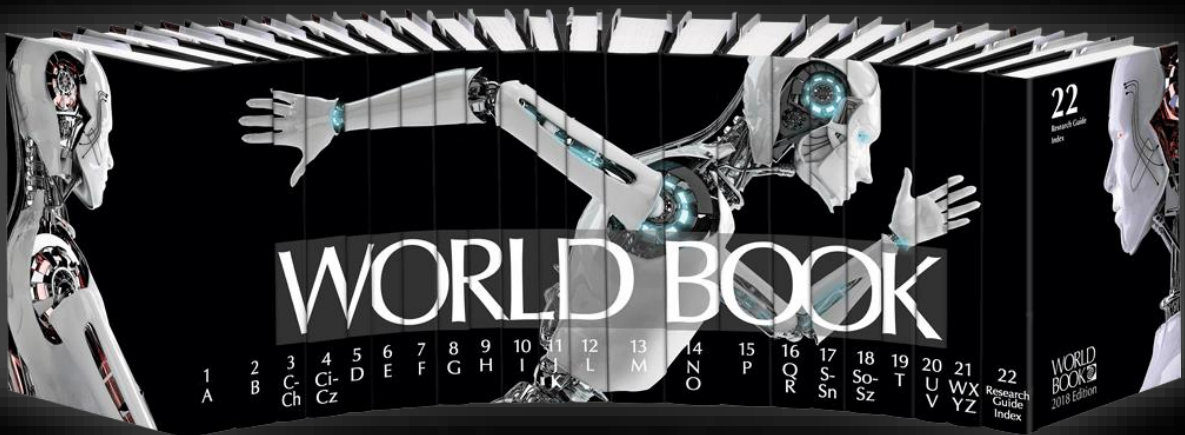


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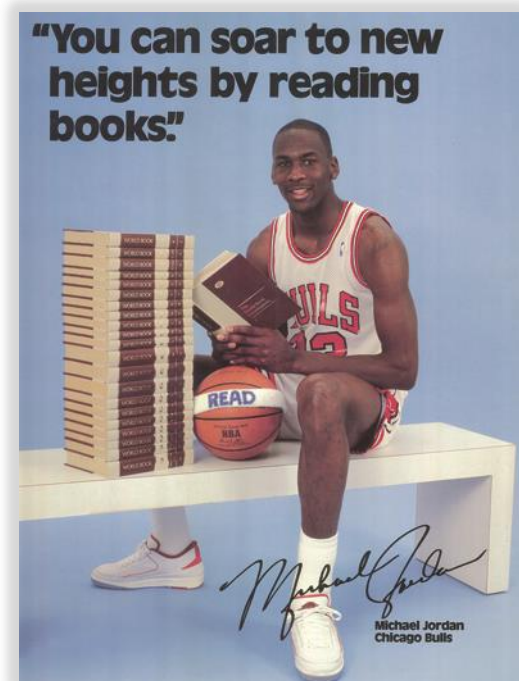
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754 **Olympic Games**

Kelly Holmes, and Chilean tennis player Nicolas Massu. No single athlete dominated the 2006 Winter Olympics in Turin, Italy. The top medal winners were Canadian speed skater Cindy Klassen, who won five medals; South Korean short track speed skater Ahn Hyun-soo, who won four medals; and German biathlete Michael Greis, who won three gold medals.

In 2007, the IOC announced the establishment of the Youth Olympics for athletes from 14 to 18 years old. The first Summer Youth Olympics were held in Singapore in

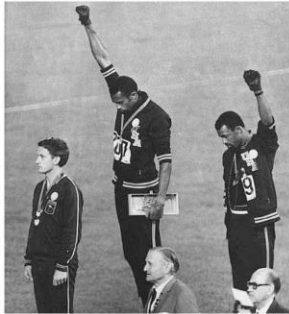
2010 and attracted about 3,500 competitors. The first Winter Youth Olympics were staged in Innsbruck, Austria, in 2012 with about 1,000 athletes competing.

The 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing, China, were dominated by the American swimmer Michael Phelps and the Jamaican sprinter Usain Bolt. Phelps became the first athlete to win eight gold medals at a single Olympics, winning five individual races and competing on three winning relay teams. Phelps's eight victories included seven world records and an Olympic record. Bolt won the 100-meter and 200-meter sprints and ran on Jamaica's winning 400-meter relay team, setting world records in all three events. The United States won the most medals in the games with 110. China won the most gold medals with 51.

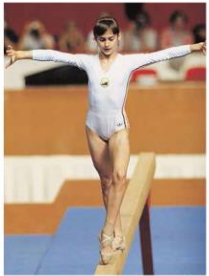
At the 2010 Winter Olympics in Vancouver, Canada, the United States set a Winter Games record by winning 37 total medals. Canada won 14 gold medals, another Winter Games record. Two Norwegian cross-country skiers were the leading medal winners. Petter Northug won four medals in men's competition, and Margit Bjørgen won five medals in women's competition.

At the 2012 Summer Olympics in London, England, the United States and China led all nations in medals as they did in 2008, with the United States winning 103 and China, 88. Michael Phelps and Usain Bolt repeated as the biggest stars of the Summer Games. Phelps won 6 medals, bringing his Olympic total to a record 22. His 18 gold medals also set an Olympic career record. Bolt won gold medals in the 100-meter and 200-meter races, thus becoming the first athlete to win both sprints at consecutive Olympic Games.

At the 2014 Winter Games in Sochi, Russia, the host Russian team led all nations with 33 total medals and 11 gold medals. The Canadian men's and women's ice hockey and curling teams swept all four gold medals. Norwegian biathlon star Ole Einar Bjoerdalen won two gold medals, bringing his career total to 13, an individ-



Controversy erupted in 1968 when American sprinters Tommie Smith, center, and John Carlos raised clenched fists at a medal ceremony to protest racism in the United States.



Focus on Sports

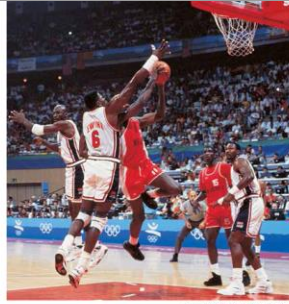
Great moments in Olympic competition occurred in 1976 and 1980. In the 1976 Summer Games, Nadia Comaneci of Romania, above left, became the first gymnast to score a perfect 10. In the 1980 Winter Games, the United States hockey team, above right, celebrates after upsetting the heavily favored Soviet team. The U.S. team then defeated Finland to win the gold medal.



AP Images

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Olympic National Park 755



Andrew Bernstein, Sports Illustrated

The "Dream Team" was the name given to the American men's basketball team that won the gold medal at the 1992 Summer Games. The stars of the team came from the National Basketball Association. The 1992 Olympics marked the first time professional athletes could participate.



© Corbis Outlines, Getty Images

Michael Phelps of the United States is one of the greatest swimmers in the history of the sport. Phelps started in four Summer Olympic Games—from 2004 to 2016—winning a record 28 medals, including a record 23 gold medals. In 2008, he became the first athlete ever to win 8 gold medals at a single Olympics.

ual record for the Winter Games. The Netherlands won 23 of the 36 speedskating medals, including 8 gold medals, both games records.

The 2016 Summer Games were held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Before they began, the Olympic movement was rocked by the revelation of a massive doping operation involving Russian government agencies during the 2014 Winter Games. The IOC banned 118 Russian athletes from the 2016 Summer Games after retests of their drug screenings showed that their previous performances were also tainted by performance-enhancing drugs. This scandal followed revelations earlier in the 2000s that massive doping had also affected the results of the 2008 and 2012 Summer Games. Based on continual reports of doping confirmations, the Olympic Committee stripped dozens of athletes of their medals and awarded them to other athletes who had finished behind them.

In the 2016 Summer Games, Michael Phelps added to his Olympic record medal count by winning 6 medals—5 of them gold—to increase his career total to 28 medals, 23 of them gold. Other swimming stars were Katie Ledecky of the United States with 4 gold medals and Katinka Hosszu of Hungary with 3 gold medals. American gymnast Simone Biles led the women's competition with 4 gold medals. Japanese gymnast Kohei Uchimura strengthened his reputation as perhaps the greatest male gymnast in the history of the sport by winning with his gold medal performances in the team event and the all-around event. For the third consecutive Olympics, Usain Bolt won gold medals in the 100-meter and 200-meter sprints and as a member of Jamaica's 4x100-meter relay team. The American men's and women's basketball teams repeated as Olympic champions. The United States led all nations with 121 medals. China ranked second with 70.

In 2016, the IOC voted to add six sports to the 2020 Summer Olympic Games in Tokyo—baseball, karate, surfing, skateboarding, softball, and sport climbing.

David Walchewsky

Related articles. *World Book* has separate articles on many Olympic sports, including gymnastics, ice skating, swimming,

and track and field. See also the following *World Book* articles: Blair, Bonnie; Blood doping; Comaneci, Nadia; Horse shows and sports; International Olympic Committee; Joyner-Kersey, Jackie; Lewis, Carl; Olympia; Olympiad; Owens, Jesse; Phelps, Michael; Rudolph, Wilma; Scott, Barbara Ann; Thorpe, Jim; Zaharias, Babe; Didrikson; Zika virus.

Outline

- I. Olympic ceremonies and symbols
- II. The International Olympic Committee
- III. Olympic competition
 - A. Selection of the athletes
 - C. Medals
 - B. Entries
- IV. The Summer Games
- V. The Winter Games
- VI. The ancient games
- VII. The modern games

Additional resources

Goldblatt, David. *The Games: A Global History of the Olympics*. Norton, 2016.

Kortemeier, Todd. *Inside the Olympics*. Child World, 2016.

Younger readers.

Olympic Mountains, *oh LYHM pihk*, are part of the Pacific Coast Ranges. The Olympics rise in northern Washington, south of Juan de Fuca Strait. They occupy an area of about 3,500 square miles (9,000 square kilometers), most of which lies in Olympic National Park. Mount Olympus (7,965 feet, or 2,428 meters) is the highest peak. There are many small glaciers in the mountains. Forests of spruce, fir, cedar, and hemlock cover the lower slopes. The southwest slopes get over 140 inches (356 centimeters) of rain a year, one of the highest averages in the United States.

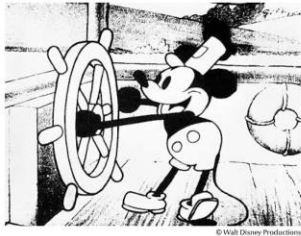
Olympic National Park, *oh LYHM pihk*, lies in the Olympic Peninsula of Washington, not far from Seattle and Tacoma. The Olympic Range's jagged peaks cover much of the national park. For the park's area, see **National Park System** (table: National parks). The park has campgrounds and winter sports activities for tourists. Olympic National Park headquarters are at Port Angeles, Washington, a resort city on the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

Outline displays article Coverage at a glance.

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236 Disney, Walt



Mickey Mouse starred in *Steamboat Willie*, the first cartoon to use synchronized sound. Walt Disney himself provided the high-pitched voice for the character in the 1928 film.

real estate office. For several years, Disney struggled to pay his expenses. He gained success in 1928, when he released the first short cartoons that featured Mickey Mouse. Earlier filmmakers had found that animals were easier to animate than people. Mickey Mouse, drawn with a series of circles, proved ideal for animation.

In 1927, sound had been added to motion pictures, and a process for making movies in color was developed a few years later. Disney and his staff made imaginative use of sound and color. Disney himself provided Mickey Mouse's voice. His cartoon *Flowers and Trees* (1932) was the first cartoon in full Technicolor.

From 1929 to 1939, Disney produced a cartoon series called *Silly Symphonies*, which played in theaters along with other animated films featuring Mickey Mouse and such characters as Minnie Mouse, Donald Duck, Goofy, and Pluto. After 1924, Disney actually did none of the drawing necessary for his animated films. His genius lay in creating, organizing, and directing the films.

Full-length movies. In 1937, Disney issued the first



Disney studied a live penguin during the creation of *Peculiar Penguins* (1934) in the cartoon series *Silly Symphonies*. This series used classical music to set a cartoon's mood and theme.



Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (1937) was the first full-length animated film to be produced by a movie studio. In this scene, the evil witch offers Snow White a poisoned apple.

full-length animated film to be produced by a studio. *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*. It became one of the most popular movies in history. Disney's later full-length animated films included *Pinocchio* (1940), *Fantasia* (1940), *Dumbo* (1941), *Bambi* (1942), *Cinderella* (1950), *Alice in Wonderland* (1951), *Peter Pan* (1953), *Lady and the Tramp* (1955), *Sleeping Beauty* (1959), *101 Dalmatians* (1961), and *The Jungle Book* (released in 1967, after his death). In 1950, Disney released *Treasure Island*, his first full-length movie to use only human actors. *Mary Poppins* (1964), which combines human actors with animation, probably is the most successful of Disney's later films.

During World War II (1939-1945), Disney's studio made educational films for the United States government as well as cartoon comedies. After the war, Disney created fewer animated movies. He concentrated on making films that starred real animals or human actors. In 1948, Disney released *Seal Island*. This short movie was the first in a series of "True-Life Adventures" that show how animals live in nature. Disney released his



Donald Duck dances with the energetic Brazilian parrot Joe Carioca in *Saludos Amigos*, a 1943 production that combined four cartoon segments with real-life film on South America.

Disraeli, Benjamin 237



Lady and the Tramp ranks among Disney's most popular animated feature films. The movie follows the adventures of the well-bred dog Lady and her romancing, mongrel friend Tramp.



The Living Desert was the first full-length nature motion picture. This 1953 film captured scenes of desert life rarely seen by human beings, such as a kangaroo rat encountering a snake.



Walt Disney opened the Disneyland theme park in 1955. The park was based on many of the films that Disney produced in a motion-picture career that began in the 1920's.

first full-length nature film, *The Living Desert*, in 1953. All his nature movies include scenes of animal life rarely seen by human beings.

TV and theme park ventures. After television became popular about 1950, many filmmakers either ignored TV or fought it as a threat to the movie industry. But Disney adjusted easily to the new form of entertainment. He hosted a weekly show that presented Disney films made especially for television, featuring such characters as Davy Crockett and Ludwig Von Drake.

Disney achieved one of his greatest successes in 1955, when he opened Disneyland, a spectacular theme park in Anaheim, California. Many of the attractions at the park are based on Disney films.

During his last years, Disney developed plans for building a huge entertainment and educational complex in Florida. This project, known as Walt Disney World, was completed after Disney's death.

The Walt Disney Company, with headquarters in Burbank, California, carried on Disney's work after his death. For more information on the company's films, theme parks, and merchandise, see **Walt Disney Company**.

See also **Animation (History); United States (The arts picture)**.

Additional resources

Finch, Christopher. *The Art of Walt Disney*. Concise ed. Abrams, 1999.

Narayan, Don. *Walt Disney*. Lucent Bks., 2000. Younger readers. Tieman, Robert. *The Disney Treasures*. Disney Editions, 2003. Watts, Steven. *The Magic Kingdom: Walt Disney and the American Way of Life*. 1997. Reprint. Univ. of Mo. Pr., 2001.

Disney World. See **Walt Disney Company; Florida (Places to visit; picture); Orlando**.

Disneyland. See **Walt Disney Company; Anaheim; California (Places to visit; picture)**.

Displaced person. See **Refugee**.

Displacement behavior refers to any of a variety of activities that seem inappropriate in the situation in which they occur. For example, some mammals groom their fur when faced with a decision of whether to fight or run away. Most displacement behaviors occur during times of emotional conflict.

Disraeli, *alij* RAY lee, Benjamin (1804-1881), was one of the most important British political leaders of the 1800's. He was prime minister of Britain in 1868 and again from 1874 to 1880. Disraeli was the first person of Jewish ancestry to be prime minister in Britain.

Disraeli was born on Dec. 21, 1804, in London. His father, Isaac Disraeli, was a well-known author. Disraeli had Benjamin baptized into the Church of England at the age of 13. In the 1820's, the younger Disraeli also began a writing career. But in time he decided to enter politics. After several failed attempts to win a seat in Parliament, Disraeli was elected to the House of Commons as a Conservative in 1837.

In Parliament, Disraeli became a leading spokesman of the most conservative interests. He opposed the repeal of the Corn Laws, which taxed British imports of grain. In 1846, Disraeli became a leading figure of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons. In 1852, 1858, and 1866, he became chancellor of the exchequer in Conservative governments that the Earl of Derby headed from the House of Lords.

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Hurricane 453

shocking devastation can be seen in this satellite image of Hurricane Katrina. The storm's eye is clearly visible in the center of the cloud formation. The surrounding clouds are dark and dense, indicating heavy rain and strong winds. The satellite image shows the hurricane's path over the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea.

Impact of hurricanes
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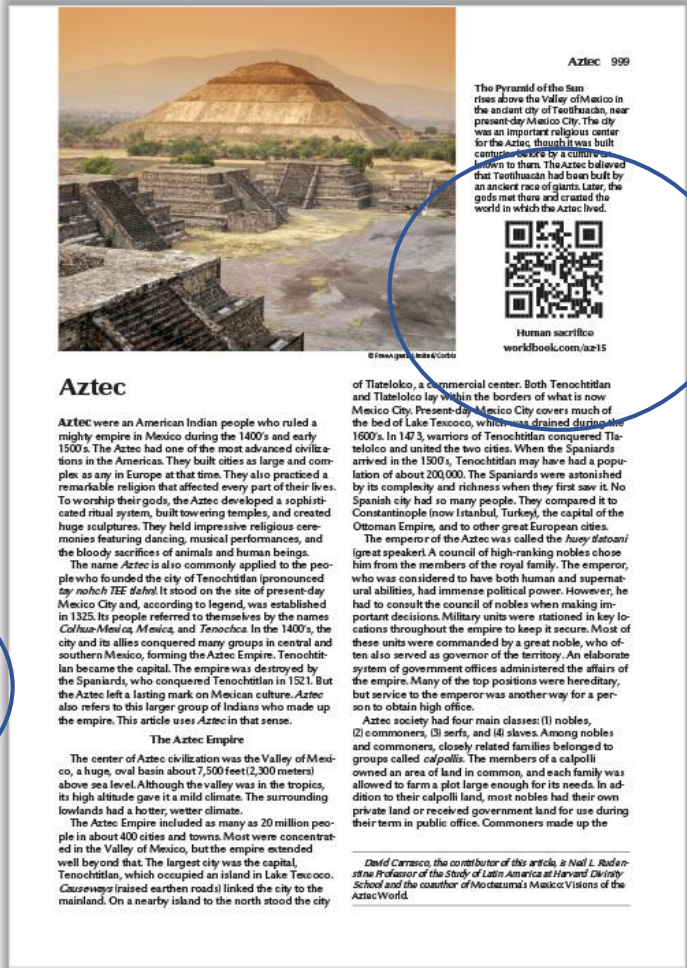
The life of a hurricane

How a hurricane forms

Hurricanes need special conditions, including ample heat and moisture, that exist mostly over warm tropical oceans. For a hurricane to form, there must be a sufficiently warm layer of water at the top of the sea. This warm seawater evaporates into the air. The moisture then condenses into liquid, forming clouds. As the moisture condenses, it releases heat that warms the air, causing it to rise. The warm, rising air creates a region of low atmospheric pressure. Atmospheric pressure is the weight of the air pressing down on an area. Air tends to move from areas of high atmospheric pressure to areas of low pressure, creating wind. Earth's rotation can cause the wind to spiral as it flows into a low-pressure area. In the Northern Hemisphere, these winds spiral in a counterclockwise direction. In the Southern Hemisphere, winds rotate clockwise. This effect of the rotating Earth on wind flow is called the Coriolis effect. The Coriolis effect increases in intensity farther from the equator. To produce the swirling winds of a hurricane, a low-pressure area must be more than 5 degrees of latitude north or south of the equator. Hurricanes seldom occur closer to the equator.

As the swirling winds increase in speed, more ocean water evaporates and then condenses. The moisture releases more heat, further warming the storm's core. The warm air rises faster, increasing surface wind speeds, and so on. This cycle, called a positive feedback loop, continues to intensify the hurricane. When friction between the air and the water surface becomes great enough, the hurricane stops intensifying.

For a hurricane to develop, there must be little wind shear—that is, little difference in speed and direction between winds at upper and lower elevations. Uniform winds enable the warm lower core of the storm to stay intact. The storm would break up if the winds at higher elevations increased markedly in speed, changed direction, or both. The wind shear would disrupt the building hurricane by tilting it over or by bringing dry air into the center of the storm.



Aztec 999

The Pyramid of the Sun rises above the Valley of Mexico in the ancient city of Teotihuacan, near present-day Mexico City. The city was an important religious center for the Aztec, though it was built centuries before by a civilization known to them. The Aztec believed that Teotihuacan had been built by an ancient race of giants. Later, the gods met there and created the world in which the Aztec lived.

Human sacrifice
worldbook.com/az15

Aztec

Aztec were an American Indian people who ruled a mighty empire in Mexico during the 1400's and early 1500's. The Aztec had one of the most advanced civilizations in the Americas. They built cities as large and complex as any in Europe at that time. They also practiced a remarkable religion that affected every part of their lives. To worship their gods, the Aztec developed a sophisticated ritual system, built towering temples, and created huge sculptures. They held impressive religious ceremonies featuring dancing, musical performances, and the bloody sacrifices of animals and human beings.

The name Aztec is also commonly applied to the people who founded the city of Tenochtitlan (pronounced *ten-noch-tEE-tlan*). It stood on the site of present-day Mexico City and, according to legend, was established in 1325. Its people referred to themselves by the names *Culhua-Mexica*, *Mexica*, and *Tenochca*. In the 1400's, the city and its allies conquered many groups in central and southern Mexico, forming the Aztec Empire. Tenochtitlan became the capital. The empire was destroyed by the Spaniards, who conquered Tenochtitlan in 1521. But the Aztec left a lasting mark on Mexican culture. Aztec also refers to this larger group of Indians who made up the empire. This article uses Aztec in that sense.

The Aztec Empire

The center of Aztec civilization was the Valley of Mexico, a huge, oval basin about 7,500 feet (2,300 meters) above sea level. Although the valley was in the tropics, its high altitude gave it a mild climate. The surrounding lowlands had a hotter, wetter climate.

The Aztec Empire included as many as 20 million people in about 400 cities and towns. Most were concentrated in the Valley of Mexico, but the empire extended well beyond that. The largest city was the capital, Tenochtitlan, which occupied an island in Lake Texcoco. Causeways (raised earthen roads) linked the city to the mainland. On a nearby island to the north stood the city of Tlatelolco, a commercial center. Both Tenochtitlan and Tlatelolco lay within the borders of what is now Mexico City. Present-day Mexico City covers much of the bed of Lake Texcoco, which was drained during the 1600's. In 1473, warriors of Tenochtitlan conquered Tlatelolco and united the two cities. When the Spaniards arrived in the 1500's, Tenochtitlan may have had a population of about 200,000. The Spaniards were astonished by its complexity and richness when they first saw it. No Spanish city had so many people. They compared it to Constantinople (now Istanbul, Turkey), the capital of the Ottoman Empire, and to other great European cities.

The emperor of the Aztec was called the *huey tlatoani* (great speaker). A council of high-ranking nobles chose him from the members of the royal family. The emperor, who was considered to have both human and supernatural abilities, had immense political power. However, he had to consult the council of nobles when making important decisions. Military units were stationed in key locations throughout the empire to keep it secure. Most of these units were commanded by a great noble, who often also served as governor of the territory. An elaborate system of government offices administered the affairs of the empire. Many of the top positions were hereditary, but service to the emperor was another way for a person to obtain high office.

Aztec society had four main classes: (1) nobles, (2) commoners, (3) serfs, and (4) slaves. Among nobles and commoners, closely related families belonged to groups called *calpoltis*. The members of a calpolti owned an area of land in common, and each family was allowed to farm a plot large enough for its needs. In addition to their calpolti land, most nobles had their own private land or received government land for using their term in public office. Commoners made up the

David Carrasco, the contributor of this article, is Neil L. Rudenstine Professor of the Study of Latin America at Harvard University School and the coauthor of Mexico's Aztec: Victims of the Aztec World.

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