



# Overview of the Olympic Games

Brief history and significance of the Olympics.

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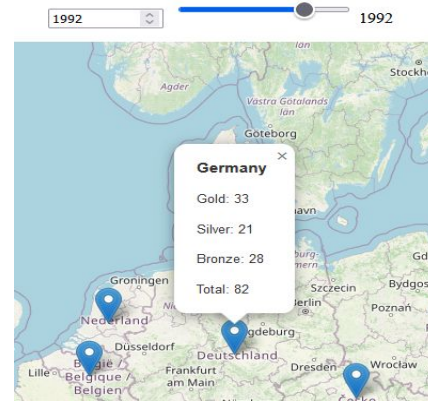
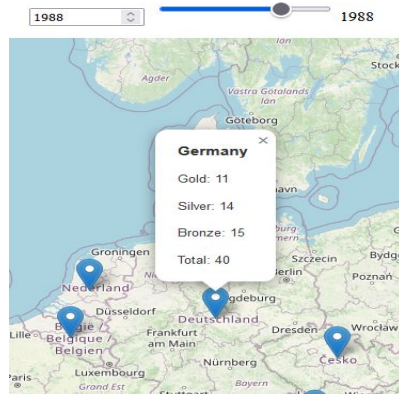
## **From Dominance to Division: Olympic Medal Trends Before and After the Fall of the Berlin Wall**

- Pre-WWII, Germany was a major force in the Olympics, hosting the 1936 Games in Berlin.
- Post-WWII, Germany was banned from the 1948 Olympics due to the war.
- The split into East and West Germany led to separate teams and competition until reunification in 1990.

## The Fall of the Berlin Wall and Its Immediate Impact (1989–1992)

The geopolitical transformation after 1989 and how it reshaped the Olympics.

**Before and After:** Shows the shift in medal distribution after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of the USSR in 1991.





## Impact of World War II on Germany's Olympic Performance

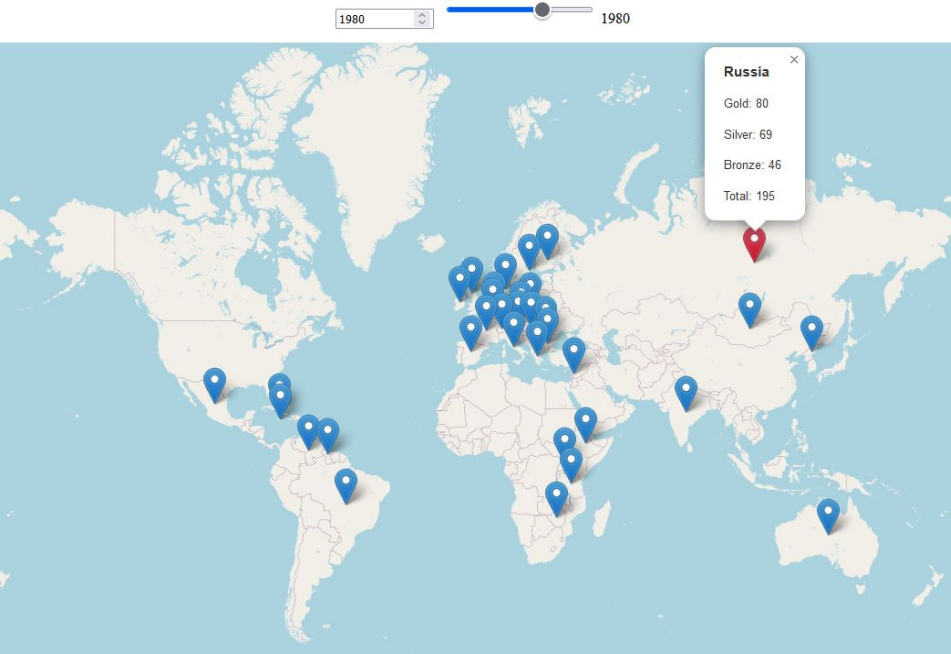
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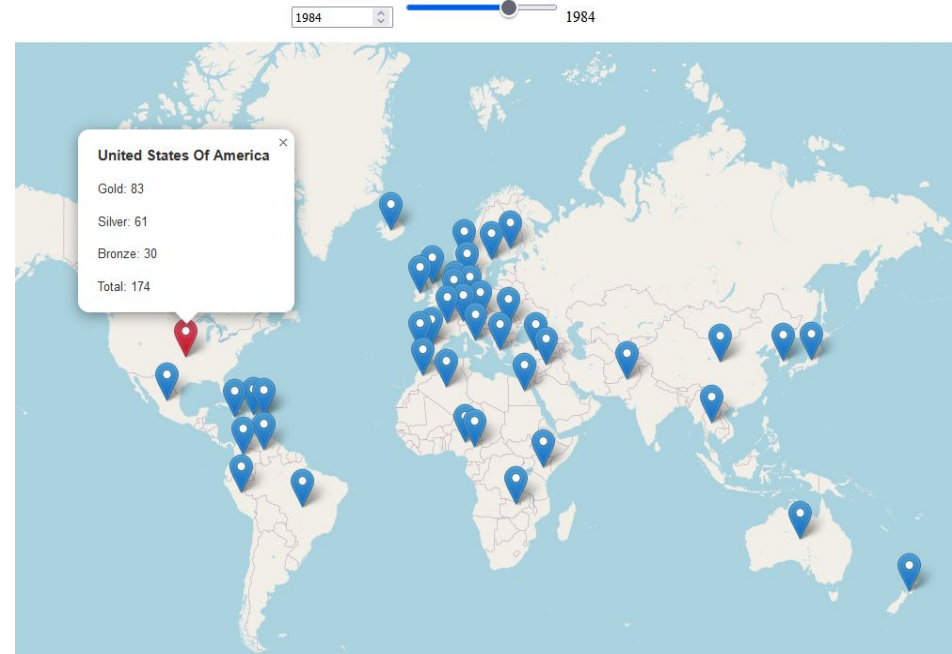
## Cold War Rivalry - USA vs. Soviet Union

- The Olympics became a battleground for ideological dominance between the USA and the Soviet Union.
- Political boycotts in 1980 (Moscow) and 1984 (Los Angeles) highlighted tensions.
- The competition was not just about sports; it was about proving the superiority of political systems.

United States not participating in the 1980  
Olympics (Moscow)



Soviet Union not participating in the 1984  
Olympics (Los Angeles)



Total Unique Country Winners: 157!



Host_country	Host_city	
Great Britain	London	3
United States	Los Angeles	2
France	Paris	2

Region	Countries
African Countries	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Nordic Countries	Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Iceland
Central Europe	Switzerland, Austria, Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia
Caribbean Countries	Jamaica, Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico
Benelux Countries	Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg
Oceania Countries	New Zealand, Australia, Tonga, Samoa
Iberian Peninsula Countries	Portugal, Spain
South America	Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Ecuador
Middle East	Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Pakistan, Kuwait, Bahrain
Eastern Europe	Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Croatia, G
Central Asia	Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan
Southeast Asia	Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Myanmar, Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Sri Lanka
East Asia	South Korea, Taiwan, Mongolia, North Korea
Central America	Mexico, Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama

Germany	Berlin	1
Finland	Helsinki	1
China	Beijing	1
Canada	Montreal	1



The Role of GDP and Population in Medal Success

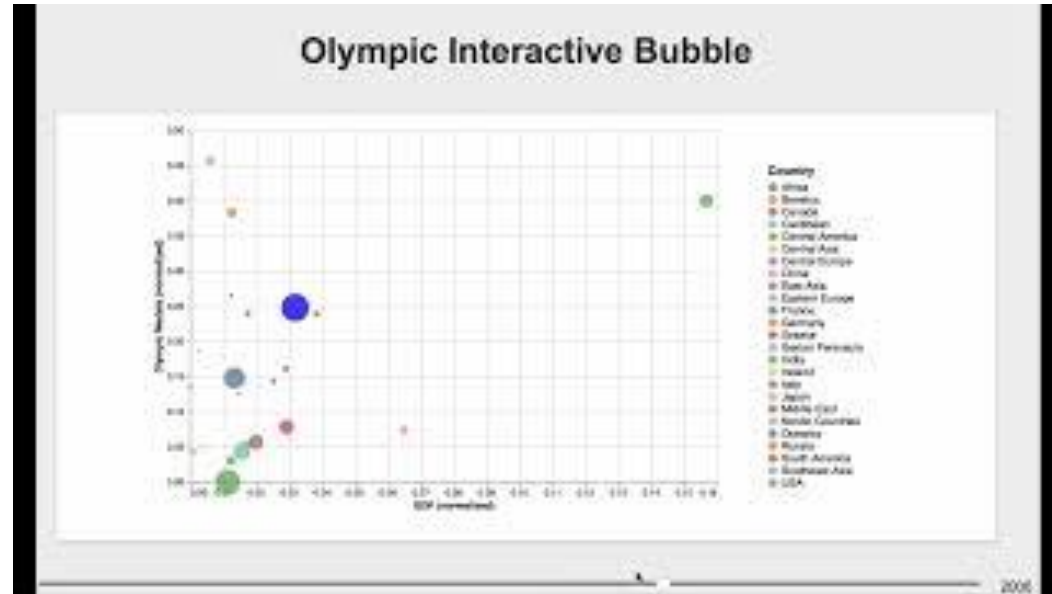
**Economic Power as a Key Factor**

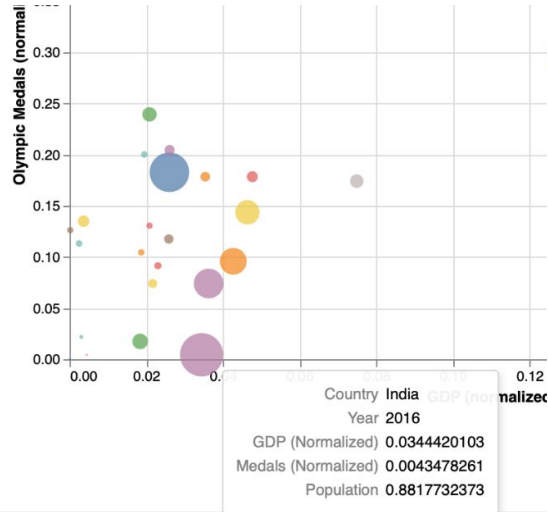
**Population Alone is Insufficient Data**



## Hypothesis: GDP is a measure of Olympic success

- Before 1984, China's presence in the Olympics was limited.
- Rapid growth in GDP matches Olympic medal counts
- The 2008 Beijing Olympics marked China's emergence as a leading sports nation, topping the gold medal tally.
- Economic power and sporting success is demonstrated by China's rise as a major olympic competitor





## Hypothesis: Population size doesn't matter to be successful in the Olympics

- Despite a large population, **India** has historically underperformed in the Olympics.
- Factors include limited funding for sports, lack of infrastructure, and a cultural focus on cricket.
- Recent improvements have been seen in sports like badminton and wrestling.