ЕТАПНІСТЬ РОЗВИТКУ СУЧАСНОГО ОЛІМПІЙСЬКОГО РУХУ ВІДПОВІДНО ДО АВТОРСЬКОЇ КОМПЛЕКСНО-ФАКТОЛОГІЧНОЇ ПЕРІОДИЗАЦІЇ

STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN OLYMPIC MOVEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AUTHOR'S COMPLEX-FACTUAL PERIODIZATION

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Razem: Liczba znaków: 40122 (ze streszczeniami)
Total: Number of characters: 40122 (with abstracts)

Ключові слова: олімпійський рух, періодизація, Ігри Олімпіад, Зимові олімпіські ігри.
Keywords: Olympic movement, periodization, the Games of the Olympiads, Olympic Winter Games.

Abstract

The dynamism and multivectority of the Olympic movement allows scientists to use a variety of criteria for periodizing its development. The vast majority of authors views on the periodization of development of the Olympic movement have a pronounced problem-oriented rather than generalized nature. This requires updating information and identifying further stages of development of the modern Olympic movement in accordance with changes in sports industry, international politics and the world economy; refusal to use events Games of the Olympiad as an exclusive criterion for periodization and mandatory consideration of the events an integral part of the Olympic movement - Olympic Winter Games; factual objectification of determining the boundaries of stages (periods), etc.

The aim of the research was substantiation and actualization of time limits of stages of development of modern Olympic movement within the author's complex-factological periodization.

Material and Methods. The main methods of obtaining information were theoretical analysis and generalization of the system approach, historical and documentary methods.

Results and discussion. The author's complex-factual periodization, developed on the basis of a set of political, economic, organizational, cultural, social and personal factors, suggested the existence of the following stages of development and functioning of the modern Olympic movement: 1894-1914; 1919-1939; 1946-1971; 1972-1984; 1985-2013; since 2014. As the limits for the first stage of development of the Olympic movement, we propose 1894 and 1914 - from the "Congress on the Revival of the Olympic Games", which defined the strategic objectives of the Olympic movement, to the VI Olympic Congress, which detailed the competencies of the main components of the Olympic movement, specified the requirements of organization the Olympic Games. The first stage is associated with the initial formation of the structure and organizational foundations of the Olympic movement. The priority directions of the IOC's activities at this stage were aimed at forming the organizational structure of the Olympic movement, regulating the holding and increasing the popularity of the Olympic Games and pedagogical aspects of sports activities.

The boundaries of the second stage of development of the Olympic movement are 1919 and 1939 – the years of the first postwar session of the IOC (Lausanne) and the beginning of World War II, which made it impossible to further develop and operate the Olympic movement. The main characteristics of the second stage of the development of the Olympic movement are the strengthening of its position in the world community, the formation of the ceremonial protocol of the Olympic Games, the beginning of the Olympic Winter Games, further improvement of the organizational structure of the International Olympic Committee and the Olympic movement, the growing influence of international federations in the Olympic movement, in particular in solving issues of admission and control over compliance with competition rules, further improvement and stabilization of the Olympic Games program, cooperation and delimitation of powers of the Olympic movement bodies: the International Olympic Committee, the National Olympic Committees and the Council of Delegates of Olympic International Federations.

During the first and second stages of development of the Olympic movement there is a positive trend in the number of participants and representation of countries at the Olympic Games.

Conclusions. Determining the stages of development of the Olympic movement is an urgent scientific problem.

System-forming factors of the genesis of the Olympic movement in the first half of the twentieth century there are personal and socio-cultural (I stage, 1894-1914) and political and organizational (II stage, 1919-1939).

The Olympic movement, despite its natural adaptation to social change, is a factor influencing the development trends of modern society.

Анотація

Динамічність та мультивекторність олімпійського руху дозволяє вченим використовувати різноманітні критерії та підходи щодо періодизації його розвитку. Погляди переважної більшості авторів на періодизацію розвитку олімпійського руху мають яскраво виражений проблемно-орієнтований, а не узагальнений характер. Постає актуальна наукова проблема щодо оновлення інформації та визначення подальших етапів розвитку сучасного олімпійського руху відповідно до змін у спортивній індустрії, міжнародній політиці та світовій економіці; відмова від використання подій Ігор Олімпіади як виключного критерію періодизації та обов'язкового врахування заходів, що є невід'ємною частиною олімпійського руху - зимових Олімпійських ігор; фактична об’єктивація визначення меж етапів (періодів) тощо.

Мета дослідження. Обґрунтування та актуалізація часових меж етапів розвитку сучасного олімпійського руху в межах авторської комплексно-фактологічної періодизації.

Матеріал та методи. Основними методами отримання інформації були теоретичний аналіз та узагальнення системний підхід, історичний та документальний методи.

Результати та обговорення. Авторська комплексно-фактологічна періодизація, розроблена на підставі сукупності політичних, економічних, організаційних, культурно-соціальних та особистісних чинників, дала змогу виокремити такі етапи розвитку і функціонування сучасного олімпійського руху: 1894-1914; 1919-1939; 1946-1971; 1972-1984; 1985-2013; 2014- по теперішній час.

Пропоновані межі першого етапу розвитку олімпійського руху – 1894 та 1914 рр. – зумовлено проведенням «Конгресу з відродження олімпійських ігор» та VI Олімпійського Конгресу, визначенням стратегічних завдань розвитку олімпійського руху та деталізацією компетенції основних суб’єктів олімпійського руху й конкретизацією вимог щодо організації олімпійських ігор. Даний етап характеризується початком формування структури та організаційних основ олімпійського руху. Пріоритетні напрями діяльності МОК на цьому етапі були скеровані на формування організаційної структури олімпійського руху, регламентацію проведення та підвищення популярності олімпійських ігор, педагогічні аспекти спортивної діяльності.

Межами другого етапу розвитку олімпійського руху вважаємо 1919 та 1939 рр. – роки проведення першої повоєнної сесії МОК (Лозанна) та початку Другої світової війни, яка унеможливила подальший розвиток і функціонування олімпійського руху. Головними характеристиками другого етапу (1919-1939) розвитку олімпійського руху є зміцнення його позицій на світовій арені, формування церемоніального протоколу Олімпійських ігор, початок проведення Зимових олімпійських ігор, подальше удосконалення організаційної структури МОК та олімпійського руху, зростаючий вплив міжнародних федерацій в олімпійському русі, зокрема у вирішенні питань допуску та контролю за дотриманням правил змагань, подальше вдосконалення та стабілізація програми Олімпійських ігор, співпраця та розмежування повноважень органів олімпійського руху: МОК, НОК та Ради делегатів олімпійських міжнародних федерацій.

Впродовж першого та другого етапів розвитку олімпійського руху, спостерігається позитивна динаміка кількості учасників та представництва країн на Олімпійських іграх.

Висновки. Визначення етапності розвитку олімпійського руху є актуальною науковою проблемою.

Системоутворювальними чинниками ґенези олімпійського руху в першій половині ХХ ст. є особистісні та соціально-культурні (І етап, 1894-1914 рр.) та політичні й організаційні (ІІ етап, 1919-1939 рр.).

Олімпійський рух, незважаючи на природну адаптацію до суспільних змін, є чинником впливу на тенденції розвитку сучасного суспільства.

Introduction

The Olympic Movement of Modernity is the most massive and the most extensive socio-cultural phenomenon that unites athletes, sports officials, spectators, journalists, business and political representatives from all over the world.

The history of the Olympic movement clearly demonstrates the process of ransformation from sports competitions to an important component of world culture. In addition, since the 1980s, the modern Olympic movement has been a commercial and investment enterprise with its own economic and infrastructural resources (Nureev & Markin, 2009).

Throughout its existence, the Olympic movement has developed in accordance with the changes of modern society and forms trends in its development. The Olympic Movement demonstrates the harmonious combination of the traditions and ideals proposed by Pierre de Coubertin with the realities of today and the progressive ideas of further development. Thanks to the implementation of this concept, the Olympic Games are a unique world arena for demonstrating the versatility and diversity of sports.

The results of numerous studies confirm the considerable interest in studying issues related to the Olympic movement, in particular the problem of periodization.

The process of formation and development of the Olympic movement as a phenomenon of modernity Rubio (2010) proposes to divide into four stages – "formation" (1896–1912), "approval" (1920–1936), "conflict" (1948–1984) and "professional stage" (since 1988) on the basis of major historical events.

In turn, Nureev & Markin (2009) on the basis of the analysis of sources of financing of the Olympic movement allocate four stages of its development: 1896–1932 – formation of mechanisms of financing of the Olympic movement; 1936–1972 – search for new sources of funding; 1972–1998 – optimization of funding sources; since 1998 - introduction and financial use of modern high technologies.

The ecological periodization of the modern Olympic movement, developed by Yarmolyuk & Boyko (2017), on the basis of the impact of the Olympic Games on the state of the environment, includes the following stages: ecologically neutral Olympic Games (1896–1936); environmentally unfavorable Olympic Games (1948–1972); environmentally negative Olympic Games (1976–1992); environmentally oriented Olympic Games (1994–2002); environmentally positive Olympic Games and the sustainable Olympic Games (since 2010).

Kruglik (2020) proposes to solve the problem of periodization of the international Olympic movement on the basis of taking into account the evolution of the ideas of Olympism and the performances of the national team of the Republic of Belarus at the Olympic Games. In the proposed periodization, which is based on the military factor as the main crisis factor in the implementation of the ideas of Olympism, and the criteria for participation of Belarusian athletes in the Olympic Games, the author identifies such periods as revival and formation (1894–1912); pre-war, military, postwar period (1913–1920); interwar (1921–1935); pre-war, military, post-war period associated with World War II (1936–1951); the period of performances of athletes in the BSSR and CIS (1952–1992); the period of representation of the team of the Republic of Belarus at the Olympic Games (1993–2022).

Among the main approaches to the study of the history of the Olympic movement is the practice of considering the periodization of the development of its individual components. Thus, Matveev, Kogut & Goncharenko (2011), considering the process of evolution of Olympic volunteering, distinguish four stages of its development: 1896–1948 – the lack of official status of volunteers; 1948–1980 – increasing the number of volunteer assistants in the preparation and holding of the Olympic Games, expanding their functional responsibilities; 1980–1992 – the beginning of the formation of a modern model of Olympic volunteers; since 1992 – volunteering

is considered as mandatory activity of the organizing committees of the Olympic Games.

On the basis of a set of political, economic and sports factors Platonov, Bulatova & Bubka (2009) propose a periodization of the Olympic Games, consisting of such stages as 1896–1912 (I–V Games of the Olympiad); 1920–1948 (VII–XIV Games of the Olympiad); 1952–1988 (XV–XXIV Games of the Olympiad); since 1992 (Games of the XXV Olympiad and the following).

Identification of individual stages of development and periodization in general is used by scientists to study and understand both the Olympic movement as a whole and its individual components. However, among the proposed approaches, there is no periodization that would cover the entire Olympic movement as a phenomenon of modern social life.

Analysis of the proposed approaches to the periodization of the Olympic movement and its components revealed some contradictions: the author's views on the periodization of the Olympic movement require updating information and identifying further stages of development of the modern Olympic movement, due to the need for changes in sports; predominant focus on the Games of the Olympiad, almost without taking into account the events of the Olympic Winter Games, which are an integral part of the Olympic movement; ambiguity in defining the boundaries of stages (periods), etc. Thus, the substantiation of a comprehensive approach to the periodization of the Olympic movement is an actual scientific and methodological problem that needs to be addressed.

The aim of the research was substantiation and actualization of time limits of stages of development of modern Olympic movement within the author's complex-factological periodization.

Material and Methods

The main methods of obtaining primary information were theoretical analysis and generalization of the systems approach, historical and documentary methods.

Theoretical analysis and generalizations were used for the analysis of scientific and methodological literature and documentary materials on the issues of research and assessment of the state of the problem under study.

A systematic approach was used to study Olympic sports as a dynamic social system. Historical methods made it possible to study the formation and development of the processes and events of the Olympic movement in chronological order, to determine the stages of development of the Olympic movement.

The presentation of well-known scientific data in the text is due to the need to use them to justify the time limits and characteristics of the stages of development of the modern Olympic movement.

The main materials consisted of scientific articles dedicated to the research problem, archival data and International Olympic Committee (IOC) guidelines, posted on the official website of the International Olympic Committee.

Results

According to the Olympic Charter (2021):”The Olympic Movement is the concerted, organised, universal and permanent action, carried out under the supreme authority of the IOC, of all individuals and entities who are inspired by the values of Olympism”. In view of this, when considering the development of the Olympic movement, it is impossible to abstract from the activities of the UN, subjects of sports movement, organizations recognized by the IOC, political, economic and social processes.

Therefore, the author's complex-factual periodization is based on a set of political, economic, organizational, cultural, social and personal factors that have influenced the development of the modern Olympic movement. Preliminary comprehensive analysis of the actual material suggested the existence of the following stages of development of the Olympic movement: 1894–1914; 1919–1939; 1946–1971; 1972–1984; 1985–2013; since 2014.

The beginning of the first stage dates back to 1894, when the "Congress of the Revival of the Olympic Games" was held. The Congress adopted strategic decisions on the development and functioning of the Olympic movement: it was announced the revival of modern Olympic Games, their educational and moral and spiritual value; Athens was chosen to host the first Olympic Games in 1896; approved the basic principles of organization (interpretation of the concept of amateurism, national representation, sports, frequency); the International Olympic Committee was established, which was entrusted with the mission of monitoring the development and improvement of the Olympic Games, ensuring their regular holding.

The creation of the IOC marked the beginning of the formation of the organizational structure of the Olympic movement The official set of rules was first published in 1908 under the title «Annuaire du Comité International Olympique», which would be the prototype of the Olympic Charter.

During the current activities of the IOC in 1894–1914 and the Olympic Congresses of 1897, 1905, 1906, the main provisions of the activities and infrastructure of the IOC were determined. According to the regulations of 1908 and 1911, the International Olympic Committee is a permanent organization operating on the principle of self-sufficiency, and is formed of at least one, maximum three members for each represented country, elected for an indefinite term. The number of represented countries is unlimited. The President, who is appointed by the IOC for a term of ten years with the right to re-election, represents and chairs the Executive Committee. He may ask two colleagues to take over the functions of secretary and treasurer (Annuaire du Comite International Olympique, 1908,1911).

At the Second Congress of 1897 in Le Havre, a resolution was passed to hold a Congress once or twice a year to ensure the implementation of the decisions taken. This was the first mention of holding sessions on a regular basis.

Since its creation, the IOC has not limited its activities to the Olympic Games. Considering the Olympic Games and sport in general as part of the global reform of youth education around the world, the Olympic Congresses of 1897, 1905, 1906, 1913 raised the question of the importance of sport and physical education in education system, justified the social and educational role of the Olympic movement. Thanks to the initiative of the IOC and personally Pierre de Coubertin, it was possible to involve representatives of sports, education, medicine, science and art in the joint discussion during the congresses.

The main decision of the IV Olympic Congress (Paris, 1906) was the introduction of art competitions in architecture, sculpture, literature, music and painting in the program of the Games of the V Olympiad in Stockholm and in the subsequent Olympic Games. Holding such competitions was to emphasize the inextricable link between sport and art and demonstrate the diversity of the Olympic movement.

The significant contribution and perseverance of Pierre de Coubertin, as the initiator of the revival of the Olympic Games, and his associates, suggests that during the first stage, personal factors were decisive. It is thanks to their hard work that the idea of holding the Olympic Games has become a reality. In the future, Pierre de Coubertin's personal position on key issues will determine the trajectory of the modern

Olympic movement. In particular, the principle of self-recruitment proposed by Pierre de Coubertin in the founding of the IOC, according to which the IOC independently selects its members from among those it considers qualified and who are positioned as IOC representatives in their countries and organizations, has preserved the autonomy and independence of the Olympic movement. to this day.

Socio-cultural factors had a significant impact on the popularization of the Olympic movement, namely the spread among members of society in the XVIII-XIX centuries. various forms of recreation and physical activity, the development of national systems of physical education. Although sports have long been considered the prerogative of the affluent, under the influence of Pierre de Coubertin's ideas, sports have become accessible to all, regardless of social status.

An attempt to solve the organizational problems of the Games of the first stage was made at the VI Olympic Congress (Paris, 1914). The main issues related to the organization and holding of the Olympic Games were regulated, the main tasks of each side of the Olympic movement were specified, and the powers of the National Olympic Committees (NOC) and International Sports Federations (IF) were expanded.

In the course of cooperation between the representatives of the IOC, NOCs and IF, decisions were made on the formation of the Games program and the competencies of each party in the process of organizing and conducting the Olympic Games were determined. From now on, the Olympic program was to include compulsory (athletics, gymnastics, cycling, weightlifting, martial arts, shooting, equestrian sports, modern pentathlon, games and water sports) and additional sports. Women's participation was provided in sports such as swimming, tennis and figure skating. The responsibilities for organizing the judging of competitions during the Olympic Games rested with international federations and the organizing committees of the Olympic Games. The NOCs and IF were responsible for maintaining the status of amateurs: the authority to determine the status of amateurs and the admission of athletes in their sport was vested in the IF, and the NOC was responsible for registering athletes to participate in competitions.

Trying to preserve the independence of the Olympic movement from political interference, the participants of the VI Olympic Congress (1914) adopted a resolution to abandon the team standings.

An important event for the Olympic movement was the presentation at the Congress of the Olympic symbol - the five intertwined rings, which will later become the most recognizable brand in the world.

The beginning of the First World War hindered the implementation of the resolutions of the VI Olympic Congress and the holding of the Games of the VI Olympic Games in Berlin.

At the 15th session of the IOC, held in July 1912 in Stockholm, Berlin was chosen as the venue for the Games of the VI Olympiad. Having started the war, Germany continued active preparations for the Games. After lengthy discussions, the IOC, led by Pierre de Coubertin, decided to cancel the Berlin Games during hostilities, retaining number of Olympiad (Findling, Pelle, etc. 2004). Although the Games of the VI Olympiad were not held, they revealed a problem that will accompany the Olympic movement for a long time, and in particular the second stage of the Olympic movement, namely the influence of political and ideological factors on the international sports movement.

The second stage of development of the Olympic movement from 1919 to 1939 was quite difficult not only for the Olympic movement, but also for the whole world community, as it falls between the two world wars. The beginning of the second stage

is proposed to be the date of the 18th session of the IOC (Lausanne) in April 1919, the first meeting of the IOC after a long break. During the discussion, the issue of representation of athletes in the Olympic Games was considered. According to the decision, athletes whose countries are represented in the IOC are allowed to participate. However, the 1920 Organizing Committee was given the right to admit participants from countries not yet represented in the IOC. The resolution also provided that Australia and New Zealand would henceforth be represented by separate NOCs, rather than as a joint team of Australasia (Findling, Pelle, etc. 2004; Platonov & etc. 2009).

The session decided to convene the Olympic Congress, which aimed to revise and supplement the resolutions of the VI Olympic Congress (1914), including issues related to the Olympic program, changes in refereeing standards, standardization of competition rules by international sports federations.

Delegates from 23 countries, 24 IOC members, representatives of 15 international federations and 22 NOCs took part in the 7th Olympic Congress in Lausanne in 1921. Germany and its allies were not invited.

During the Congress, the rules for the organization and holding of the Olympic Games were adopted: the decision on the choice of venue for the Olympic Games is the prerogative of the IOC and must be made in at least three years; the organization of the Games is entrusted to the NOC of the country to which the specified city belongs and the organizing committee established by it; The Games of the Olympiad must be held during the first year of the Olympiad, which they must celebrate and cannot be postponed to another year; failure to hold the Olympic Games during a certain year entails the revocation of the rights of the specified city and country; the time of year in which the Games are to be held is determined by the Organizing Committee, which is guided as much as possible by the wishes of the participating countries; the duration of the Games should not exceed four, if possible three weeks; all competitions must take place in the chosen city (exceptions may be allowed for water sports if geographical necessity so requires).

The participants of the VII Olympic Congress did not ignore the most pressing problem of the time: the problem of amateurism, as one of the main criteria for admission to the Olympic Games. According to the amendments to the rules approved in 1914, the guarantor of the amateur status of athletes should be the relevant national sports federations, and the responsibility for registration of applications rests with the NOCs.

Important for the further development of the Olympic movement was the decision of the Congress to grant permission to the host country of the next Olympic Games to hold winter sports competitions under the auspices of the IOC. As a result, France organized the Olympic Week in Chamonix in 1924. This competition later became the first Olympic Winter Games.

The decisions taken by the VII Olympic Congress became the fundamental principles of the development and functioning of the Olympic movement in the second stage of its development.

At the suggestion of Pierre de Coubertin, changes were made to the IOC structure. The unanimous decision of the Congress initiated the creation of an Executive Committee, which included five members: the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary and two members. The members of the Executive Committee are elected for a term of four years and have the right to be re-elected. The IOC President's term was changed from ten to eight (IOC Statute, 1924). The establishment of the Executive Committee marked the end of the IOC's one-man presidency.

The Olympic Congresses in Prague (1925) and Berlin (1930) continued to consider improving the program and regulations of the Olympic Games, the powers of international federations and the specification of amateur status, based on current issues in the Olympic movement at the time.

The VIII Olympic Congress in Prague worked in two sections: pedagogical and technical.

Separation of powers between the bodies of the Olympic movement allowed the IOC within the "First International Olympic Pedagogical Congress" to return to the issues of pedagogy and sports education, namely the involvement of higher education institutions in the implementation of physical education, focus on physical and moral education and rational development mandatory medical examination of women and adolescents, democratization of sports activities and restriction of children's participation.

Six commissions of the Technical Congress considered topical issues prepared for discussion at the 24th Session of the IOC, which preceded the Congress, related to the organization and regulations of the Olympic Games, reducing their duration and program, the autonomy of the Olympic Winter Games and the award of Winter Sports Week in Chamonix (1924) the status of the First Olympic Winter Games.

The issue of cooperation between international federations and the IOC has been raised repeatedly. In a speech at the opening of the 25th session of the IOC in Lisbon (1926), IOC President Henri de Baillet-Latour emphasized the strengthening of cooperation between the parties in the preparation and holding of the Olympic Games. The first recorded meeting between members of the IOC Executive Committee and representatives of the federations took place on July 30, 1928 in Lausanne. At the 29th session of the IOC in Berlin (1930), the Council of the Delegates of International Federations was established to work with the IOC Executive Committee to address issues related to the sports included in the Olympic program (Bonini, Verratti 2011). By the decision of the IX Olympic Congress (Berlin, 1930) all issues are to be discussed in the framework of meetings between the Council of the Delegates of International Federations and the IOC Executive Committee.

During the second stage of development of the Olympic movement, the issue of conditions for admission to the Olympic Games remained relevant. For the first time at the Games of the VII Olympiad, NOCs were responsible for registering athletes to participate in competitions. The decision was made at the VI Olympic Congress in Paris (1914).

By Resolution VIII of the Olympic Congress, international sports federations reserved the right to decide on the status of amateur. However, in the absence of an international federation to run the sport, the determination of the amateur was entrusted to the organizing committee of the Olympic Games in agreement with the IOC.

A decision was made to ban participants in the Olympic Games from receiving reimbursement or compensation for loss of salary. The Olympic Congress in Berlin confirmed this decision. However, at the first meeting of the Council of the Delegates of International Federations and the IOC Executive Committee on October 11, 1930, a decision was made on the possibility of paid leave. The corresponding provision was declared in the General Rules for the Celebration of the Olympic Games of the 1930 edition, provided that this did not lead to a reimbursement for lost salary, direct or indirect.

The decisions taken at the Olympic Congresses and IOC sessions during the second stage determined the protocol of the organization and holding of the Olympic Games, in particular, the formation of the ceremonial protocol.

During the opening ceremony of Games of the VII Olympiad in Antwerp, the Olympic flag was raised for the first time as a symbol of the unity of athletes from five continents and the Olympic oath was taken on behalf of the participants of the Olympic Games. In honor of the restoration of peace, the ceremony was accompanied by the release of doves.

Rituals of the closing ceremony, which have survived to this day, which raise three flags: the IOC flag, the host country flag and the flag of the next host country were introduced during the Games of the VIII Olympiad in Paris in 1924. The Games first used the motto "Faster, Higher, Stronger!" (Citius, altius, fortius!).

During the opening ceremony of the Games of the IX Olympiad in Amsterdam, the Greek team led the Parade of Nations, and the host team came out last. Since then, this exit order has become part of the Olympic Protocol.

At the Games of the XI Olympiad in Berlin (1936) for the first time the Olympic torch relay was presented, the idea of which belongs to Karl Diem.

Changes in the organization of the Olympic Games also affected the duration and number of participants. The duration of the Games should not exceed 16 days, including the opening day. The maximum number of participants for individual competitions should be three participants from each nation, for team sports – one team from each nation. Relevant decisions were declared at the XI Olympic Congress (1930).

In order to promote sports and the ideas of Olympism, the IOC provided its patronage to the regional games: the Far Eastern Games (1913), the Latin American Games (1922), the Central American Games (1926, 1930), the Balkan Games (1931).

During the first stage (1894-1914) of development of the Olympic movement Games of the I–V Olympiad were held, during the second stage (1919-1939) - the Games of the VII-XI Olympiads and the I-IV Olympic Winter Games, which demonstrated the growing popularity in the world of the Olympic movement and sports in general. The increase in the number of NOCs and participants is due to both the growing popularity of the Olympic movement and the emergence of new independent countries in the 20-30's of the XX century. There is a positive trend in the number of participants (Fig. 1)[1] and representation of countries (Fig. 1) from 241 participants from 14 countries at the Games of the I Olympiad (Athens, 1896) to 3963 athletes from 49 countries at the Games of the XI Olympiad (Berlin, 1936).

[1] The linear format of visualization of scientific data is due to the postulate of the interconnectedness of events, in particular the Games of the Olympiad

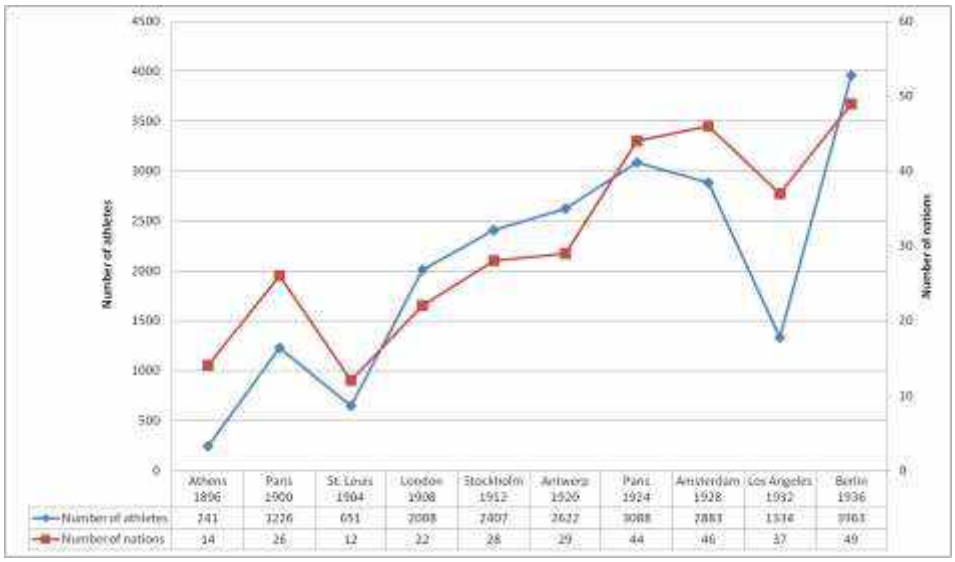


Fig. 1. Dynamics of the number of participants and nations in the Games of the Olympiad (1896-1936)

For the Olympic Winter Games, the number of participants is much lower than in the Olympic Games, due to the lower prevalence of winter sports in some countries and regions (Fig. 2). However, there is a positive trend from 260 participants from 16 countries at the 1th Olympic Winter Games (Chamonix, 1924) to 646 athletes from 28 countries at the 4th Olympic Winter Games (Garmisch-Partenkirchen, 1936).

Relatively low participation rates at the Games of the III Olympiad in St. Louis (651 participants, 12 countries), the Games of the IX Olympiad in Los Angeles (1,334 participants, 37 countries) and the Olympic Winter Games in Lake Placid (252 participants, 37 countries) are due to relatively remote location of cities and the global economic crisis (Great Depression).

At the Games of the II Olympiad (Paris, 1906) for the first time competitions among women in tennis, golf, sailing and croquet were held. However, the number of women was relatively small – 22 people.

During the second stage of the Olympic movement, the number of women among the participants in the Olympic Games increased from 65 (Antwerp, 1920) to 331 athletes (Berlin, 1936) due to an increase in the number of sports and disciplines involved. During 1919-1939, women's competitions were represented in such sports at the Games of the Olympiad as diving, sailing, fencing, athletics and gymnastics; at the Olympic Winter Games - figure skating and skiing.

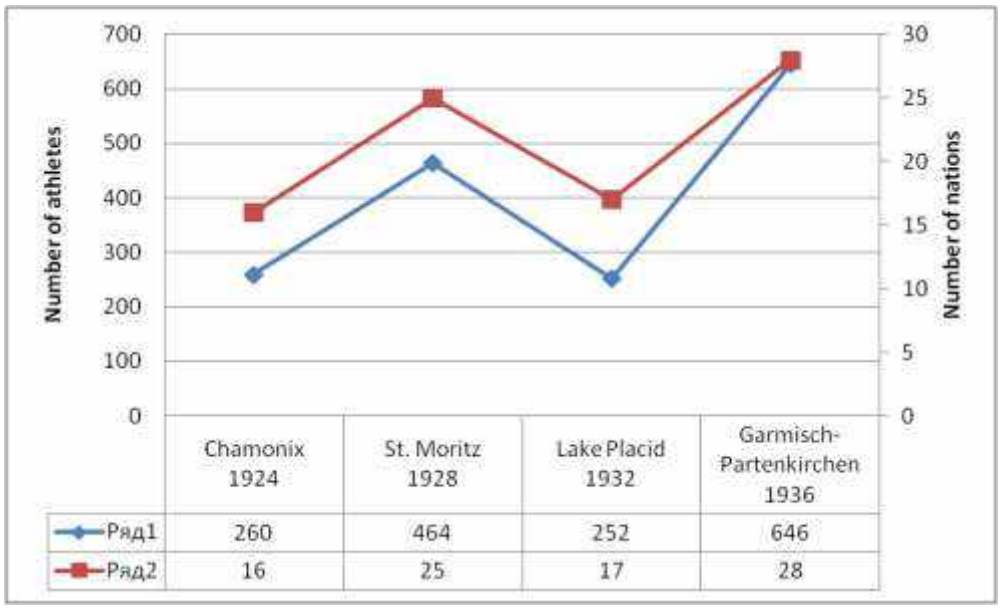


Fig. 2. Dynamics of the number of participants and nations in the Olympic Winter Games (1924-1936)

The expansion of the women's component of the sports program has contributed to the active involvement of women in the Olympic Games and the growing popularity of sports among women. In particular, the successful performance of US athletes in swimming at the 1924 Paris Olympic Games contributed to the growing popularity of women's swimming in the United States.

Approaches to the formation of the program as an integral part of the Olympic Games have changed throughout the development of the Olympic movement. The diffuse nature of the competition program was due to its formation mainly in accordance with the position of the organizing committees of the Olympic Games and the national traditions of the host country. At the Games of the II Olympiad, competitions in some sports, which took place under the programs of the Festival for Societies of the Seine and the Federal Festival of the Union of Gymnastic Societies of France, were recognized as Olympic directly during their holding. The program of the Games of the IV Olympiad in London included figure skating, motor boating, rugby, je-de-pom and rackets. Boxing competitions were not held at the Games of the V Olympiad, due to its ban in Sweden. However, at the initiative of Pierre de Coubertin, modern pentathlon debuted at the Games in Stockholm (1912).

A stable part of the program of the Games of I-V Olympiads were competitions in athletics, swimming, gymnastics, fencing - types that were part of the European systems of physical education, and extremely popular at the time cycling.

The second stage of development of the Olympic movement is characterized by the stability of sports and the reduction of events in the program of the Olympic Games (Fig. 3).

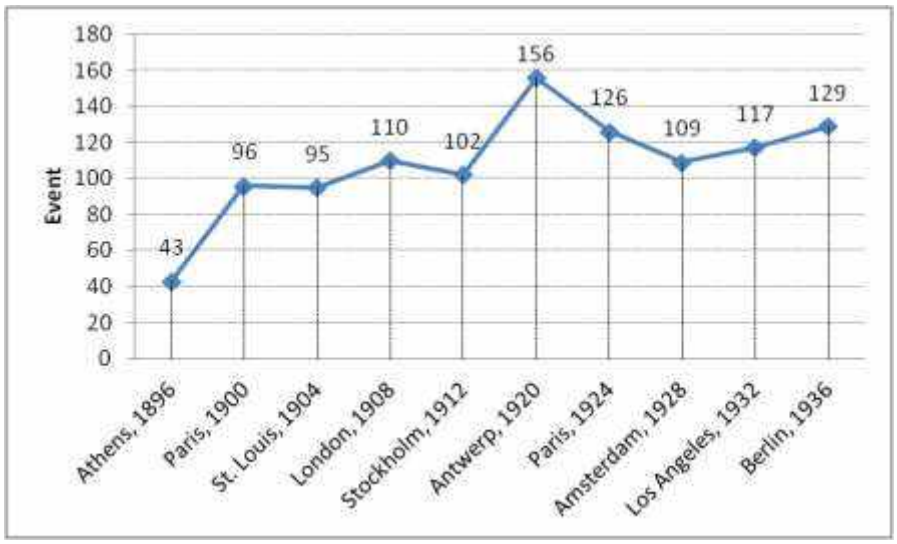


Fig 3. Events in the program of the Games of the Olympiad (1896-1936)

The program of Games of the Olympiad in Antwerp consisted of 156 events (20 sports) and art competitions, which included competitions in literature, sculpture, painting, architecture and music. Thus, the number of types of competitions of the VII Olympic Games has increased 3.5 times compared to the Games of the I Olympiad. After the Antwerp Games, the IOC began work to regulate and reduce the Olympic program. According to the "General Technical Rules for the Celebration of the Games of the VIII Olympiad" (1924) and the "General Rules for the Celebration of the Olympic Games" (1930), the official program is formed from sports in accordance with the classification adopted by the IOC. The decision to include events was left to the international federations, but in agreement with the IOC Executive Committee. By the decision of the IOC, the organizing committees of the Olympic Games were given the opportunity to include in the program of the Games demonstration competitions in two sports: national and foreign for the host country. Sports such as archery, tug of war, tennis, polo and rugby were excluded from the program. Instead, the program of the Games of the XI Olympiad in Berlin was supplemented by basketball, canoeing and handball.

Compared to the Games of the Olympiad, the program of the Olympic Winter Games during the second stage was stable and included: skiing, skating, hockey, bobsleigh, cross-country skiing, figure skating, ski jumping.

Discussion

The question of the approach to the problems of periodization of the Olympic movement and its components continues to be the subject of heated debates. One of the current problems in considering the issue of periodization is the lack of a unified approach to the separation of defining criteria and factors of periodization of the Olympic movement and its components, namely the focus on one of the criteria as a determinant. In our opinion, this approach does not provide a complete understanding of the whole historical process of change inherent in such a multifaceted phenomenon as the Olympic movement.

Analysis of existing approaches revealed the ambiguity of defining the boundaries of the stages. The vast majority of authors outside the stages accept the years of the Games of the Olympiad, thus ignoring the four years between the Games. In addition, given the dynamism of the Olympic movement, its close ties with other spheres of public life, it is impossible to abstract from political, economic and social processes. Taking into account the boundaries of the stages of the Olympic movement

events that had a significant impact on its development, the combined influence of personal, social, political and economic factors will form an idea of the Olympic movement as a whole system, its evolution at certain stages of modern society.

The proposed author's complex-factual periodization is an attempt to substantiate the latest approach to the problem of periodization of the Olympic movement on the basis of external and internal factors and own approach to systematization of well-known factual material, which is the basis of historical knowledge.

The boundaries of the first stage of the Olympic movement are 1894 and 1914 – the years of the Congress on the Revival of the Olympic Games, which defined the strategic objectives of the Olympic movement, and the VI Olympic Congress, which detailed the competencies of the main subjects of the Olympic movement and specified requirements for the organization of the Olympic Games.

This stage is characterized by the beginning of the formation of the structure and organizational foundations of the Olympic movement. Priority areas of the IOC at this stage were aimed at forming the organizational structure of the Olympic movement, regulating and increasing the popularity of the Olympic Games, pedagogical aspects of sports activities. Among the system-forming factors at this stage should be distinguished personal and socio-cultural.

The boundaries of the second stage of development of the Olympic movement are 1919 and 1939 – the years of the first postwar session of the IOC (Lausanne) and the beginning of World War II, which made it impossible to further develop and operate the Olympic movement.

As the second stage falls between the two world wars, events in the world political arena - political factors - had a significant impact on the development and functioning of the Olympic movement.

The main characteristics of the second stage (1919-1939) of the development of the Olympic movement are the strengthening of its position in the world community, the formation of the ceremonial protocol of the Olympic Games, the beginning of the Olympic Winter Games, further improvement of the organizational structure of the International Olympic Committee and the Olympic movement, the growing influence of international federations in the Olympic movement, in particular in solving issues of admission and control over compliance with competition rules, further improvement and stabilization of the Olympic Games program, cooperation and delimitation of powers of the Olympic movement bodies: the International Olympic Committee, the National Olympic Committees and the Council of Delegates of Olympic International Federations.

The formation of the organizational structure of the Olympic movement and its main components makes it possible to identify organizational factors as system-forming at this stage.

Because the Olympic movement is an international sports movement, sporting factors are permanent at all stages of development.

During the first and second stages of development of the Olympic movement, there is a positive trend in the number of participants and representation of countries at the Olympic Games.

Conclusions

Determining the stages of development of the Olympic movement is an urgent scientific problem.

System-forming factors in the genesis of the Olympic movement in the first half of the XX century. there are personal and socio-cultural (I stage, 1894-1914) and political and organizational (II stage, 1919-1939).

The Olympic movement, despite its natural adaptation to social change, is a factor influencing the development trends of modern society.

Acknowledgements

There are no acknowledgements.

Conflict of interests

The authors declared no conflict of interests concerning this manuscript.

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