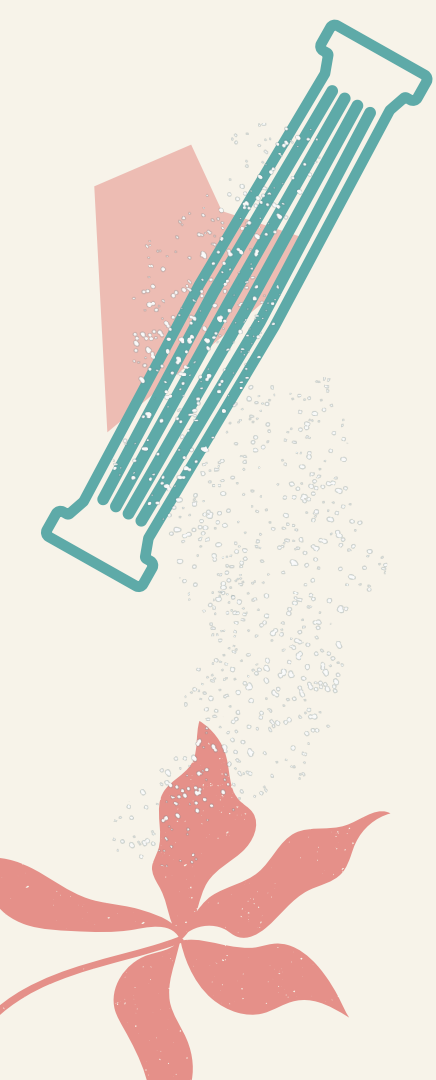


# Unity in the Olympics

Taumāhekeheke o ma te Ao



Ancient Olympia was the centre of the ancient Greek world because it was seen as a sacred place and many different sports took place there. The site had magnificent temples dedicated to Zeus and Hera. There were also some thousands of years ago in a small town and

Greece's gymnasium, all significant for life in ancient Olympia. During the Olympic Games, That town was ancient all hostilities were put on Olympia, the sanctuary of Hestia and travellers safe Zeus the king of the gods passage to and from the Greek gods and visited by thousands of people Ancient Olympia still exists every year

Ancient Olympia still exists every year today as an important archaeological site and is situated on western Peloponnese, the south peninsula of Greece.

# Where It All Started...





# The Olympic Games

The Games were held at Olympia in the Peloponnese every four years. Athletes from all over Greece and the Aegean came to compete. Before the Games, athletes took an oath in front of a statue of Zeus. Women were not allowed to take part in the Games. Participants took part in a variety of sporting events, but no weapons were used. As the Games grew in size and importance, the events became more formalised. The Games were held in honour of Hera, the queen of the Greek gods.



## Chariot Races

To take part in a chariot race, you needed a chariot, horses

and a driver. The winner was given a special prize, a wreath. The arena was specially designed for horse racing.

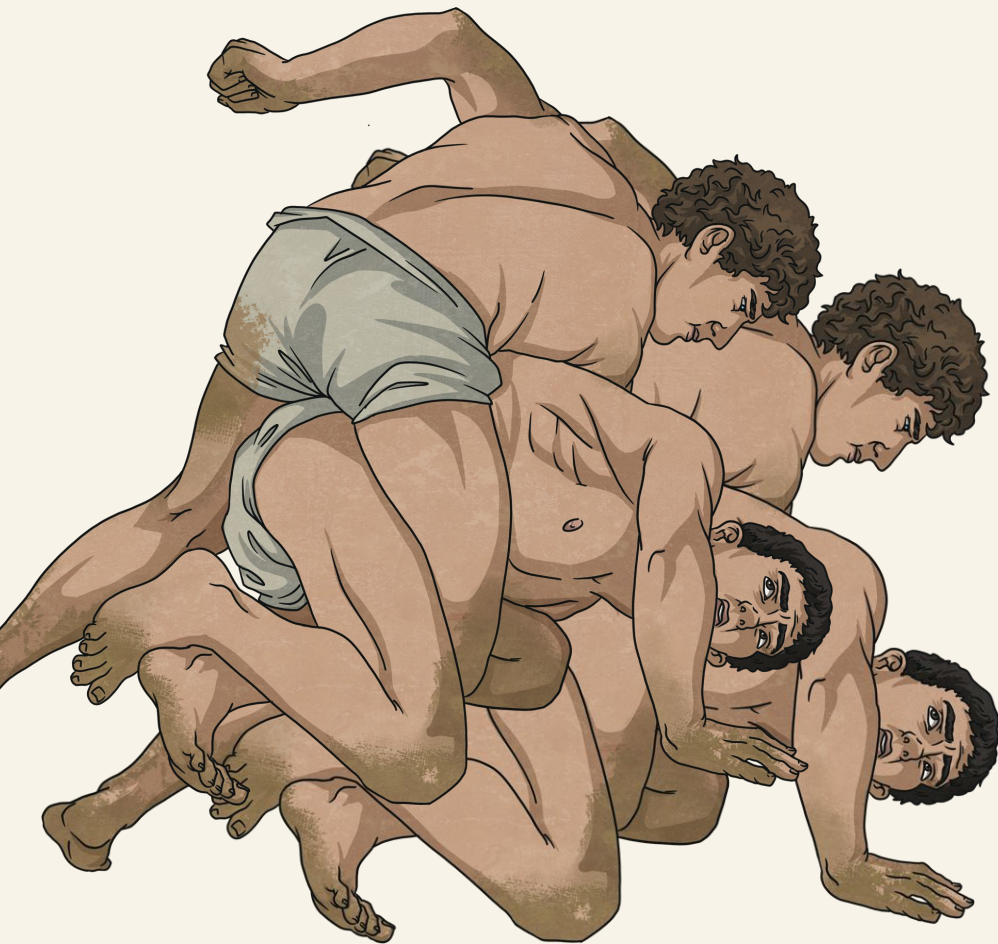
# Equestrian Events

## Did you know...?

As you already know, only men were allowed to take part in the Games and claim the title of champion. However, there was one woman who was known to have won in the Olympic Games. Her name was Kyniska and she was the daughter of a Spartan king. Kyniska owned a chariot and when her driver and chariot won, she claimed two champion wreaths as the owner of the winning chariot.







Over time, sports for the most part were  
the most important. The most important  
was wrestling. The most important was wrestling,  
which made combat more difficult.  
Boxing was the toughest sport, similar  
to the sport known today. The men  
wore leather straps called  
himationes to protect the body from the  
strength of the opponent. The most important  
was wrestling, which made combat more  
difficult. Boxing was the toughest sport,  
similar to the sport known today. The men  
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strength of the opponent.

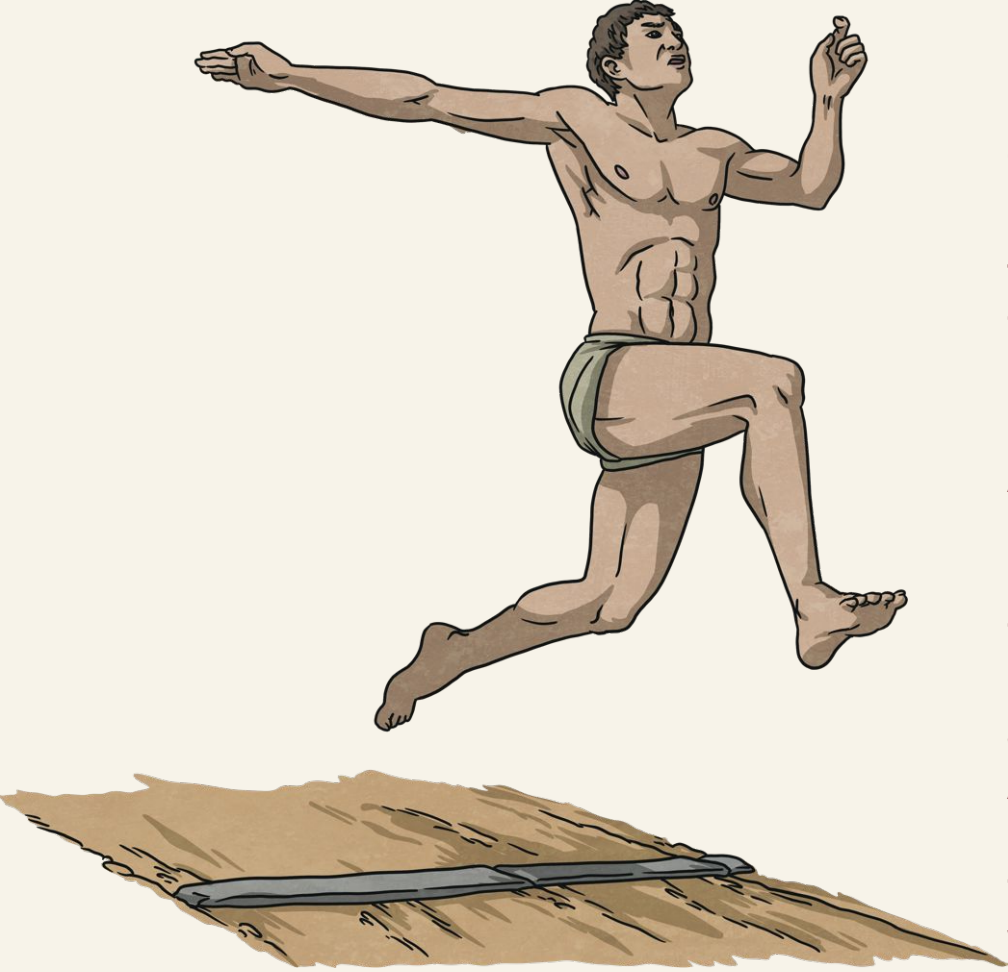


Running was the oldest and most prestigious Olympic sport. The race armour was another running event. In this, runners ran the distance of the diaulos with a helmet, a shield and a spear. The distance was 192 metres, or a distance of 102 stadia. This type of running gradually lost its popularity and was no longer included in the four-year period up to the next Games.

The diaulos was a long-distance race. Distances varied from 7 to 24 stadia but, several historians believe that the most common distance was 20 stadia, which is about 3550 to 3850 metres, twice the length of the stadium.

~~Diaulos was considered to be~~ The stadium surface consisted of sand and the start and finish lines were two simple straight lines scratched in the sand. Endurance and had to take a difficult turn halfway.





Other Olympic sports were:

### **Long Jump**

The athlete ran holding heavy weights, called halteres. They would swing the weights forward on take-off to increase the length of their jump, then backward just before landing.

### **Discus**

Athletes competed by throwing heavy discs originally made of stone, and later of iron, lead or bronze. The winner was the man who threw the discus further than his opponents.

### **Javelin**

An ancient javelin was a sharpened wooden stick. A leather band was attached to it to help the stick to spin, making it fly further. The winner was the man who managed to throw his javelin the furthest.



# The Pentathlon

The word 'pentathlon' takes its name from the Greek words *pente* meaning 'five' and *athlos* meaning 'labour'. The pentathlon was an event consisting of five sports: running the length of the stadium, the long jump, the discus throw, the javelin throw and a wrestling match between the two athletes that performed best in the previous four events. All events took place in one afternoon.



In contrast with the ancient pentathlon, the modern pentathlon consists of fencing, shooting, swimming, running and horse riding. It was introduced by Baron de Coubertin at the Stockholm Olympic Games in 1912, who said that these events would test “a man’s moral qualities as much as his physical resources and skills, producing thereby a complete athlete.”

# Winning the Ancient Olympic Games

The athlete who won the Games received a wreath of olive leaves cut from an olive tree at Olympia. There were no medals and only the winner's name was recorded. Unfortunately, coming second or third didn't count for anything.

The winner of the Olympic Games received the glory and fame of becoming an Olympic champion, embodying the concept of excellence, and he received a hero's welcome when he returned home.

The winner could also erect a statue of himself to commemorate his success.

A decorative wreath made of olive branches with green leaves and small olives, framing the text on a black background.

## Did you know...?

The winners is ancient Greece were called *Olympionikes*, a word still used today, derived from the Greek words *Olympia* and *niki* (victory).





The Olympic Games in Greece of 776 BC are the ancestors of our modern-day Olympic Games, first held in Athens in 1896. While the ancient Olympic Games were held in Greece and only Greeks could take part, today it is an international event with athletes from more than 200 nations participating.

The background of the slide features several olive branches with green leaves and small olives, arranged in a wreath-like pattern around the central text.

## Did you know...?

The Olympic Games of 1916, 1940 and 1944 were cancelled because of the First and Second World Wars. The Olympic Games of 2020 in Tokyo were postponed until 2021 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

A decorative illustration of olive branches with green leaves and small olives, rendered in a stylized, painterly manner. The branches are positioned in the corners and along the sides of the image, framing the central text. The leaves are a vibrant green, and the olives are a darker shade of green.

# Quiz



An illustration of olive branches with green leaves and olives, framing the central text. The branches are positioned on the left and right sides of the image, with leaves and olives extending towards the center.

Where were the first  
Olympic Games held?

They were held in Olympia,  
Greece.

Show Answer

The background of the slide features two olive branches with green olives, one on the left and one on the right, framing the central text.

Why was Olympia an important place in ancient times?

It was the place where the ancient Olympic Games were held and because it was the sanctuary of Zeus, the king of the Greek gods.

Show Answer

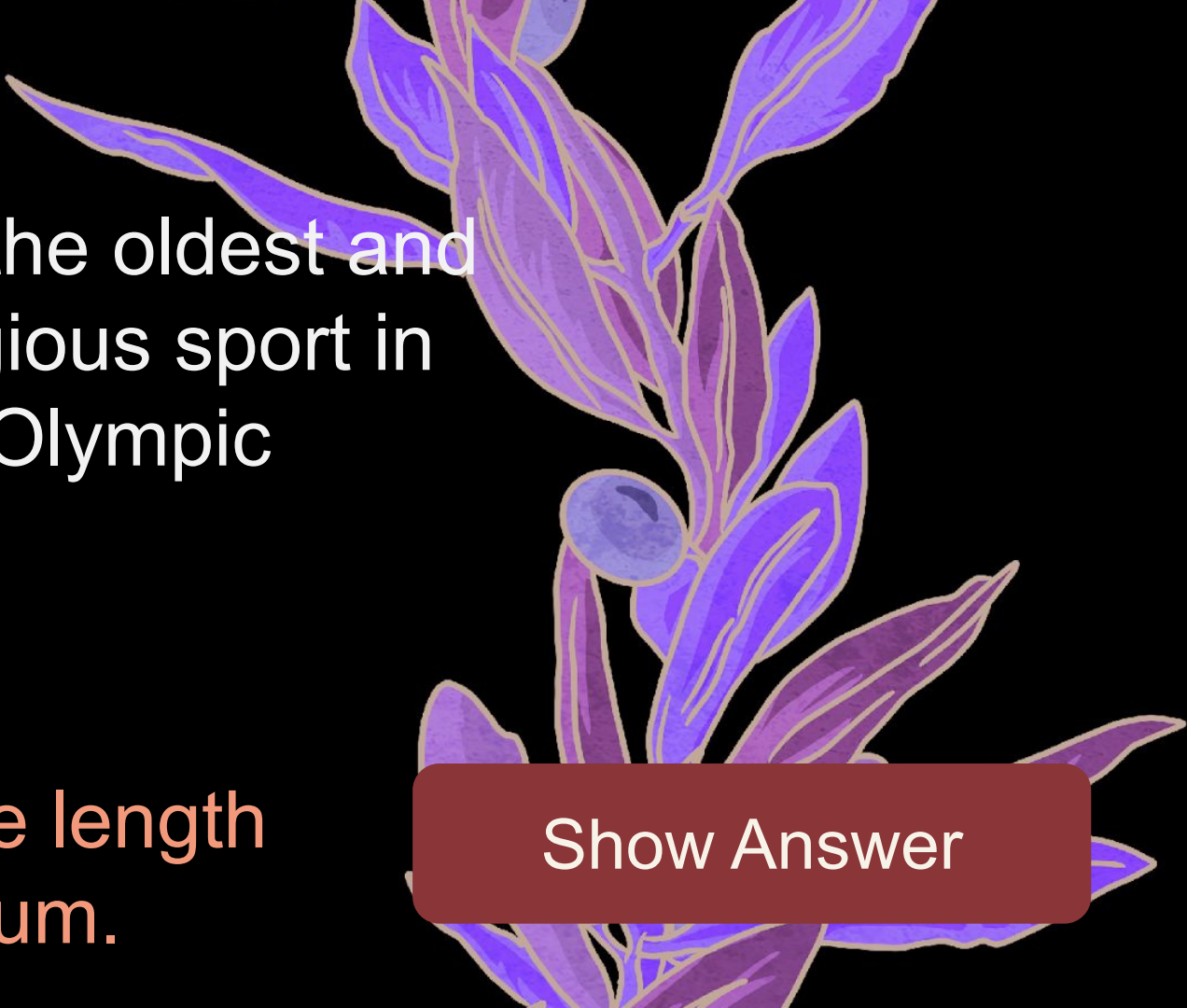
The background of the slide features two olive branches with green leaves and olives, one on the left and one on the right, framing the central text.

Who was allowed to  
participate in the ancient  
Olympic Games?

Only **Greek** men were  
allowed to participate  
in the ancient Olympic  
Games.

Show Answer






Which was the oldest and most prestigious sport in the ancient Olympic Games?

Running the length of the stadium.

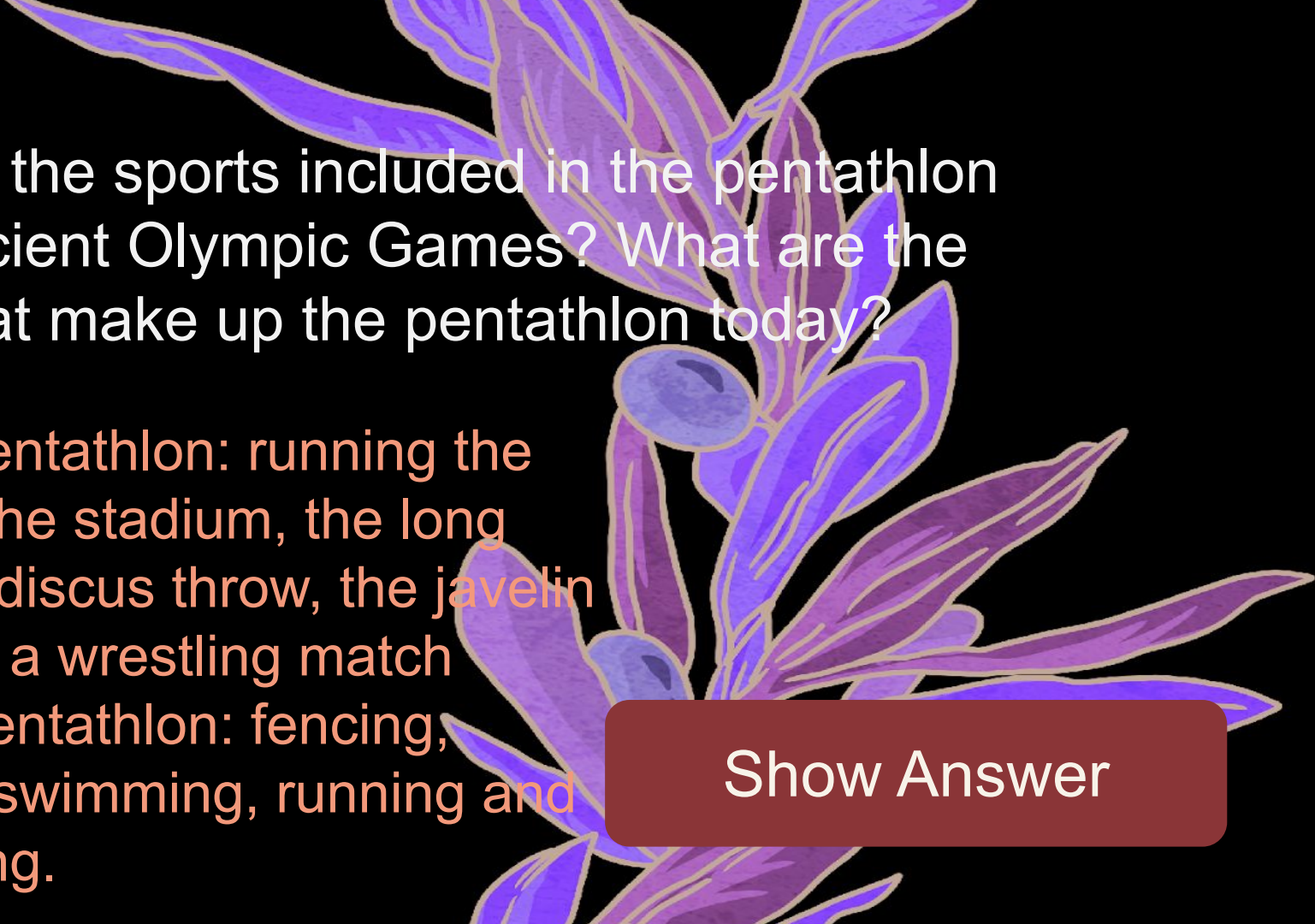
Show Answer



Why did boxers wear leather straps around their hands?

To protect their hands and to damage their opponent's face.

Show Answer



What are the sports included in the pentathlon in the ancient Olympic Games? What are the sports that make up the pentathlon today?

Ancient pentathlon: running the length of the stadium, the long jump, the discus throw, the javelin throw and a wrestling match

Modern pentathlon: fencing, shooting, swimming, running and horse riding.

Show Answer






What happened to the winner who won the ancient Olympic Games?

He received a wreath from olive leaves, he became famous and he could erect a statue of himself in Olympia.

Show Answer

A decorative illustration of an olive branch with green leaves and two olives, positioned on the right side of the slide.

Where and when did the first modern-day Olympic Games take place?

In 1896 in Athens, Greece.

Show Answer

A stylized illustration of an olive branch with green leaves and olives, set against a black background. The branch enters from the top right and extends towards the bottom right.

What do the Olympic Games symbolise today?

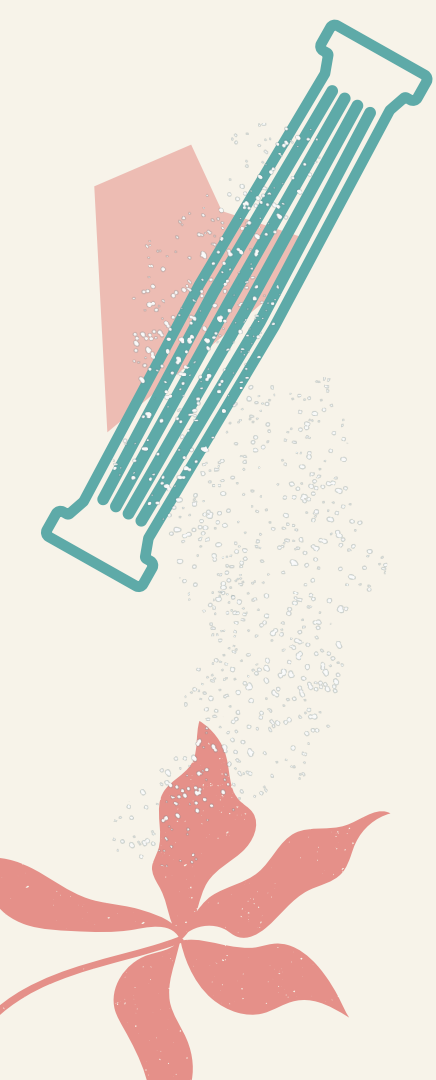
They symbolise fairness, solidarity, friendship and unity.

Show Answer



# Who has Hosted the Olympics

Mapping and Troubles Activity

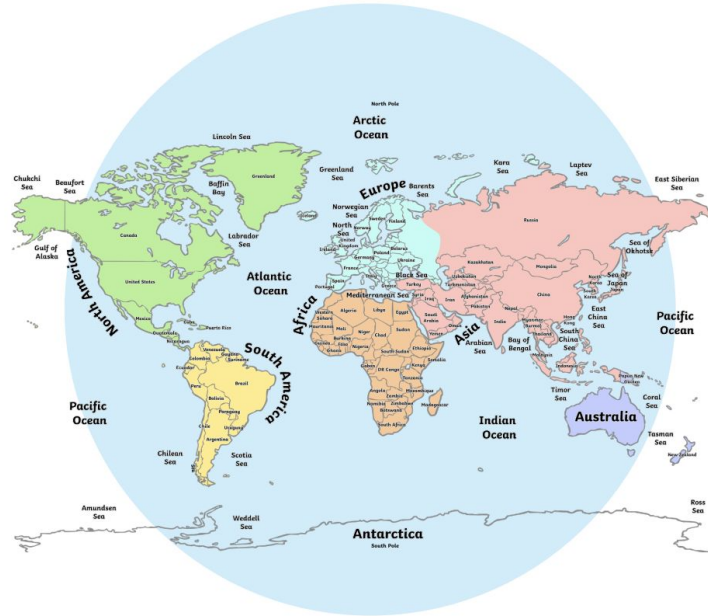


# Complete Map Activity

## Map the Games Host Cities

Draw a line from each host city to its approximate location on the world map.

- Rio de Janeiro, Brazil  
2016
- London, United Kingdom  
1908, 1948, 2012
- Beijing, China  
2008
- Athens, Greece  
1896, 2004
- Sydney, Australia  
2000
- Atlanta, United States  
1996
- Barcelona, Spain  
1992
- Seoul, South Korea  
1988
- Los Angeles, United States  
1932, 1984
- Moscow, Russia  
1980
- Montreal, Canada  
1976
- Munich, Germany  
1972



- Mexico City, Mexico  
1968
- Tokyo, Japan  
1964, 2021
- Rome, Italy  
1960
- Melbourne, Australia  
1956
- Helsinki, Finland  
1952
- Berlin, Germany  
1936
- Amsterdam, Netherlands  
1928
- Paris, France  
1900, 1924
- Antwerp, Belgium  
1920
- Stockholm, Sweden  
1912
- St. Louis, United States  
1904

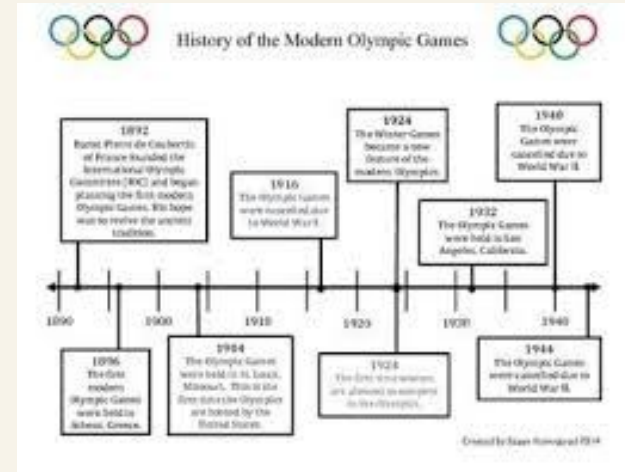
Get a copy of  
the map, glue it  
into your book  
and complete.

# Troubled Timeline

Find out why the Summer or Winter Games in the past years and places listed below, were disrupted, delayed, postponed or cancelled.

Create a digital or paper visual timeline that shows the date, location and reason for each.

1916 Berlin	1920 Belgium	1940 Tokyo	1940 Helsinki	1944 London
1968 Mexico	1972 Munich	1980 Moscow	1996 Atlanta	2020 Tokyo





# Mascots



It has been a tradition to have a mascot for each of the Olympic games.

Which mascots do you think were the wildest, craziest, weirdest and coolest?

# 1968



## Shuss

The name, "Shuss", was chosen by the agency commissioned by the Organising Committee to advertise for these Games in Grenoble.

Shuss is a little man on skis in the position to which his name alludes. The top of his large two-coloured head, which rests on a unique zig-zag flash-shaped foot, generally features the Olympic rings.

# 1972



## Waldi

The colourful dachshund was claimed to be the first official Olympic mascot at the 1972 Summer Games in Munich. He is a dachshund, a very popular animal in Bavaria.

Waldi's colours also symbolized the joy of the international event. The mascot features several different colours: its head and tail are light blue, with a striped body featuring at least three of the six Olympic colours. Along with representing athletic qualities such as resistance, tenacity and agility,



# 1976



**Amik** the beaver was the mascot for Vancouver 1976.

Amik means “beaver” in Algonquin, a widespread language among the Indigenous people in Canada.

Amik appears with a red stripe featuring the Montreal Games logo, which symbolises the ribbon traditionally used for the winners’ medals. There is also a version with a multi-coloured ribbon in the colours of the Organising Committee.

This animal is known for its patience and hard work, and has occupied a significant role in Canada’s development since the 16th century, when the trade in beaver fur became the major commercial activity in North America. In Greek mythology, Castor and his twin Pollux, the sons of Zeus, were the gods of hospitality and athletes.

# 1980

Misha - mascot of the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow.

The bear's full name is Mikhail Potapych Toptygin.

Misha the bear cub proved to be very popular and lots of toys were designed around him. He became the first Olympics mascot to achieve commercial success in his own right.

The bear is a familiar animal in Russia, appearing in many popular stories, songs and poems. Misha wears a striped belt around his waist made up of five bands in the colours of the Olympic rings. The belt consists of the five rings in a single colour.



# 1984

## Sam

With the Summer Olympics being held in Los Angeles in 1984, Walt Disney decided to design a mascot. His creation was Sam, a cartoon eagle who's not afraid of showing his true colours.

Sam looks friendly and cheerful in order not to frighten children and to embody the optimism of the Olympic spirit. With his hat featuring the design of the national flag, he shows that he is part of American culture.

Sam also pays tribute to the bronze eagle which welcomed the winner of the stadium race when he crossed the finish line at the ancient Olympic Games.





# 1988



## Hodori

This tiger was mascot for the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics.

The “Ho” of Hodori comes from the Korean word meaning “tiger”, while “Dori” is a common masculine diminutive. The name was chosen from 2,295 competition entries submitted by the general public.

The tiger appears frequently in Korean popular art and legends. With a positive image, it is often associated with humour, bravery and nobility. Hodori wears the Olympic rings around his neck. On his head is a typical traditional Korean hat, the sangmo. The ribbon on the hat is in the shape of an “S” for Seoul, and appears in various forms.

# 1992



## Cobi

It can be difficult to work out what exactly the 1992 Barcelona Summer Olympics mascot is. But the trick is to not look too hard because Cobi is simply a dog in a suit.

The name, Cobi, is an allusion to COOB'92, an abbreviation of the Barcelona '92 Olympic Organising Committee. The name was chosen because it is simple and easy to pronounce in most languages.

Cobi is a humanised Pyrenean mountain dog in a cubist style. While his expression and three spiky hairs are the same, he has an impressively large wardrobe. Reactions to Cobi were mixed when he was first presented, but he grew in popularity during the months leading up to the Games, and ultimately proved a huge success.

# 1996



## Izzy

This particular mascot was for the 1996 Atlanta Summer Olympics. Nobody knew what it was. That was the point: “Izzy” was an abstract fantasy figure derived from “What is it?”.

A product of information technology, Izzy is blue and wears training shoes. The five Olympic rings are in various places around his body. After the Closing Ceremony of the 1992 Games in Barcelona, where he received a mixed reception when first presented, Whatizit was redesigned and renamed by the children of Atlanta. Over time, a mouth appeared where there had first been only lips; stars appeared in his eyes; and his initially skinny legs became more muscled. Finally, a nose grew in the middle of his face.



# 2000



## Ollie, Syd and Millie

This trio was perfect for the 2000 Sydney Summer Olympics. The kookaburra, platypus and echidna, all Australian animals, symbolized the event, the host city and the new millennium.

Syd is a reference to Sydney, Olly to Olympic and Millie to the new millennium.

The three mascots are a duck-billed platypus (Syd), a kookaburra (Olly) and an echidna or spiny anteater (Millie). They symbolise the water, air and earth respectively. Their colours correspond to those of the Games emblem, and all three are typical examples of Australian fauna.

# 2004

## Athena and Phevos

Athens 2004 mascots were brother and sister and named after two Greek gods. Phevos, was the god of light and music, and Athena, goddess of wisdom and patron of the city of Athens

They are based on dolls 2000 years old found at archaeological sites in Greece - the "daidala". The two mascots thus symbolise the link between Ancient Greece and the Olympic Games of the modern era. They symbolise the pleasure of playing and the values of Olympism. The choice of a brother and sister was deliberate: they embody the unity of men and women, through equality and brotherhood. Phevos wears a blue tunic to recall the sea and the colour of the Games emblem, while Athena is in orange to evoke the sun and the Paralympic emblem.



In Ancient Greece, as well as being children's toys, daidala had a symbolic function. Before they got married, girls would sacrifice their doll and their dress to the gods for purity and fertility.

**Fuwa** - Like the Five Olympic Rings from which they drew their colour and inspiration, Fuwa served as the Official Mascots of Beijing 2008 Olympic Games, carrying a message of friendship and peace -- and good wishes from China -- to children all over the world.

Designed to express the playful qualities of five little children who form an circle of friends, Fuwa also show the natural characteristics of four of China's most popular animals -- the Fish, the Panda, the Tibetan Antelope, the Swallow -- and the Olympic Flame

The mascots correspond to the five natural elements and, apart from Huanhuan, to four popular animals in China. Each mascot represents the colour of one of the five Olympic rings. Each also bears a wish, as it was traditional in ancient Chinese culture to transmit wishes through signs or symbols. Beibei, the fish, is a reference to the element of water. She is blue, and her wish is prosperity. The waves on her head are based on a design in traditional Chinese painting. Jingjing, the panda, represents the forest. He is black, and his wish is happiness. Porcelain paintings from the Song dynasty (960-1279 AD) were the inspiration for the lotus flowers on his head. Yingying, the Tibetan antelope, represents earth. He is yellow and his wish is good health. Decorative elements from Western China appear on his head. Nini, the swallow, represents the sky. She is green and her wish is good luck. Her design is inspired by those on Chinese kites. Swallow is pronounced "Yan" in Chinese, and an ancient name for Beijing was "Yanjing". Huanhuan is a child of fire. He is red and transmits the passion of sport as well as symbolises the Olympic flame and spirit. Dunhuang grotto art inspired the decoration on his head, together with certain traditional good-luck designs.

**2008**



# 2012



**Wenlock and Mandeville** are the mascots for the Olympic and Paralympic Games in London 2012.

They were made with children in mind and will have their own animated series.

The characters are named after the village of Much Wenlock in Shropshire - which hosted a precursor to the modern Olympic Games in the 19th Century - and the birthplace of the Paralympic Games, Stoke Mandeville hospital in Buckinghamshire.



# 2016

## Vinicius

The name of the Olympic mascot pays tribute to Brazilian poet and lyricist Vinicius de Moraes

Vinicius is a mix of different Brazilian animals. His design takes inspiration from pop culture, as well as video game and animation characters.

Alongside his Paralympic Games colleague, Vinicius represents the diversity of the Brazilian people and culture, as well as its exuberant nature.



# 2020

## Miraitowa

The Olympic mascot is called Miraitowa, which is derived from the Japanese words “mirai” (future) and “towa” (eternity). This name was chosen to promote a future full of eternal hope in the hearts of people all over the world.

With its traditional and futurist style, the mascot embodies both the old and the new, echoing the concept of “innovation from harmony”.

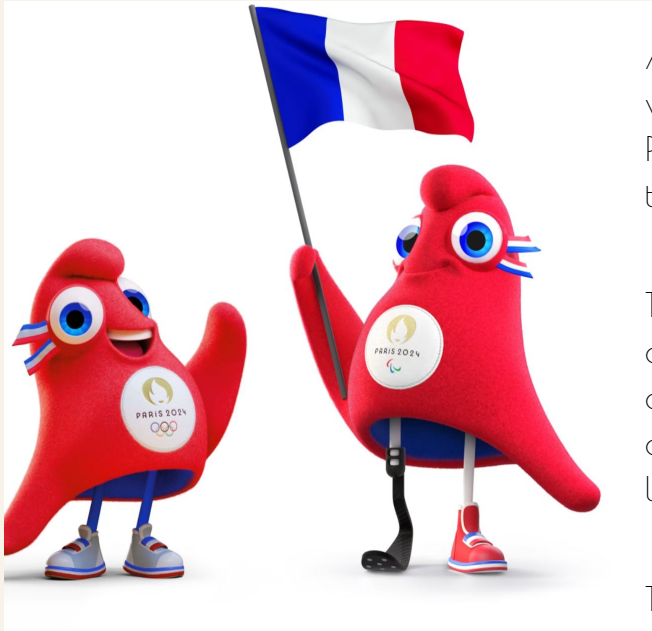
Its forehead bears the emblem of the Tokyo 2020 Games, whose traditional chessboard motif is composed of indigo blue rectangles of three different sizes.



# 2024

## Olympic Phryge

The name of the Paris 2024 mascot is based on the traditional small Phrygian hats that the mascots are shaped after. These are symbols of freedom and to represent allegorical figures of the French republic.



As Paris 2024's vision is to demonstrate that sport can change lives, the mascots will be playing a major role by leading a revolution through sport. The Olympic Phryge is decked out in blue, white and red – the colours of France's famed tricolor flag – with the golden Paris 2024 logo emblazoned across its chest.

They are a common reference for French people, including in the world of art (as a metaphor for freedom) and as a symbol of the Republic in French institutions and an international symbol of liberty worn by freed slaves in Roman times and appearing on different emblems in North and South America. Also known as the liberty cap.

The motto of the Olympic Phryge and Paralympic Phryge is: "Alone we go faster, but together we go further," representing the ways in which the mascots, and the people of the world, can make each other better by working side-by-side.

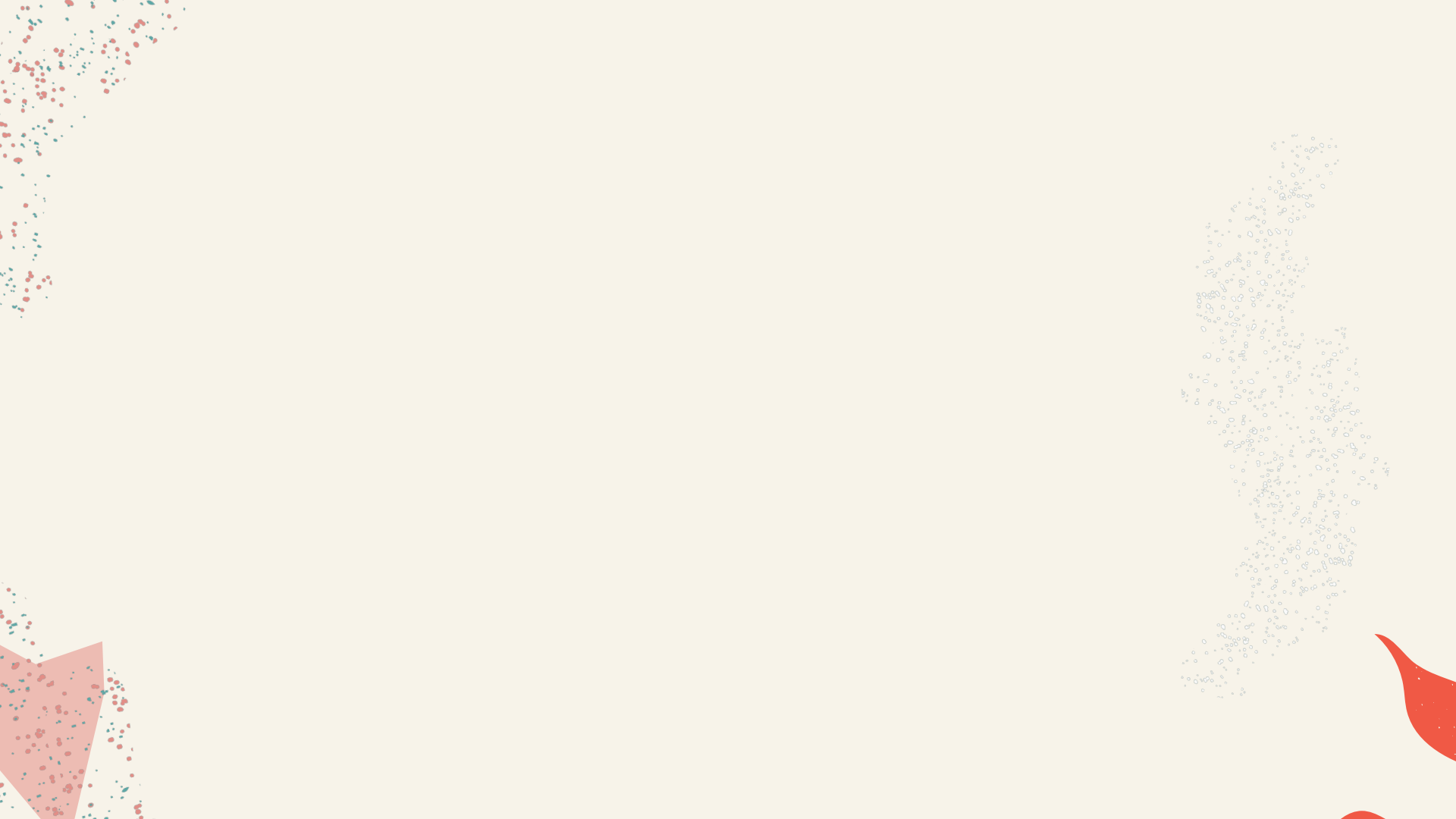
Some people do not like the mascots chosen for the Olympics over the years.

Could you do better?

Design your own mascot - remember to include the Olympic symbol and think about what could represent the next olympic city of Los Angeles.







# CONTENTS OF THIS TEMPLATE

Here's what you'll find in this [Slidesgo](#) template:



1. A slide structure based on a Multi-purpose presentation, which you can easily adapt to your needs. For more info on how to edit the template, please visit [Slidesgo School](#) or read our [FAQs](#).
2. An assortment of graphic resources that are suitable for use in the presentation can be found in the [alternative resources slide](#).
3. A [thanks slide](#), which you must keep so that proper credits for our design are given.
4. A [resources slide](#) where you'll find links to all the elements used in the template.
5. [Instructions for use](#).
6. Final slides with:
  - The [fonts and colors](#) used in the template.
  - A [selection of illustrations](#). You can also customize and animate them as you wish with the online editor. Visit [Storyset](#) to find more.
  - [More infographic resources](#), whose size and color can be edited.
  - Sets of [customizable icons](#) of the following themes: general, business, avatar, creative process, education, help & support, medical, nature, performing arts, SEO & marketing, and teamwork.

You can delete this slide when you're done editing the presentation.

A trail of red, teal, and white confetti dots starts from the bottom left and curves upwards towards the top left corner.A large, teal, organic, blob-like shape is located in the top right corner, with a trail of small white dots extending downwards from its base.

# WHOA

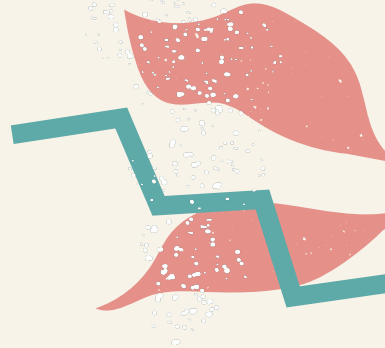
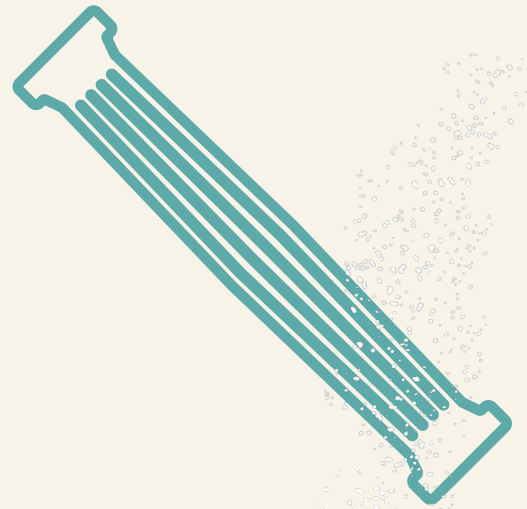
This can be the part of the presentation where you can introduce yourself, write your email...

A teal squiggly line starts from the bottom left and curves upwards towards the top left corner, ending near the teal abstract shape. A pink arrow points from the bottom left towards the teal squiggly line.A red, organic, blob-like shape is located in the bottom right corner.



# INTRODUCTION

Here you can give a brief description of the topic you want to talk about. For example, if you want to talk about Mercury, you can say that it's the smallest planet in the entire Solar System

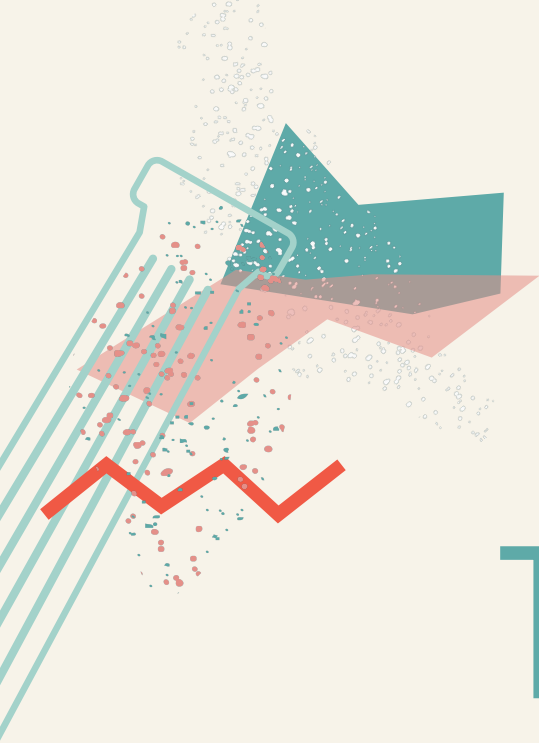


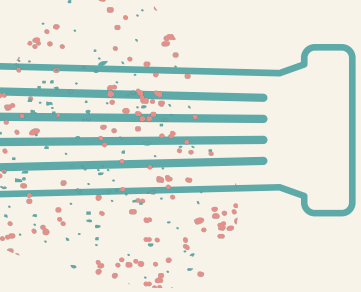




# THE EVENT

You can enter a subtitle here if you need it





"This is a quote, words full of wisdom that  
someone important said and can make the  
reader get inspired"

—SOMEONE FAMOUS



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

01

## SECTION

You can describe the  
topic of the section here

02

## SECTION

You can describe the  
topic of the section here

03

## SECTION

You can describe the  
topic of the section here

04

## SECTION

You can describe the  
topic of the section here

05

## SECTION

You can describe the  
topic of the section here

06

## SECTION

You can describe the  
topic of the section here

# SOME OF THE DISCIPLINES



## MERCURY

It's the closest planet to the Sun



## VENUS

It has a beautiful name, but it's hot there



## MARS

Mars is actually a very cold place



## JUPITER

Jupiter is the biggest planet of them all



## SATURN

It's composed of hydrogen and helium



## NEPTUNE

It's the farthest planet from the Sun



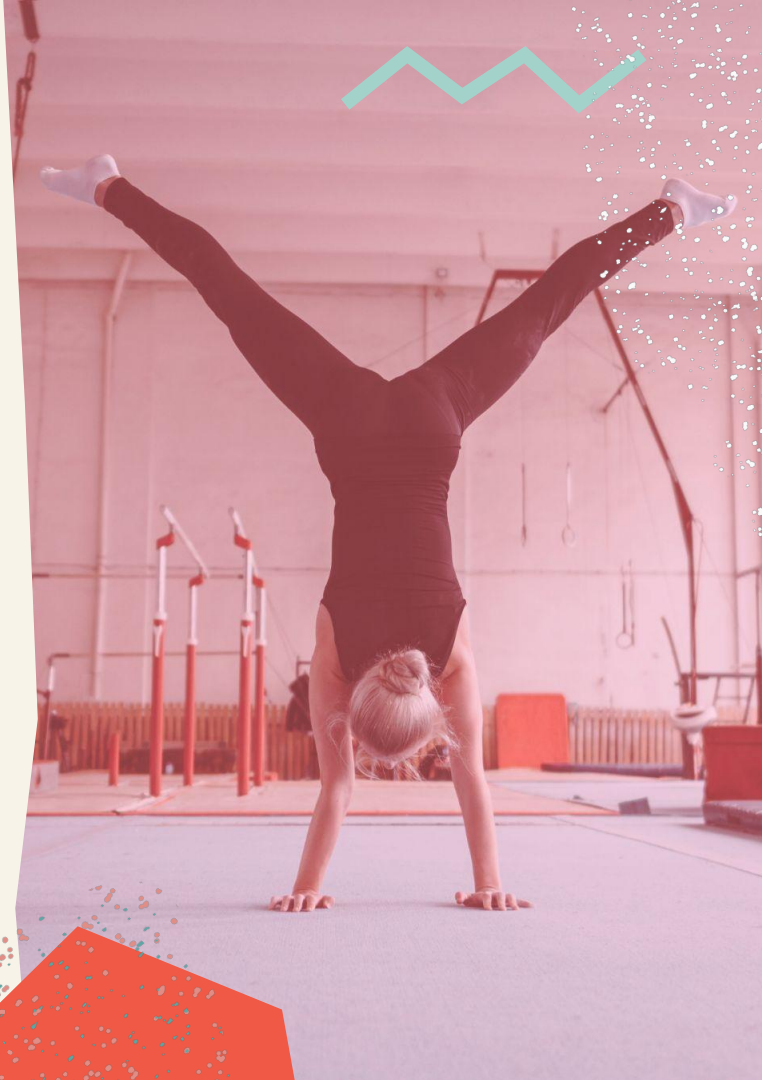
# REQUIREMENTS

Do you know what helps you make your point clear?

Lists like this one:

- They're simple
- You can organize your ideas clearly
- You'll never forget to buy milk!

And the most important thing: the audience won't miss the point of your presentation



# ACCORDING TO THE TIME OF THE YEAR



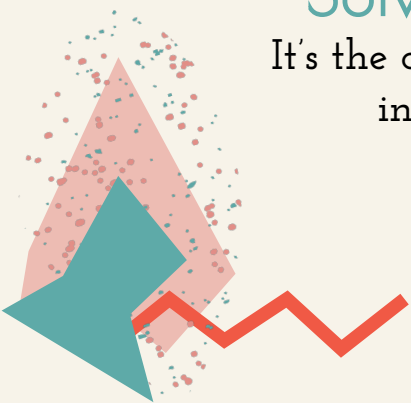
## SUMMER GAMES

It's the closest planet to the Sun  
in the Solar System

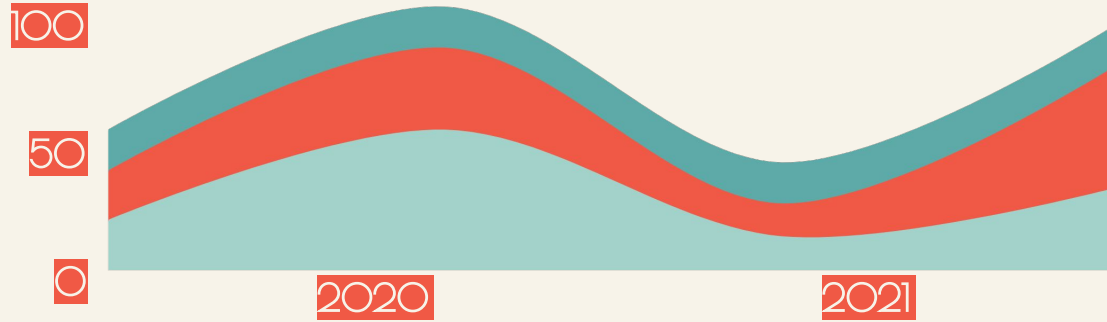


## WINTER GAMES

It's the farthest planet from the  
Sun in the Solar System



# DATA IN THE LAST EDITION



Follow the link in the graph to modify its data and then paste the new one here.

[For more info, click here](#)

## MERCURY

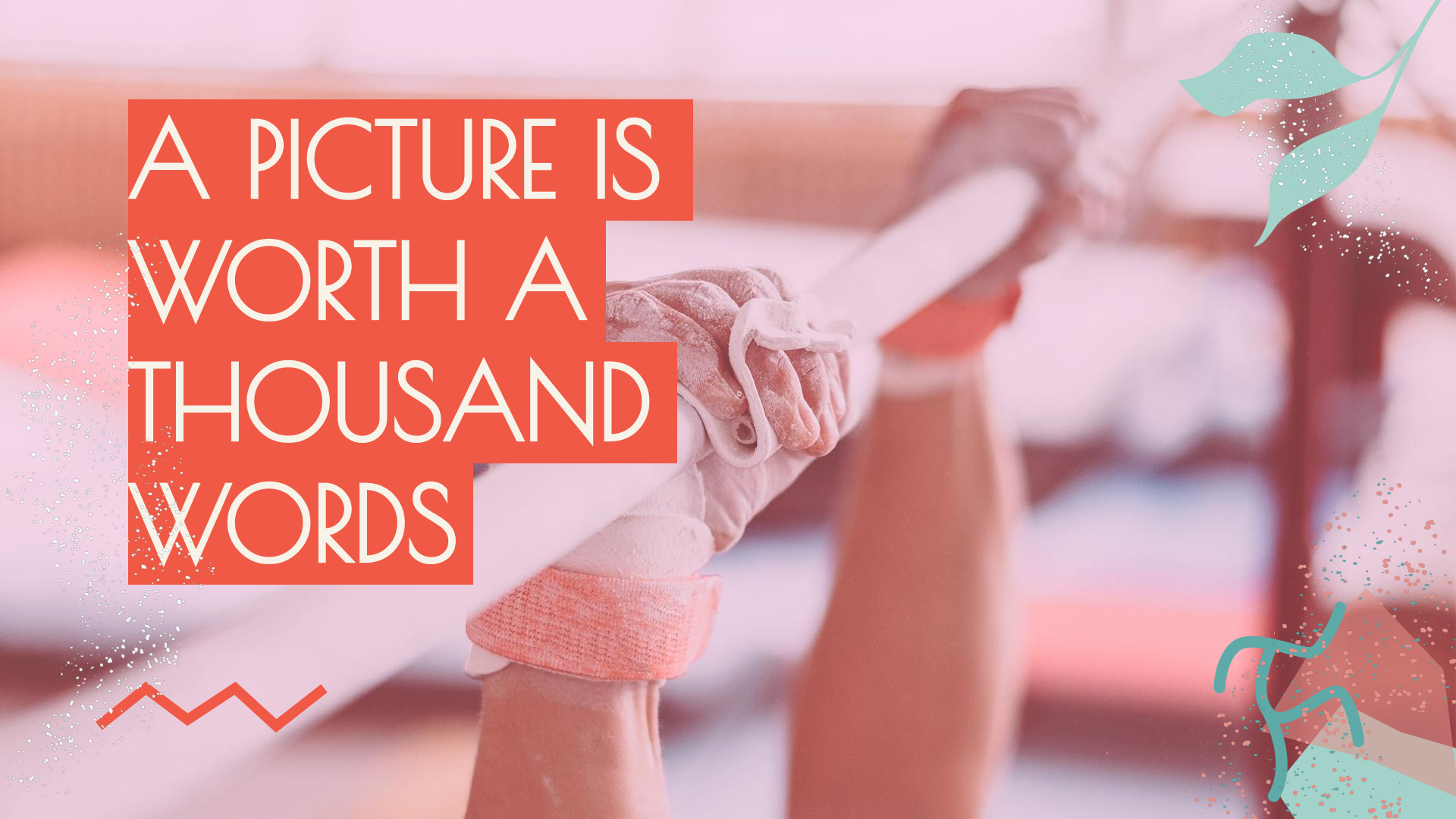
It's the closest planet to the Sun

## VENUS




It's the farthest planet from the Sun

## MARS


Mars is actually a very cold place



A PICTURE IS  
WORTH A  
THOUSAND  
WORDS







# A PICTURE ALWAYS REINFORCES THE CONCEPT

Images reveal large amounts  
of data, so remember: use an  
image instead of long texts



# AWESOME WORDS

# TRAINING METHOD

## JUPITER

Jupiter is the biggest planet of them all

## MARS

Mars is actually a very cold place

SUN

## NEPTUNE

It's the farthest planet from the Sun

## SATURN

It's composed of hydrogen and helium



300,000

Big numbers catch your audience's attention







# 1869


It was the year when the first games were held

# 35h 40m

An athlete trains on average per week

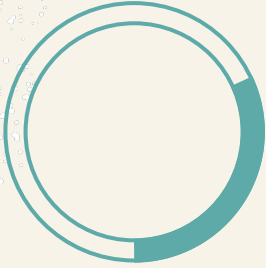
# 207

These are the countries that participate in each edition





30%



VENUS

Venus is the second planet from the Sun

60%



JUPITER

It's the biggest planet in the Solar System

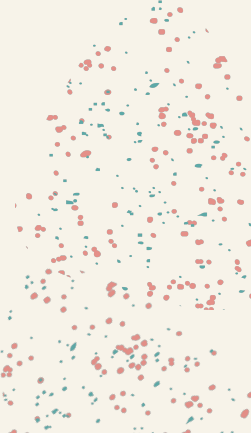


10%



MARS

Despite being red, Mars is a cold place



# SELECTION PROCESS TO ATTEND

01

JUPITER

Jupiter is the biggest planet of them all

02

NEPTUNE

It's the farthest planet from the Sun

03

SATURN

It's composed of hydrogen and helium

04

MARS

Mars is actually a very cold place

# TABLE OF SCORES



GYMNASTICS - RINGS	JUDGE 1	JUDGE 2	JUDGE 3
SKILL	1/10	6/10	9/10
SPEED	7/10	4/10	8/10
EXECUTION	4/10	3/10	4/10



# ON ALL SURFACES

## VENUS

Venus is the second planet from the Sun



## JUPITER

It's the biggest planet in the Solar System



## MARS

Despite being red, is a cold place





# QUALITIES NEEDED IN AN ATHLETE



## DISCIPLINE

Venus is the second planet from the Sun



## CONCENTRATION

Despite being red, Mars is a cold place

## SHOOTER

It's the biggest planet in the Solar System



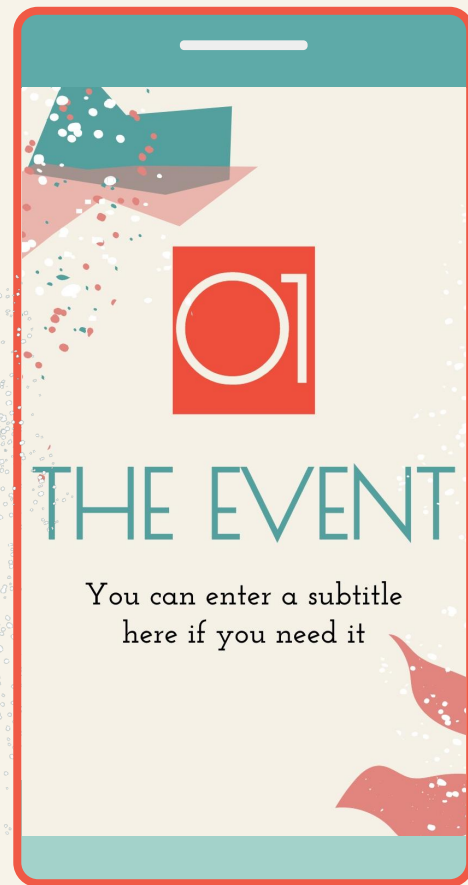
## OVERCOMING

Saturn is a gas giant and has several rings



# MOBILE APP

You can replace the image on the screen with your own work. Just right-click on it and select "Replace image"





## TABLET APP

You can replace the image on the screen with your own work. Just right-click on it and select "Replace image"



## WEBSITE

You can replace the image on the screen with your own work. Just right-click on it and select "Replace image"

# OUR COMMITTEE MEMBERS



JENNA DOE

Here you can talk a bit  
about this person



TIMMY NIELSEN

Here you can talk a bit  
about this person



# WHERE PARTICIPANTS COME FROM

## MARTIAL

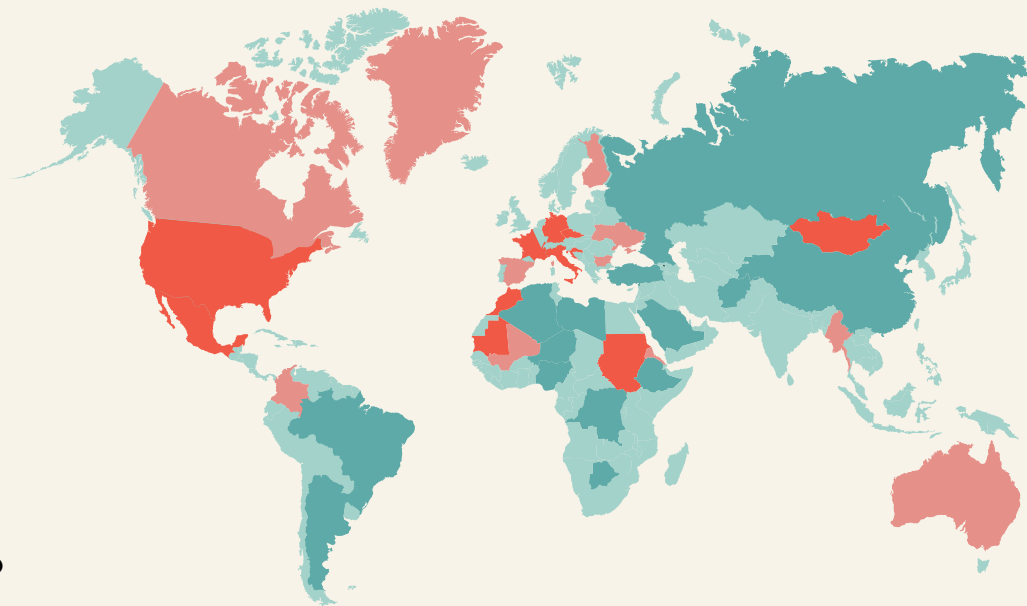
Mars is actually a  
very cold place

## AQUATICS

It's the farthest planet  
from the Sun

## ATHLETICS

It's the closest planet to  
the Sun



# ATHLETE PROFILE

## NAME OF ATHLETE

Anthony Keos, 31



## DISCIPLINES

- They're simple
- You can organize your ideas clearly
- You'll never forget to buy milk!

## KEY DATA

Did you know Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun and the smallest one in the Solar System? It's only a bit larger than the Moon

## RANKING

1st

2000  
EDITION



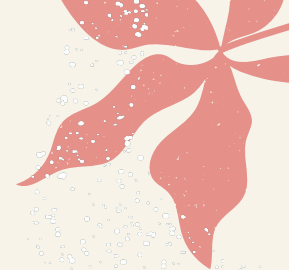
2nd

2004  
EDITION

4th

2012  
EDITION

# COMPETITION SCHEDULE



GAMES	SPORT 1	SPORT 2	SPORT 3	SPORT 4	SPORT 5
FIRST SESSION	Morning	Afternoon	Afternoon	Morning	Afternoon
SECOND SESSION	Afternoon	Afternoon	Afternoon	Morning	Afternoon
THIRD SESSION	Evening	Afternoon	Afternoon	Evening	Afternoon

# SOME GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

## SATURN

It's a gas giant  
and it has rings

30%

## NEPTUNE

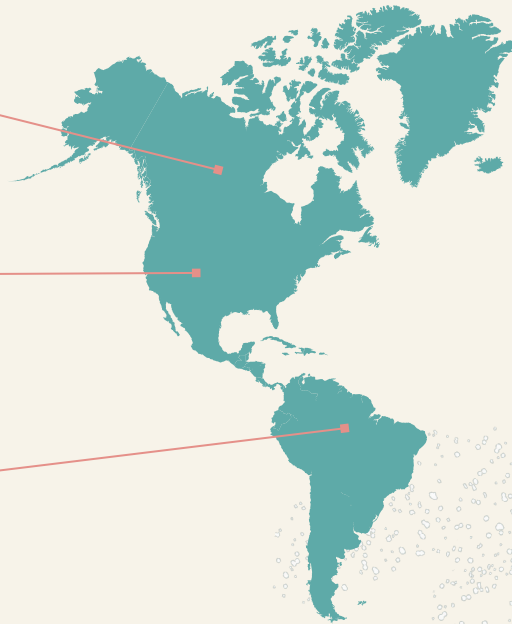
It's far away  
from us

60%

## VENUS

Venus has a  
beautiful name

70%



# A TIMELINE TO NARRATE A PROCESS



## MARS

Mars is a very cold place



## SATURN

Saturn has several rings

01

02

03

04

## MERCURY

Mercury is a small planet



## VENUS

Venus has a beautiful name





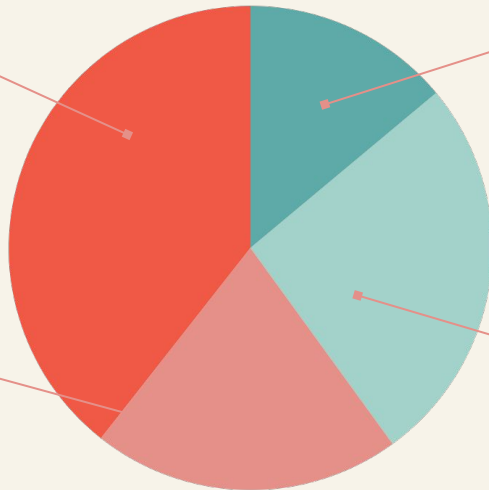
# GRAPHIC OF RESULTS

## MARS

Despite being red, Mars is actually a cold place

## JUPITER

Jupiter is the biggest planet of them all



## VENUS

Venus has a beautiful name, but it's hot there

## MERCURY

Mercury is the smallest planet of them all

Follow the link in the graph to modify its data and then paste the new one here. [For more info, click here](#)

# WITH THIS ONE YOU WILL SUCCEED

## JUPITER

Jupiter is the biggest  
planet of them all

## SATURN

It's composed of  
hydrogen and helium

## MARS

Mars is actually a  
very cold place



# PHASES OF THE EVENT



## OPENING

Venus is the second planet from the Sun

## GAMES

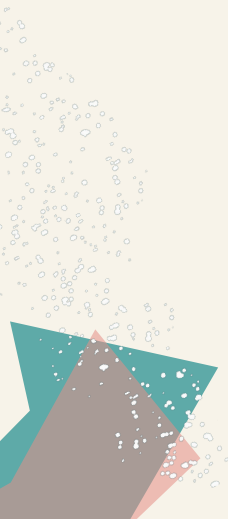
Jupiter is the biggest planet in our System

## MEDAL CEREMONY

Despite being red, Mars is a cold place

## CLOSING

Saturn is a gas giant and has several rings





# THANKS!

Do you have any questions?

Your email@freepik.com

+91 620 421 838

yourcompany.com

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# ALTERNATIVE RESOURCES





# RESOURCES

## VECTORS

- Minimalist olympic sports with colored circles
- Hand drawn abstract organic shapes background
- Welcome to greece landing page
- Welcome to greece landing page

## PHOTOS

- Man training with parallel bars
- Back view woman exercising for gymnastics olympics
- High angle of male swimmer swimming in water pool
- Young woman posing at the swimming pool
- Bodybuilding and strength concept
- Muscular male young runner on the start line
- Smiley male swimmer posing with goggles
- Smiley woman training for gymnastics championship
- Tennis scene with net and ball

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(<https://fonts.google.com//Josefin+Slab>)

#000000

#f7f3e9

#5eaaa8

#f05945

#a3d2ca

#e59089

#ffffff

# Storyset

Create your Story with our illustrated concepts. Choose the style you like the most, edit its colors, pick the background and layers you want to show and bring them to life with the animator panel! It will boost your presentation. Check out [How it Works](#).



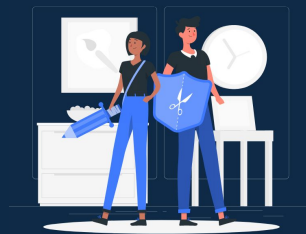
Pana



Amico



Bro



Rafiki



Cuate

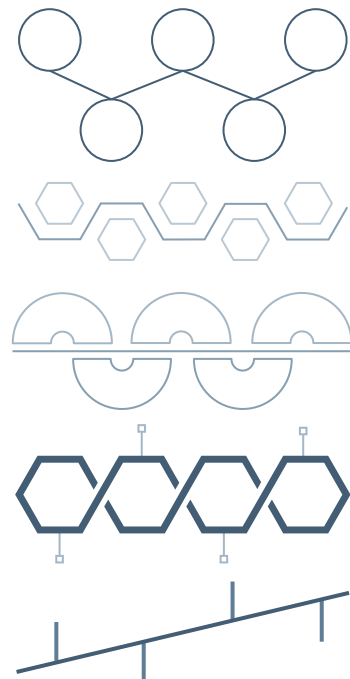
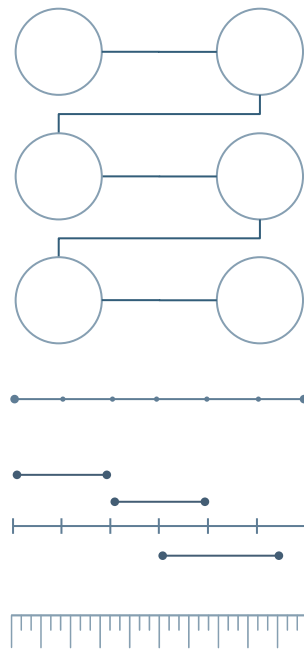
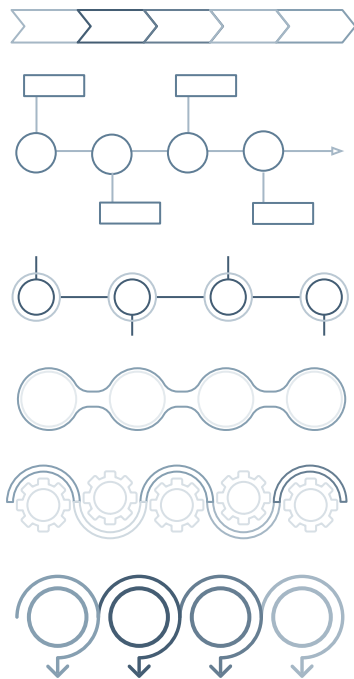
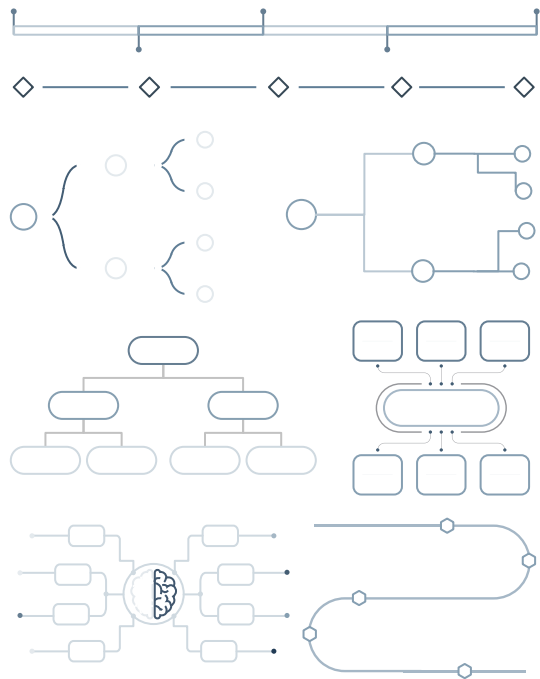
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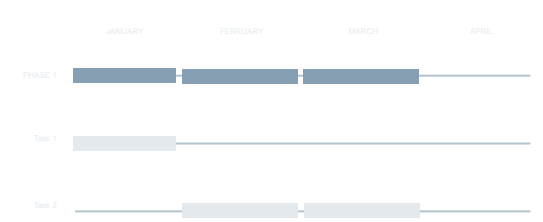
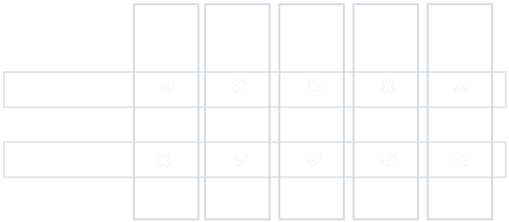
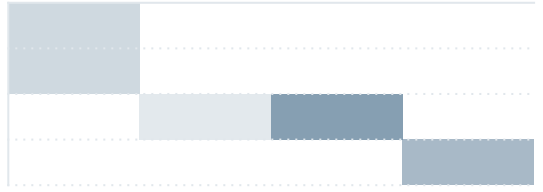
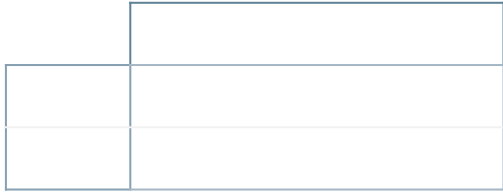
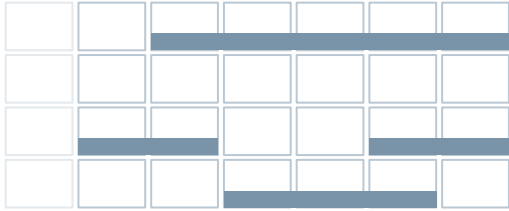
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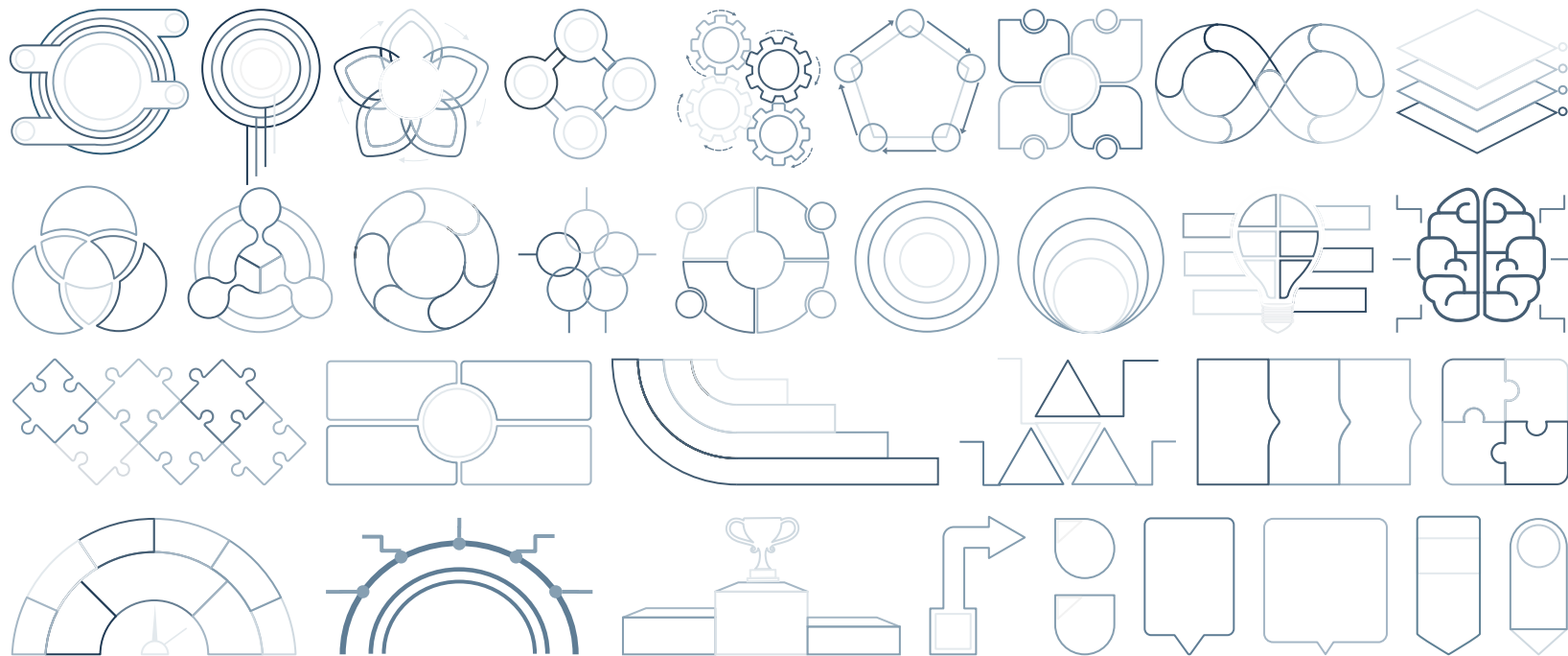


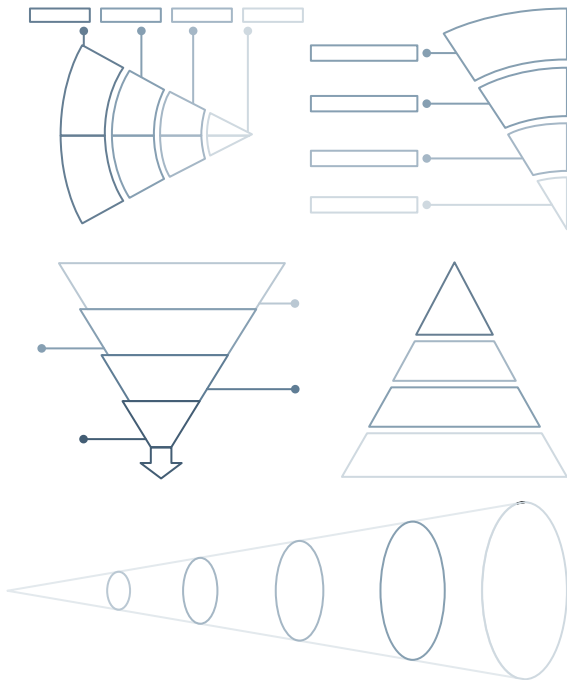
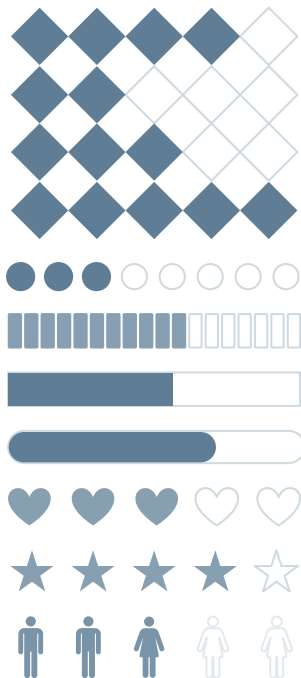
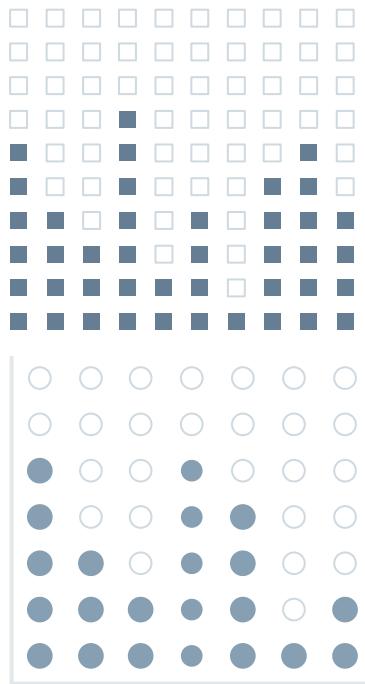












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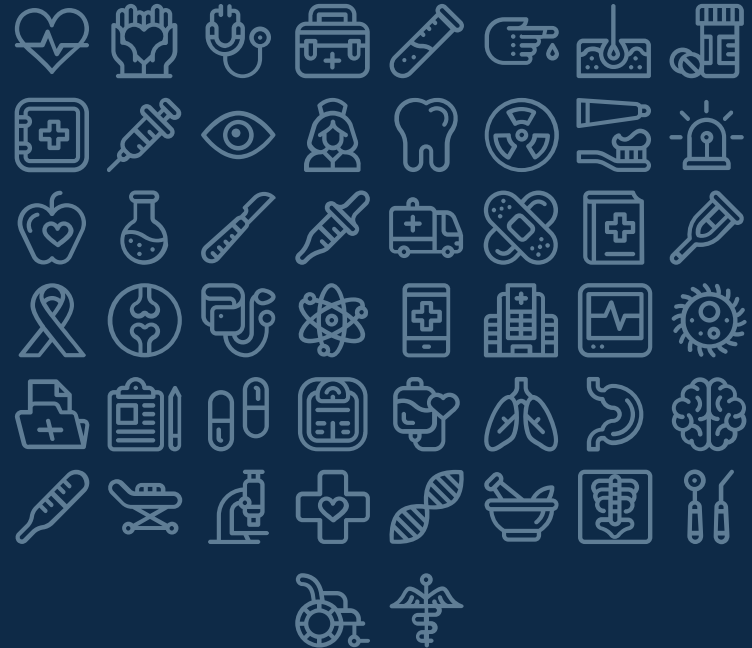


# Educational

## Icons



# Medical Icons



# Business Icons



# Teamwork Icons



# Help & Support

## Icons



# Avatar Icons



## Creative

## Process Icons



## Performing

## Arts Icons



## Nature Icons



# SEO & Marketing Icons



