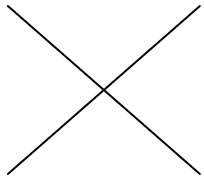


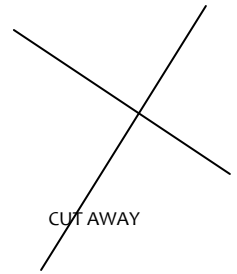
Print page. Cut on solid lines; fold on dotted lines. On the center top portion, write a title or cut and paste the title piece.

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Symbols and Traditions



CUT AWAY



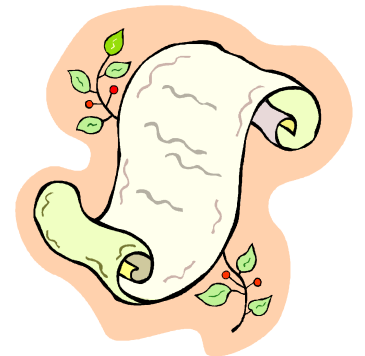
CUT AWAY



BACK



**Citius
Altius
Fortius**



Motto – It is “Citius – Altius – Fortius” which is Latin for “Faster, higher, stronger”. The meaning behind this motto is intended to focus on trying your best and not on winning first place.

Cut out each box and paste under the appropriate flap.

Olympic Emblem – It consists of five interlocking rings on a white background. It was designed in 1913 by Baron Pierre de Coubertin. Each ring represents one of the significant continents in the world, and each color was chosen as at least one of them appeared on the flag of each country in the world. They are interlaced to represent the idea the games are universal and bring countries together.

Olympic Flame – The ancient Greeks considered fire to have sacred qualities; in the ancient Olympics a fire was kept burning throughout the games. The fire was reintroduced during the 1928 games and has remained a part of it ever since as a symbol of peace. The flame is lit at the site of the ancient Olympic games in Olympia, Greece and continues on a tour of many of the participating countries ending at the home of the current year’s Olympic games.

Olive Wreath— The Olive tree was sacred to the ancient Greeks and therefore a reward of a wreath made from a branch of this sacred tree was considered great.

Olympic Oath – During the opening ceremony one athlete recites the oath on behalf of all athletes.

Olympic Anthem— This is also known as the Olympic Hymn and was composed by Spyros Samaras with words from a poem by the Greek poet Kostis Palamas. It was performed for the first time at the Games of 1896 and was declared the Olympic Anthem in 1958.