



Tennis in the Olympics: Tennis in a Global Context

Unit Overview: As students work through the activities in this lesson, they will observe the connections between three sets of historical events, allowing them to understand the global and multi-layered nature of history. They will then research the impact of historic world events on the Olympic games of the past. They will compare this to their own experiences living through more recent games impacted by world events. The activities in this unit are geared towards students in eighth grade. This unit connects to Rhode Island Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies as well as Common Core Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects.

Objectives:

Students will be able to –

- Recognize the multilayered nature of history by relating the Olympic Games to their global historical context
- Consider the connections between and impact of global events on the Olympic Games, its participants, and its spectators both in the past and in their personal histories.
- Perform historical research and interpret their findings from a historical rather than modern perspective
- Reflect on the similarities and differences of human issues across time periods and recognize their personal histories as part of a larger historical narrative

Lesson Time Suggested: Two to Four class periods of 1 hour or less

Possible Sources:

<https://www.olympic.org/olympic-games>

<https://www.itftennis.com/olympics/>

<https://www.itftennis.com/paralympics/>

Olympics Artifacts on Display in the Museum:



Commemorative Medal from the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm, Sweden

(designed by) Erik Lindberg (Swedish)

(minted by) Vaughton (British)

This medal was presented to every participant at the Games. Anthony Wilding and Molla Bjurstedt Mallory medaled at the Games, both taking bronze in their respective singles categories.

ITHF&M Collection

99.62.1 (FIC)

Location: Area 1: Early International Tennis Case

Tennis & the Olympics

"The important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win, but to take part...To spread these

principles is to build up a strong and more valiant and, above all, more scrupulous and more generous humanity.”

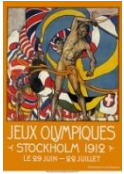
Pierre de Coubertin

Founder of the International Olympic Committee, Father of the Modern Olympic Games

In 1896, the modern Olympic Games returned to Athens, Greece, and tennis was an inaugural sport.

The games were basic by today's standards. Tennis was contested over a three-day period, and the first standout Olympic player was Ireland's John Boland, who won both singles and doubles in 1896. In 1900, women's singles and mixed doubles were added as medal events, and Great Britain's Charlotte Cooper earned the first women's singles gold medal. Tennis was played at the Olympics from 1896 to 1912, when the outbreak of World War I forced the cancelation of the 1916 Games.

[Graphics and Captions]



[Insert image 1912_Stockholm_Poster.tif] Background graphic

The 1912 Olympics was contested in Stockholm, Sweden, the last games before World War I.

Photo Credit: ITHF&M Collection



[Insert image John_Boland1.tif]

The first standout Olympic tennis player was Ireland's John Boland who defeated Greece's Dionysios Kasdaglis 6-2, 6-2 to win the 1896 gold medal in men's singles.

Photo Credit: Heiner Gillmeister



[Insert image Mrs_Sterry.jpg]

In 1900, Charlotte Cooper, a five-time Wimbledon champion (1895, 1896, 1898, 1901, 1908), easily defeated Helene Prevost of France to become the first lady to earn an Olympic women's gold medal.

Photo Credit: Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Museum



[Insert image Medal_1908(O).tif]

This 1908 Olympic gold medal in men's singles was won by Arthur Gore at the 1908 Games held in London, England.

Photo Credit: Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Museum

Location: Area 1: Tennis & Olympics Panel

Tennis & the Olympics

The Olympics resumed in 1920 after World War I and tennis became one of the Games's most popular sports.

Held in Antwerp, Louis Raymond won the Men's Singles gold, while Suzanne Lenglen captured the Women's Singles gold. In 1924, the Paris Games signaled the world-wide acceptance of the Olympics as a major event. Twenty-eight nations competed in the five different tennis events. Despite tennis's popularity, the International Olympic Committee and the International Lawn Tennis Federation could not see eye-to-eye, and tennis would not be a full-medal sport again until 1988.

[Graphics and Captions]



[Insert image: lenglen decougis.tif]

France's Suzanne Lenglen (left) and Max Decugis (right) captured the Mixed Doubles gold medal at the 1920 Antwerp Games. Lenglen also won the Women's Singles gold medal.

Photo Credit: ITHF&M Collection



[Insert image: HHW_card_side2.tif]

Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman teamed with Helen Wills to win the Women's Doubles gold medal, and partnered with Richard Norris Williams II to capture the Mixed Doubles gold at the 1924 Paris Games.

Photo Credit: ITHF&M Collection

99.62.3 (FIC)



[insert image: 1924 Paris Poster.tif]

The 1924 Summer Olympic Games official poster

Photo Credit: ITHF&M Collection

Location: Area 2: Tennis & Tours, Olympics Text Rail



VII^e Olympiad, Anvers

(designers) Martha van Kuyck (Belgian, 1884-1923) and Walter Van der Ven (Belgian, 1884-1923)

(printer) J.E. Goosens, Ste Ame, Bruxelles

Chromolithograph

1920

This poster shows the flags of the participating nations all flying together. Other references include the Antwerp coat-of-arms (top right), a classic discus-thrower which references the games of antiquity (center), while the background shows the city of Antwerp with the Tower of Notre Dame. 90,000 of these posters in 17 languages were created for the Games.

ITHF&M Acquisition, 2011

2011.2.3

Location: Area 2: Tennis & Tours, Olympics & WWII Section



Lawn Tennis Rules & Regulations for the VIIth Olympiad in Antwerp, 1920

Executive Committee of the VIIth Olympiad

(printer) J. Colassin & Co. (Brussels)

ITHF&M Acquisition, 2011

2011.2.9

Location: Area 2: Tennis & Tours, Olympics & WWII Case



Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman Identification Card from the VIII^e Olympiad, Paris, 1924

International Olympic Committee

American Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman earned two gold medals at the 1924 Paris Olympics, winning Women's Doubles with Helen Wills and Mixed Doubles with Richard Norris Williams II.

ITHF&M Collection

99.62.3 (FIC)

Location: Area 2: Tennis & Tours, Olympics & WWII Case



Olympic Gold Medal for Men's Singles, 1920

(designer) Josué Dupon (Belgian, 1864-1935)

Louis Raymond of South Africa won this medal at the 1920 Antwerp Games following his 5-7, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4 win over Japan's Ichiya Kumagai.

Bronze Participation Medal from the 1920 Antwerp Games

(designer) Pierre Theunis (Belgian, 1883-1950)

This medal was awarded to every athlete who participated in the 1920 Antwerp Games. Its obverse side features the goddess Nike standing with three competitors, while the reverse depicts a charioteer being crowned by Nike.

ITHF&M Acquisition, 2011

2011.2.1 and 2011.2.2

Location: Area 2: Tennis & Tours, Olympics & WWII Case



Bronze Participation Medal from the 1924 Paris Games

(designer) Raoul Bénard (French, 1881-1961)

A scene of the goddess Nike crowning victorious athletes with laurel wreaths and the designer's name is depicted on the obverse while the reverse offers a view of the Paris skyline over the legend VIII OLYMPIADE / PARIS / 1924. The medal was presented in a brown box with red interior.

ITHF&M Collection

99.62.2 (FIC)

Location: Area 2: Tennis & Tours, Olympics & WWII Case



Poster from the London Olympic Games, 2012

International Olympic Committee

ITHF&M Acquisition, 2012

2012.57.1

Location: Area 3: Global Tennis Gallery, Above Fireplace

Tennis and the Olympics

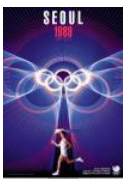
"You cannot put a price on Olympic gold. To me, it's special, it's different. It's true we have a fantastic tour, with all the facilities, all the money, but the Olympics is the real spirit of sport."

Rafael Nadal

Tennis returned to the Olympic stage in 1988, reflecting its international popularity.

Tennis worked its way back onto the Olympic stage as a demonstration sport at the 1968 and 1984 Olympics. It returned as a full medal sport at the Seoul Olympics. Steffi Graf made history by winning the gold medal after completing the Grand Slam, becoming the only player ever to win the Golden Slam. Beginning in 1992, wheelchair tennis became a full-medal sport at the Paralympics, and in 2012, at the London Olympic Games, mixed doubles returned to the tennis competition.

[Graphics and captions]



[Insert background image 1988 Seoul Poster.jpg]

Tennis returned to the Olympics as a full-medal sport at the 1988 Games in Seoul, South Korea.

Photo Credit: ITHF&M Collection

Location: Area 3: Global Tennis Gallery, Olympics/Paralympics Case



Official Athletes' Commemorative Medal presented to Stefan Edberg, 1984

Jostens (American)

At the 1984 Los Angeles Games, tennis was a demonstration sport with only two events offered: men's and women's singles. Stefan Edberg (Sweden) defeated Francisco Maciel

(Mexico) 6-1, 7-6 (8-6), and Steffi Graf (West Germany) defeated Sabrina Goles (Yugoslavia) 1-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Loan courtesy of Stefan Edberg, 2004

L2004.2.11a

Location: Area 3: Global Tennis Gallery, Olympics/Paralympics Case



Hall of Fame Class of 2002 (Pam Shriver)

Tennis returned as a full medal event at the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, South Korea. Pam Shriver and Zina Garrison won gold in women's doubles, defeating Jana Novotná and Helena Suková 4-6, 6-2, 10-8.

Olympic Gold Medal for Women's Doubles, 1988

Korea Minting and Security Printing Corporation (South Korean)

Gift of Pam Shriver, 1990

90.61

Location: Area 3: Global Tennis Gallery, Olympics/Paralympics Case



USA Olympic Team Cap, 1988

adidas (German)

Gift of Pam Shriver, 1989

89.15.1a-cd

Location: Area 3: Global Tennis Gallery, Olympics/Paralympics Case



Olympic Ground-Breaking Spade, November 22, 1994

unknown maker

This tennis racquet-inspired spade was used to officially break ground for the Stone Mountain Tennis Center, site of the tennis events for the 1996 Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games in Atlanta, Georgia.

Gift of the International Tennis Federation, 1995

95.13

Location: Area 3: Global Tennis Gallery, Olympics/Paralympics Case



Hall of Fame Class of 2007 (Arantxa Sánchez-Vicario)

Tennis Outfit Worn by Arantxa Sánchez-Vicario, 1996

Reebok (American)

Spain's Arantxa Sánchez-Vicario won the silver medal in women's singles at the 1996 Olympic Summer Games in Atlanta, and teamed with Conchita Martínez in women's doubles, where they won bronze.

Gift of Arantxa Sánchez-Vicario, 1996

96.39.1 and 96.39.2

Location: Area 3: Global Tennis Gallery, Olympics/Paralympics Case



Two Tickets to the Tennis Events at the 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney, Australia

Gift of Randy Walker (USTA), 2002

2002.3.1 and 2002.3.2

Location: Area 3: Global Tennis Gallery, Olympics/Paralympics Case



Olympic Bronze for Women's Singles, 2000

(mint) Royal Australian Mint (Australian)

(designer) Woljciech Pietranik (Polish, 1950-)

At the 2000 Sydney Games, Monica Seles (United States) won the bronze, while Elena Dementieva (Russia) earned silver, and Venus Williams (United States) won gold.

Gift of Monica Seles, 2010

2010.9.53a

Location: Area 3: Global Tennis Gallery, Olympics/Paralympics Case

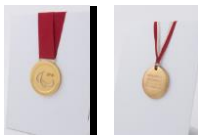


Ticket for Tennis Event at the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing, China

Gift of Tim Curry (USTA), 2008

2008.54.2

Location: Area 3: Global Tennis Gallery, Olympics/Paralympics Case



Hall of Fame Class of 2012 (Randy Snow)

Randy Snow was all-around athlete, excelling in wheelchair basketball, racing, and tennis, and the first Paralympian inducted into the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame.

Paralympic Gold Medal awarded to Randy Snow, 1992

Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre (Spanish)

Paralympic Order awarded posthumously to 3-time Paralympian Randy Snow in 2011

G.D.E. Bertoni (Italian)

The Paralympic Order is awarded to individuals for particularly distinguished contribution to the movement.

Gift of the Randy Snow Family, 2014

2014.10.3a and 2014.10.4

Location: Area 3: Global Tennis Gallery, Olympics/Paralympics Case



Official Programme from the London 2012 Olympic Games

London2012 Committee

This official program was signed by all the tennis Gold Medalists (Andy Murray, Serena Williams, Venus Williams, Bob Bryan, Mike Bryan, Victoria Azarenka, and Max Mirnyi) along with Great Britain's Laura Robson.

Gift of International Tennis Federation, 2012

2012.32.3

Location: Area 3: Global Tennis Gallery, Olympics/Paralympics Case



Aspire Inspire: Celebrating Tennis at the Olympics 2012

(editor) Emily Forder-White (British, unknown)

(publisher) International Tennis Federation (British)

2012

This book features a series of specially-commissioned photographs of tennis's top players posing with pictures of themselves as children alongside stories of the athletes who inspired them.

Gift of the International Tennis Federation, 2012

PUB.2012.26

Location: Area 3: Global Tennis Gallery, Olympics/Paralympics Case



Hall of Fame Class of 2014 (Lindsay Davenport)

"Hammer 6.2" Tennis Racquet, 1996

Wilson Sporting Goods Co. (American)

Lindsay Davenport used this racquet to win the Gold Medal in Women's Singles at the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta, Georgia. She defeated Arantxa Sánchez-Vicario of Spain 7-6(6), 6-2.

Gift of Lindsay Davenport, 1996

96.77

Location: Area 3: Global Tennis Gallery, Olympics/Paralympics Case



Hall of Fame Class of 2015 (David Hall)

David Hall represented Australia four times at the Paralympic Games. In 2000, he won the gold medal, recalling,

“a match that meant so much to me and changed my life forever. It was the biggest dream I had as a tennis player to win a Gold Medal at home.”

Sunglasses worn by David Hall during his Gold Medal Match at the Sydney Paralympics in 2000

Oakley (American)

Tennis Balls from David Hall’s Gold Medal Match at the Sydney Paralympics in 2000

Slazenger (British)

Gift of David Hall, 2016

2016.28.5, 2016.28.6, and 2016.28.7a

Location: Area 3: Global Tennis Gallery, Olympics/Paralympics Case

Materials Needed:

- Timeline/ Chalk or White Board to draw Timeline and tally team points
- Olympics Cards
- Tennis Fact Cards
- World History Fact Cards
- Strips of Paper with country names
- Hat/Bin to pull country names from
- Project Instructions
- Chart of Olympic Games
- Vocabulary List

Vocabulary:

Global Warming: a gradual increase in the temperature off the earth’s atmosphere over time, generally attributed to the greenhouse effect caused by carbon dioxide and other pollutants

Boer War: fought between the British Empire and two Boer states, the South African Republic (Republic of Transvaal) and the Orange Free State, over the Empire’s influence in South Africa.

Boxer Rebellion: an anti-foreign, anti-colonial, and anti-Christian uprising that took place in China between 1899 and 1901, toward the end of the Qing dynasty. They were motivated by proto-nationalist sentiments and by opposition to Western colonialism and the Christian missionary activity that was associated with it.

Russo-Japanese War: fought between the Russian Empire and the Empire of Japan over rival imperial ambitions in Manchuria and Korea.

Panama Canal: an artificial waterway in Panama that connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean. It allows for increased world trade.

The Balkan War: consisted of two conflicts that took place in the Balkan Peninsula in 1912 and 1913. Four Balkan states defeated the Ottoman Empire in the first war; one of the four, Bulgaria, suffered defeat in the second war. The Ottoman Empire lost the bulk of its territory in Europe. Austria-Hungary, although not a combatant, became relatively weaker as a much-enlarged Serbia pushed for union of the South Slavic peoples. The war served as a prelude to the First World War I.

World War I: a global war originating in Europe that lasted from 28 July 1914, to 11 November 1918. After the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Serbia, interlocking alliances quickly drew in all the major European powers with their respective colonial empires and the conflict rapidly spread across the globe. It was one of the deadliest conflicts in history. Unresolved rivalries at the end of the conflict contributed to the start of the Second World War about twenty years later.

Benito Mussolini: an Italian politician and journalist who was the leader of the National Fascist Party. He ruled Italy as Prime Minister from 1922 to 1943; he constitutionally led the country until 1925, when he dropped the pretense of democracy and established a dictatorship.

Mexican Student Movement: a social movement conducted by students and supported by many Mexican citizens motivated by the global Protests of 1968 and a desire for a democratic

change in the country, more political and civil liberties, the reduction of inequality and the resignation of the government of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party that they considered authoritarian.

Cold War: was a state of tension between the two primary World War II victors, the Soviet Union and its satellite states (the communist Eastern Bloc), and the United States, its allies and others (the capitalist Western Bloc.) The term "cold" is used because there was no large-scale fighting directly between the two sides, but they each supported major regional wars known as proxy wars.

Apartheid: a system of institutionalized racial segregation that existed in South Africa from 1948 until the early 1990s. Apartheid was characterized by an authoritarian political culture based on white supremacy which encouraged state repression of Black African and Asian South Africans for the benefit of the nation's minority white population.

Gulf War: waged by coalition forces from 35 nations led by the United States against Iraq in response to Iraq's invasion and annexation of Kuwait.

Iraq War: an armed conflict that began in 2003 with the invasion of Iraq by a United States-led coalition that overthrew the government of Saddam Hussein. The conflict continued for much of the next decade as an insurgency emerged to oppose the occupying forces and the post-invasion Iraqi government.

Dilma Rouseff: a Brazilian economist and politician who served as the 36th President of Brazil, holding the position from 2011 until her impeachment and removal from office on 31 August 2016. In March and April 2015 millions of protesters took to the streets during 2015 protests in Brazil against Rouseff's alleged involvement in the Petrobras scandal which involved monetary kickbacks and corruption. When allegations surfaced that she used her political position for personal gain while President Rouseff was part of the board of directors of Petrobras, between 2003 and 2010, Brazilians became upset with the government and called for Rouseff's impeachment.

Grade Span Expectations for Social Studies:

HP 1 (7-8) – 2

Students interpret history as a series of connected events with multiple cause-effect relationships, by...

- a. investigating and analyzing historical and visual data in order to draw connections between a series of events
- b. correlating key events to develop an understanding of the historical perspective of the time period in which they occurred (e.g., Jacksonian Democracy and Dorr's Rebellion, water power and steam power, WWII and women at work)

HP 2 (7-8) – 2

Students chronicle events and conditions by...

- a. identifying key events and people of a particular historical era or time period (e.g., centuries, BCE, "The Sixties")

HP 3 (7-8) – 2

Students make personal connections in an historical context (e.g., source-to-source, source-to-self, source-to-world) by...

- a. recognizing and reflecting on how the similarities of human issues across time periods influence their own personal histories (e.g., so what? How does this relate to me?)
- b. recognizing and reflecting on how the differences of human issues across time periods influence their own personal histories (e.g., so what? How does this relate to me?)

Common Core Standards:

English Language Arts and Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects:

Reading Standards for Informational Text – 8th Grade

Key ideas and details

1. Cite the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

Writing Standards – 8th grade

Text Types and Purposes

2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.
 - a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
 - b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.
 - c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
 - d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
 - e. Establish and maintain a formal style
 - f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.

Research to Build and Present Knowledge

7. Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
8. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source;

and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.

Speaking and Listening Standards – 7th grade:

Comprehension and Collaboration:

1. Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on *grade 8 topics, texts, and issues*, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
 - a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.
 - b. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.
 - c. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas.
 - d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.

Writing Standards for Literacy in Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects

Production and Distribution of Writing

4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

Research to Build and Present Knowledge

7. Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
8. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
9. Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

Lesson & Activity

1. Teacher can pose questions to the class “What do we know about the Olympics? Discuss that the Olympics have changed quite a lot since they first began and are always different, being held in different locations, hosting different sports, and welcoming new participants. Can also discuss that while the Olympics encourage nations to set aside their differences and come together, there can often be signs of political tension surrounding the games
2. Teacher can note that the International Tennis Hall of Fame has put together some Olympic games for the students to try out.
3. Teacher will break students into three or more groups. Each group will select the name of a country out of a hat that they will represent in the games.
4. The first game will be to see which team can put the Olympics Cards in the correct order the fastest (or which teams can place them all in the correct order within 5 minutes if you don't want them racing through). Each card will list the Olympic Year and Location.
5. The second game will be to see which team can match the Tennis Fact Cards to their respective Olympics on the timeline the fastest (or which teams can place them all in the correct order within 5 - 10 minutes if you don't want them racing through). Each Card will have a clue as to the year or location and a Tennis Fact relating to those Olympics Games.
6. The third and final game will be to see which team can match the World History Fact Cards to the correct timeframe on the timeline the fastest (or which teams can place them all in the correct order within 5 - 10 minutes if you don't want them racing through). Each card will have a fact about world history with clues relating to the tennis fact, year, or location that will help students to place them under the corresponding Olympics on the timeline.
7. Teacher can announce the top three winning teams after all points are tallied and lead a discussion of how history is layered and lots of important events are always happening at the same time all over the world.
8. Teacher can discuss example of 1980 Olympics: Ask students how they think American Olympic athletes and spectators felt when the country decided to boycott the 1980 Olympics. Lead into discussion of project: First, Students will select one of the Olympic Games covered in the Tennis History and World History Fact cards. They will then research these world events in effort to determine how they may have impacted the participating nations, Olympic athletes and people watching or following the games around the world. Then, they will pick an Olympic games from the last 10 years. Through personal recollections and research - this could involve interviewing friends or family in addition to traditional research methods - they will identify what world events may have impacted the games and/or their experience of them as spectators. Finally, they will write a 3-5 page paper outlining the impacts of world events on the historic games, the impacts of world events on the more modern games, and finally, the similarities and differences between the two. The research for this project can be conducted in class or as a take-home assignment.
9. Upon completion of the projects, findings can be shared in class. Teacher can lead discussion of student memories from recent Olympics and possible impacts world events may have had at the time.

OLYMPICS CARDS

800 BCE – 400 CE

Olympia, Greece

1896

Athens, Greece

1900

Paris, France

1904

St. Louis, MO, USA

1906

Athens, Greece

1908

London, England, UK

1912

Stockholm, Sweden

1920

Antwerp, Belgium

1924

Paris, France

1928

Amsterdam, Netherlands

1932

Los Angeles, CA, USA

1936

Berlin, Germany

1948

London, England, UK

1952

Helsinki, Finland

1956

Melbourne, Australia

1960

Rome, Italy

1964

Tokyo, Japan

1968

Mexico City, Mexico

1972

Munich, Germany

1976

Montreal, Canada

1980

Moscow, Soviet Union

1984

Los Angeles, California, USA

1988

Seoul, Republic of Korea

1992

Barcelona, Spain

1996

Atlanta, GA, USA

2000

Sydney, Australia

2004

Athens, Greece

2008

Beijing, China

2012

London, England, UK

2016

Rio de Janeiro

2020

Tokyo, Japan

TENNIS FACT CARDS

Lawn Tennis is invented by Major Walter Wingfield 22 years before the first modern Olympics.

After Baron Pierre de Coubertin (from France) founds the International Olympic Committee in 1894, the first modern Olympic games are held two years later.

Unlike the first modern Olympics games, women are able to compete in tennis as singles and on “mixed” doubles teams for the first time at the second modern Olympics four years later.

The location of these Olympics games was picked to coincide with the World’s Fair honoring the 100-year anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase, where the US acquired over 800,000 miles of land in the Midwest, including what is now Missouri. In tennis, there was only one international competitor – the rest were Americans.

The “intercolated games” saw France victorious in most events where Max Decugis of France won men’s singles, men’s doubles with Maurice Germot, and mixed doubles with his wife, Marie Decugis. These unofficial games were held in honor of the 10-year anniversary of the first modern Olympics.

These games hosted two tennis competitions: one outdoors on grass lawns and one indoors on wooden courts. All of the winners in both competitions were from the United Kingdom, which was fitting since this was the first time the Olympic games were held in London.

These games had indoor and outdoor competitions in tennis but because the outdoor competitions took place at the same time as another major tennis competition, Wimbledon, many top players could not attend allowing new faces to shine in the sport. These are the only games to date to have been held in Sweden.

The United States did not send any tennis players to these games because they conflicted with the US National Championships for tennis. These games were dedicated to the memory of victims from World War I, as the first games to be held after the war ended in 1918.

Tennis players were very upset by the conditions they faced at these Olympics such as half finished courts and stands, the half-mile walk from dressing rooms to the competition, and the loud cheering from the nearby main stadium affecting their concentration. These games, the second to be held in Paris, marked the last time tennis was played at the Olympics for another 44 years.

These games marked the brief return of tennis to the Olympics after a 44 year absence, however, it was a “demonstration” sport rather than a full medal sport. Other developments in the sport, like the beginning of “Open” tennis, brought efforts to come back to the Olympics at full force to a halt.

Tennis returned to these games as a demonstration sport, after members of the International Tennis Federation made a successful case for why tennis should return to the International Olympic Committee. The popularity and success of tennis at these games paved the way for tennis to return as a full-medal sport four years later in Seoul.

In these games, Steffi Graf from West Germany made history as the only player to complete the “Golden Slam” – winning the four major international tennis competitions and then topping it off with a gold medal at the Olympics. These games marked the return of tennis as a full-medal sport after its popularity and success four years earlier in Los Angeles.

The 25th Olympic games included a number of significant events: several member countries of the former Soviet Union played together as one team, Croatia played as an independent nation for the first time ever, it was the last time the summer and winter Olympics were played in the same year and the first time wheelchair tennis was included as a full-medal sport in the Paralympics. It was also the first time the games were held in Spain.

These games were called the Centennial Games, taking place 100 years after the first modern Olympics.

In these games, Venus Williams took home her first Olympic gold in Women's Singles and then another in Women's Doubles with her sister Serena. It was the second time the games were held in Australia

In these games, Nicolas Pietrangeli won the first Olympic medal for his home country of Chile when he took gold in men's tennis singles. This was the Olympics third time being held in the city of Athens.

In these games, Spain's Rafael Nadal achieved the world number one ranking after taking gold in men's singles tennis while in women's singles, Russia swept gold silver and bronze. These games marked the first time the Olympics were held in China.

In the opening ceremony for these games, eight tennis players served as flag bearers for their country. These games marked the return of Mixed Doubles after an 88-year absence. This was the third time the games were held in England's capital city.

These games marked the first time the Olympics had ever been held in a South American Country.

WORLD HISTORY FACT CARDS

The Roman empire rose and fell, the Persians conquered Egypt, the Great Wall of China was built, Mayan pyramids are built, the great Greek philosophers Socrates and Plato made their marks all while these Olympic Games were going on.

Around the time of the first modern Olympics, many western European countries were taking over countries in Africa. By the early 1900s there were very few independent African countries left. It wasn't until the middle of the 20th century that African nations began to regain their independence.

During the second modern Olympic games, the Boer Wars were taking place between Great Britain and the South African Republic and the Boxer Rebellion was taking place in China – both in response to western countries' efforts to expand and colonize.

In the year these games were held, the Russo-Japanese war began, construction on the Panama canal started, and Theodore Roosevelt became President of the United States. It was also the year of the St. Louis World's Fair.

As a backdrop to these Olympic games, the Franco-British exhibition is also held in London from May to October in celebration of the Entente Cordiale – a peaceful alliance between Britain and France. This is the first time the Olympics are held in this city.

The Manchu Qing Dynasty comes to an end after over 260 years and the Republic of China is established, the 47th and 48th states are added to the USA, the Balkan War takes place, and Serbia and Bulgaria secretly sign a treaty of alliance that they will assist one another in times of war. This last event helps to ensure that there are no Olympic games four years later when World War I begins in 1916.

Though fighting in World War I ended in 1918, the Treaty of Paris, which officially ended the war, did not take effect until the year of these Olympics, held in honor of the war's many victims. Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, and Turkey are not invited to the games due to their behavior in World War I.

Largely due to fear tactics on the part of Benito Mussolini, the Fascist party takes control of the Italian government with a 2/3 majority. There would not be another multi-party election until 22 years later in 1946.

This year saw a number of protests against authoritarian governments and leaders, for peace, and for civil rights worldwide. At the same time as the Olympic games, such protests, as part of the Mexican Student Movement, were even taking place in the host country.

Held in Los Angeles, these games were boycotted by 16 countries, most of which were from what was known as the 'Eastern Bloc,' including the Soviet Union and East Germany. Most of these were in response to the American-led boycott of the 1980 Olympics held in the Soviet Union four years earlier. Cold War tensions were running high.

In anger over not being considered a co-host for these games, North Korea boycotted and did not send any athletes to participate. A victim of Cold War politics between the Soviet Union and the United States, the Korean peninsula had been split in two since 1945.

South Africa was allowed to compete in their first Olympics in 32 years after being suspended for their apartheid policies following the 1960 games. These games were also the first time Germany sent a unified team since the beginning of the Cold War.

Following the end of the Gulf War in 1991, America pushes for the complete removal of all weapons of mass destruction in Iraq and a government regime change. Five years after the war, growing tensions and a lessening of Iraqi cooperation with inspectors is a backdrop for these games

Called the 'Millennium Games' and the "Games of the new Millennium,' these games took place in the last few months that there was no human presence in space. Since November 2000, the International Space Station has been continuously occupied (with humans).

These games take place one year into the Iraq War, which began in 2003. On a lighter note, in this year, members of the European Union finally agree upon and sign the European Constitution, cementing the alliance of its 25 member nations. Today, there are 28 member nations in the EU.

These games took place during the Global financial crisis of 2007-2008, considered by many to be the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression in the 1930s.

These London games involved a lot of redevelopment in the construction phase and focused on sustainability. Continuing this trend towards sustainability, in December of this year, the Kyoto Protocol, is extended last another 8 years to 2020. This was an international treaty where signing nations committed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to combat global warming.

Only ten days after hosting these Olympics games, Brazil voted to impeach its President, Dilma Rouseff. Government instability had been a concern leading up to the games.

Chart of Olympic Games

Olympics	Tennis Facts	Global History Context
1896 - Athens, Greece	After Baron Pierre de Coubertin (from France) founds the International Olympic Committee in 1894, the first modern Olympic games are held two years later.	Around the time of the first modern Olympics, many western European countries were taking over countries in Africa. By the early 1900s there were very few independent African countries left. It wasn't until the middle of the 20 th century that African nations began to regain their independence.
1900 – Paris, France	Unlike the first modern Olympics games, women are able to compete in tennis as singles and on “mixed” doubles teams for the first time at the second modern Olympics four years later.	During the second modern Olympic games, the Boer Wars were taking place between Great Britain and the South African Republic and the Boxer Rebellion was taking place in China – both in response to western countries' efforts to expand and colonize.
1904 – St. Louis, MO USA	The location of these Olympics games was picked to coincide with the World's Fair honoring the 100-year anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase, where the US acquired over 800,000 miles of land in the Midwest, including what is now Missouri. In tennis, there was only one international competitor – the rest were Americans.	In the year these games were held, the Russo-Japanese war began, construction on the Panama canal started, and Theodore Roosevelt became President of the United States. It was also the year of the St. Louis World's Fair.
1908 – London, UK	These games hosted two tennis competitions: one outdoors on grass lawns and one indoors on wooden courts. All of the winners in both competitions were from the United Kingdom, which was fitting since this was the first time the Olympic games were held in London.	As a backdrop to these Olympic games, the Franco-British exhibition is also held in London from May to October in celebration of the Entente Cordiale – a peaceful alliance between Britain and France. This is the first time the Olympics are held in this city.
1912 – Stockholm, Sweden	These games had indoor and outdoor competitions in tennis but because the outdoor competitions took place at the same time as another major tennis competition, Wimbledon, many top players could not attend allowing new faces to shine in the sport. These are the only games to date to have been held in Sweden.	The Manchu Qing Dynasty comes to an end after over 260 years and the Republic of China is established, the 47 th and 48 th states are added to the USA, the Balkan War takes place, and Serbia and Bulgaria secretly sign a treaty of alliance that they will assist one another in times of war. This last event helps to ensure that there are no Olympic games four years later when World War I begins in 1916.

<p>1920 – Antwerp, Belgium</p>	<p>The United States did not send any tennis players to these games because they conflicted with the US National Championships for tennis. These games were dedicated to the memory of victims from World War I, as the first games to be held after the war ended in 1918.</p>	<p>Though fighting in World War I ended in 1918, the Treaty of Paris, which officially ended the war, did not take effect until the year of these Olympics, held in honor of the war's many victims. Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, and Turkey are not invited to the games due to their behavior in World War I.</p>
<p>1924 – Paris, France</p>	<p>Tennis players were very upset by the conditions they faced at these Olympics such as half finished courts and stands, the half-mile walk from dressing rooms to the competition, and the loud cheering from the nearby main stadium affecting their concentration. These games, the second to be held in Paris, marked the last time tennis was played at the Olympics for another 44 years.</p>	<p>Largely due to fear tactics on the part of Benito Mussolini, the Fascist party takes control of the Italian government with a 2/3 majority. There would not be another multi-party election until 22 years later in 1946.</p>
<p>1968 – Mexico City, Mexico</p>	<p>These games marked the brief return of tennis to the Olympics after a 44 year absence, however, it was a “demonstration” sport rather than a full medal sport. Other developments in the sport, like the beginning of “Open” tennis, brought efforts to come back to the Olympics at full force to a halt.</p>	<p>This year saw a number of protests against authoritarian governments and leaders, for peace, and for civil rights worldwide. At the same time as the Olympic games, such protests, as part of the Mexican Student Movement, were even taking place in the host country.</p>
<p>1984 – Los Angeles, CA, USA</p>	<p>Tennis returned to these games as a demonstration sport, after members of the International Tennis Federation made a successful case for why tennis should return to the International Olympic Committee. The popularity and success of tennis at these games paved the way for tennis to return as a full-medal sport four years later in Seoul.</p>	<p>Held in Los Angeles, these games were boycotted by 16 countries, most of which were from what was known as the ‘Eastern Bloc,’ including the Soviet Union and East Germany. Most of these were in response to the American-led boycott of the 1980 Olympics held in the Soviet Union four years earlier. Cold War tensions were running high.</p>

<p>1988 – Seoul, Republic of Korea</p>	<p>In these games, Steffi Graf from West Germany made history as the only player to complete the “Golden Slam” – winning the four major international tennis competitions and then topping it off with a gold medal at the Olympics. These games marked the return of tennis as a full-medal sport after its popularity and success four years earlier in Los Angeles.</p>	<p>In anger over not being considered a co-host for these games, North Korea boycotted and did not send any athletes to participate. A victim of Cold War politics between the Soviet Union and the United States, the Korean peninsula had been split in two since 1945.</p>
<p>1992 – Barcelona, Spain</p>	<p>The 25th Olympic games included a number of significant events: several member countries of the former Soviet Union played together as one team, Croatia played as an independent nation for the first time ever, it was the last time the summer and winter Olympics were played in the same year and the first time wheelchair tennis was included as a full-medal sport in the Paralympics. It was also the first time the games were held in Spain.</p>	<p>South Africa was allowed to compete in their first Olympics in 32 years after being suspended for their apartheid policies following the 1960 games. These games were also the first time Germany sent a unified team since the beginning of the Cold War.</p>
<p>1996 – Atlanta, GA, USA</p>	<p>These games were called the Centennial Games, taking place 100 years after the first modern Olympics.</p>	<p>Following the end of the Gulf War in 1991, America pushes for the complete removal of all weapons of mass destruction in Iraq and a government regime change. Five years after the war, growing tensions and a lessening of Iraqi cooperation with inspectors is a backdrop for these games</p>
<p>2000 – Sydney, Australia</p>	<p>In these games, Venus Williams took home her first Olympic gold in Women’s Singles and then another in Women’s Doubles with her sister Serena. It was the second time the games were held in Australia.</p>	<p>Called the ‘Millennium Games’ and the “Games of the new Millennium,’ these games took place in the last few months that there was no human presence in space. Since November 2000, the International Space Station has been continuously occupied (with humans).</p>
<p>2004 – Athens, Greece</p>	<p>In these games, Nicolas Massu won the first Olympic medal for his home country of Chile when he took gold in men’s tennis singles. This was the Olympics third time being held in the city of Athens.</p>	<p>These games take place one year into the Iraq War, which began in 2003. On a lighter note, in this year, members of the European Union finally agree upon and sign the European Constitution, cementing the alliance of its 25 member nations. Today, there are 28 member nations in the EU.</p>

2008 – Beijing, China	In these games, Spain's Raphael Nadal achieved the world number one ranking after taking gold in men's singles tennis while in women's singles, Russia swept gold silver and bronze. These games marked the first time the Olympics were held in China.	These games took place during the Global financial crisis of 2007-2008, considered by many to be the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression in the 1930s.
2012 – London, UK	In the opening ceremony for these games, eight tennis players served as flag bearers for their country. These games marked the return of Mixed Doubles after an 88-year absence. This was the third time the games were held in England's capital city.	These London games involved a lot of redevelopment in the construction phase and focused on sustainability. Continuing this trend towards sustainability, in December of this year, the Kyoto Protocol, is extended last another 8 years to 2020. This was an international treaty where signing nations committed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to combat global warming.
2016 – Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	These games marked the first time the Olympics had ever been held in a South American Country.	Only ten days after hosting these Olympics games, Brazil voted to impeach its President, Dilma Rouseff. Government instability had been a concern leading up to the games.

Vocabulary

Boycott: to withdraw from a relationship with an organization, person, event, or country as punishment or protest

Alliance: a relationship based on similar interests; a union or partnership with mutual benefit

Authoritarian: favoring or enforcing strict obedience to authority, especially that of the government at the expense of personal freedom

Sustainability: avoiding the depletion of natural resources in order to maintain an ecological balance; the ability to be maintained at a certain level or rate

Global Warming: a gradual increase in the temperature off the earth's atmosphere over time, generally attributed to the greenhouse effect caused by carbon dioxide and other pollutants

Impeach: to charge a person holding public office with misconduct

Context: the circumstances that form the setting for an event, statement, or idea, and in terms of which it can be fully understood and assessed.

Boer War: fought between the British Empire and two Boer states, the South African Republic (Republic of Transvaal) and the Orange Free State, over the Empire's influence in South Africa.

Boxer Rebellion: an anti-foreign, anti-colonial, and anti-Christian uprising that took place in China between 1899 and 1901, toward the end of the Qing dynasty. They were motivated by proto-nationalist sentiments and by opposition to Western colonialism and the Christian missionary activity that was associated with it.

Russo-Japanese War: fought between the Russian Empire and the Empire of Japan over rival imperial ambitions in Manchuria and Korea.

Panama Canal: an artificial waterway in Panama that connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean. It allows for increased world trade.

The Balkan War: consisted of two conflicts that took place in the Balkan Peninsula in 1912 and 1913. Four Balkan states defeated the Ottoman Empire in the first war; one of the four, Bulgaria, suffered defeat in the second war. The Ottoman Empire lost the bulk of its territory in Europe. Austria-Hungary, although not a combatant, became relatively weaker as a much-enlarged Serbia pushed for union of the South Slavic peoples. The war served as a prelude to the First World War I.

World War I: a global war originating in Europe that lasted from 28 July 1914, to 11 November 1918. After the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Serbia, interlocking alliances quickly drew in all the major European powers with their respective colonial empires and the conflict rapidly spread across the globe. It was one of the deadliest conflicts in history. Unresolved rivalries at the end of the conflict contributed to the start of the Second World War about twenty years later.

Benito Mussolini: an Italian politician and journalist who was the leader of the National Fascist Party. He ruled Italy as Prime Minister from 1922 to 1943; he constitutionally led the country until 1925, when he dropped the pretense of democracy and established a dictatorship.

Mexican Student Movement: a social movement conducted by students and supported by many Mexican citizens motivated by the global Protests of 1968 and a desire for a democratic change in the country, more political and civil liberties, the reduction of inequality and the resignation of the government of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party that they considered authoritarian.

Cold War: was a state of tension between the two primary World War II victors, the Soviet Union and its satellite states (the communist Eastern Bloc), and the United States, its allies and others (the capitalist Western Bloc.) The term "cold" is used because there was no large-scale fighting directly between the two sides, but they each supported major regional wars known as proxy wars.

Apartheid: a system of institutionalized racial segregation that existed in South Africa from 1948 until the early 1990s. Apartheid was characterized by an authoritarian political culture based on white supremacy which encouraged state repression of Black African and Asian South Africans for the benefit of the nation's minority white population.

Gulf War: waged by coalition forces from 35 nations led by the United States against Iraq in response to Iraq's invasion and annexation of Kuwait.

Iraq War: an armed conflict that began in 2003 with the invasion of Iraq by a United States-led coalition that overthrew the government of Saddam Hussein. The conflict continued for much of the next decade as an insurgency emerged to oppose the occupying forces and the post-invasion Iraqi government.

Dilma Rouseff: a Brazilian economist and politician who served as the 36th President of Brazil, holding the position from 2011 until her impeachment and removal from office on 31 August 2016. In March and April 2015 millions of protesters took to the streets during 2015 protests in Brazil against Rouseff's alleged involvement in the Petrobras scandal which involved monetary kickbacks and corruption. When allegations surfaced that she used her political position for personal gain while President Rouseff was part of the board of directors of Petrobras, between 2003 and 2010, Brazilians became upset with the government and called for Rouseff's impeachment.

Global Context in Daily Life

History doesn't happen in a vacuum: events that we now look back on as historic and significantly impacted the regular lives and occurrences of those living at the time.

As part of this project you will:

- 1) Consult the chart of Olympic Games and choose one of the Olympic Games where tennis was played between 1896 and 2004. You will research more about the games and the historical events surrounding them, thinking about how key figures of participating nations, Olympians, and those following the games around the world may have felt or been impacted at the time.
- 2) Choose one of the Olympic Games from the last 10 years. Through personal recollections, interviews with family and friends, and research, identify what world events may have impacted the games and your experience of them.
- 3) Write a 3-5 page paper outlining the impacts of world events on the historic games, the impacts of world events on the games you have personally experienced, and the similarities and differences between your experiences and those of the people who lived through the historic games.
- 4) Be prepared to discuss your experiences and conclusions in class.