum seeker, undocumented immigrant, illegal immigrant, etc.

Compare with international law and society’s attitudes towards refugees and migrants, and make a distinction between personal interests and the common good.

► **ACTIVITY 3: ORGANIZE A TORCH RELAY**

12–13 yr | 13–14 yr | 14–15 yr

No correction expected.



## FIND OUT MORE

### CNOSF EDUCATIONAL FILES

- English: A passion for sports
- English: The art of being a (s)wordsmith
- Math: Dimensions and statistics in basketball
- Math: Performance in swimming
- Geography: Tokyo: A global metropolis and host city of the 1964 and 2020 Olympic Games
- French: Competing in the Olympics despite all opposition: ski jumping
- Information and media literacy: The 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin: propaganda and journalism
- Interdisciplinary practical education: Sports and the fight against doping
- Interdisciplinary practical education: Developing a symbolic view of the Olympic Games

### DIGITAL RESOURCES

- Learn more about the Olympic Games:  
<https://stillmed.olympic.org/media/Document%20Library/OlympicOrg/Documents/Document-Set-Teachers-The-Main-Olympic-Topics/The-Modern-Olympic-Games.pdf>
- Learn more about the Olympic flame and torch relay:  
<https://stillmed.olympic.org/media/Document%20Library/OlympicOrg/Documents/Document-Set-Teachers-The-Main-Olympic-Topics/The-Olympic-Flame-and-Torch-Relay.pdf>

Learn more about the Refugee Olympic Team at the 2016 Rio Olympic Games:

<https://www.unhcr.org/news/latest/2016/6/575154624/10-refugees-compete-2016-olympics-rio.html>

Éduscol support document for moral and civic education:  
<http://eduscol.education.fr/pid34831-cid103395/l-enseignement-moral-et-civique-dans-la-classe-et-dans-l-etablissement.html#lien1>

### FILMS FOR STUDENTS

*The Ace of Aces*, directed by Gérard Oury, 1982 (about the torch relay to the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games).

### FURTHER READING FOR STUDENTS

Books about sports:  
<http://www.lesclefsdelecole.com>

### FILMS FOR TEACHERS

*Samba*, directed by Olivier Nakache and Éric Toledano, 2014 (about migrants in France).

### ACTIVITIES FOR STUDENTS

End of unit: "It's your turn! The Olympic flame, torchbearers, and values" (and answer key).



# CYCLE PROGRESS WORKSHEET

CYCLE 4 • MORAL AND CIVIC EDUCATION

## THE OLYMPIC FLAME, TORCHBEARERS, AND VALUES

**There is one moral and civic education program for all three age groups in Cycle 4, but it is recommended that activities be age appropriate.**

Activity 2 on the worksheet can be done by students in Cycle 4 to steadily deepen argumentation and debate techniques, in connection with language studies.

### Vocabulary

- **Agreeing:** I completely agree with you, you're right, that's a good point, that's true, etc.
- **Disagreeing:** I disagree with you, I completely disagree, I'm inclined to disagree with that, I'm afraid I can't agree, I'm afraid you're wrong, etc.

Ideas can be introduced with nuance through expressions such as: in my opinion, in my view, etc.

### Connectors

Whether in agreement or disagreement with others, ideas should always be expressed logically, using connectors:

- Presenting a number of arguments:
  - ▶ To begin: Firstly, first of all, etc.
  - ▶ To continue: Secondly, moreover, furthermore, etc.
  - ▶ To conclude: Finally, lastly, in conclusion, etc.
- Giving an example: For example, for instance, etc.
- Indicating a cause: Because, due to, etc.
- Indicating opposition: Yet, however, but, etc.
- Indicating a result: That's why, so, therefore, etc.

This session could also be done in:

### History

**Topic 2 (students 14–15 years old):** The world since 1945.

**Topic 3 (students 14–15 years old):** Women and men in society from the 1950s to the 1980s: new social and cultural challenges, and political responses.

### Geography

**Topic 1 (students 12–13 years old):** Demographics and unequal development; population growth and its effects; distribution of wealth and poverty in the world.

**Topic 2 (students 13–14 years old):** Transnational human mobility; a world of migrants (the significance and magnitude of major transnational population shifts around the world). Transnational migration and the wide range of motivating factors (Erasmus, ongoing conflicts, climate crisis, economic reasons, etc.), often a focus in the news.

**Topic 3 (students 14–15 years old):** Countries and the European Union; the European Union, a new territory of reference and belonging.



# STUDENT WORKSHEET

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## THE OLYMPIC FLAME, TORCHBEARERS, AND VALUES

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### VOCABULARY



**ATHLETE:** A person who does a physical activity at a high level.

**RELAY:** A course over which people take turns covering part of the total distance.

**VALUES:** Principles or standards to be achieved; what is considered important and should therefore be defended.

**REFUGEE:** A person who has been forced to leave his or her home country.

**ASYLUM:** Protection granted by a state to someone who has left his or her home country as a refugee.



### ACTIVITIES

#### ▶ ACTIVITY 1: THE OLYMPIC FLAME: ORIGINS AND VALUES

In ancient times, every four years, Greek cities would stop fighting and send their best athletes to Olympia to compete in athletic competitions—running, wrestling, chariot racing, etc.—in honor of the gods.

The earliest ancient Games date back to 7th century B.C. In 1896, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and its president, the Frenchman Pierre de Coubertin, were inspired by the ancient Games and organized the first modern Olympic Games in Athens. The aim was to promote physical activity through the example of high-level athletes, who come together to share key Olympic values—excellence, friendship, and respect. As in ancient times, the Games are held every four years.



### TIPS & TRICKS



The values of humanism and respect conveyed by Olympism also apply in the classroom—between students, and also towards the teacher. Teachers are human like anyone else. They sometimes face challenges, feel tired, and can have bad days... just like you! Once in a while, try to put yourself in your teacher's shoes.



Read the documents below and answer the questions.

Greeks in ancient times considered fire to be an element of divine origin and would keep an ever-burning fire in front of the main temples. That was the case in the sanctuary of Olympia, where the Olympic Games were held every four years. The flame was lit using the rays of the sun, to ensure purity. The rays were captured in the center of a parabolic dish, called a *skaphia*.

The first time a flame burned in the stadium—symbolizing the ancient Olympic flame—was at the 1928 Games in Amsterdam.

The tradition of the Olympic torch relay does not date back to ancient times, but to the 20th century! In 1936, the Secretary General of the Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games proposed for the first time that a flame be lit in Olympia and carried to Berlin, the host city of the Games.

It was the start of a long Olympic tradition, inspired both by the torch races held in Athens to honor certain gods, and the messengers who raced to proclaim the sacred Truce throughout ancient Greece before the Games.

The choice of Olympia as the starting point underlines the link between the Games in ancient Greece and the modern Games.

Since then, the Olympic Games have upheld the same ceremony. Under the IOC's authority, actresses dressed in ancient Greek-style costumes light a torch in front of the Temple of Hera. The flame—a symbol of friendship between peoples—is then taken by relay to the host city.

New torches are created for every edition.

***An actress plays a priestess to light a fire in front of the Temple of Hera's ruins. The flame is placed in an urn and transported to the ancient stadium where the high priestess hands it over to the first torchbearer.***



© Olympic.org

1) Where does the Olympic flame tradition come from?

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.....

2) Since when has an Olympic flame burned throughout the duration of the Games?

.....  
.....

3) What does the flame symbolize?

.....  
.....

4) When was the first Olympic torch relay? What inspired it?

.....  
.....

5) Where does the Olympic torch relay start and finish?

.....  
.....

6) In your opinion, what does the Olympic torch relay symbolize?

.....  
.....



**FIND OUT MORE:**

In addition to the Olympic flame, the IOC adopted the following details over time to express the values of Olympism:

- An Olympic symbol composed of five interlocking rings, all the same size (the Olympic Rings). This Olympic symbol represents “the union of the five continents and the meeting of athletes from throughout the world at the Olympic Games.” Each color does not, however, represent a continent.
- An Olympic flag with a white background and no border. The five-colored Olympic symbol is featured in the middle.
- An Olympic motto in Latin: *Citius, Altius, Fortius* (“faster, higher, stronger”). It expresses the aspirations of the Olympic movement.
- An Olympic hymn (or anthem), created by the Greek composer Spyridon Samaras, and played since the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome.

**ACTIVITY 2: TORCHBEARERS UNLIKE ANY OTHER**

Among the thousands of torchbearers who carry the flame from Olympia to the host city, two play a key role—the first and, more importantly, the last, who lights the cauldron in the stadium during the opening ceremony. They are chosen for the special relationship they have with the country or city hosting the Games.

Until the 1970s, torchbearers were usually male athletes, selected by Games organizing committees or local athletics organizations. The 1968 Mexico City Games had the first mixed relay, and women were included among the torchbearers. And starting in 1972, at the Munich Games, athletes with disabilities were included in the relay.

**Read the following texts and answer the questions.**

**Text 1: The relay of peace – London 1948.**

The 1940 and 1944 Games could not be held due to World War II. In 1948, London rose to the challenge of hosting the first Games since the end of the war.

In a Europe that was struggling to recover from the trials of war, the 1948 relay spread message of peace and hope that was particularly welcome.

The first torchbearer in Olympia was a corporal in the Greek army. He symbolically removed his military uniform to begin the relay in sportswear. The act called to mind the “sacred truce” during the ancient Greek Games.

In spite of the many challenges in organizing the relay across Greece and Europe that year, a number of celebrations were held along the way and at the borders between countries, as a tribute to new-found peace.



**The first torchbearer, soldier Konstantinos Dimitrelis.**

© Olympic.org.

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<https://www.olympic.org/olympic-torch-relay>

- 1) In what context did the 1948 Olympic Games take place? .....
- 2) Who was the first torchbearer? .....
- 3) What values does the torch relay promote? .....



**Text 2: Article published on the website BBC.com on April 26, 2016.  
Syria refugee carries Olympic flame through migrant camp in Greece**

A Syrian refugee who was a sportsman before losing part of his leg in a bombing has carried the Olympic flame through an Athens refugee camp.

Ibrahim al-Hussein, who has been given asylum in Greece, bore the torch through Eleonas camp. The 27-year-old electrician used to swim and do judo competitively in Syria.

He is among more than one million migrants to have entered the EU, crossing to Greece by inflatable boat.

Mr al-Hussein now has a prosthetic leg, works in an Athens cafe and plays wheelchair basketball. He can swim 50m (yards) in 28 seconds, three seconds off his personal best before the injury, and will compete in the Greek disabled swimming championship in June. He told AFP news agency it was an honour to carry the flame. "I am carrying the flame for myself but also for Syrians, for refugees everywhere, for Greece, for sports, for my swimming and basketball teams," he said.

"My goal is to never give up. But to go on, to always go forward. And that I can achieve through sports." [...] Meanwhile, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has said a team of up to 10 refugees will take part at the Rio Olympics. A selection process is due to take place in June, AFP quoted a UNHCR official as saying.

The Olympic flame was lit last week in the 2,600-year-old Temple of Hera at Ancient Olympia.

On Wednesday it will be handed over to Brazilian officials in a ceremony at the historic Olympic stadium in Athens, site of the first modern Games in 1896.

Some 12,000 torchbearers will then carry the flame through Brazil before the Games start in August.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-36144259>

1) Why did Ibrahim al-Hussein leave his home country?

.....

2) How did he get to Greece?

.....

3) Describe his new life in Greece:

.....

4) Why do you think the IOC chose a refugee as an Olympic torchbearer?

.....

5) Why do you think this happened in 2016?

.....

6) What do you think about the initiative?

.....



## DID YOU KNOW?

- In 2016, a team of ten refugee athletes, selected by the IOC, participated in Olympic Games under the Olympic flag.  
“Their participation in the Olympics is a tribute to the courage and perseverance of all refugees in overcoming adversity and building a better future for themselves and their families,” said the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.  
The ten athletes selected did not win any medals, but they captured hearts around the world, symbolizing the courage and perseverance of the world’s refugees and displaced peoples—a population that now exceeds 65 million.  
It was not the first time that athletes competed under the Olympic flag, which includes stateless athletes from countries at war or those not recognized by the IOC. At the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona, Spain, when the former country Yugoslavia was at war, athletes from Montenegro (then part of Yugoslavia) competed under the neutral banner. In 2000, athletes from East Timor, a country under the United Nations Transitional Administration, competed in the Games in Sydney, Australia, under the Olympic flag.
- Ibrahim al-Hussein made a splash at the 2016 Paralympic Games in Rio in the heat of the 100-meter freestyle as a member of the first independent Paralympic team of athletes ever created for the Games.  
While he did not make it through to the final in his category, he proved to the world that disability is no barrier to competition and that refugees can compete on the world stage.

## ► ACTIVITY 3: ORGANIZE A TORCH RELAY

A relay’s route is not just a straight line between Olympia and the host city. Each relay is unique and lets viewers discover the history and culture of a part of the world. Until 2008, the flame traveled through several countries before reaching its final destination. Since 2010, the torch relay has taken place more generally in Greece and in the country of the host city. Thousands of torchbearers take turns one after the other, including athletes, celebrities, and even regular people—recognized for their social and community involvement, and often residing in the regions where the torch passes through.

For the 2012 Games in London, relay applicants were able to sign up online. Some 8,000 torchbearers were selected from among tens of thousands of applicants, for their social involvement. The torch relay focused on youth, under the theme “A time to shine”. Seven young athletes had the honor of lighting the cauldron in the stadium, after David Beckham!

The torch relay’s route was designed so that 95% of the population of the United Kingdom (and the Isle of Man, Jersey and Guernsey) would be no more than an hour’s drive from one of the relay’s destinations.



© Olympic.org.



Now it's your turn to organize a torch relay where you live, following the steps below:

### 1) Come up with a message.

While remaining true to tradition, the relay is updated every each edition with an original message that reflects the host country's culture and looks towards the future.

Here are a few memorable themes from previous years:

- The relay of peace – London, 1948
- The ancient relay – Rome, 1960
- The relay to the New World – Mexico City, 1968
- The oriental relay – Seoul, 1988
- The "Down Under" relay – Sydney, 2000
- The Northern Lights Relay – Vancouver, 2010

Don't forget to also come up with a visual identity for your relay, which should be clearly identifiable in the torchbearers' uniforms and the cauldron designs in stopover towns.

The Games are also an opportunity to design a new torch, the relay's most symbolic feature.

To help you in your research, you can visit the official Olympic Games website, where you can learn more about the history of the Olympic flame.

<https://stillmed.olympic.org/media/Document%20Library/OlympicOrg/Documents/Document-Set-Teachers-The-Main-Olympic-Topics/The-Olympic-Flame-and-Torch-Relay.pdf>

### 2) Use a map to choose the route.

Here are a few ideas to help you brainstorm: what places or monuments should be highlighted? Where should the relay stop along the way to reach the greatest number of viewers? How might you choose the means of transportation, in relation to the theme?

### 3) Choose the key torchbearers.

What criteria would you use to select the torchbearers? Which athletes or other celebrities would you choose? Who from the general public? And how are they involved in the local community?

Since the 1990s, the Organizing Committee has involved sponsors in the selection process for torchbearers from the general public. Together, they organize large selection initiatives.

Community Heroes was an initiative introduced for the 1996 Games in Atlanta to select torchbearers with local influence.

The torchbearers selected for the 2004 Games in Athens were well-known figures in sports, education, and culture.

## DID YOU KNOW?

The Olympic torch relay has a rich history that connects major moments in sports with key events in history.

The last torchbearer who lit the cauldron in 1964 in Tokyo was a Japanese athlete, born on August 6, 1945 in Hiroshima, the day the atomic bomb was dropped.

In 1972, in Munich, the last torchbearer, Günther Zahn, entered the stadium escorted by four other athletes each representing a different continent.

In 1984, in Los Angeles, the granddaughter of the legendary Jesse Owens passed the relay to Olympic champion Rafer Johnson.

And in 1996, in Atlanta, Olympic and world boxing champion Muhammad Ali, who had been diagnosed with Parkinson's disease, slowly but surely managed to light the cauldron.



## REVIEW

- Olympism is based on three fundamental values: excellence, friendship, and respect.
- The Olympic torch relay, which travels through different countries around the world, symbolizes the values of peace and brotherhood between peoples.
- More and more often, regular people, recognized for their community involvement, have taken part in the torch relay, in addition to well-known figures from the world of sports, entertainment, and politics, who share the Olympic spirit around the world.
- In 2016, a refugee athlete took part in the torch relay for the first time, and a team of ten refugee athletes, selected by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), competed in Olympic Games under the Olympic flag.



## NOW, TAKE ACTION!

- **Show what brotherhood is all about.** Maybe your class recently welcomed a refugee who fled his or her country due to war. That would be a tough situation to deal with, so why not include the new student and help him or her make new friends?
- **Bury the hatchet.** If there's a classmate with whom you can't seem to get along... try to make peace during a game while playing on the same team. Strive to win together.
- **Show some team spirit.** Organize a relay race with your classmates, in mixed teams of six. Spread out along the race track and try to run a lap by passing the baton (or use a piece of wood). And give it your all to show your team spirit!



## IT'S YOUR TURN!

CYCLE 4 • MORAL AND CIVIC EDUCATION

# THE OLYMPIC FLAME, TORCHBEARERS, AND VALUES

### PUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE TO THE TEST

#### 1 WHERE DOES THE OLYMPIC FLAME COME FROM?

- It dates back to the invention of fire.
- It symbolizes the fire that burned before the altars for Greek gods.
- It symbolizes the Age of Enlightenment.

#### 2 WHEN WAS THE FIRST FLAME AT THE MODERN OLYMPICS LIT?

- 1920 in Antwerp, Belgium.
- 1924 in Paris, France.
- 1928 in Amsterdam, Netherlands.

#### 3 WHEN WAS THE FIRST OLYMPIC TORCH RELAY?

- 1928 in Amsterdam, Netherlands.
- 1924 in Paris, France.
- 1936, in Berlin, Germany.

#### 4 WHAT WAS THE THEME OF THE 2012 LONDON OLYMPIC TORCH RELAY?

- A time to run.
- A time to shine.
- A time to celebrate.

#### 5 WHEN DID A WOMAN LIGHT THE OLYMPIC CAULDRON FOR THE FIRST TIME?

- 1948 in London, England.
- 1968 in Mexico City, Mexico.
- 2008 in Beijing, China.

#### 6 WHEN DID A TEAM OF REFUGEE ATHLETES COMPETE IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES FOR THE FIRST TIME?

- 1996
- 2006
- 2016



## TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE FURTHER

### 1 HOW WAS THE CAULDRON LIT AT THE 1992 GAMES IN BARCELONA, SPAIN?

- By an archer who shot a flaming arrow.
- By a flaming tennis ball.
- By a flaming parachute.

### 2 THE FLAME HAS TRAVELED THROUGH THE AIR A NUMBER OF TIMES. CONNECT THE FOLLOWING RECORDS WITH THE GAMES DURING WHICH THEY OCCURRED:

- |                                             |                          |                          |                                           |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| First parachute jump                        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1952 Olympic Games in Oslo, Norway        |
| First airplane flight                       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1992 Olympic Games in Albertville, France |
| First transmission via satellite            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal, Canada    |
| First supersonic flight aboard the Concorde | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1994 Olympic Games in Lillehammer, Norway |

### 3 THE NEW WORLD–MEXICO CITY RELAY IN 1968 RETRACED CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS' ROUTE IN THE NEW WORLD, HIGHLIGHTING THE LINKS BETWEEN MEDITERRANEAN AND LATIN AMERICAN CIVILIZATIONS, AND BETWEEN ANCIENT (GRECO-ROMAN) AND PRE-HISPANIC CIVILIZATIONS.

#### WHO WAS THE FINAL TORCHBEARER ON SPANISH SOIL?

- A direct descendant of Christopher Columbus.
- A member of the Spanish royal family.
- The President of Mexico.

### 4 WHEN WAS THE OLYMPIC FLAME CARRIED FROM OLYMPIA TO THE HOST CITY FOR THE FIRST TIME?

- 1952 Games in Oslo, Norway.
- 1960 Games in Squaw Valley, California, United States.
- 1964 Games in Innsbruck, Austria.





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- It symbolizes the fire that burned before the altars for Greek gods.
- It symbolizes the Age of Enlightenment.

#### 2 WHEN WAS THE FIRST FLAME AT THE MODERN OLYMPICS LIT?

- 1920 in Antwerp, Belgium.
- 1924 in Paris, France.
- 1928 in Amsterdam, Netherlands.

#### 3 WHEN WAS THE FIRST OLYMPIC TORCH RELAY?

- 1928 in Amsterdam, Netherlands.
- 1924 in Paris, France.
- 1936, in Berlin, Germany.

#### 4 WHAT WAS THE THEME OF THE 2012 LONDON OLYMPIC TORCH RELAY?

- A time to run.
- A time to shine.
- A time to celebrate.

#### 5 WHEN DID A WOMAN LIGHT THE OLYMPIC CAULDRON FOR THE FIRST TIME?

- 1948 in London, England.
- 1968 in Mexico City, Mexico.
- 2008 in Beijing, China.

#### 6 WHEN DID A TEAM OF REFUGEE ATHLETES COMPETE IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES FOR THE FIRST TIME?

- 1996
- 2006
- 2016



# TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE FURTHER

## 1 HOW WAS THE CAULDRON LIT AT THE 1992 GAMES IN BARCELONA, SPAIN?

- By an archer who shot a flaming arrow.
- By a flaming tennis ball.
- By a flaming parachute.

## 2 THE FLAME HAS TRAVELED THROUGH THE AIR A NUMBER OF TIMES. CONNECT THE FOLLOWING RECORDS WITH THE GAMES DURING WHICH THEY OCCURRED:

First parachute jump	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1952 Olympic Games in Oslo, Norway
First airplane flight	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1992 Olympic Games in Albertville, France
First transmission via satellite	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1976 Olympic Games in Montreal, Canada
First supersonic flight aboard the Concorde	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1994 Olympic Games in Lillehammer, Norway

## 3 THE NEW WORLD-MEXICO CITY RELAY IN 1968 RETRACED CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS' ROUTE IN THE NEW WORLD, HIGHLIGHTING THE LINKS BETWEEN MEDITERRANEAN AND LATIN AMERICAN CIVILIZATIONS, AND BETWEEN ANCIENT (GRECO-ROMAN) AND PRE-HISPANIC CIVILIZATIONS.

### WHO WAS THE FINAL TORCHBEARER ON SPANISH SOIL?

- A direct descendant of Christopher Columbus.
- A member of the Spanish royal family.
- The President of Mexico.

## 4 WHEN WAS THE OLYMPIC FLAME CARRIED FROM OLYMPIA TO THE HOST CITY FOR THE FIRST TIME?

- 1952 Games in Oslo, Norway.
- 1960 Games in Squaw Valley, California, United States.
- 1964 Games in Innsbruck, Austria.