

CYCLING

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- Bicycle history
- History of cycling
- The development of cycling
- History of cycling in the Olympic program
- History of cycling in Russia
- Video
- Game

BICYCLE HISTORY

- ◉ The history of cycling has emerged relatively recently, at the end of the 19th century, from other Olympic species known for millennia. Before you get acquainted with the history of cycling, its origin and entry into the Olympic Games, it is appropriate to recall the appearance of the bike itself.
- ◉ A man has long thought that you can move around on wheels through your own muscular strength. At the same time in many countries (*for example, England, France, Germany*) began to appear carts, wheelchairs on two, three, four wheels, which set in motion through their efforts. In Russia, too, there was a bicycle. The beginning of the XIX century was marked by the creation of the first all-metal bicycle on two wheels.

- **The first bicycle in Russia and in the world**
- The founder of the bicycle in Russia is the serf master *Yefim Mikheevich Artamonov*. His creation, he invented at one of the plants of Nizhny Tagil. Historical records that in 1800, on the day of Elijah the Prophet, Yefim Mikheevich moved along the streets of Yekaterinburg on a wonderful bicycle. In 1801, *Artamonov* on an invented scooter was able to reach the broken road to the capital, which was from his hometown of 5 thousand km. In Moscow, at the coronation of the tsar in the Sokolniki field, the creator demonstrated the invention. For this, Yefim Mikheevich was released from serfdom.



- The new invention of Artamonov weighed about 40 kg. On the front, driving wheel were installed connecting rods and pedals. The driving wheel reached more than one meter in its diameter. The size of the rear wheel was half as much. The height of the bicycle reached 1.5 meters. But Artamonov was not helped in obtaining a patent.

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- The founder of the first bicycle car is a forester named *Carl von Dreis from Mannheim (Germany)*. In 1814, Carl created a bicycle on two wheels. I made it from wood. The driving wheel could go either way. Moving on such a bicycle, a person needed, like skiing, to kick off by himself.

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- In 1817 Drais's invention was patented in Germany as the first bicycle in the world. Already in America and Western Europe the bicycle continued to improve. The connecting rods were mounted on the front wheel. Thanks to this improvement, the bike became faster to move, but the shaking was significantly increased. The English called this bike "kostatryasom."



HISTORY OF CYCLING

- The official date for the beginning of bicycle participation in competitions is **May 31, 1868**. On this day, in the park of the suburbs of Paris, Saint-Cloud, the world's first 2,000 meter cycle race started. The competition was won by the Englishman J. Moore. The following year, he won a triumphant victory in the road race at 120 km, which were held on "kostotryasah." The competition route began in Paris and ended in Rouen. As eyewitnesses say, in order to travel on such a transport, one must possess "the strength of an elephant and the dexterity of a monkey." Winner Moore finished the distance in 10 hours 45 minutes. That is, he "passed" the trajectory with the speed of an athlete - a pedestrian. In the future, the speed of the bike increased to 30 km / h.
 - **Modernization of the bicycle**
- Gradually, the inventors came to the fact that they increased the front wheel and reduced the rear wheel. Such bicycles are called spiders. But it was not safe to ride this type of transport. If the bicycle is inadvertently pushed, then it instantly fell, and the passenger jumped over the steering wheel. Even on such a high bicycle, a certain *Thomas Stevens* managed to make a round-the-world trip. He moved at a speed of 60 km per day.
 - Along with the models of bicycles "spider", in the world there was also another sample of this mode of movement, called "kangaroo". On the model of the bicycle "kangaroo" for the first time began to use a chain transmission. The speed increased due to the ratio of the gears.
- Further improvement of the bike occurred quickly. **A turning point in development is the year 1885**. During this period the Scottish veterinarian Dunlop created and applied a hollow pneumatic tire in practice. He wanted to make the bike the most comfortable ride for his son. To do this, Dunlop used a rubber sleeve to water the flowers, filled it with water and put it on the wheel of a bicycle. The bike began to shake less during the ride, but the speed decreased due to the heaviness of the water-filled tires. Dunlop decided to try to pump tires for wheels with air. To the air did not go outside, the doctor had to come up with a special valve. When the tire was completely filled with air, the valve was automatically closed.
 - Wheels with tires filled with air - this is what the bike lacked so that it would become convenient for movement. In the following time, the design of the bicycle was constantly improved in order to make it more durable, light, beautiful. Inventors - designers worked on speed too.



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THE DEVELOPMENT OF CYCLING



The bicycle quickly gained popularity among the population as a convenient means of transportation for sports. **In the period from 1870 in the countries such as France, Italy, the United Kingdom began work on the construction of tracks.** In the bicycle sport appeared categories of athletes. They were divided into professionals, amateurs, independent participants.

- As soon as pneumatic tires appeared, bicycle races began to be held not only on tracks that used to ride only on models "spiders" and "kangaroos", but also on the roads. **In 1891, the first official road race Bordeaux - Paris was held.** The distance of the route reached 600 m. **In 1893, the first world championship for cyclists in Chicago was held. Since 1895, world championships for professional sprinters began to be organized.** The end of the XIX century is known for the popularity of the six-day competition. **In 1896, America organized the first such race.** The history of world championships on the highway began in 1921 at a distance of 190 km for fans; for professional athletes from 1927 to 185 km. **In 1958, for the first time, there were races among women.** The most memorable race of that time is the race for professional cyclists around France called the Tour de France. The first time the competition was held in 1903 for a length of the route of 5 thousand km. The race was carried out for a long distance. Every year the conditions of the competition changed.

HISTORY OF CYCLING IN THE OLYMPIC PROGRAM

- ◉ **Cycling** - is a sport discipline that is present in all the Olympic Games of our time. When the first Olympiad was held in Athens, a track was specially constructed. In many respects it corresponded to modern norms. In the first games, held on April 8, 1896, cycling athletes from five European countries took part. The program included 5 types of races with the help of a track, and one race was made along the highway. Unique achievements were demonstrated by the sportsman from France P. Masson. Subsequently, he became a three-time Olympic champion in cycling. In **1896, during the first Olympic Games, the International Union of Cyclists did not yet exist.** The union was formed only in 1900. But thanks to representatives of the International Union "Solidarity, cycling competitions were included in the program. For a long period, the sports program was made up at the discretion of the organizers, including in the games only race on the track. So it was in 1900, 1904. In 1900 the results of the competitions, of which only athletes from America were participants, were not reflected in the official protocols of the Olympic Games. The games included either racing on the track or on the highway. In the period from 1908-1972 the race on the tracks was carried out on tandems. The existing plan of the competition began to be determined since 1928. **In 1984, women took part in the Olympic Games for the first time.**
- ◉ Professionals from France, Great Britain won the first games with participation of sportsmen - bicyclists. **Further winners were bicyclists from Denmark, Germany, Italy, the USSR.** In 1996, the Olympic Games took place in Atlanta. There the athletes fought for the first place, moving along the track and the highway and the mountain roads of this city. Along with the standard bike, for the first time in the history of games, mountain bike athletes took part in them. The design of this bicycle is characterized by wide wheels. It was created about 20 years ago by a hippy from Northern California. Previously, most American sportsmen were recognized as the best in this sport. The race route passed along the hills and groves of the park, intended for riding. The competition involved professionals.



- Each type of competition is different type of bike. The cost of one model for racing on a track or highway is \$ 4,500. In the design of a bicycle designed for road racing, up to 14 gears can be provided, as well as high-quality brakes. The model of a track bicycle has only one gear, there are no brakes. Cyclists moving along the track with rounded sides can reach speeds of 64.5 km / h. Atlanta is known for its portable track Stone Mountain. The struggle for victory is always a tense process. In 1964, between the first and 51 place was a difference of only 0.16 seconds. In 1976, West Germany became the winner on the 4 km route only because participants filled the bicycle tires not with air, but with light helium.
- In recent years, the program of the Olympic Games is constantly expanding. Already by 1990, such kinds of cycling as mountain bike (mountain bike), triathlon, a number of disciplines of the track program of competitions became very popular. Thanks to the expansion in the competition, women began to participate. In 2000, the XXVII Olympic Games were held in Sydney, the program of which was expanded to 18 types of competitions with bicycles. From this list, 7 sets of medals were intended for women.

HISTORY OF CYCLING IN RUSSIA



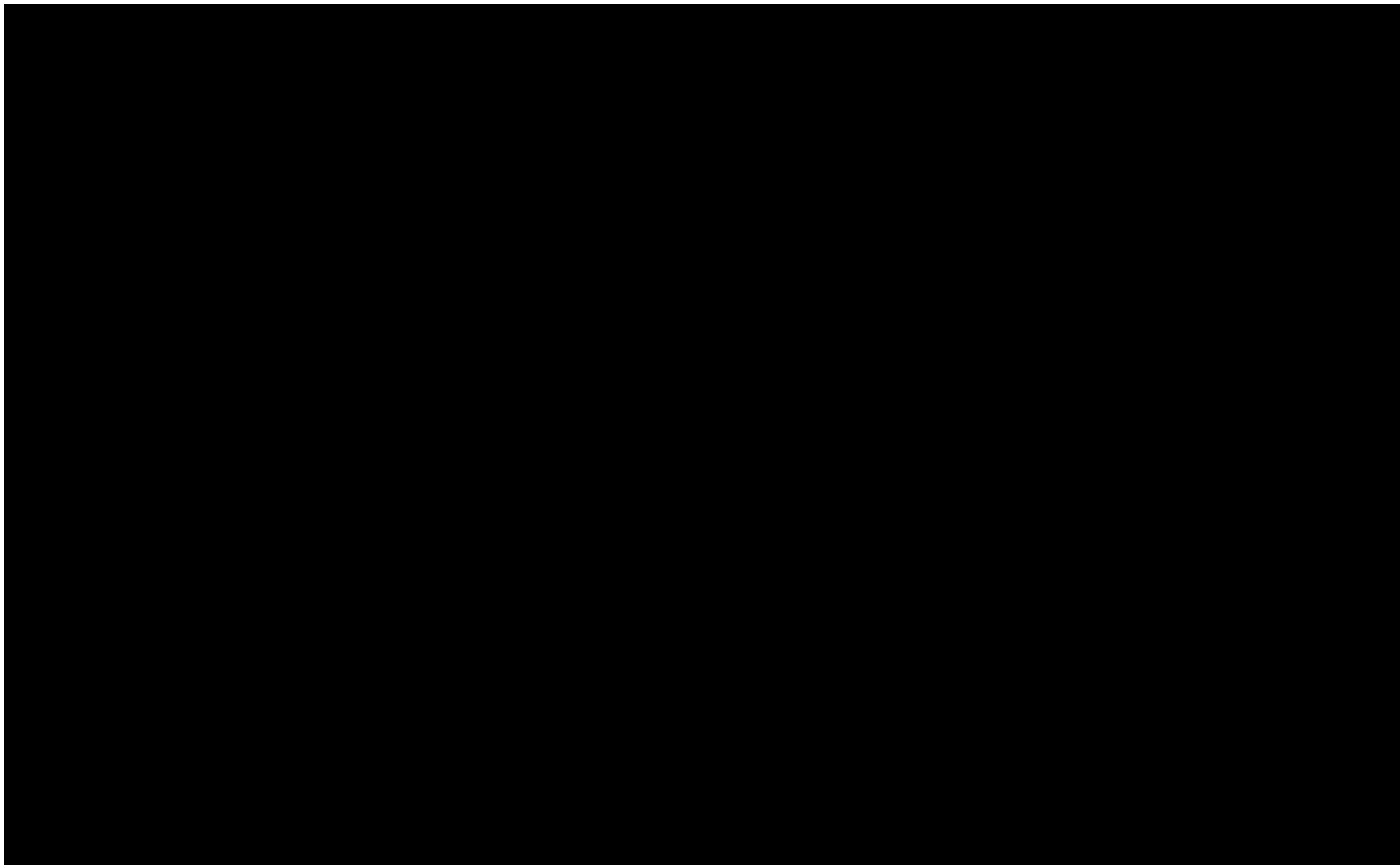
- Russians should be proud of the fact that such a vehicle for movement as a bicycle first appeared in our country. But the achievement of the serf master - self-taught Artamonov, unfortunately, no one appreciated. Therefore, the appearance of bicycles in Russia in the middle of the XIX century. supplied from England and Germany. **In 1880 the St. Petersburg city government registered about 100 bicycles.** About two years later they began to appear on sale in Moscow. They were uncomfortable to ride on a cobblestone road, so bicycles were forbidden to use in the city.
- **The first official competition in Moscow was held on July 24, 1883.** Races were held in two distances: 1.5 and 7.5 versts. The game was given international status. Athletes from America, Austria, England took part in the race. **It is 1883 in Russia is considered the official day of the beginning of the history of cycling.** The second significant date for Russian cycling is September 24, 1884. On this day a competition was held in St. Petersburg on the Field of Mars (then this place was called Tsarskoye Lug). Partly thanks to this competition, the Moscow and St. Petersburg Society of Cycling Fans was established. Moscow society in Russia was organized in 1882. **In 1884 the charter of the community of cyclists in St. Petersburg was approved.** Gradually, and in other cities, many such societies were formed. In the provinces and counties formed circles of fans of bicycles. In 1896, in one of these circles, Muscovites noticed L.N. Tolstoy. Despite the fact that at that time the writer was already 70 years old, he perfectly controlled the bicycle. His admirers made Lev Nikolaevich a present: a bicycle with silver spokes.

- The year 1886 is notable for the appearance of the first model of a modern bicycle, in which the wheels were of the same size with a chain transmission on the second wheel. This design gradually replaced the previously popular models of "spiders" and the enthusiasm for cycling among the population began to grow even faster. Their races have appeared in Riga, Kiev, Odessa. The race was held on the roads and hippodromes. Later, thanks to the help of big businessmen, they began to build tracks. In 1891 in the capital for cycling race built a track of cement. In St. Petersburg, while using a track of wood. But to collect it was not difficult and not for long: in 30 minutes. The inhabitants of Odessa created a track for cycling with asphalt pavement. Its length reached 360 meters.
- One of the significant events of the sport life for our country was the competition for the title "*Russia's first rider.*" The event occurred in 1891. Many historians call the event "*All-Russian Championships*". At the race came a lot of guests, as well as professionals - racers from St. Petersburg, Odessa, Kiev. The distance for the competitions was 7.5 versts (at that time such a distance was traditional and was about 8 km). The same events were held in the capital in 1892-1894. So, the bicycle became a mass hobby.
- In 1894 it was decided to organize a marathon from the capital to Nizhny Novgorod.** But the road was heavily damaged: only two riders were able to get to the Volga River. The next year passed another heavy and long competition called "Moscow-Petersburg". The winner was a professional racer M. Zevochko. One of the St. Petersburg riders for many years, spoke for Russia in the international arena. In 1896, from Copenhagen, he returned as the second prize winner in the race leaders at 100 km. Diacov won prizes in competitions for 1 and 10 miles.
- Thanks to another Russian professional cyclist A. Pankratov, who is known for his round-the-world trip, the International Union of Cyclists was approved. ***Russian sport is proud of such professional athletes as A. Butylkin, G. Vashkevich, P. Ippolitov, P. Stepanov-Kalashnikov, S. Utochkin.*** At the end of the XIX century, a real "Bicycle fever" came to Russia from the USA and Europe. Bike racing became very popular, the audience enjoyed going to such events.

- ◉ In this success in the history of cycling could not help hindering large trading companies. Everything came to the fact that the riders were "bought" and the competitions turned into a purely commercial event. The whole trade swallowed up the sports arena. Gradually, people began to lose interest in bicycle racing. As one of the famous Russian athletes P. Ippolit wrote: *"Two decades after the triumphant event at the Moscow racetrack (it is about 1883), there was nothing left of cycling."* After the coup in 1917 in Tula, there was only one single track, it was one active track for the whole of Russia.
- ◉ Then another stage of development of cycling begins, now in the RSFSR. In the twenties, along the Moscow Garden Ring (this street was still paved with cobblestones), meetings of Moscow riders, Petrograd, took place. Then there was the championship in Siberia, the all-Ukrainian Olympiad in Kharkov, the country's championship at the Moscow racetrack in 1923, the race on tracks, roads ... The real impetus for the development of cycling in the Soviet Union was the All-Union Olympics, which took place in 1928. Before that, in 1926, riders from Russia competed in competitions with foreign athletes who were part of sports organizations. The first victories took place in Paris, Bremen.
- ◉ **But only in the 50 years on the international arena the official score of the speeches began.** This happened after our athletes were recognized as real professionals in the International Union. The USSR was a member of the International federation of fans of cycling since 1965. R. Vargashkin became the first Soviet record holder in the races on the track for a distance of 1 kilometer. Soviet athletes debuted in 1952, but, unfortunately, the debut was unsuccessful. Over the years, Soviet athletes have failed, but ultimately came to victory. 1976 and 1980 - games in which the USSR team became the Olympic champion in the highway race. ***In 1988 our athletes received 4 gold medals. In the USSR, they were proud of their winners: S. Suhorechenkov, A. Kirichenko, Z. Zaribova.***



VIDEO



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IN WHAT CENTURY THERE WAS A HISTORY OF CYCLING?

18

19

20

21

correct
answer

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