

As the Olympic games ^{consistently} display athleticism and nationalistic pride per each nation that competes within its depths, the Olympic games bring more to the table than mere physical fitness and pride.

With pristine physical conditioning and nationalism dominating the facade of the Olympic Games, other factors have been involved in shaping these historic games. For instance, the ~~so~~ symbolically ringed games have been molded by peace offerings between anc nations, as well as being the ~~so~~ battle grounds for rivalled nations that have a dispute to solve, and the Olympics have been cast into its currently standing figure by the cry for women's rights and finally the overbearing economic factor.

~~so~~ While the Olympics were lost for some time from Ancient Greece, the competitive games for glory were re-initiated in 1892 and consistently have constituted a symbolic battle ground for nations involved in a global feud. In documents 3, 4, and 10 these underlying values are discussed

as the impetus for success. In Document 3, the writer, a British Olympic team official, in 1936, discusses the Nazis in a tone of a pure unadorned discontent. During this time period, World War II was raging and the ~~British were aware~~ to British were aware of the German fascist regime, the Nazis. While the author of this text is biased against their warring enemy, the document discusses the Nazis' unparalleled thirst to win in the Olympics, not only for the gold but ~~for the~~ to prove to the onlooking world that fascism was better than any other political system, especially democracy.

Nonetheless, another description of the transcending battle ground the Olympics cradled while nations quarreled in true war is Document 4 which touches upon the U.S. feud with the Soviet Union in the Cold War. While no blood was shed within this feud, the Cold War held tensions that burst through each nation as the US promoted democracy and the USSR promoted communism.

The speaker of the document, a competitor, is biased towards the US, but, nonetheless, holds a nationalistic pride as he fights for

his country athletically. As the US and USSR never engaged in physical combat, this 1952 Olympics was the battle ground for the two countries as sweat was shed.

Finally, Doc 10 discusses the absolute pride that constitutes the fight in the Olympics as the Pakistani people use the Olympics as a test to prove themselves in the face of those that they once belonged to. While the Olympics is not a physical ~~fight~~ war zone for countries, it theoretically is as the Olympics were shaped by nationalism and the thirst for a puidful and athletic combat to satisfy a people.

However, as the Olympics ~~have~~ quenched the thirst for warriors to be fought and nationalism to be proven, the Olympics have also been shaped by peace offerings between countries as the world is brought together. In Documents 1 and 6, the Olympics have ~~brought~~ peace constituted agreements between nations in a rivalry. Transcending from Ancient Greece, the Olympics

were originally a set of games to unite a segregated set of polis under a uniform and shared culture.

As stated in Doc 1, the founder of the modern Olympic movement, seeks to quell the incessant activity of war that envelops the world.

While he may be biased in the sense that it is a business venture and he is appealing to an audience, he is also living in 1892 where tensions have risen and the brink of World War I approaches. The document goes on to discuss the connectivity that can arise from these games, which is true as the Greeks were united by these games and fought together against the Persians. The speaker wants to reduce the chance of war, World War I, by bringing people together with athletics.

And Document 6, specifically brings up the peaceful foreign policy that the Soviet Union has reached after the Cold War ~~at the end~~ and ~~USA can now compete~~

But ancient times speak again as the reward for ~~gold~~ placing is an Olive Branch that represents peace.

As rivalries and ~~of~~ hopeful peace agreements shape the ever-forming Olympic games, another area that formulates the joining games is the presence of women's rights. Discussed in Document 2 and 8, suffrage movements influenced the Olympics within the frame of 1892 and 2002. In Document 2, a woman archer, Sybil Newall is depicted as one of the 2 percent of women competing in the 1908 games.

Ahead of the game, women were granted suffrage ~~to~~ in the UK prior to the women in America who were granted ~~the~~ the right to vote and some equality in ^{the} 1920s. However, several developing countries have fallen behind in the women's rights spectra. For example, Document 8 is from the perspective of an Algerian competitor who describes that women, pinned to believe that they cannot be equal, should get into a new mindset that women can do everything that men can do, an and off of the fields. Another voice that would be helpful in the ~~the~~ research

of the shaping of the modern Olympics is from women competitors and their views, specifically, the first woman competitor.

Finally, the Olympics has been shaped by the economies of the world and how the global economy shapes this event. In documents 7 and 9, sponsorships are ~~the~~ exhibited as the dull-up for gold for global corporations. And in document 9, the chart displays the involvement of the capitalist United States into the commercialism of the Olympics.

While the Olympics has become global, economies and corporations extend a hand of influence into the world in promoting their sales. But the Olympics has been

truly shaped by economics as athletes who win medals are praised and given sponsorships that give them glory in the form of capital and consumption from money. ~~The~~ Nonetheless, without the economic shaping of the Olympics

these worldwide games would be non-existent and would not give hope to the ^{holders}