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| **Olympic Movement** |
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| At the close of the nineteenth century, French aristocrat Pierre de Coubertin (1863-1937) sought to revive the Olympics in an attempt to foster cultural diversity and alleviate rising international tensions. In 1894 Coubertin helped found the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and served as its second president until 1925. The first modern Olympic Games were held symbolically in Athens in 1896. It was not until the Stockholm Games of 1912 that Coubertin’s vision of celebrating human achievement athletically as well as artistically was realized, and medals were awarded in five artistic disciplines until 1952. |
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| Further reading:  (de Coubertin)  (Guttmann)  (Large)  (Muller) |