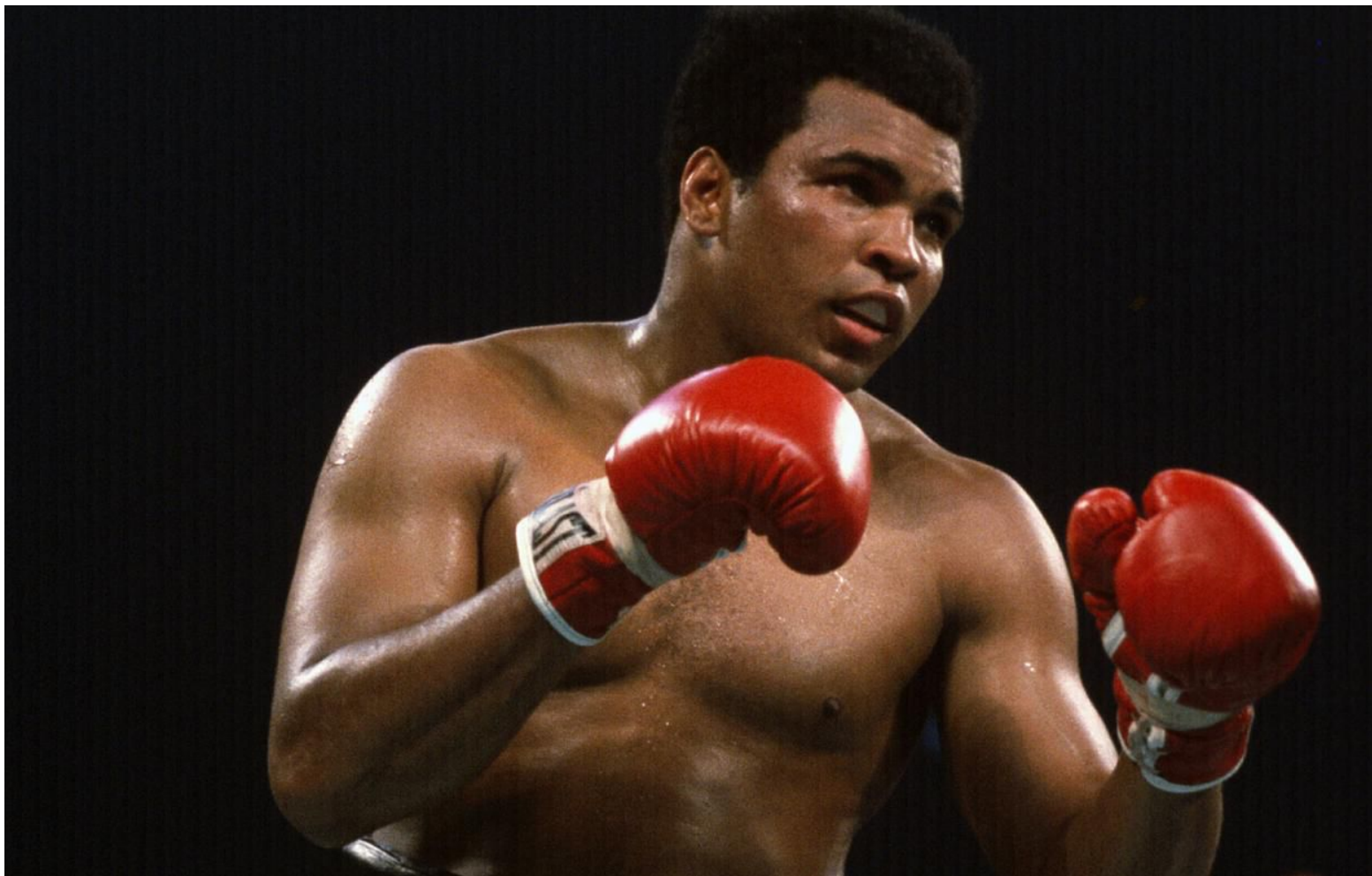


ТЕМА:MY IDOL

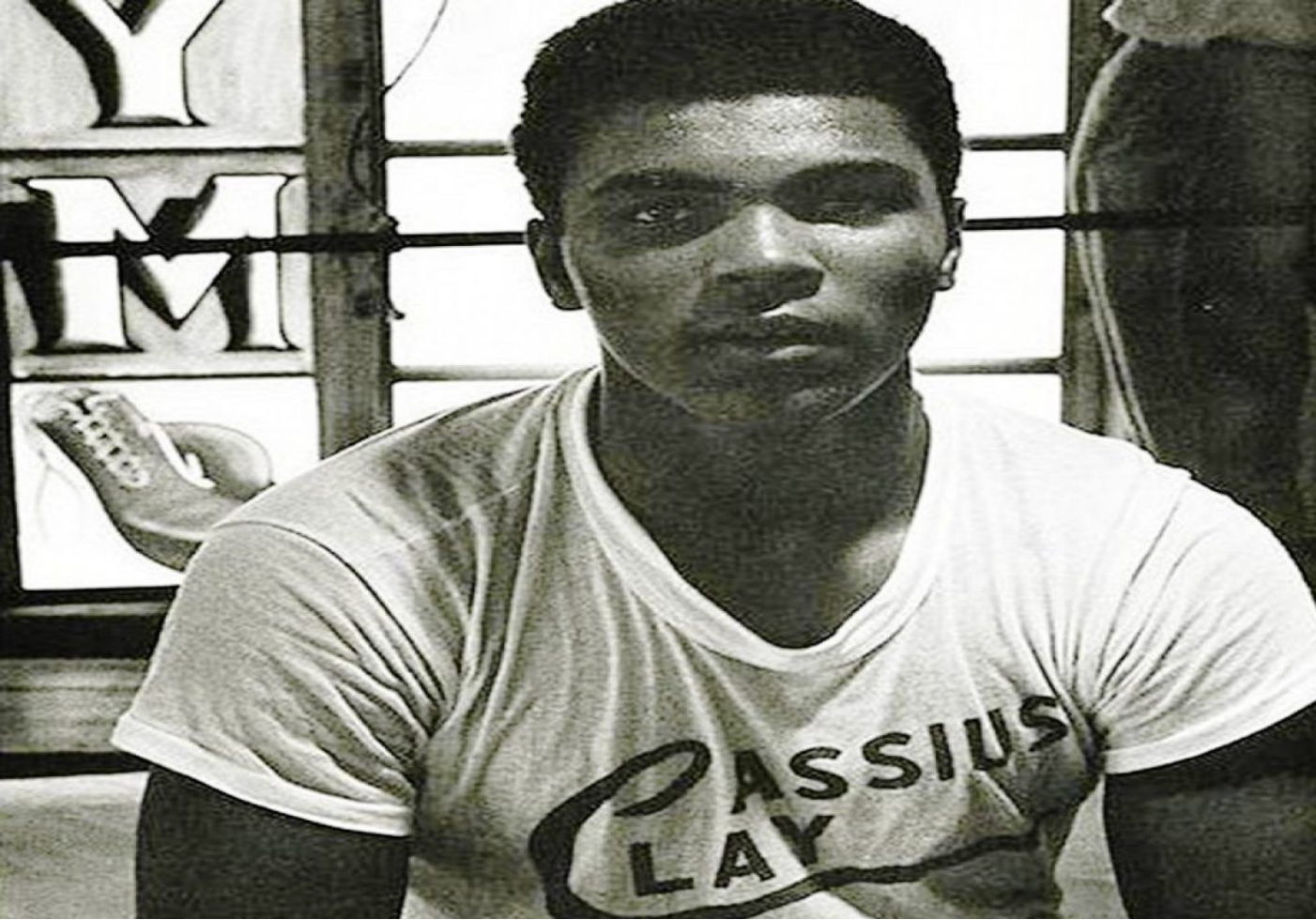


Выполнил: студент 2 курса
Группа №6271
Хасанов.Х

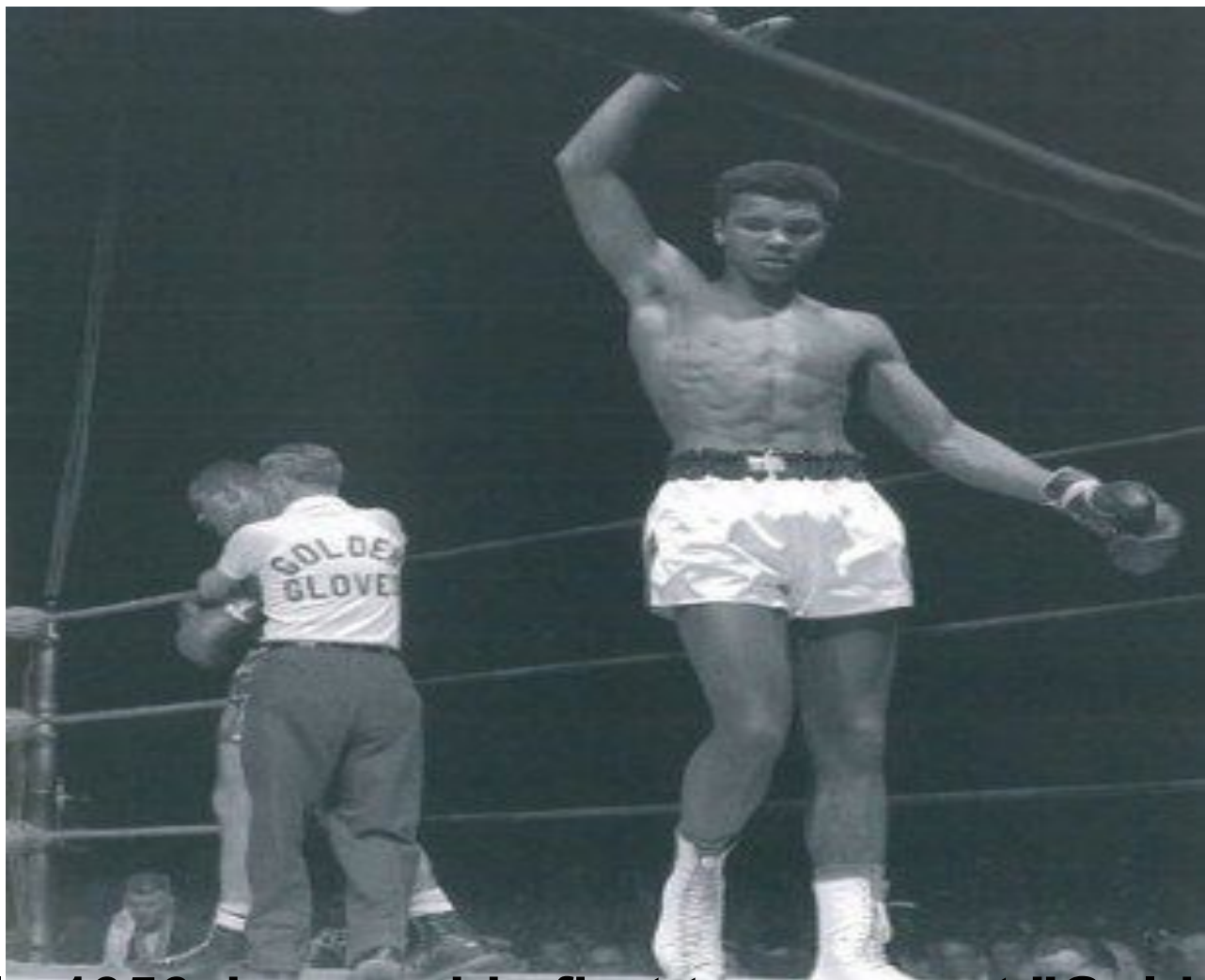


Cassius Marcellus Glue, Jr. was born on 17 January 1942 in Louisville, Kentucky, in the family of housewife Odessa Clay and The artist signs and posters Cassius Glue.

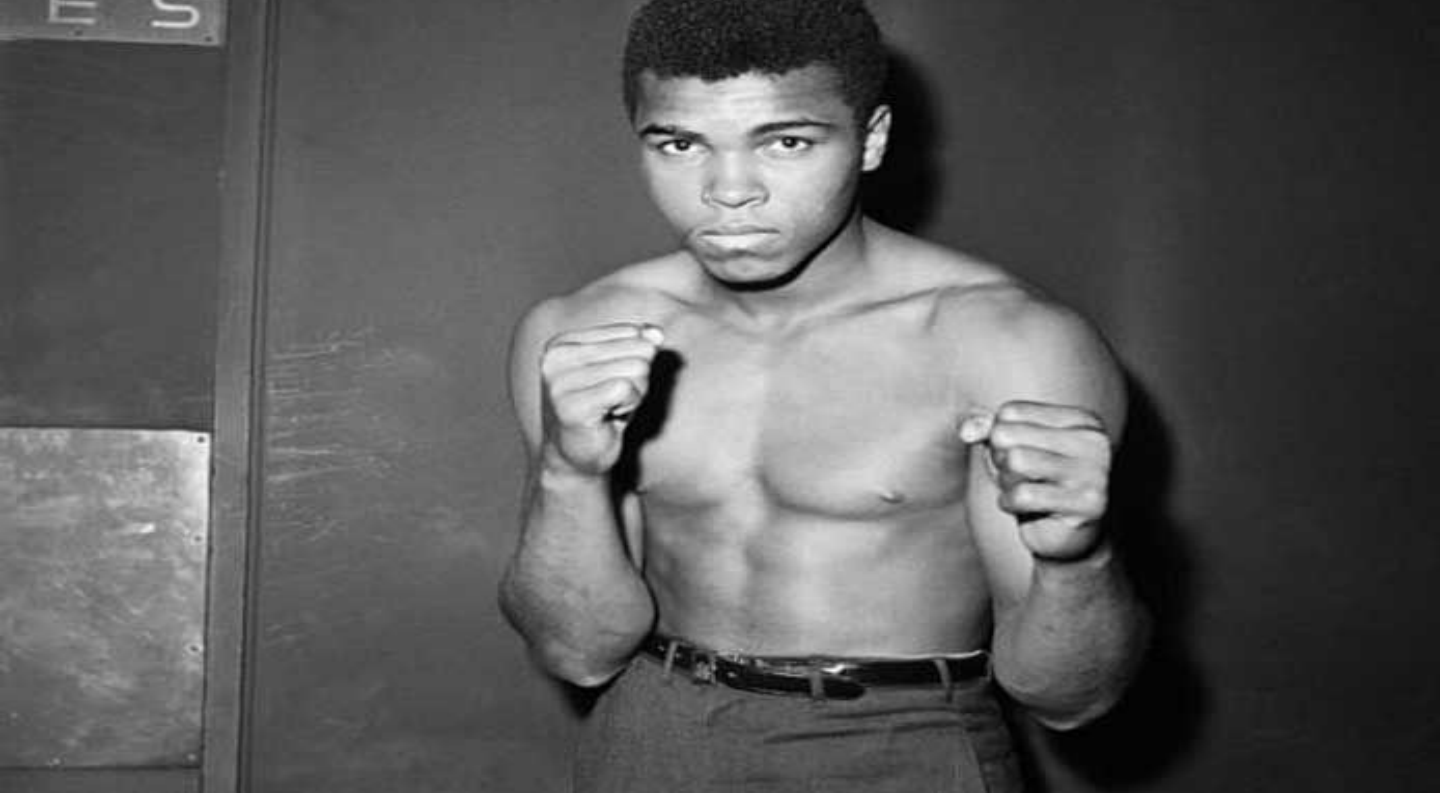
Two years later, the light appeared his only brother Rudolf, who later changed his name to Rahman Ali. Cassius, Sr. believed that is a descendant of the famous liberal politician, Henry clay, who represented Kentucky in the U.S. House of representatives and the Senate



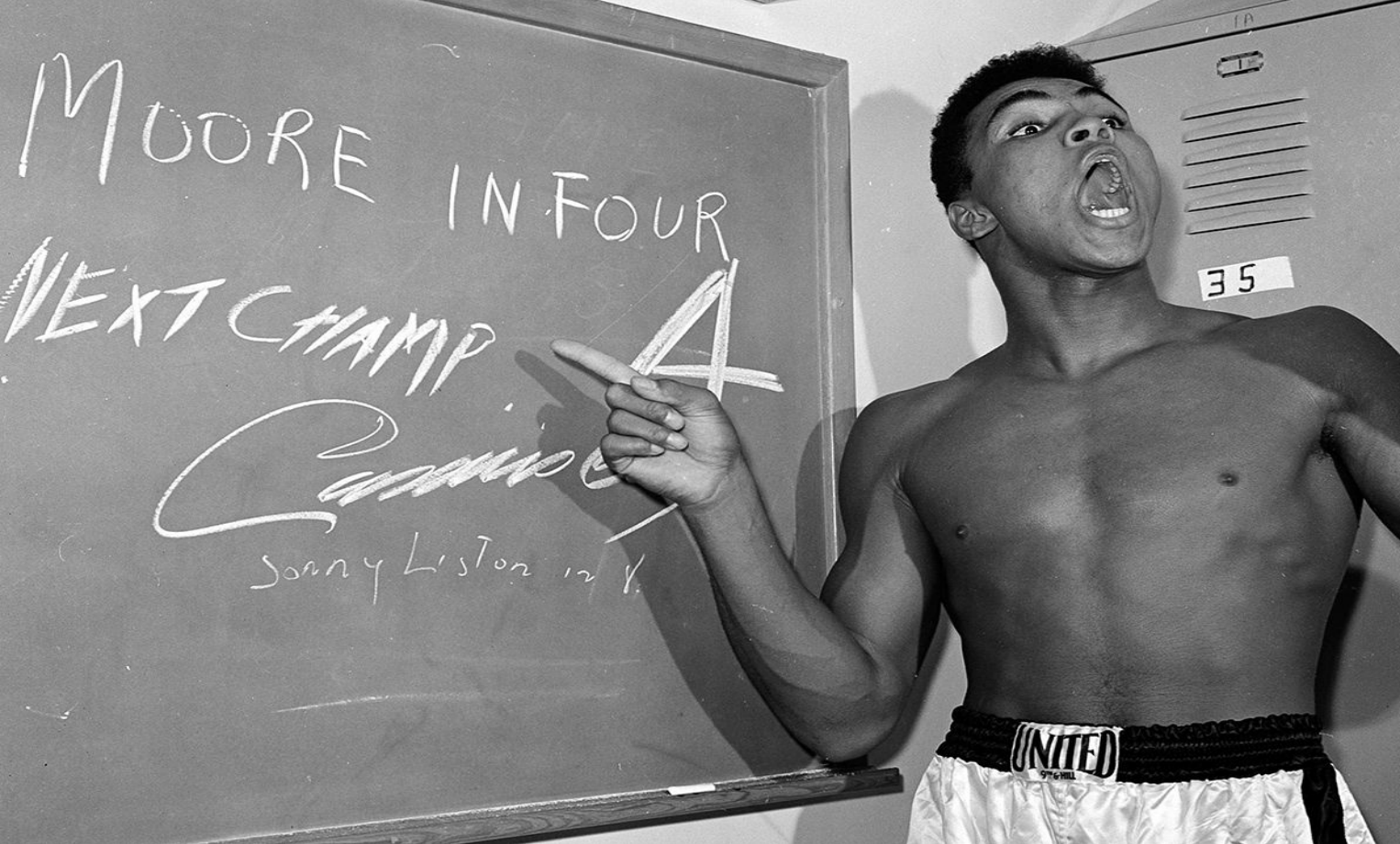
The clay started Boxing at the age of 12, after he stole a red bike company Schwinn Bicycle Company, which he bought with the money. The next day after the purchase of the Cassius together with a friend went to the fair, where children were treated to free ice cream.



In 1956, he won his first tournament "Golden gloves". In 1957 he had to abandon training for four months due to the fact that doctors discovered he had a heart murmur (later it turned out that the heart is in order).



At the age of 15 years, the Glue has transferred to Central high school of Louisville, the largest school for African Americans in the city. The progress of Cassius was so bad that one day he had to stay for a second year, but thanks to the support of the school Director Atwood Wilson, he was able to finish school. Wilson was

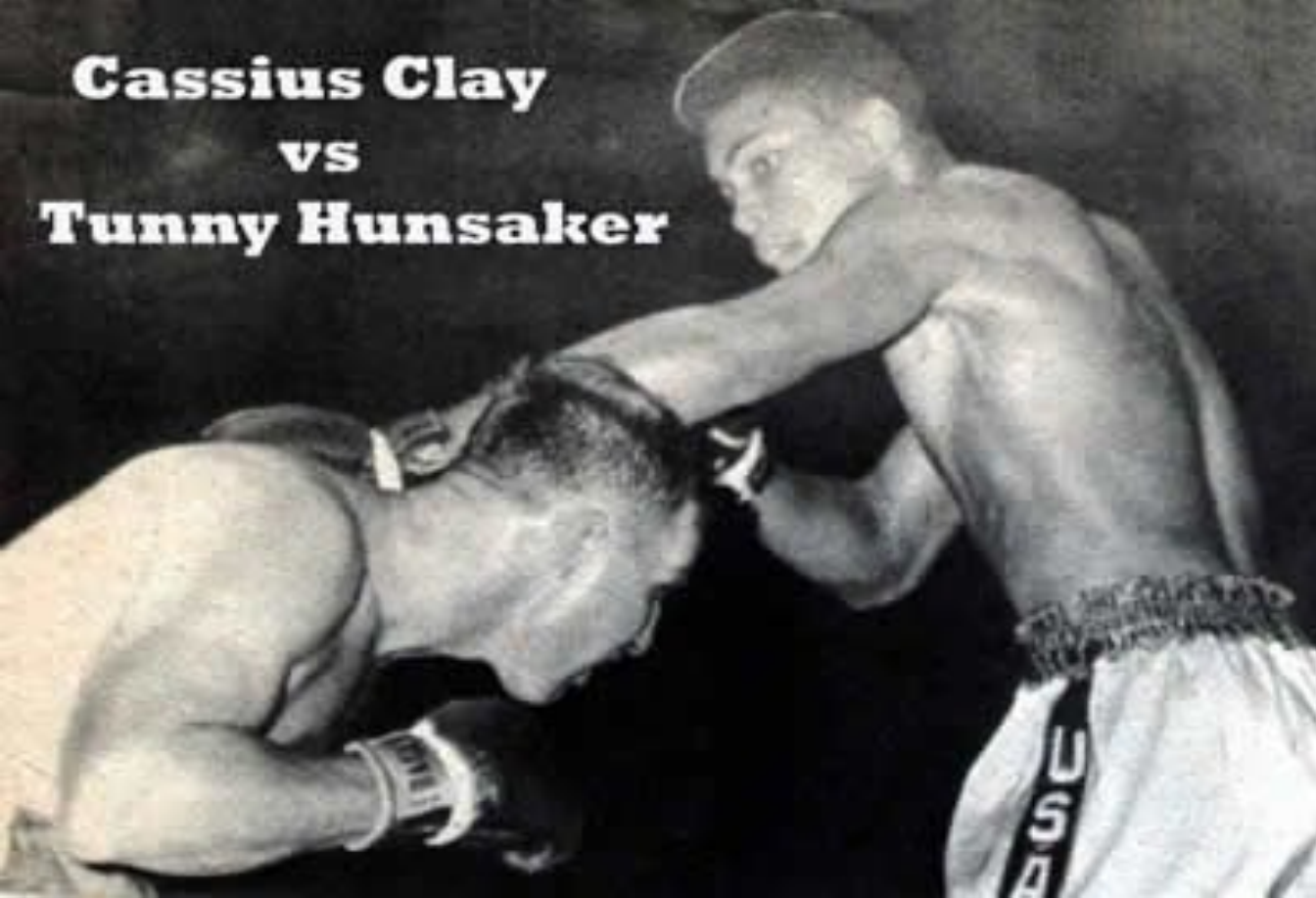


Cassius graduated from school in June 1960, receiving only a certificate of attendance, but no diploma issued upon successful completion of their studies. His last trouble reading, and people close to him often had him read. By the end of school Glue won 100 wins in Amateur Boxing with only 8 defeats. Its main achievements are the victory in the "Golden gloves" and in two tournaments Amateur Athletic Union 1959 and 1960.



Cassius wanted to become a professional boxer immediately after high school, but the coach persuaded him to wait and take part in the Olympic games of 1960. Thanks to the victory in the competitions of the Amateur Athletic Union of 1960, Clay received an invitation to the qualifying tournament for the Olympic games, which took place in San Francisco. Good mood did not leave Cassius and during the competition, he easily defeated his first opponent in the Olympic tournament of the Belgian Yvon BEKO, defeating him by TKO in the second round. In the quarterfinals of the Clay met with Soviet boxer Gennady Shadowym. The fight was held under the dictation of Cassius, and the judges unanimously recognized the winner. In the semi-finals the Glue was opposed by a familiar opponent - Australian Tony Madigan (Cassius beat him in 1959). After a tense match Madigan believed himself the winner, but the judges unanimously gave the victory to clay. In the final, was waiting for him experienced fighter Petrikowski Zbigniew from Poland, he was on

Cassius Clay
vs
Tunney Hunsaker



Glue debut in professional Boxing took place on 29 October 1960, his opponent was Tunney Hunsaker. Before the battle, Cassius called him a "bum" and said "easily banged". The glue was prepared for this fight, running two miles every morning and sparring with his brother Rudolf. These exercises helped him win a landslide victory, but he was never able to finish ahead of 6-round bout.



In 1959, in Chicago, the Clay first heard the speech of the leader of the "nation of Islam" of Elijah Muhammad. In 1961, shortly after his arrival in Miami, Clay met with Abdul Rahman as the messenger of Muhammad. Together they went to the local mosque. This tour has strongly affected the young man, he said: "the First time I felt the spirituality in my life when I walked into the Muslim temple in Miami." The glue started to regularly read the newspaper "Muhammad speaks", to meet with members of the "nation of Islam" and, increasingly, to think about their spiritual life. At the end of 1961 Rahman began to work in a team Glue, and in early 1962, Cassius went to Detroit, where he met with Elijah Muhammad and Malcolm X. The leaders of the "nation of Islam" became the spiritual mentors of the Adhesive and greatly influenced his life.



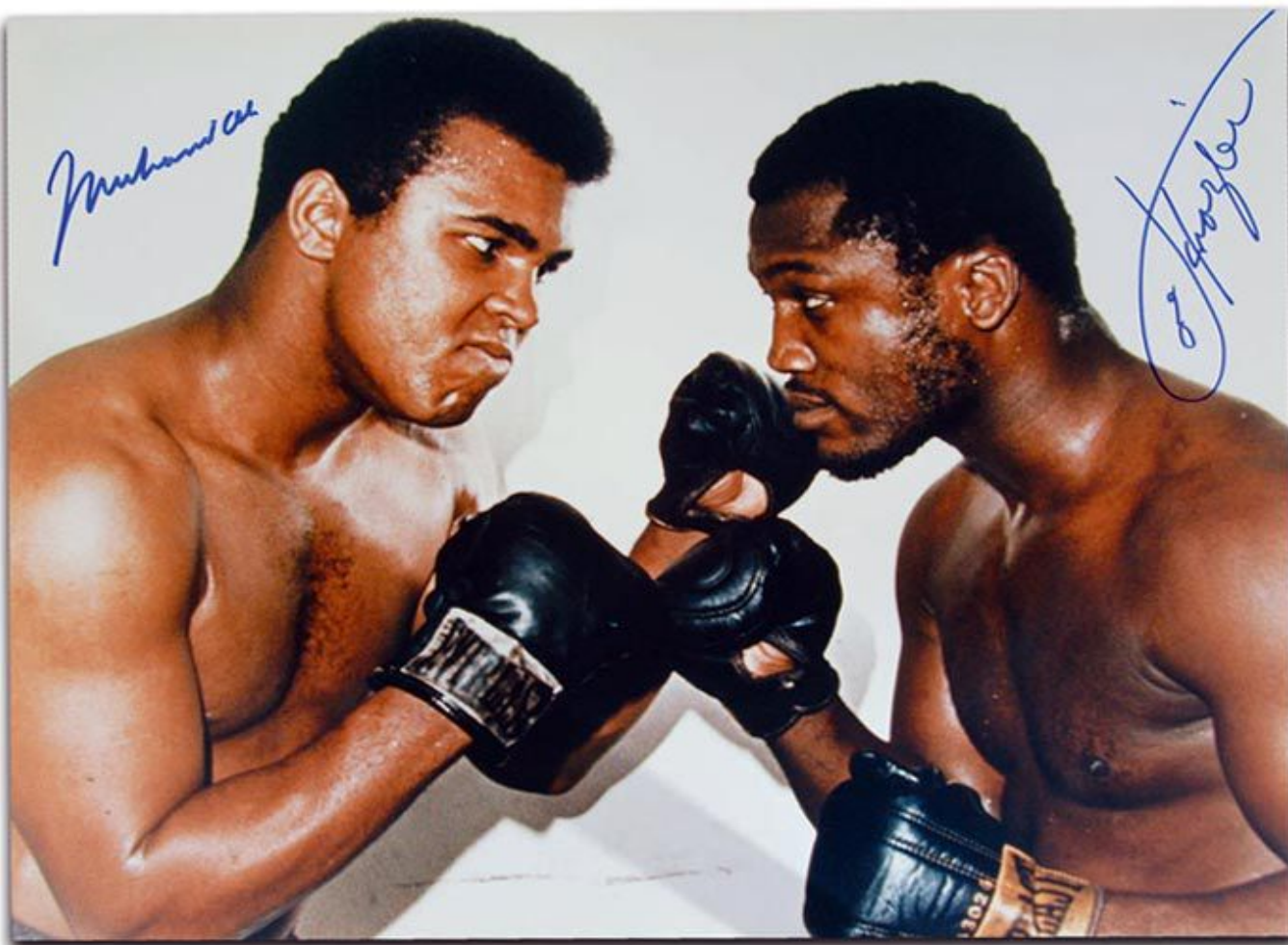
May 25, 1965 fight between champion Sonny Liston and Cassius. Cassius began to openly beat the champion. After one of his successful combinations of leg Liston began to totter, and he almost fell. Completely lost in the round of Sonny's opened a cut under her left eye and formed a hematoma under the right. Suddenly, during the fourth round, the Glue started to have problems with his vision, he began to experience sharp pain in the eyes. Cassius could barely see and asked the coach to remove his gloves, at a difficult time Angelo Dundee showed composure, releasing his fighter to the next round with a mission to move around the ring, avoiding attacks Liston. The Glue turned out not to skip heavy blow from the champion, and in the fifth round, his sight was restored. Cassius once again dominated in the ring, and after a lot of punches for Sonny, during the break between rounds, Liston refused to continue tthe fight. At 22, Clay became the world champion in heavy weight.



In April 1967, Ali officially refused military service. After just an hour the Sports Commission of the state of new York stripped of his Boxing license, and refused to recognize him as a world champion is made to formal charges. The sports Commission of Texas and California followed the example of new York, and later joined the WBA.



During the forced break, Mohammed began a successful career as a speaker, many universities invited him to lecture on a paid basis. In these performances, Ali was surprised to learn that, despite his attitude to the war in Vietnam, he is the idol for young people.



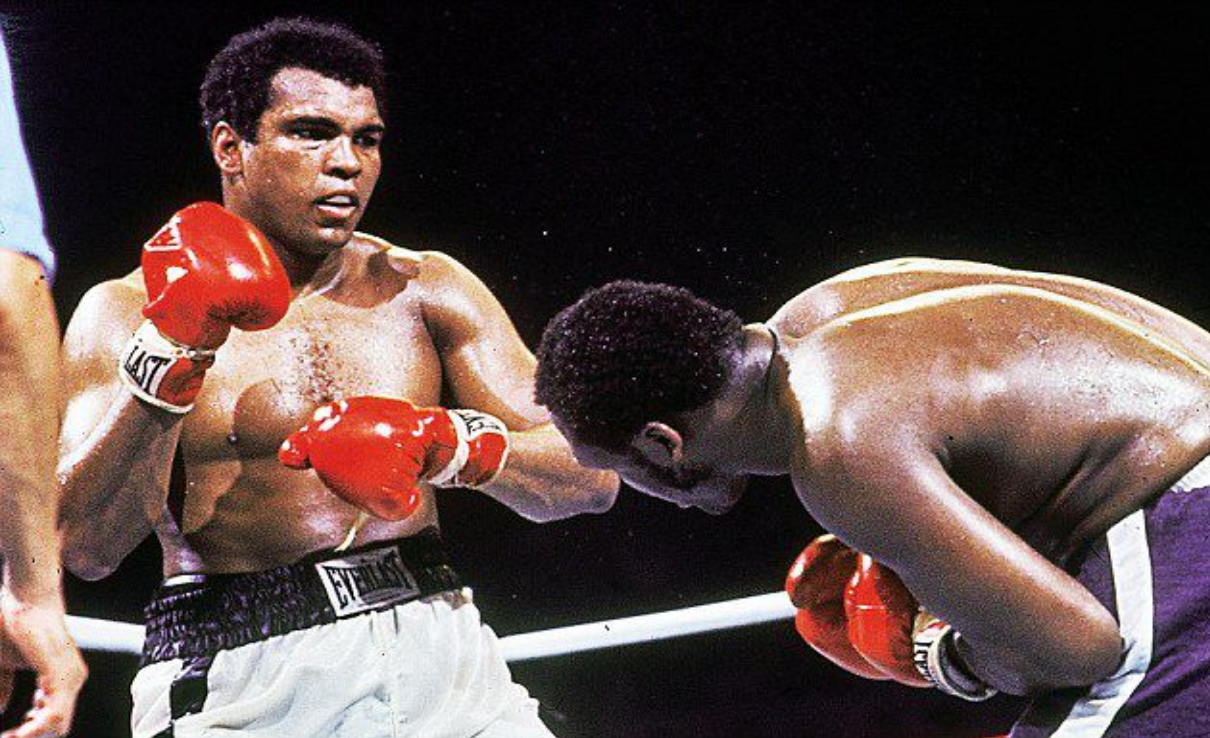
30 December 1970 Ali and Joe Frazier signed a contract to conduct a unique battle in "Madison square garden" for the first time in history were to meet the undefeated former champion and undefeated reigning champion. All the tickets were sold out in advance. 35 countries had to see the fight live. It was the most anticipated event in the Boxing world since 1938, when the ring met Joe Louis and Max Schmeling.



At the end of the battle Mohammed of the last forces went forward, Fraser took advantage of this and struck him a precise blow to the head, Ali fell to the floor. Many thought that he won't stand up, so strong and accurate it was hit, but surprisingly Mohammed almost immediately got up and finished the fight on his feet. Frazier won by unanimous decision and inflicted the first defeat of Ali in his professional career.



Unlike the first fight, Ali decided not to fight near the ropes, and focused on moving around the ring and causing a large number of jabs, at the slightest danger Mohammed "knit" his opponent's hand and gave him a beating. At the end of the second round, Ali had an accurate right hook to the head of the Fraser, which he knees buckled. After an accurate shot Mohammed began to develop the attack, but the referee made a mistake: thinking that the round is finished, he threw the boxers in their corners, giving Joe time to recover. This mistake the referee did not help Fraser, who had nothing to do for 12 rounds, the judges unanimously gave the victory to Ali. After the fight Joe had disagreed with the decision of the judges, openly stating that he stole the victory, and that his opponents were "dirty" during the match.



October 1, 1975, took place the battle, which went down in history of Boxing called "Thriller in Manila" (eng. Thrilla in Manila). Before the fight in the ring took out the prize of President Marcos, who was supposed to get the winner of the battle, it was a Golden design, which Ali, to laughter in the hall, he immediately took to his corner. The fight was held at the incredible heat - more than 30 degrees. It was one of the best fights in Boxing history, the advantage passed from one boxer to another. Perhaps due to the fact that Ali was not in his best form, he sought a quick knockout. Mohammed dominated the first two rounds, but Frazier has shown a real will to win and leveled the match. In the sixth round, Ali missed a heavy left hook to the head, the blow shook the champion, but he survived. Boxer continued to attack each other, and the battle turned into a real "cutting."



Parkinson's Disease: In September 1984, Ali was hospitalized because of deterioration of hearing, speech, and motor functions of the body. Mohammed was placed in the new York Presbyterian hospital, after all tests the doctors came to the conclusion that he was suffering from Parkinson's disease. The disease is incurable, all existing treatments are aimed at relief of symptoms (symptomatic treatment).



In 1996, Ali had the honor to light the Olympic flame at the Olympic games in Atlanta. Organizers felt great concern, as by that time Mohammed has difficulty talking. However, Ali confidently coped with his role: in front of 80,000 people he lit the Olympic flame.



Ali traveled extensively, and in 1998 became a goodwill Ambassador for UNICEF, he visited many countries in Africa and Asia. In 2002, he visited a girls ' school in Afghanistan, where according to the laws of the Taliban women had no right to education. Ali also criticized the invasion of US troops in Iraq in 2003.



At the end of 2014, Ali was hospitalized after stop breathing. 2 Jun 2016 year he was admitted to hospital in connection with the breathing problems - he was found "barely breathing" at his home. The doctors told the relatives of the Ali that the chances that he will survive miserable.



Personal life Muhammad Ali:

Ali was married four times, he has seven daughters and two sons. The first wife of Mohammed was a waitress Sonji Roy (eng. Sonji Roi), the couple married a month after the first meeting. Mentors Ali from the "nation of Islam" was concerned his marriage to a non-Muslim woman, and eventually led him to the choice between religion and wife.

June 23, 1965, the couple filed for divorce. During his speech at the court of Ali particularly stressed the unwillingness of his wife to observe Islamic dress code. He complained that she dressed too openly to the press conference before the second fight with Sonny Liston. The process continued until January 1966, when the couple officially got a divorce.



Muhammad Ali and Belinda Boyd (Khalil Ali)



Muhammad Ali and Veronica Porsche



Muhammad Ali and Yolanda "Lonnie" Williams

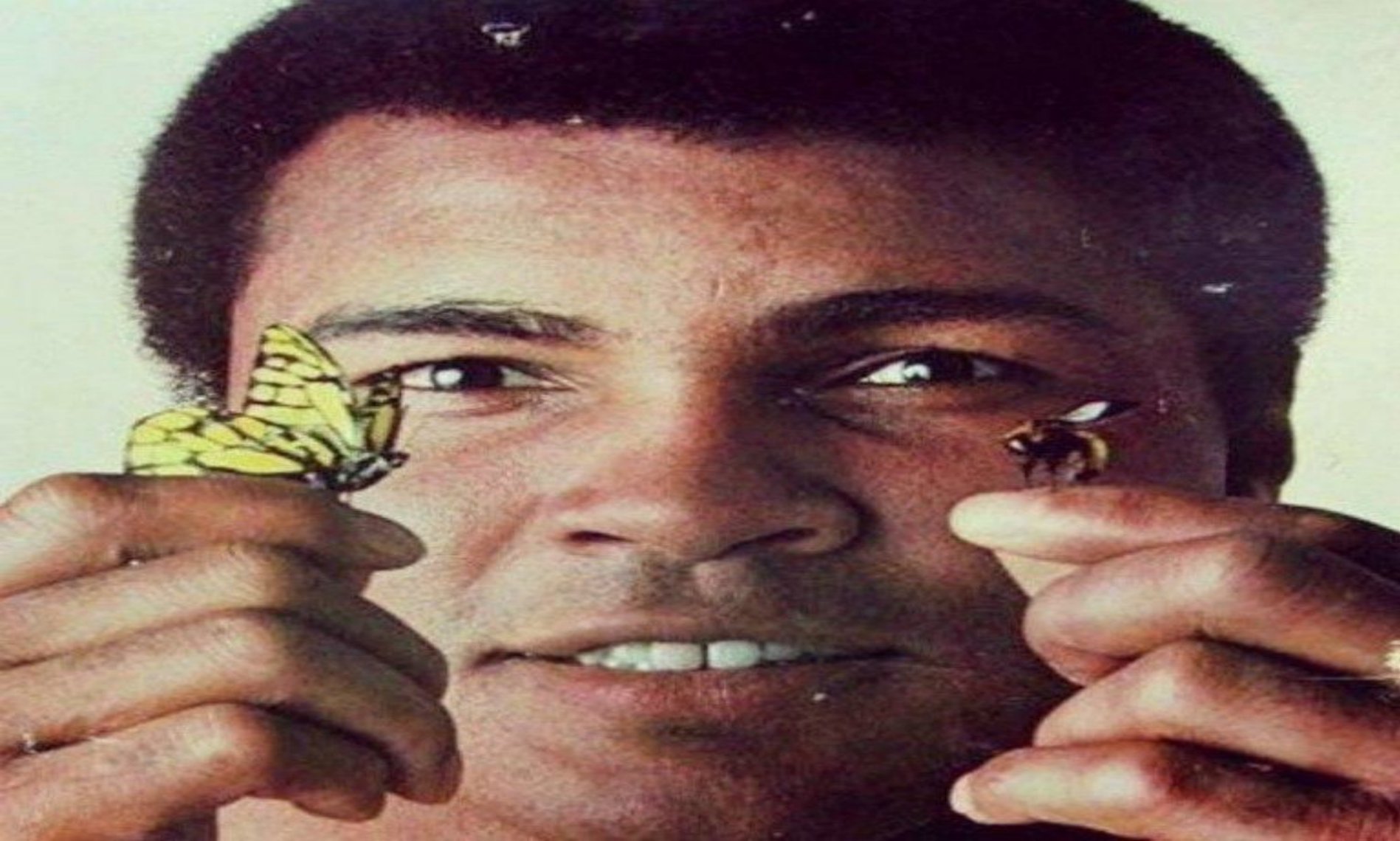


Sporting achievements:

Champion of the XVII Summer Olympics 1960 in the light heavyweight category, the absolute world champion in heavy weight (1964-1966, 1974-1978). The owner of a rank "fighter of the year" (five times - 1963, 1972, 1974, 1975, 1978) and "boxer of the decade" (1970s) by the Ring magazine.

The second boxer in history awarded "sportsman of the year" by the magazine Sports Illustrated (1974), was voted "Athlete of the century" by several sports publications.

At the end of a career was included in the Boxing Hall of fame (1987) and the international Boxing hall of fame (1990).



**Float like a butterfly,
Sting like a bee!!**