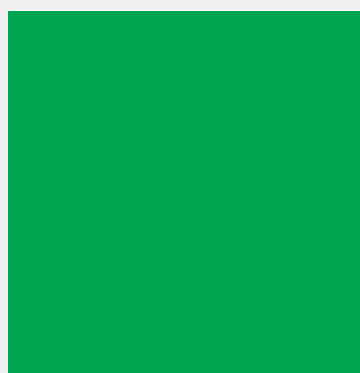
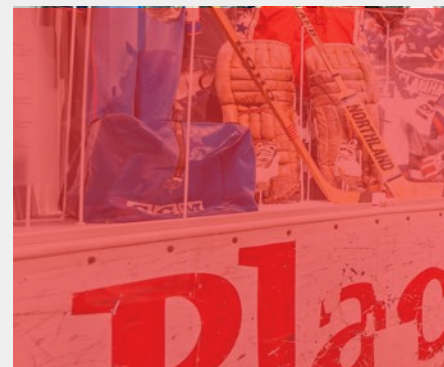




S E L F - G U I D E D
FIELD TRIPS
A C T I V I T Y B O O K L E T

*Blending sport with
culture and education.*



This Booklet

This booklet features educational activities that highlights a portion of our collection that is currently on display. Feel free to use any of these resources with your students on your self-guided field trip through our galleries to enhance your visit.



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LAKE PLACID
OLYMPIC MUSEUM

PRE-VISIT INFORMATION

Introduction

Introduce students to the Olympic movement before your self-guided visit to the Lake Placid Olympic Museum. Use this booklet's information and the supplemental resources to make the most of your trip.

Plan for the tour to take about forty-five minutes to an hour. Our "What It Takes To Be An Olympian" gallery is full of interactives that you may want to incorporate into your trip. The Museum ends with a twelve-minute documentary detailing the infamous "Miracle On Ice" and the global political climate at that time.



The History of the Lake Placid Olympic Museum

In 1974, shortly after Lake Placid was awarded the 1980 Olympic Winter Games, community members decided to create a collection of materials pertaining to the Games for future use in a museum/research facility. At the end of the 1980 Olympic Winter Games, the Olympic and Winter Sports Museum, a private, not-for-profit museum, was opened at the former Austria House in Lake Placid.

In 1981, the New York State Legislature created the NYS Olympic Regional Development Authority (ORDA) to manage the 1980 Olympic venues and to ensure their use by the public for sporting, recreational, and educational purposes.

The museum entered into a facility management contract with ORDA in August 1994, and a museum board was formed to establish and oversee the implementation of policies for the museum's governance and operation. Then, the 1932 & 1980 Lake Placid Winter Olympic Museum opened to the public. This private, not-for-profit group received a provisional charter from the NYS Board of Regents in April 1995. In November 1996, the museum board entered into an agreement with ORDA to define the roles they would both play regarding the museum and to ensure that professional museum standards operated it. In October 1998, the museum was granted 501 (c)(3) tax-exempt status by the IRS. On October 11, 2000, the Town of North Elba gave the collection to the 1932 & 1980 Lake Placid Winter Olympic Museum, allowing the museum to obtain an Absolute Charter from the Board of Regents of The University of the State of New York Education Department. Absolute Charter number 23,071 was granted to the museum on December 15, 2000.

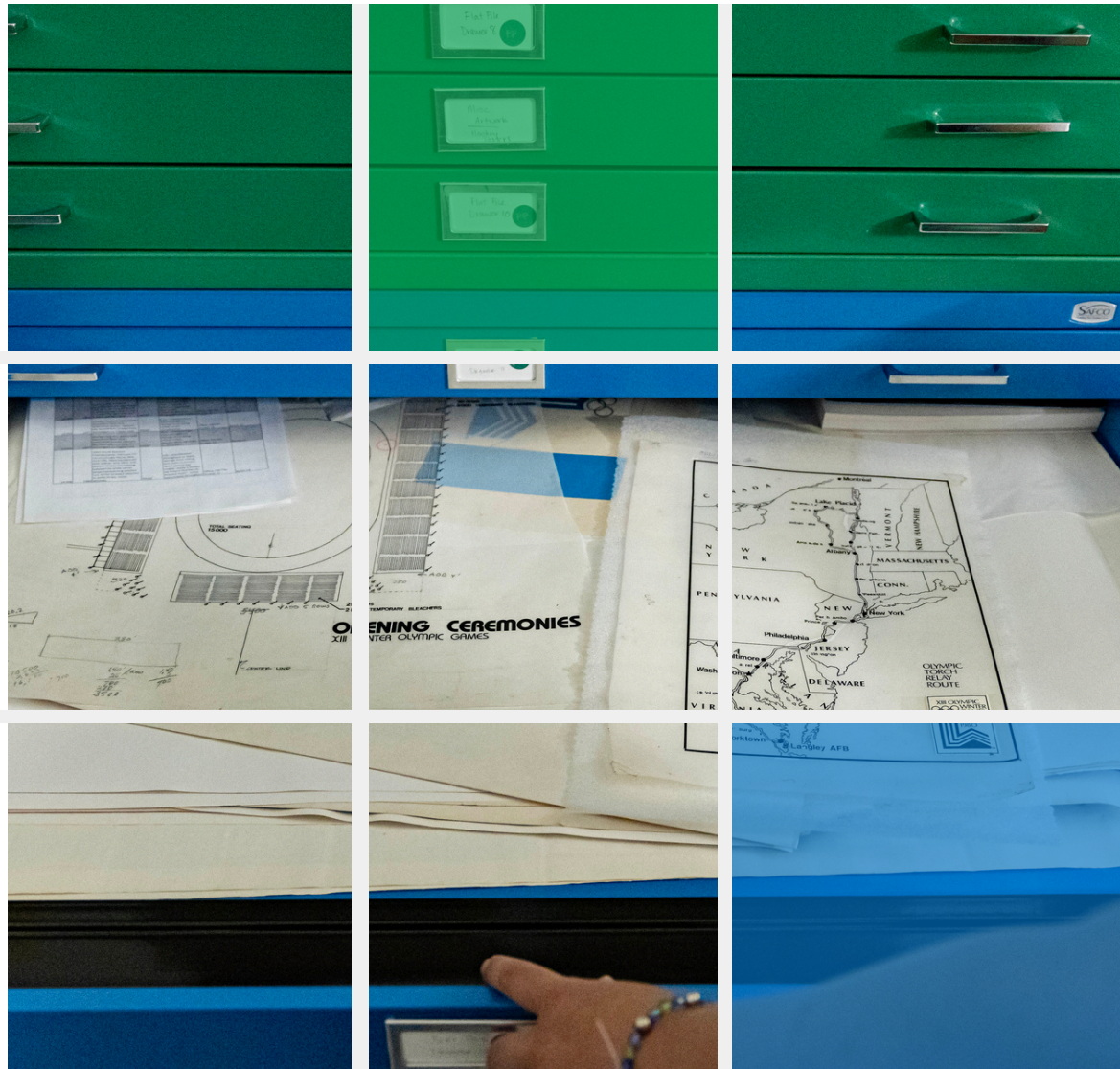
The museum received the 2005 Olympic Cup, the oldest award given by the International Olympic Committee, the first time a museum had received the award. The Cup, which originated in 1906, is given for recognition of an institution or association with a general reputation for merit and integrity that has been active in the service of sport and contributed to the development of the Olympic Movement. The award was accepted on behalf of the people of the Lake Placid region. In August 2011, because the collection had grown to represent more than the two Games held in Lake Placid, the museum changed its name to the Lake Placid Olympic Museum.

In March 2021, the museum and Olympic Center began a major building renovation. This renovation includes a new state-of-the-art museum experience, with seven main exhibit galleries, that opened in December 2022.

The Collections

The Lake Placid Olympic Museum is home to North America's second-largest Winter Olympic artifact collection, preserving approximately 30,000 items. The collection includes photographs, sports equipment, trophies, memorabilia, textiles, artwork, flags, medals, mascots, Olympic torches, pins, and more.

Each object in our collection tells the stories of Lake Placid's local sports history and the 1932 and 1980 Olympic Winter Games. Although our Museum primarily focuses on the Olympic Winter Games that Lake Placid has hosted, more modern Winter Olympiads are highlighted in certain galleries, such as "What it Takes to be an Olympian" and "Design and the Olympics."



The Exhibits

The Lake Placid Olympic Museum features 7 exhibit galleries:

1. Olympic Firsts: Details the origins of the Olympic Games, starting with a focus on Ancient Greece, the first modern Olympic Games in 1896, and the first Olympic Winter Games in 1924.

2. Lake Placid History: Tells the story of Lake Placid's vibrant early winter sports community and how it put the village on the map for international sports competitions, eventually bringing the Olympic Winter Games to upstate New York in 1932.

3. 1932 Olympic Winter Games: Explores the 1932 Olympic Winter Games in Lake Placid, from winning the bid to building the venues to the competitions that made the United States of America a first-time host country for the Winter Games.

4. What it Takes to be an Olympian: Less than 0.1% of people will become an Olympic athlete. Hear from local Olympians as they discuss their Olympic careers, experience ski jumping and bobsledding from an athlete's perspective with our interactive displays, see what a competition schedule and travel season look like for elite athletes, and much more.

5. Design & the Olympics: Learn about what makes design so important for the Olympic Games through timeless artifacts such as posters, mascots, torches, medals, Opening Ceremony uniforms, pins, and more.

6. 1980 Olympic Winter Games: Explores the 1980 Olympic Winter Games in Lake Placid, from building the venues to the festivities to the competitions that made Lake Placid a two-time Olympic host city. A dedicated gallery space to the "Miracle on Ice" features a theater with a twelve-minute documentary that details the story of the underdog 1980 American ice hockey team that pulled off a stunning upset against the Soviets on February 22, 1980.

7. Lake Placid's Legacy: Lake Placid's Olympic story did not stop after the 1980 Olympic Winter Games. Learn how all the venues are still in use and get inspired to visit the other Lake Placid Olympic Legacy sites.

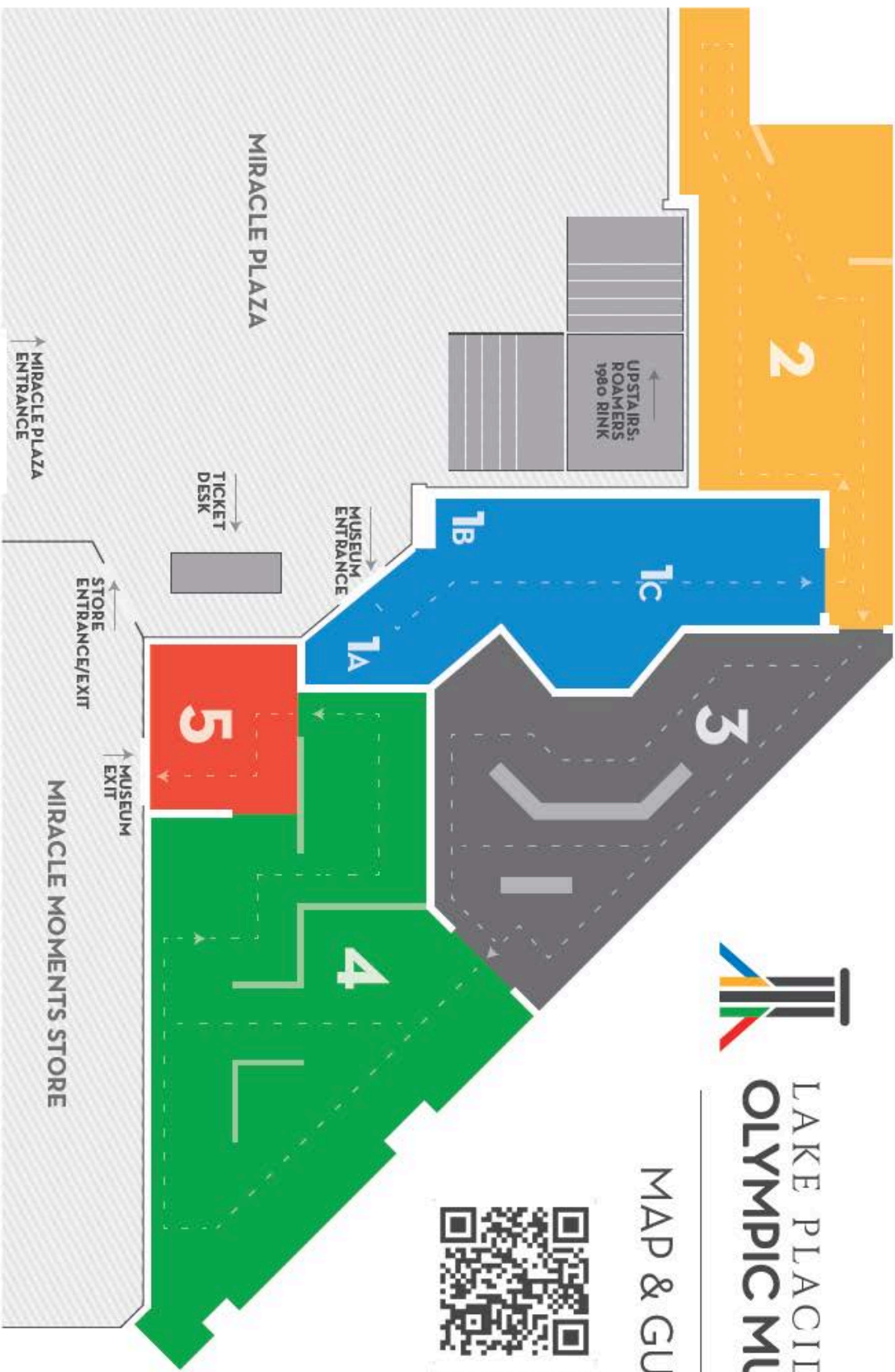


LAKE PLACID OLYMPIC MUSEUM

MAP & GUIDE



Scan the QR code to visit our website



A. Olympic Firsts
 The first modern Olympic Games, held in Athens, 1896 was inspired by the ancient Greek games.



Design and the Olympics
 Designs that captures the moment while embracing timeless values and celebrating each host region.

B. Lake Placid's History
 Nature created the ideal environment, but leadership, vision, & community created the dream making it a reality.



C. 1932 Olympic Winter Games
 As the Great Depression grips the world, 252 athletes from 17 nations arrive in Lake Placid for the 1932 Olympic Winter Games.

The 1980 Olympic Winter Games
 Walk through history and relive the magic of the 1980 Olympic Games.



What it Takes to be an Olympian
 "Hard work beats talent when talent doesn't work hard." Hear directly from Olympians and explore our interactive exhibits.



Lake Placid's Olympic Legacy
 Names, memories, and moments leave us with examples and inspiration that can help shape our present and future.



RECOMMENDATIONS

Planning a Self-Guided Tour

When visiting the Lake Placid Olympic Museum with your students, prepare your tour with the following in mind:

- On busy days, the exhibit galleries can be crowded. Consider bringing enough chaperones to divide students into smaller groups during your visit.
- Our busiest months are November through February and late June through August. Our slower months are March to early June.
- There is a lot to see and read in the Museum. Do not feel pressured to cover everything. To help you decide what to cover with your students, we recommend downloading our “Collections Highlights.”
- The 1932, 1980, and USA ice hockey rinks are free to view and can be seen before or after your self-guided visit to the Lake Placid Olympic Museum.



Recommendations for Engaging Students

- Before entering the Museum, please advise students that they are not the only visitors. Our doors are open to the public seven days a week, so as they move through galleries, please be respectful and allow others to take turns looking at exhibits. We know field trips can be very exciting, but it is still important to use inside voices throughout the Museum, and to walk rather than run.
- When looking at artifacts throughout the galleries, give students time to look closely before asking questions.
- Facilitate a discussion about what they are observing. Some examples:
 - **For Equipment:** what do they notice about what materials are used? Do they notice any similarities or differences with the equipment people might use today?
 - **For Posters:** what colors and symbols can they find? How do they represent the Olympics? How can you tell what countries they are from?
 - **For Torches:** What materials are used to make the torch? How do those materials and the overall shape convey a message?
- While exploring the galleries and seeing uniforms, torches, or learning about big moments (i.e., the Miracle on Ice), encourage students to think about what was going on in the world that might have influenced the artifacts that we see on display.

Resources for Further Exploration

We encourage exploring the links below for further exploration before your visit to the Lake Placid Olympic Museum:

- [Olympic History: From Ancient Greek Olympics to Modern Olympic Games](#)
- [1932 Lake Placid Olympic Winter Games](#)
- [1980 Lake Placid Olympic Winter Games](#)
- [The Olympic Torch Relay](#)
- [The History of the Olympic Flame | 90 Seconds of the Olympics](#)
- [Olympic Opening Ceremonies: A Journey Through Time](#)
- [The Olympic Truce](#)
 - *Trigger warning: Brief scenes of war.*
- [The Vault: Treasures of the Olympics](#)
 - *To prepare students for the "What it Takes to be an Olympian" exhibit.*





LAKE PLACID
OLYMPIC MUSEUM

ACTIVITY BOOKLET

**ACTIVITY 1**

OBJECT SPOTLIGHT

Printing Guide: Pages 16 - 20

Look around the Museum to see if you can find these five objects! Each object in this guide has a “spotlight,” or background information and suggested questions designed to enhance your self-guided tour through the exhibits. Refer back to the Museum map on page 9 for location assistance if needed.

1932 ICE HOCKEY GOALIE MASK



LOCATION IN MUSEUM

This object can be found in the 1932 Olympic Winter Games exhibit, inside the skating sports case with figure skating, speed skating, and ice hockey.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Hockey goalie mask used by Franklin Farrel during the 1932 Olympic Games. At this time, hockey players (even goalies) did not wear masks, so it was unusual that Franklin Farrel had one. His mask was for protecting his eyeglasses, not his face!

QUESTIONS FOR VIEWING

- Why do you think Franklin Farrel wore a mask when nobody else did?
- What do you notice about how much hockey gear is featured here compared to how much gear players wear today?
- What do you notice about the materials this gear is made out of?

EXTENSION ACTIVITY

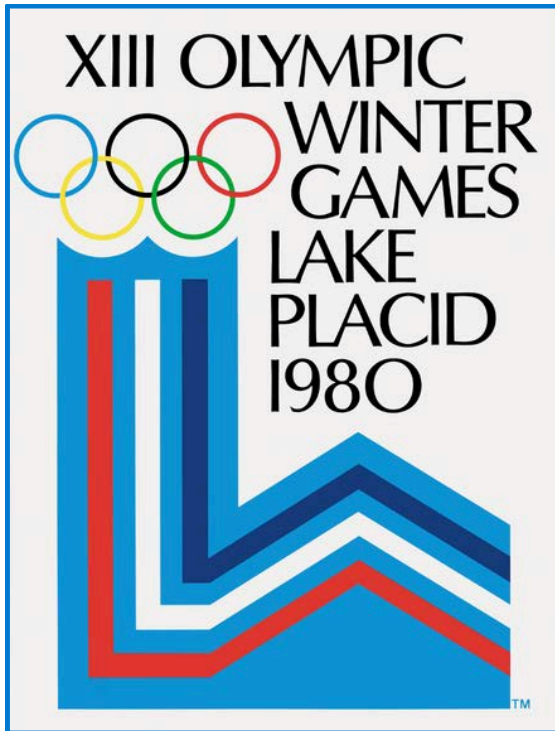
Using the gear that is on display at the Museum, examine how equipment changed from 1932, 1980, to today. Take a moment to observe.

- Do you notice any trends?
- Does there seem to be more or less gear each year?

SUPPLEMENTAL LEARNING RESOURCES

- [How Has Hockey Equipment Changed Over the Years? | WBS Penguins](#)
- [The Evolution of Hockey Gear | The Filson Journal](#)
- [The Extraordinary Evolution of Hockey Equipment | Montreal Science Centre](#)

1980 Lake Placid Official Poster



LOCATION IN MUSEUM

At the entrance to the “Design & the Olympics” exhibit. The poster is located to your left, just to the upper right of the exhibit title on the wall.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The “L” shape was intentionally chosen because “Lake Placid” starts with an L. The ^ shape on the bottom of the “L” symbolizes the Adirondack mountains. The two scoops at the top of the “L” are meant to be cauldrons, representing the two times that Lake Placid has hosted the Olympic Winter Games. The main colors are also red, white, and blue—the colors of the American flag.

QUESTIONS FOR VIEWING

- What are some symbols that you notice on this poster?
- What do you think these messages and symbols convey?

EXTENSION ACTIVITY

Divide a sheet of paper in two columns. On one side, write everything you notice about the poster—colors, shapes, words, lines, etc.

On the other side, write what you think each of those elements symbolize or why they might have been chosen by the design team.

SUPPLEMENTAL LEARNING RESOURCES

- [Vancouver 2010 | Design Focus](#)
- [Lake Placid 1980 Olympic logo, poster design & look of the games](#)

2022 Beijing Olympic Winter Games Torch



LOCATION IN MUSEUM

At the end of the torch case in the “Design & the Olympics” exhibit.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Beijing is the first city to host both the Summer and Winter Olympic Games (2008 and 2022). The design of the 2022 torch honors that Olympic legacy by mimicking a similar scroll design to the cauldron of the 2008 Olympic Games. The 2022 Beijing emblem sits on the mid-section of the torch, while the whirling red line on its body represents the winding Great Wall, the skiing courses at the Games, and humankind’s relentless pursuit of light, peace, and excellence. The use of red and silver as primary colors for the torch are metaphors of ice and fire.

QUESTIONS FOR VIEWING

- What does the shape of this torch remind you of?
- What colors do you notice?
- Why do you think the designers might have picked those colors?
- Do you think the torch looks like it was made for the Winter Olympic Games specifically? Why or why not?

EXTENSION ACTIVITY

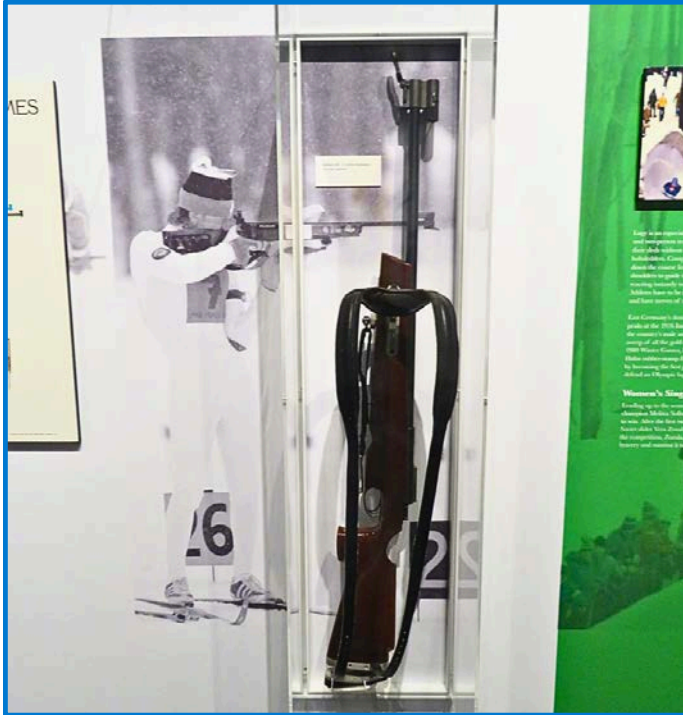
Share a picture of the 2008 Beijing Summer Olympic Cauldron with students.

Instruct students to discuss with a partner why the 2008 Beijing Summer Cauldron and the 2022 Beijing Winter torch look alike. What do those similarities communicate?

SUPPLEMENTAL LEARNING RESOURCES

- [Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games Torch](#)

1980 Biathlon Rifle



LOCATION IN MUSEUM

On the wall in the “Biathlon” section of the 1980 Olympic Winter Games exhibit.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This is a .22-caliber Remington. It was used in the biathlon, which is a Winter Olympic event that combines cross-country skiing and target shooting. Biathlon has its roots in survival skills practiced in the snow-covered forests of Scandinavia, where people hunted on skis with rifles slung over their shoulders.

QUESTIONS FOR VIEWING

- Do you know what this sport was originally called when it appeared in the first Olympic Winter Games in 1924 in Chamonix, France?
- Do you know what “biathlon” means?
Hint: Think about what “triathlon” means. Why is this a good word to describe this sport?

EXTENSION ACTIVITY

Imagine that you are competing in a biathlon event. You must ski 12 kilometers and shoot at 5 targets. If you miss a target, you must ski a 500 meter penalty loop.

If you ski an average of 20 kilometers per hour and miss 3 targets, what is your final time?

SUPPLEMENTAL LEARNING RESOURCES

- [What Is Biathlon?](#)
- [How ski warfare created biathlon](#)

1980 Ice Hockey Silver Medal



LOCATION IN MUSEUM

In the "Miracle on Ice" section of the 1980 Olympic Winter Games exhibit, located to the right of the theater entrance.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1980 Soviet Union assigned silver medal in Ice Hockey. This medal was left behind by an unknown Soviet player in the locker room.

QUESTIONS FOR VIEWING

- Why do you think this medal was left behind?
- Do you think this was a sportsmanlike thing to do?
- What words would you use to describe what it might have felt like to lose this game? What about to win it?

EXTENSION ACTIVITY

- Watch the 12-minute documentary in the Museum theater outlining the historical context of the Miracle on Ice.
- Think about the game through the eyes of the Soviet players. Write about the Miracle on Ice from the point of view of a Soviet player. Does the story have a different feeling to it? How are you conveying that?

SUPPLEMENTAL LEARNING RESOURCES

- *Miracle* (2004; PG)
- *Of Miracles and Men* (2015; G)
- [Inside the Miracle on Ice - ESPN](#)
- [Crisis of Confidence - Lake Placid Olympic Museum](#)

**ACTIVITY 2**

MUSEUM MASTERMIND

Printing Guide: Pages 22 - 27

Follow along with the activities on each page as you move through the exhibits. Ask questions and discover new things as you become a museum mastermind!

The activities include:

1. Treasure Hunt at the Lake Placid Olympic Museum
2. Continent Counter
3. Path of Champions
4. Designer Details
5. Olympic Mad Libs
6. Host Country Connections

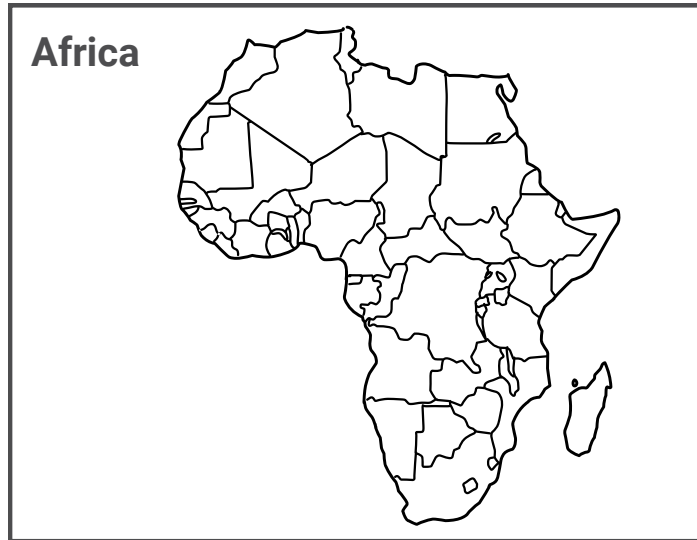
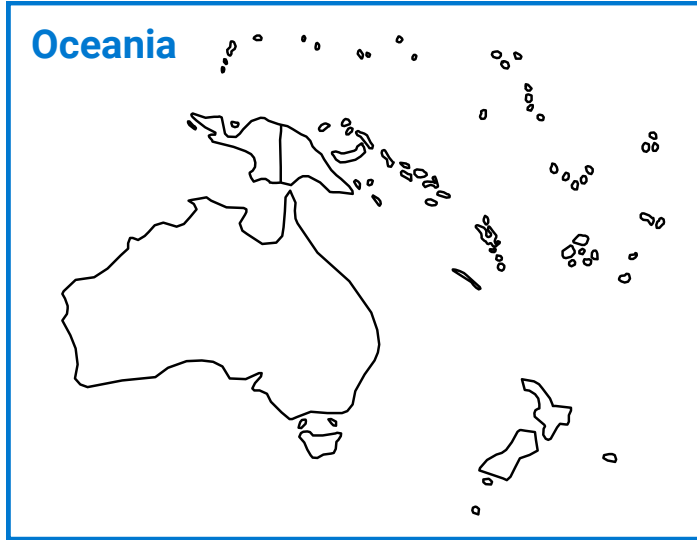
TREASURE HUNT AT THE LAKE PLACID OLYMPIC MUSEUM

Can you find all of these objects inside the Lake Placid Olympic Museum?

Item Number	Clue	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1	Franklin Farrell's Goalie Mask	
2	An object from before the year 1950	
3	The tallest Olympic torch in the collection	
4	A bobsled you can take a ride in	
5	A pin featuring Roni, the Lake Placid 1980 mascot	
6	A poster from 1948	
7	An opening ceremony jacket from 2014	
8	A red figure skating costume	
9	A photograph of an Olympian wearing 5 gold medals	
10	An architectural model of the original Olympic Center	
11	A pair of ski jumping skis	
12	Jim Craig's hockey stick	
13	A medal that was left behind	

CONTINENT COUNTER

Circle the continents that have hosted the **Olympic Winter Games**.



PATH OF CHAMPIONS

While you are exploring the “What it Takes to be an Olympian” exhibit, answer the questions below.

1. To the left of the local Olympian interviews, there is a long display with quotes from local Olympians. Who said this and what sport did they play:

“If it wasn’t for the full support of my family and community, there would have been no way that I would have ever made it to an Olympic team.”

2. Lake Placid has sent at least one athlete to every Olympic Winter Games.

What is the name of one local athlete that went to the 2022 Olympic Winter Games and what sport did they play?

3. Find the “What Would You Give up for a Gold Medal” survey display. It will have a lot of colorful tokens in it!

Looking at the visitor survey results, which category has the most votes?

- A.** School Days
- B.** Time with Family
- C.** Money, Lots of Money
- D.** Junk Food

What category would you give up for a gold medal?

4. Try out the bobsled ride interactive. How many curves are there in the Mt Van Hoevenberg bobsled track?

5. Try out the “Soaring Ski Jump” interactive. What is the take off speed of a ski jumper?

DESIGNER DETAILS

While you're exploring the "Design & the Olympics" exhibit, answer the following questions below.

1. Listen to the 3 different songs at "The Anthem" interactive, located to the left of the architectural model.

After listening to all 3 songs, rank them below with 5 stars being the best.

#1: Olympic Hymn



#2: Bugler's Dream



#3: Olympic Fanfare and Theme



2. Find the 1980 souvenir case, directly across the poster wall at the beginning of the exhibit. Roni Racoon was the mascot for the Olympic Winter Games in 1980.

How many souvenir items do you see Roni on?

- A. 4
- B. 8
- C. 11
- D. 14

3. Find the Opening Ceremony uniforms display, located next to the pin case. From the uniforms on display, circle the years that designer Ralph Lauren created Team USA's uniforms.

2010	1994	1956
1968	2018	1988
2006	1948	2014

4. Look at all of the torches and how unique they all are. If you were designing a torch, what would it look like? Draw your own design in the space below.

MAD LIBS: THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Every four years, countries from all over the _____ send their
NOUN

best _____ to compete in _____ Games and win
PLURAL NOUN *ADJECTIVE*

_____. These events are called the Olympic _____,
PLURAL NOUN *PLURAL NOUN*

and they started _____ years ago in _____ Greece.
NUMBER *ADJECTIVE*

When a winner receives their _____ medal at the Games, the
ADJECTIVE

national _____ of their country is played by a/an _____
NOUN *ADJECTIVE*

band. As the band _____, the citizens of that country place their
VERB ENDING IN 'S'

_____ on their chest and join in the singing of their national
PART OF THE BODY

_____. Thanks to television, these _____ events can
NOUN *ADJECTIVE*

now be watched by over a billion _____ throughout the world
PLURAL NOUN

every _____ years!
NUMBER

HOST COUNTRY CONNECTIONS

Using the world map located in the “Lake Placid’s Legacy” exhibit, match the host country with its corresponding city by writing the correct number next to the city names.

_____ Chamonix
 _____ St. Moritz
 _____ Lake Placid
 _____ Garmisch-Partenkirchen
 _____ Oslo
 _____ Cortina d’Ampezzo
 _____ Palisades Tahoe
 _____ Innsbruck
 _____ Grenoble
 _____ Sapporo
 _____ Sarajevo
 _____ Calgary
 _____ Albertville
 _____ Lillehammer
 _____ Nagano
 _____ Salt Lake City
 _____ Turin
 _____ Vancouver
 _____ Sochi
 _____ PyeongChang
 _____ Beijing

1 - Italy
2 - Austria
3 - Russia
4 - Germany
5 - South Korea
6 - France
7 - Switzerland
8 - Japan
9 - Yugoslavia
10 - Canada
11 - United States of America
12 - Norway
13 - China

**ACTIVITY 3**

OLYMPIAN DISCOVERY

This activity encourages students to explore the Museum by investigating exhibits to learn more about Olympic athletes.

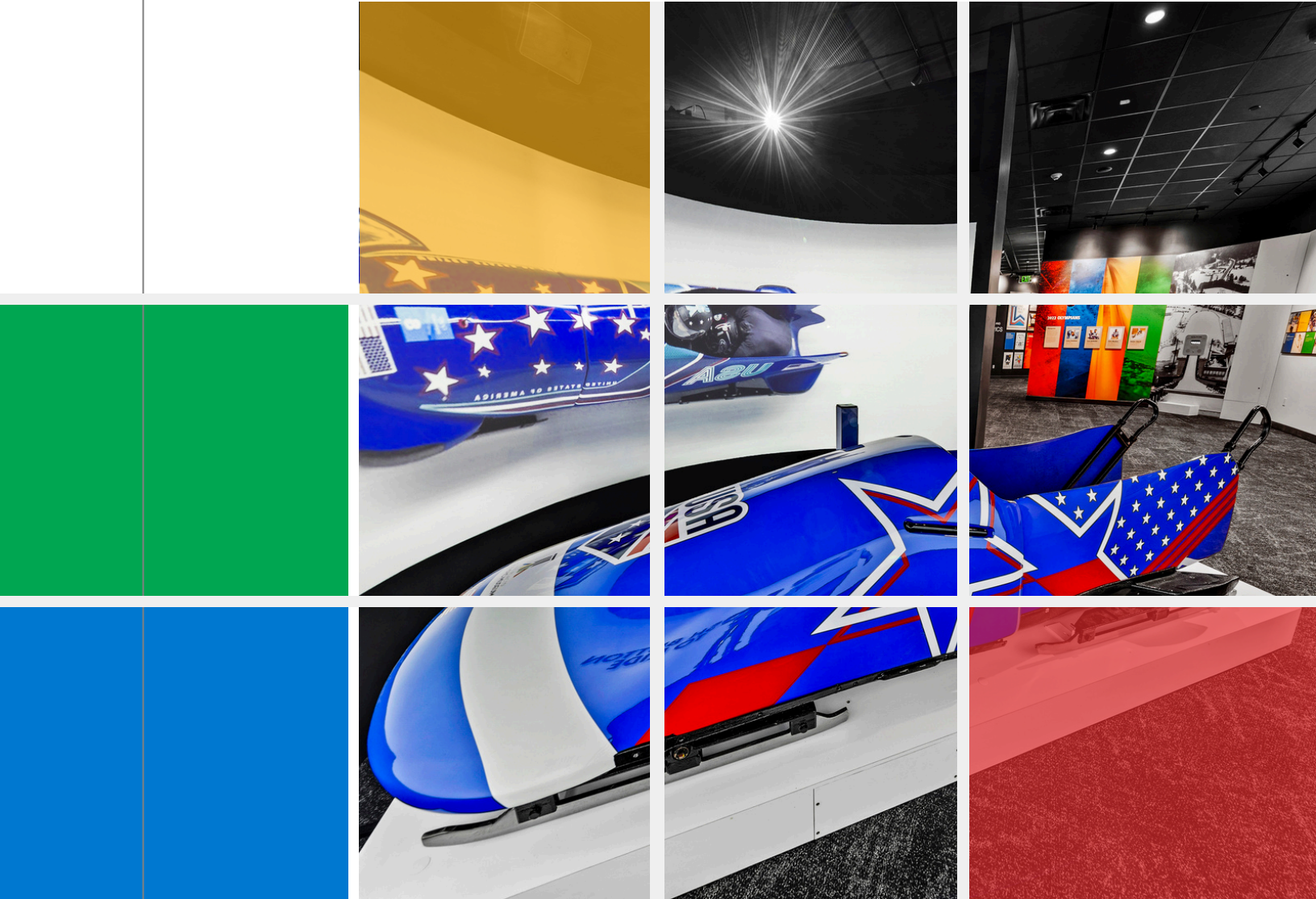
Names like Shawn White, Kristi Yamaguchi, and Apolo Ohno are easily recognizable in the sporting world. However, there are thousands of other Olympians that are not as well known, but are incredible athletes in their own right. This activity will encourage students to navigate and interpret the information found in the Museum and learn about their lesser-known Olympian.



OLYMPIAN DISCOVERY

OLYMPIAN DISCOVERY: PROCEDURE

- Before arriving for your field trip, please fill out our field trip request form on the Lake Placid Olympic Museum website [here](#). Select the “self-guided” option and feel free to request this activity in the “Additional notes” section. After confirming your field trip, the following instructions will guide you through leading a self-guided tour for your students!
- Upon arrival at the Lake Placid Olympic Museum, a staff member will check in with you and hand out the credentials to your students. You will also have an opportunity to take a map of the galleries at the Box Office, which may be helpful as you search.
- Each credential is for a particular athlete. Students must find:
 - The exhibit they are mentioned in
 - The country they represented
 - What sport they played
 - What medals they won
- Helpful tips:
 - Use the credential to figure out what year your athlete competed. This will narrow down the galleries they could potentially be included in.
 - The credential features different pictograms representing what sport the athlete competed in. This also narrows down where to look.
 - By carefully reading the exhibits and looking at objects, you will find the information you need about your athlete!
 - After finding their athletes, students are invited to trade badges and look for new people as time allows.



LAKE PLACID
OLYMPIC MUSEUM

ACTIVITY BOOKLET ANSWER GUIDE

OBJECT SPOTLIGHT ANSWERS

1. 1932 Ice Hockey Goalie Mask

- Why do you think Franklin Farrel wore a mask when nobody else did?
 - He wore eyeglasses so the mask helped to protect them during games.
- What do you notice about how much hockey gear is featured here compared to how much gear players wear today?
 - Hockey players today wear a lot more protective gear today than they did in the 1930s.
- What do you notice about the materials this gear is made out of?
 - Wood, leather, wool, etc. Today, hockey sticks are made out of fiberglass, carbon, and aramid and hockey gloves are made out of nylon, polyester, and synthetic leather.
- Using the gear that is on display at the Museum, examine how equipment changed from 1932, 1980, to today. Take a moment to observe. Do you notice any trends? Does there seem to be more or less gear each year?
 - Answers could include: equipment materials improve over time, there is more protective gear as the years progress, more attention to design detail (1980 gloves have Team USA colors while 1932 gloves do not), etc.

2. 1980 Lake Placid Official Poster

- What are some symbols that you notice on this poster?
 - The “L” shape; the upside down “V”; the two scoops at the top of “L” shape.
- What do you think these messages and symbols convey?
 - The “L” shape for Lake Placid; the upside down “V” for the mountain peaks; the two scoops at the top of “L” shape are meant to represent Lake Placid as two-time host city.
- Extension Activity: Divide a sheet of paper in two columns. On one side, write everything you notice about the poster—colors, shapes, words, lines, etc. On the other side, write what you think each of those elements symbolize or why they might have been chosen by the design team.
 - Answers will vary.

3. 2022 Beijing Olympic Winter Games Torch

- What does the shape of this torch remind you of?
 - A large scroll.
- What colors do you notice?
 - Red and silver.
- Why do you think the designers might have picked those colors?
 - Answers will vary.

OBJECT SPOTLIGHT ANSWERS

3. 2022 Beijing Olympic Winter Games Torch Cont.

- Do you think the torch looks like it was made for the Winter Olympic Games specifically? Why or why not?
 - *Answers will vary.*
- Extension Activity: Share a picture of the 2008 Beijing Summer Olympic Cauldron with students. Instruct students to discuss with a partner why the 2008 Beijing Summer Cauldron and the 2022 Beijing Winter torch look alike. What do those similarities communicate?
 - *Answers will vary.*

4. 1980 Biathlon Rifle

- Do you know what this sport was originally called when it appeared in the first Olympic Winter Games in 1924 in Chamonix, France?
 - *Military Patrol.*
- Do you know what “biathlon” means? *Hint: Think about what “triathlon” means. Why is this a good word to describe this sport?*
 - *The word “bi” means the number two. In biathlon, there are two events combined into the sport: a cross country skiing section and a rifle shooting section.*
- Extension Activity: Imagine that you are competing in a biathlon event. You must ski 12 kilometers and shoot at 5 targets. If you miss a target, you must ski a 500 meter penalty loop. If you ski an average of 20 kilometers per hour and miss 3 targets, what is your final time?
 - *40 minutes, 30 seconds*

5. 1980 Ice Hockey Silver Medal

- Why do you think this medal was left behind?
 - *Answers will vary.*
- Do you think this was a sportsmanlike thing to do?
 - *Answers will vary.*
- What words would you use to describe what it might have felt like to lose this game? What about to win it?
 - *Answers will vary.*
- Extension Activity: Watch the 12-minute documentary in the Museum theater outlining the historical context of the Miracle on Ice. Think about the game through the eyes of the Soviet players. Write about the Miracle on Ice from the point of view of a Soviet player. Does the story have a different feeling to it? How are you conveying that?
 - *Answers will vary.*

MUSEUM MASTERMIND ANSWER GUIDE

Continent Counter

Answer: The Americas, Asia, and Europe

Path of Champions

1. Ashley Walden, Luge, 2002 Salt Lake City, USA
2. Answers can include:
 - a. Jonny Gustafson, Luge Singles
 - b. Sean Hollander, Luge Doubles
 - c. Chris Mazdzer, Luge Singles and Doubles
 - d. Hunter Church, Four-Man Bobsled
3. School days.
4. 20 curves.
5. Around 60 mph.

Designer Details

1. Answers will vary.
2. C: 11 items
 - a. Poster, hockey puck, holographic pin, glass souvenir serving dish, license plate, stuffed animal, pin on brown fedora, Coca-Cola bottles, piggy bank, glass souvenir mug, Roni souvenir glass dish, and canvas tote bag.
3. 2010, 2014, 2018
4. Answers will vary.

Host Country Connections

<u>6</u> Chamonix	<u>2</u> Innsbruck	<u>8</u> Nagano
<u>7</u> St. Moritz	<u>6</u> Grenoble	<u>11</u> Salt Lake City
<u>11</u> Lake Placid	<u>8</u> Sapporo	<u>1</u> Turin
<u>4</u> Garmisch-Partenkirchen	<u>9</u> Sarajevo	<u>10</u> Vancouver
<u>12</u> Oslo	<u>10</u> Calgary	<u>3</u> Sochi
<u>1</u> Cortina d'Ampezzo	<u>6</u> Albertville	<u>5</u> PyeongChang
<u>11</u> Palisades Tahoe	<u>12</u> Lillehammer	<u>13</u> Beijing