The problem of periodization of the International Olympic movement on the basis of Olympism evolution

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Abstract: The article gives the main model characteristics of the stages and periods of the International Olympic Movement (IOM) on the basis of the Olympism evolution idea. We tried to define evolutionary-historical events in IOM system in order to define scientific basis during IOM periodization construction on the basis of Olympism evolution ideas. We present the content of IOM periodization on the basis of Olympism evolution ideas and participation in the Games of the Olympiads and Winter Olympic Games of the Republic of Belarus national team in summer and winter kinds of sport. **Materials.** The article presents two pictures and one table. They describe the evolution of the Olympism ideas at the ancient Olympic Games and modern Olympic Games and Games periodization on the basis of Olympism evolution. **Research methods.** Bibliographic search, literature and documents analysis and summarizing, comparative analysis, historicism method, theoretical modeling. **Results.** We created model characteristics of the IOM stages and periods on the basis of Olympism evolution ideas. We stated evolutionary-historical events in IOM system. We present the periodization of IOM on the basis of the ideas of Olympism evolution and participation in the Games of the Olympiads and Winter Olympic Games of the Republic of Belarus national team in summer and winter kinds of sport. **Conclusion.** The article describes model characteristics of the IOM stages and periods on the basis of the ideas of Olympism evolution, we present the author's model of IOM system periodization on the basis of Olympism evolution.

Keywords: International Olympic Movement, periodization, BSSR, the Republic of Belarus.

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INTRODUCTION

The urgency of the research topic is conditioned by great social-political importance of the International Olympic Movement (IOM). The Olympic Games are the greatest International competitions, an important event in the life of professional athletes and world cultural society. They are the part of the World culture. The Olympic Movement, which involves athletes, judges, audience from all parts of the World, is the most mass social-cultural phenomenon of modern life. During the Olympic Games thousands of people from all parts of the planet come to the town. The town organizes the Games; millions of people watch the competitions using mass media (MM). The Olympic sport attracts attention of the International MM. They create the image of the Olympic movement. The Olympic Games are discussed by journalists, historians, writers, scientists and other people. Millions of

people gather near TVs and follow the performances of athletes, newspapers and magazines write about the struggle between athletes at running tracks and cycling tracks, in swimming pools and gymnastic halls. Olympiads become great sports event and gain important meaning in the system of World culture values [1].

The results of many research works (the Ukrainian school of scientists: Bubka S.N., Platonov V.N., Bulatova M.M.; Moldavian school of scientists: Manolaki V.G. Vizitei N.N.; Russian school of scientists: Rodichenko V.S., Stolyarov V.I., Stolbov V.V., Kuznetsova Z.M., Lubysheva L.I., Melnikova N.Yu.; Belorussian school of scientists: Kobrinskiy M.E., Kulinkovich E.K., Guslistova I.I., Kruglik I.I. and others)) prove the interest in the questions, connected with the Olympic problems [2-9].

However, having analyzed many works of the mentioned above scientists in the sphere of

Olympic problems, we can define that evolution-historical peculiarities of the Olympism evolution ideas in the IOM system are not discussed enough. The works of mentioned above authors, apart from the representatives of the Ukrainian scientific school, are mainly connected with the Olympic education and its different technologies introduction into pedagogical process, starting from kindergartens to higher educational establishments and sports schools. In foreign literature more often works analyze Coubertin concept of Olympism (works by I. Andronov, P. Graham, J. Manuelun, M. Mzali, H. Yuberhorst), moral ideals and values of the Olympic movement, questions of the Olympic education (V.N. Platonov, S.N. Bubka, M.M. Bulatova, Zh. Atanasova, Kh.M. Kakhigala, K. Khenily, Z.M. Kuznetsova, I.I. Kruglik and others). However, it should be noted that the absence of scientific works of summarizing and systematizing character, which study evolution of the Olympism ideas in IOM system at different historic stages of its formation under the influence of different factors and time and their influence on society.

Thus, author's IOM system Periodization construction (taking into account the evolution of Olympism) since ancient times till modern times gives an opportunity to set integration processes and cause-effect relations in IOM [4-6], helps to analyze evolution peculiarities of the Olympic movement in the Republic of Belarus, defining the ways of its development on the basis of the Olympic ideology of Olympism.

The urgency of studying the system of the International Olympic movement as the subject of scientific research is evident. The stages and periods of the International Olympic movement (IOM) formation and determination is a debatable and scientific problem for scientists, who study the Olympic problem [7-15].

The aim of the research is to create model characteristics of the stages and periods of the International Olympic movement in terms of the Olympism evolution ideas on the basis of evolutional-historical approach.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the research it was stated that during the ancient Olympic Games the model was created. It was based on evolutional-historical and complex approaches and was used in knowledge systematization concerning the peculiarities of Olympism ideas evolution during the ancient Olympic Games.

As a result of Olympism ideas evolution study during ancient Olympic Games we define three main directions:

1. Background for the ideas appearance about ancient Olympic Games organization.

Include studying the following things:

- 1) the main preconditions for the ideas appearance concerning ancient Olympic Games;
- 2) myths and legends concerning ancient Olympic Games appearance;
- 3) social-cultural peculiarities as the factor, which provides ancient Olympic Games appearance.

2. Ancient Olympic Games as the subject of the research.

Includes studying the following things:

- 1) historical period of ancient Olympic Games organization;
- 2) programs of competitions and programs of five days of ancient Olympic Games;
- 3) Olympians (social portrait of ancient times Olympian);
- 4) cultures, religions, Hellenic system of upbringing.

3. Social-pedagogical role of ancient Olympic Games as a historical heritage of the Olympism idea.

Includes studying the following themes:

- 1) social and upbringing peculiarities of ancient Olympic Games;
- 2) "ancient Olympism" estimation as social-pedagogical heritage of ancient Olympic Games (picture 1).

Picture 1 – Olympism ideas evolution during ancient Olympic Games

Model of studying Olympism ideas at modern Olympic Games. We used evolutionary-historical and complex approaches to knowledge systematization concerning evolutionary peculiarities of modern Olympic Games. When we stated the peculiarities of Olympism ideas evolution during modern Olympic Games the model was created. It was based on evolutionary-historical and complex approaches and used in knowledge systematization of social-pedagogical peculiarities of Olympism ideas evolution during modern Olympic Games organization.

As a result of studying social-pedagogical peculiarities of Olympism ideas evolution at modern Olympic Games we can define three main directions:

1. Preconditions for the idea appearance of

the Olympic Games revival.

1.1. The main preconditions for the ideas appearance of modern Olympic Games revival.

1.2. The contribution of the separate personalities into the ideas of Olympism development.

1.3. Factors of environment, which provide ancient ideas revival during the Olympic Games revival.

2. The Olympic Games as the subject of the research.

2.1. Historical period of the Olympic Games organization.

2.2. Different kinds of the Olympic Games periodization.

2.3. Main "challenges" thrown down to the Olympic movement, which contradict the ideology

of Olympism.

3. Social-pedagogical role of the Olympic Games as a historical heritage of Olympism idea.

3.1. Social and upbringing peculiarities of the Olympic Games.

3.2. Coubertin and post- Coubertin periods of Olympism ideas evolution estimation.

3.3. Social portrait of modern Olympian (picture 2).

Picture 2 – Olympism ideas evolution at the Olympic Games

During periodization of modern Olympic Games creation we offer the following Games periodization:

Table 1 – The Olympic Games periodization on the basis of Olympism evolution and territorial belonging of a national team (BSSR, CIS, the Republic of Belarus)

Historical period of the Games of Olympiads (dates)	Period	The main peculiarities
1) 1894-1912 (Games of the I-V Olympiads)	Renaissance /Formation	Session of the first IOM content, the Olympic charter adoption, 5 Olympic Games organization
2) 1913-1920 (Games of the VI-VII Olympiads)	Prewar/war/after- war	World War I, after war Games in 1920 in Stockholm
1921-1935 (Games of the VIII-XI Olympiads)	Interwar (historical period in IOM between World War I and World War II)	The Olympic Games in Paris, Amsterdam, Los Angeles, Berlin
3) 1936-1951 (Games of the XI-XIV Olympiads)	Prewar/war/after war (World War II)	Military period in IOM
4) 1952-1992 (Games of the XV-XXV Olympiads)	Period of participation of BSSR and CIS	The USSR acceptance by the Olympic Committee, the USSR team participation in 10 Olympiads
5) 1993-2022 (Games of the XXVI – XXXIII Olympiads)	the Republic of Belarus at the Games of Olympiads	the Republic of Belarus recognition by NOC, the separate team participation in XXVI – XXXIII Games

1. The first period (Renaissance / Formation) – 1894-1912.

2. The second period (Prewar/war/after-war) – 1913-1920.

3. The third period (interwar) – 1921-1935.

4. The fourth period (Prewar/war/after-war) – 1936-1948.

5. The fifth period (BSSR and CIS) – 1952-1992.

6. The sixth period (the Republic of Belarus) – 1993-2022.

The basis of this periodization (especially the first four periods) is military factor as the main crisis of Olympism in IOM system. It should be said that war period the most difficult period in the history of IOM, as the Games were not held during this period. All athletes took part in war. Countries

were involved into military world conflict, the infrastructure for the Olympic Games organization was ruined and the main thing was that people died during the war, people, who were potential athletes, judges and audience. The fifth period of periodization was based on the criterion of BSSR (1952-1988) and the united team of CIS (1992) participation. The last period is connected with the Republic of Belarus recognition by NOC, the national team participation in the Olympic Games.

During periodization of the Olympic Games formation we offer the following:

1. The first period (Renaissance / Formation) – 1924-1936.

2. The second period (Prewar/war/after-war) – 1936-1948.

3. The third period (without the USSR) – 1948-1952.

4. The fourth period (the USSR and BSSR-1964 at Winter Olympic Games) – 1956-1992.

5. The fifth period (the Republic of Belarus at Winter Olympic Games) – 1994-2018.

The basis of this periodization forms Olympism ideas evolution and territorial belonging. In terms of the Republic of Belarus independence recognition the national team (winter kinds of sport) for the first time participated in Lillehammer in 1994 [1].

CONCLUSION

The article describes model characteristics of the stages and periods of IOM on the basis of the Olympism evolution ideas. We set evolutionary-historical events in IOM system. We presented the periodization of IOM on the basis of Olympism ideas evolution and the Republic of Belarus taking part in the Games of Olympiads and Winter Olympic Games. We present the author's model of IOM system periodization on the basis of Olympism evolution.

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