

World Cities and the Olympics

Rebecca Biel

MN Standard: C. Spatial Organization

Standard: The student will use regions and the interaction among them to analyze the present patterns of economic activity in the United States and around the world at various scales.

Benchmark: 4. Students will understand how the transportation and communication systems have impacted the development of regions.

Topic: Where world cities are located and how Olympic host cities are chosen

Grade Level: 9-12

Overview: This lesson has students review a map of world cities for their placement and then decide which world city will be an Olympic Host

Time: 2-3 84 minute periods

Subjects: Geography

Required Materials:

Copy of map of world cities

Copy of Olympic host cities for each student with a blank world map

Copy of 2008 host cities description

Directions and Information sheets for International Olympic Committee assignment

Bid sheets for each of the finalist cities

Optional Technologies:

Objectives: The goal of this lesson is for students to understand that world cities have the ability to host the summer Olympics and the criteria the International Olympic Committee uses when making their choice for a host city.

Suggested Procedure:

Introduction: Q and A: World Cities map

A copy of a world cities map can be found at <http://www.lboro.ac.uk/gawc/citymap.html>. Each student can have a copy of the map or a large one can be made to post in the classroom. Conduct a short question and answer session that allows the student to understand what the map is about.

How are the cities ranked?	Alpha (10)	beta (10)	gamma (35)
What is Minneapolis?	Gamma		
Sketch where continents are			
Which continent has the most?	Europe (22)	what does this tell you – very urban	
Which country has the most?	U.S. (13)	what does this tell you – very urban	
Which continent has the least?	Africa (1)	what does this tell you – rural	
Sketch where equator is			
What noticed about north and south of equator – less land and population			

Activity 1: Criteria for a World City Notes – What makes a city a node for the world?
These notes are based on information found on the Globalization and World Cities website at <http://www.lboro.ac.uk/gawc/rb/rb5.html>

A. Accounting – 6 major world accounting firms

1. Alpha 5 branch offices
2. Beta 3-4 branch offices
3. Gamma 2-3 branch offices

B. Advertising – 50 major world advertising firms

1. Alpha – 8+, with an important presence
2. Beta 5-7 with an important presence
3. Gamma 2-4 with an important presence

C. Banking – 25 world banks

1. Alpha 8+ branches
2. Beta 5-7 branches
3. Gamma 2-4 branches

D. Legal Services – dominated by U.S. and United Kingdom

1. Alpha
 - a. U.S./UK - 7 or more law firms with foreign branches
 - b. ROW - 26 or more US/UK law branches
2. Beta
 - a. U.S./UK - 5-17 US/UK law branches
 - b. ROW - 4 or 5 law firms with foreign branches
3. Gamma
 - a. U.S./UK 2-4 US/UK law branches
 - b. ROW 2 or 3 law firms with foreign branches

London, Paris, New York, Tokyo

Activity 2: Benefits of Being a World City: The Olympics

Make sure each student has a copy of winter and summer Olympic host cities for the modern Olympics. Start by conducting a short question and answer session about the host cities.

In what years were both the Summer and Winter Olympics in the same country? 1924, 1932
Why were there no Olympics '16, '40, '44? wars

Why have no winter Olympics ever been hosted in the southern hemisphere? There winter is summer for the northern hemisphere

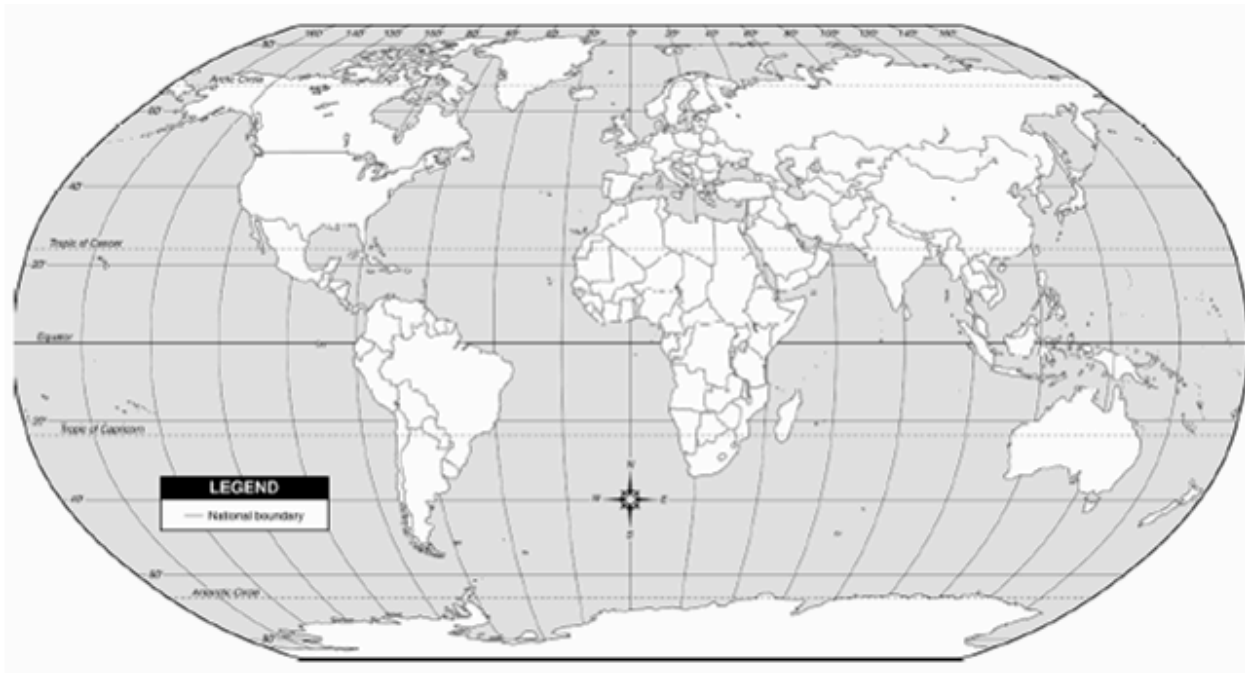
Next have the students map the location of the Olympic host cities following the directions below and answer the questions when they are done with the map.

Listed below are the cities/countries where the Olympic Games have occurred since their re-introduction in 1896. On the world map provided on this page, locate the summer Olympic cities using a colored dot. For each winter Olympic site, use a different color.

 Summer Olympic Cities	 Winter Olympic Cities
1896 Athens, Greece	
1900 Paris France	
1904 St. Louis, USA	
1908 London, Great Britain	
1912 Stockholm, Sweden	
1916	
1920 Antwerp, Belgium	
1924 Paris, France	Chamonix, France
1928 Amsterdam, Netherlands	St. Moritz, Switzerland
1932 Los Angeles, USA	Lake Placid, USA
1936 Berlin, Germany	Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany
1940	
1944	
1948 London, Great Britain	St. Moritz, Switzerland
1952 Helsinki, Finland	Oslo, Norway
1956 Melbourne, Australia	Cortina D'Ampezzo, Italy
1960 Rome, Italy	Squaw Valley, USA
1964 Tokyo, Japan	Innsbruck, Austria
1968 Mexico City, Mexico	Greoble, France
1972 Munich, Germany	Sapporo, Japan
1976 Montreal, Canada	Innsbruck, Austria
1980 Moscow, USSR	Lake Placid, USA
1984 Los Angeles, USA	Sarajevo, Yugoslavia
1988 Seoul, South Korea	Calgary, Canada
1992 Barcelona, Spain	Albertville, France
1996 Atlanta, USA	Lillehammer, Norway (1994)
2000 Sydney, Australia	Nagano, Japan (1998)
2004 Athens, Greece	Salt Lake City, USA (2002)

2008 Beijing, China

Torino, Italy (2006)



1. Name the continents that have hosted the Olympic Games.

North America, Europe, Asia, Australia

2. Name the continents that have never hosted an Olympic Games.

South America, Africa, Antarctica

(why not certain continents)

3. Observe the pattern that your dots have created on the world map. Where have most of the Olympic Games been held?

Europe

(why do you think this is)

4. What country has been the site for more Olympic Games (summer and winter) than any other? Which is second? How many for each?

1. United States, 7

2. France, 4

Summer Olympics only

5. How many sites have hosted Olympic Games in the southern hemisphere? Where?

2, Australia

(why)

6. How many summer Olympics sites are located north of the Tropic of Cancer (23.5 North)?

23 or all but 3, (why)

7. How many summer Olympics sites are located south of the Tropic of Capricorn (23.5 South)?

2

8. What landform feature is more than likely to be found near these winter sites? Using the atlas and the textbook maps, list the specific names of these landforms near where the following winter Olympics have been held.

St. Moritz, Switzerland Alps

Oslo, Norway Kjolen

Innsbruck, Austria Alps

Calgary, Canada Rockies

Nagano, Japan Japanese Alps

Salt Lake City, Utah Rocky Mts.

Activity 3: 2008 Summer Olympics – Which Country Would You Choose?

Have the students read the following information and decide which city they would choose to host the 2008 Summer Olympics. Since the winning city has already been announced, the information is labeled by generic ‘Site 1, Site 2, etc’ so students will not be influenced by picking the city they might already know is the winner. Once all the students have had a chance to pick a city, have them stand and move to a part of the room designated for their city. Once all the students have moved, conduct a short class discussion about why the students chose to stand where they are. When each site has had a chance to make its case, tell the students the actual name of their site and that Beijing was chosen.

2008 Summer Olympics: Who Would You Choose?

	Budget	Building Site	Transportation	Other
Site 1 Beijing	14 billion	Olympic Park exhibition centre and a trade centre featuring two huge skyscrapers taller than the twin Petronas Towers in Kuala Lumpur The Park will contain the	Planners are prepared to build more than 200 kilometres of new roads, five new metro lines and a third runway and another terminal at	This city has put in progress a \$12bn clean-up operation which features the removal of some factories, conversion of businesses from

		venues for 15 sports and the Athletes Village.	the airport.	coal to gas and a major tree-planting campaign
Site 2 Istanbul	It has already spent \$181m on facilities Have plans to spend US\$10bn over the next ten years on major projects, including a new Bosphorus Tunnel.	80,000 capacity Olympic stadium already being built, which should be ready by the end of 2001. The 20,000 seat Akatoy Dome, designed for basketball but which can be converted to indoor athletics is almost ready.	Bid Committee claims that athletes will spend only five minutes to reach the Olympic park and no more than 15 minutes to most other venues.	Unique location means it would stage events across two continents, either side of the Bosphorus.
Site 3 Osaka	3.5 billion	Already has world-class venues, including a dome which seats 55,000, whose floor surface can be adapted quickly for various events, such as baseball, basketball and gymnastics.	included new railways and a major extension to the airport at a cost of \$28bn.	The most innovative bid, 13 sports would be staged on three man-made islands. Country has staged several Olympics:
Site 4 Paris	\$20m allocated to clean up the area, currently disfigured by pollution and crumbling warehouses.	Several established venues: football, tennis, equestrian Sixty per cent of the facilities are already built.	Because of its current facilities, no need for a major building programme.	Hosted summer Olympics twice before Events staged in spectacular settings near world famous landmarks.
Site 5 Toronto		Already has Skydome as star stadium, a multi-purpose arena with retractable roof.	Of the 28 sports, 25 would have all or most of their events along a six kilometre line running along the south of the city. The land would also be the site for the Athletes village and all would be in walking distance of the centre of the city.	

Activity 4: Choosing the 2012 Summer Olympic City

Inform the students that host cities are chosen by the International Olympic Committee based on information in a submitted bid book. The students will be evaluating information for London, Madrid, Moscow, New York and Paris. Since the 2012 winner was announced the summer of 2005, the information sheets will need to have each city's name changed to a generic 'City 1, City 2, etc' for student use so they are not influenced by knowledge of who the winner is. As bid books are submitted for the 2016 Olympics, this assignment can be updated to reflect the new information.

The students will be working in small groups of three. Each small group will receive an International Olympic Committee: Who Will be Awarded the 2012 Summer Olympics direction sheet, a group score sheet, an individual score sheet and a copy of each city's bid information for each student. Each student will be scoring 3-4 categories for each city, then the group will total their separate scores. The city with the highest tally will be the group's choice that they will write their Committee Decision about.

All sheets necessary for this activity are included at the end of the lesson.

Suggested Assessment:

Students will be assessed on mapping the modern Olympic host cities, answering the questions based on the map and the Committee Decision report they create.

Resources:

<http://www.lboro.ac.uk/gawc/index.html> Globalization and World Cities - this organization documents and researches the status and ranking of world cities.

<http://www.gamesbids.com/english/index.shtml> This website contains the bid books for potential host cities.

Definitions:

National Geography Standards:

STANDARD 1: How to use maps and other geographic representations, tools, and technologies to acquire, process, and report information.

STANDARD 12: The process, patterns, and functions of human settlement.

Supplemental Web Links for Teachers and Students:

Extension Activities:

An alternative assignment to the International Olympic Committee: Who Will Be Awarded the 2012 Summer Olympics? small group assignment would be to have the students evaluate cities who would like to host future Olympics. Lists of cities who would like to be the hosts for future Olympics can be found at <http://www.gamesbids.com/english/index.shtml>

Credits

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INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE: WHO WILL BE AWARDED THE 2012 SUMMER OLYMPICS?

There are currently five finalist cities for the 2012 Summer Olympics; London, Madrid, Moscow, New York and Paris. All five cities have submitted their bids and are awaiting the decision that will be announced in Singapore this July. If you were on the International Olympic Committee, which city would be chosen?

You will be on a committee that will be ranking cities based on criteria from their bid books. Once your committee members have scored the cities bid book information, you will fill out a score sheet to find out who your committee ranked highest to lowest.

Lastly, your committee will decide which city will be awarded the Olympics and write an announcement defending your decision based on the bid book criteria.

Each member of your committee will be responsible for a task. The tasks will be completed AS A COMMITTEE, but each person will be responsible for a different piece. If a person on your committee is absent, the other committee members will work together to pick up the slack and the unreliable committee member will not receive credit.

_____ *Recorder* – responsible for writing down the individual scores as they are read to you by the individual.

_____ *Writer* – responsible for writing down what the committee decision with its reasons.

_____ *Presenter* – this is the person that will present your group's decision to the class and answer any clarifying questions.

Step One: Individual Ranking

The sheet you are assigned has highlighted criteria; this is the criteria you are responsible for ranking 1 thru 5 for each of the five cities. Read the criteria for each city and then rank the cities 1 thru 5, 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest.

Step Two: Committee Tally

Each member of the committee will read aloud his/her rankings to the recorder who will write them down on the committee tally sheet.

Step Three: Committee Decision

Your committee will decide which bid city you will award the 2012 Summer Olympics. Your decision should be based on the International Olympic Committee's criteria listed below. Use the rankings from your Committee Tally sheet to determine which city best matches the criteria. Your committee will write an explanation based on your rankings, which will be presented to the class.

Your International Olympic Committee will make its final decision after deciding which city:

1. Will conduct the most cost effective Olympics and control the cost (hint: Olympic Budget and venue plans)
2. Will have the most compact operation (one based the most in its host city) (hint: motivation, theme for the games, venue plans, hotels, transportation, airports)
3. Achieve a high level of sporting, cultural and environmental excellence (hint: public opinion, security, terrorism threat)
4. Provide the best possible post-Olympic legacy (hint: post game legacy)

Name _____

1

WHICH CITY WILL BE AWARDED THE: 2012 SUMMER OLYMPICS? INDIVIDUAL SCORING

You will be scoring on a scale of 1-5 the five cities' capabilities to host the 2012 Summer Olympics. You are responsible for scoring the capabilities that are highlighted on your score card. These scores will be recorded by your committee on your Committee Tally sheet to help you determine which city will be awarded the 2012 Summer Olympics.

Below is a description of what each of your highlighted criteria means. You are scoring 1-5: 1 is the lowest score and five is the highest score. The city you determine is best able to fulfill the criteria gets a score of five, the second most capable a four, etc. The score is UP TO YOU! Some will be based on simply comparing numbers; some will be subjective, meaning the highest score goes to the one YOU think is best.

L M M N P
O A O E A
N D S W R
D R C Y I
O I O O S
N D W R K

Olympic Budget					
Motivation					
Theme for the Games					
Public Opinion					
Placement of Venues					
Competition Venues					
Security					
Terrorism Threat					
Hotels, Number					
Hotels, Cost					
Railways/ Subways					
Roads					
Airports					
Post Game Legacy					

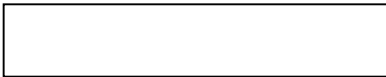
Estimated Game Cost – which city has pledged to spend the most money on the Olympics?

Motivation – which city gives the best impression of its city?

Theme for the Games – which city has the best theme?

Public Opinion – which city has the highest public approval for hosting the Olympics?

Post Game Legacy – which city gives the best description of what hosting the Olympics will mean for its city after the Olympics is over?



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L O N D O N
M A D R I D
M O S C O W
N E W Y O R K
P A R I S

Olympic Budget					
Motivation					
Theme for the Games					
Public Opinion					
Placement of Venues					
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Security					
Terrorism Threat					
Hotels, Number					
Hotels, Cost					
Railways/ Subways					
Roads					
Airports					
Post Game Legacy					

Placement of Venues – which city has the best plan for where it will place where the venues will be? This is based on the IOC’s preference for compact games – the venues should be close to each other and close to the city center.

Competition Venues – which city has the best plan for competition values, this includes the number of venues, seating capacity and cost.

Security – which city has the best plan for security? This can include number of government agencies involved and number of police provided.

Terrorism Threat Since September 11th – which city do you think has the best chance of providing a safe Olympics (remember this city is the 5).

Post Game Legacy – which city gives the best description of what hosting the Olympics will mean for its city after the Olympics is over?

Name _____

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L M M N P
 O A O E A
 N D S W R
 D R C Y I
 O I O O S
 N D W R

Olympic Budget					
Motivation					
Theme for the Games					
Public Opinion					
Placement of Venues					
Competition Venues					
Security					
Terrorism Threat					
Hotels, Number					
Hotels, Cost					
Railways/ Subways					
Roads					
Airports					
Post Game Legacy					

K

Hotels, Number – which city has the most hotel rooms? Any city that doesn't provide this criteria will be scored 1.

Hotels, Cost – which city provides the most affordable hotel rooms? Any city that doesn't provide this criteria will be scored 1.

Railways – which city provides the most miles of railways?

Roads – which city provides the best road transportation?

Airports – which provides the best airport access? This includes number of airports, passenger capacity per hour and closeness to the city center.

Post Game Legacy – which city gives the best description of what hosting the Olympics will mean for its city after the Olympics is over?

COMMITTEE SCORE

THIS IS THE SHEET WHERE THE RECORDER WILL WRITE DOWN THE RANKINGS THAT EACH COMMITTEE MEMBER WILL DICATE TO HIM/HER

London Madrid Moscow New York Paris

Estimated Game Cost					
Motivation					
Theme for the Games					
Public Opinion					
Placement of Venues					
Competition Venues					
Hotels, Number					
Hotels, Cost					
Railways					
Roads					
Airports					
Security					
Terrorism					
Post Game Legacy					
Total					



London



2012 Olympic Bid City

Estimated Games Cost: \$4 Billion

Olympic History: London has never hosted a Games after winning a bid. London hosted in 1908 after Rome was elected but the host city was switched. London hosted in 1948 when they were chosen on short notice because of World War II. London had won the bid for the 1944 Games that were cancelled due to the War. Manchester was the U.K.'s last bid for both 1996 and 2000.

Motivation

London 2012: celebrating the Olympiad in a diverse, creative and vibrant city devoted to sport. London is among the world's most diverse cities. Three hundred languages are spoken here. And whether that talk is in Greek or Gujarati, French or Farsi, the conversation often turns to sport. A devotion to sport unites Londoners and the United Kingdom as a whole. Ticket sales for weekend events can measure in the millions.

By honoring London as Host City for the Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2012, the IOC would tap into this sporting passion. In return, London and the UK would commit the talent and resources needed to deliver universally popular Games that are great by any standard.

Concept

Theme for the games	'No man is an island entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main...' These words were written nearly 400 years ago by the English renaissance poet John Donne. Today, they inspire London 2012's vision for an Olympic cultural and educational programme that will connect with the wider world. This programme will also celebrate the renaissance of east London, made possible by the Olympic Games. As an island nation, the United Kingdom is committed to using Olympic values to build bridges amongst our own communities and between ourselves and other nations. Based on the UK's rich maritime heritage, the 2012 cultural and educational programmes and the Opening and Closing Ceremonies will emphasize voyage and discovery; creativity and diversity; individual endeavor within the community; and peace and respect for the planet.
Placement of Olympic Venues	Great Games are staged in memorable venues. In London, the newly-created Olympic Park, close to the heart of the city, will be the site of the new Olympic Stadium and the Olympic Village. Every athlete will have a bed in the Olympic Village. Over 50% of those athletes will live and compete in the Olympic Park; another 30% will be within 20 minutes of their competition venues. In line with IOC recommendations, London will make maximum use of existing facilities wherever possible and temporary buildings wherever appropriate. New structures will be confined to carefully selected legacy venues that will fill significant gaps in London's sports infrastructure.
Post Game Olympic Legacy	After the Games are over, London will possess some of the finest sports facilities for hosting national and international events. These facilities will enable London to create The London Olympic Institute, a world-class institution for sport, culture and the environment, which will provide facilities and services for elite athletes as well as encouraging participation in sport.

Public Opinion

To what are you in favor of Paris hosting the summer Olympic Games in 2012?	
Parisians	75%
Ile-de-France residents	73%

French people	67%
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Competition Venues

Seating Capacity	963,740
Total Number of Venues	33
Existing Venues, Cost of Temporary Works	105 million
Existing Venues, Cost of Permanent Works	42 million
Permanent Venues to be Built	992 million
Temporary Venues to be Built	245 million

Hotels

Number of Current Hotel Rooms	Projected Number by 2012
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Hotel Type	Price as of July 2003
5 Star	
4 Star	
3 Star	

Transport Infrastructure

Type	How Long/How Used
Railway	10 lines, 191 kilometers, connect to all airports
Roads	240 kilometers of Olympic only lanes
Planned Railways	13 lines, 316 kilometers

International Airports

Airport	Capacity per Hour 2004	Capacity per Hour, 2012	Distance to Olympic Village by Road
Heathrow	15,000	22,000	39 kilometers
Gatwick	10,000	12,000	50 kilometers
Stansed	6,000	10,000	31 kilometers
City	2,000	5,000	12 kilometers

Security

Responsible Agencies	How Many
Olympic Security Committee	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
M15	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Local Police	35,000

Terrorism

No major attacks have been reported at the time this bid was submitted. However numerous flights between England and the United States have been delayed or cancelled due to security risks, bomb threats, or belief that passengers are potentially terrorists. This city is also part of a country that has had an ongoing conflict with a terrorist group whose agenda pre-dates al-Qaeda, September 11th and is connected to gaining independence for an area controlled by this country.



2012 Olympic

Bid City

Olympic Budget Not Available

Olympic History: Spain last hosted the Summer Games in 1992 in Barcelona. Madrid's last bid for 1972 Summer Games and Spain's last bid was Seville for the 2008 Summer Games. Jaca last bid for the 1998 and 2010 Winter Games.

Motivation

Madrid believes in sport as an integrating element in society. It is committed to making sport available to all and has created a major infrastructure of sports facilities for its inhabitants. At the same time, it is also committed to high level sport and believes the 2012 Olympic Games will be the summit of the significant number of first-class sports events the City has hosted over the last few years. On the other hand, Madrid has become a standard reference for specially designed high level sport venues.

Madrid is a city open to the world, a meeting point of cultures and a friendly city in which everybody feels at home.

The City is the heir to a thousand-year old history, universal cultural legacy, and the hospitality with which the *madrileños*, as they are known, welcome visitors is a greatly appreciated value throughout the world.

Madrid has consolidated for itself a dynamic and modern network of infrastructure, communications and services, thereby allowing it to host events of major importance. The City also offers solid experience. Spain's position in the European Union and the continuous growth of the City have made Madrid the ideal place to celebrate major events and international forums, offering as its main advantages its historical setting, city atmosphere, security, innovative skills and a high level of organization.

Concept

<p>Theme for the games</p>	<p>A friendly environment The <i>madrileños</i> cordiality and hospitality, renowned throughout the world, will adopt a special dimension in both the construction of a friendly environment and the human and direct relationship of the Organising Committee with the Athletes and other members of the Olympic Family. The Madrid 2012 bid has been designed in such a way that the Olympic and Paralympic Families are the focus of the Olympic project, coexisting in a secure and friendly environment, where sports' great festive celebration will be lived with passion.</p>
<p>Placement of Olympic Venues</p>	<p>Coherence Most of the venues that will be used during the Olympic Games already exist or have been planned independently of the Games. These venues will be optimized and adapted to</p>

	<p>the requirements of the Olympic Games. Additional venues will be created in accordance with local and sports needs, thereby assuring post-Olympic use.</p> <p>With approximately 40% of its total area formed by parks, Madrid is a city that lives and thinks “green”. And from this moment on, it offers its wide-open spaces to the Olympic Family. The Olympic Games will be the ideal opportunity to strengthen this commitment and promote environmental innovation (technology, management systems and partnership).</p> <p>Accessibility and smooth flow of traffic</p> <p>The high concentration of venues as well as the extensive public transport system allow Madrid to offer an Olympic Games without private cars, linking all Olympic areas with one or more of the City’s large-capacity public transport systems, such as the subway, suburban trains and buses. Moreover, Madrid has four city ring roads already in use. A lane will be set aside on these roads for the exclusive use of Athletes and the other members of the Olympic Family. All this will ensure that every Olympic venue located in Madrid area will be accessible with the City’s public transport system, with travel times between competition venues</p>
<p>Post Game Olympic Legacy</p>	<p>Improving quality of life</p> <p>Madrid has set out to re-balance its territory with a series of exciting proposals that society would like to see accomplished. The Olympic project involves the renewal of two zones: an old mining area in the City’s east and the southern banks of the Manzanares River. The project will leave the City with a valuable legacy of two new parkland and leisure zones, sports facilities suitable for high level competitions , as well as university student housing.</p> <p>The final aim of the City’s candidature is positive and clear: to ensure that the quality of life of Madrid’s inhabitants is considerably enhanced.</p> <p>Protection of the environment</p> <p>One of the City’s commitments is the respect for the natural environment and biodiversity. This commitment will be strengthened during the Olympic Games through the protection of special interest areas and the creation of new spaces in neglected or marginal City zones.</p> <p>Post-Olympic guarantees</p> <p>The Madrid 2012 bid means the consolidation of a city project, the renewal of its urban fabric, the search for balance between its built-up zones and open spaces, in which nature will always accompany and complement a human presence and where all the planned venues will have assured post-Olympic use.</p>

Public Opinion

<p>Would you personally like Madrid to be chosen as host city for the 2012 Olympic Games?</p>	
<p>Madrid</p>	<p>88%</p>

Spain	82.6%
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Competition Venues

Venue	Number of Venues	Total Capacity Seating	Upgrade Cost in US Dollars
Existing	24	488,951	\$528,461,504
Planned	5	89,581	438,312,034
Additions	5	49,000	\$108,363,961

Hotels

Number of Current Hotel Rooms 68,000	Projected Number by 2012 73,000
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Hotel Type	Price as of July 2003
5 Star	214.30
4 Star	94.54
3 Star	83.20

Transport Infrastructure

Type	How Long
Subway	12 lines, 226 kilometers
Ring Roads that circle city center	4
Motorways/Highways	61.4 km, 170.8 km

International Airports

Airport	Capacity per Hour	Distance to City Center
Barajas	14,000 per hour	12 km

Security

The Games operational model will consist of an integrated system of public and private plans and resources reporting to the Olympic Security Select Committee, in which will be integrated the various security bodies operating in their respective fields of authority: National Police, Civil Guard, Intelligence Services, Madrid Municipal Police and local police at the different sub-venues, Traffic Authority, Army, Air Force, Navy, Civil Protection Services such as the Fire Brigade, Emergency Medical Services and also private resources provided by the Organizing Committee.

Terrorist Acts Since September 11th

When	Where	What	Number Killed
March, 2004	Madrid	Bombs planted on metro trains	119



MOSCOW



2012 Olympic Bid City

Olympic History: Hosted Games in 1980 amid scores of nation boycotts due to the Soviet Union's occupation of Afghanistan.

Olympic Budget: Not Available

Motivation

- * will reinforce Olympic values for our city,
- * allow a new generation of Russians the honor of hosting the Games
- * and help to solidify the transformation of our country's new society.

Concept

Theme for the games	Our 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games concept incorporates the Moscow River and its inspirational role in the life of our city and region as a central theme of the Games. Throughout history, rivers have been natural gathering places for people as well as sources of cultural exchange. Our concept – «Olympic River» – provides an extra ordinarily compact and efficient operational plan.
Placement of Olympic Venues	The Moscow 2012 plan locates the main Olympic venues within 5 complexes along the Moscow River, placing them within 5-10 km to each other with easy access to and from the city center by all modes of transportation. The concept is anchored by the Luzhniky Olympic Complex and its surrounding Olympic Park, which will be the site of Opening and Closing Ceremonies and the Athletics competition. The Olympic Village will be located approximately 10-15 minutes from Luzhniky and 10-20minutes from the other sports venues. The Krylatskoe Complex, unique in the world because of its location in the city of Moscow, is merely 15 minutes from the Olympic Village. Olympiisky Complex is recognized as one of the greatest multi-purpose sports complexes in Europe and Tushino, the site of a planned new universal sports complex for the Games make up the remaining sports complexes of the plan.
Post Game Olympic Legacy	Post Games, we foresee a new and lasting Olympic legacy for Moscow which will contribute to an improved quality of life for our citizens and help to introduce a new and democratic Russia to the world. The infrastructure for the 2012 Games will provide an ongoing catalyst for

	sports, residential and commercial development and media infrastructure in Moscow for many years to come.
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Public Opinion

Do you support the idea of hosting Olympic 2012 Games in Moscow?	
Moscow	90%
Russia	89%

Competition Venues

Olympic River Plan	As a result of the legacy of the 1980 Olympic Games, Moscow is fortunate to have one of the most well-developed international sports infrastructures of any city in the world. The majority of these venues are at the highest standard of international requirements and will, with varying degrees of modernization, be well suited for the Olympic Summer Games sports program.
Central Theme	The central theme of our plan is to provide unprecedented convenience and easy access for athletes, the Olympic family, spectators and the media by linking the existing and prospective Games venues along the river.
Compact Characteristics	The compact characteristics of our venue plan will also enhance security and medical services by focusing support in a smaller area of control.
Cultural Assets	Lastly, the plan ensures that the cultural assets of Moscow, including museums, monuments, theatres and parks will be only minutes away.

13. Hotels

Number of Current Hotel Rooms 33,500	Projected Number by 2012 61,000
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Hotel Type	Price as of July 2003
5 Star	\$300
4 Star	\$200
3 Star	\$50

15. Transport Infrastructure

Type	How Long/How Used
Moscow Metro	265 stations, 270 kilometers, 6-8 million passengers/day
Ring Roads	Scheduled construction of 4 th ring road
Moscow River	Used for tourism and recreation
Railway	9 stations

16. International Airports

Airport	Capacity per Hour	Distance to City Center
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Vnukovo	1100, 2800 by 2012	High-speed rail line to be completed by 2011
Sheremetyevo	3600, 6600 by 2010	30 minutes High-speed rail line to be completed by 2011
Domodedovo	2200, 2600 by 2010	50 minutes

25. Security

Responsible Agencies	How Many
Ministry for Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Moscow Police Department has a «large events» unit	50,000

Terrorist Acts Since September 11th

A republic within Russia, Chechnya, would like to become an independent country. A civil war has waged between Russia and its republic since the late 1990s. The terrorist attacks in Russia are committed by Chechens.

When	Where	What	Number Killed
September, 2004	Southern Russia	Terrorists storm a school and hold students, parents and teachers hostage for 3 days	335
August, 2004	Moscow	Suicide bomber	10
August, 2004		Two passenger planes are blown up	89
June, 2004	Southern Russia	Chechnyan rebels seize a government office	92
February, 2004	Moscow	Bomb on metro train	30
December, 2003	Moscow	Suicide Bomber	5
September, 2003	Central Russia	Explosion on a commuter train	6
August, 2003	Southern Russia	Suicide bomber	50
July, 2003	Moscow	Suicide bombers	15
June, 2003	Southern Russia	Bomber ambushes a bus	19
May, 2003	Southern Russia	Suicide bomber	16
May, 2003	Southern Russia	Suicide bombers	59
December, 2002	Southern Russia	Suicide bombers	80
October, 2002	Moscow	Chechen rebels seize a theater and hold people hostage for 3 days	150-800



New York



2012 Olympic Bid City

Olympic History: New York has never bid for the Olympic Games. The United States have bid for and hosted several Games, most recently the Salt Lake City 2002 Winter Games and the Atlanta 1996 Summer Games.

Olympic Budget \$3.1 billion

Motivation

A simple but powerful promise unites New Yorkers: that anyone, from anywhere, with a dream and the desire can rise to the top.

It is all those dreamers, from every corner of the world, who give New York its special energy – just as it is the athletes whose dreams generate the power of the Olympic Games.

Together, the Olympic Movement and the host city accomplish an extraordinary feat for the community of nations. During the Olympic and Paralympic Games, the hopes and dreams for a world living in peace and harmony are given life through sport.

For those few weeks, the athletes live together, strive together, laugh and cry together, win and lose together.

The bonds created through a common athletic experience transcend borders, opening new opportunities for international partnership in all areas of life.

With New York's melting pot of peoples, languages and cultures, and its belief in the power of hard work, fair competition, and dreams, the call of the Olympic Games resonates across the city with special intensity.

Now more than ever, New Yorkers feel a deep need to channel their energies, spirit, and resources to express solidarity with the world, to reach across cultural divides, and to build bonds of friendship and mutual understanding.

Concept

<p>Theme for the games</p>	<p>Athlete-centered: Ensure a Games that are, first and foremost, centered on the athletes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Convenience: Address everyone's first concern about an Olympic Games in New York – the tra^{ic} – by creating a compact plan that will concentrate Olympic energy and excitement and keep travel times to a minimum.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drama: Capitalize on New York’s iconic sites, neighborhoods, vistas, and cultural and entertainment resources to create a spectacular setting for the Games. • Public Enthusiasm: Ensure broad support by engaging every community in the Games. • Bold Legacy: Leave a profound and enduring legacy for the Olympic Movement, the world of sport, and New York City.
<p style="text-align: center;">Placement of Olympic Venues</p>	<p>The Olympic X Plan</p> <p>The result is New York’s Olympic X Plan, which places nearly every venue along two intersecting transportation routes, one water and one rail, that run right through the heart of New York.</p> <p>The Olympic Village will be at the center of the “X,” directly across the East River from the United Nations. From the Olympic Village, athletes riding fast Olympic Ferries and special dedicated Olympic Rail trains will be transported directly to their venues. Shuttle buses traveling along Olympic Priority Lanes will also be available.</p> <p>The Olympic Village will offer modern, comfortable, and spacious apartments just minutes away from all of the excitement of Midtown Manhattan.</p> <p>All venues will be within a 32 km (20 mi) radius of the Village, ensuring that all athletes will enjoy swift travel times.</p> <p>The Olympic Rail and Olympic Ferry networks will also be available for members of the Olympic Family and the media. For spectators, workers, and volunteers, every venue is at or near a subway stop.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Post Game Olympic Legacy</p>	<p>By joining the community of cities that have been singled out for the special honor of hosting the Games – an honor New York has never had – New Yorkers hope to serve humanity by strengthening the Olympic and Paralympic Movement, the world of sport, and New York itself.</p> <p>Decades after the flame is extinguished, people around the world will be reminded of the profound legacy of an Olympic Games in New York.</p> <p>They will be reminded of the Olympic Games by great architectural icons. The Olympic Village, which will stand proudly across the East River from the United Nations, will have helped transform a waterfront of abandoned wharves and warehouses into a stunning community for tens of thousands to live in and enjoy.</p> <p>They will see how the Olympic Stadium, Olympic Square, and Olympic Boulevard have spurred the transformation of Manhattan’s bleak Far West Side into one of New York’s most exciting places to live, work, and visit.</p> <p>They will remember how the Olympic Games profoundly impacted the city’s environment, especially along its long-neglected waterways, through a network</p>

	<p>of reclaimed and refurbished parkland.</p> <p>And they will think back to the great athletic performances in the summer of 2012 every time one of the world-class facilities created for the Games hosts another championship that previously couldn't be held in New York.</p> <p>But most important, the legacy will live on in the hearts and minds of the millions who attended the Games and the billions who watched on television. For the Games will be remembered for bringing to life the force of the Olympic Movement in a city that, like the Games itself, celebrates the power of dreams and the triumph of the human spirit.</p>
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Public Opinion

Question: Do you approve of New York City hosting the Olympic Games in 2012?	
New Yorkers	73%

Competition Venues

Existing Venues	20
Planned Venues	8
multisport venues already built	3

Hotels

Number of Current Hotel Rooms	115,299
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Hotel Type	Price as of July 2003
5 Star	283
4 Star	260
3 Star	179

Transport Infrastructure – All of these connect to the 5 boroughs and surrounding states

Type	How Long/How Used
Subway	685 miles
Major Roads/Highways	1,600 miles
Commuter Lines	100 miles
Ferries	Currently carry 13,000/day

International Airports

Airport	Capacity per Hour	Distance to City Center
JFK	18,225	21 km
Newark	13,102	18 km
LaGuardia	7,491	10 km

Security

Responsible Agencies	How Many
New York City Police Department	37,000

<p>Placement of Olympic Venues</p>	<p>west of Paris. At a distance of six kilometers on either side of the Village, there are two “clusters” of sports venues to the west and north of Paris, with all venues being linked by dedicated transportation lanes.</p> <p>Paris 2012 will use existing prestigious sporting venues such as Stade de France® (Olympic Stadium), the Roland-Garros tennis centre and Paris Bercy Dome. Some of these venues were developed with the Olympic Games in mind - others were significantly upgraded in the past twenty years while Paris has been bidding for the Games.</p> <p>2 Venues in the heart of Paris 5 venues in the Ile-de-France (region surrounding Paris) 5 venues in the rest of the country</p>
<p>Post Game Olympic Legacy</p>	<p>The Paris Games will have a deep and lasting impact. Olympism will be in the minds and hearts of a new French generation. The residents of Paris and the Ile-de-France Region will have much needed new sports facilities, and there will be a substantial new “Olympic quarter” of nearly 50 hectares in the north-west of Paris. There will also be profound environmental legacies in terms of urban regeneration, heritage conservation and the development of major new green spaces.</p>

Public Opinion

To what are you in favor of Paris hosting the summer Olympic Games in 2012?	
Parisians	75%
Ile-de-France residents	73%
French people	67%

Competition Venues

Venue	Total Spectator Seating	Construction Cost	Total Number of Venues
Existing	436,800	\$44 million (upgrades)	14
Planned Venues	24,000	\$124 million	2
Additions	179,000	\$416 million	16

Hotels

Number of Current Hotel Rooms	110,600
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Hotel Type	Price as of July 2003
5 Star	\$330
4 Star	\$120
3 Star	\$100

Transport Infrastructure

Type	How Long
Ring Road that circles city center	1

