



The logo for eME (eMuseum of Sports) features a stylized lowercase 'e' followed by uppercase 'M' and 'E'. The 'e' is a thick, curved shape that loops back on itself. The 'M' and 'E' are solid, blocky letters. The entire logo is rendered in a golden-yellow color with a slight gradient.

eMuseum of Sports

Gallery Brazilian Olympic
Committee Summary

Lorem Ipsum

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Frame 1:

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Frame 2:

Title: PARIS 1924 AND LOS ANGELES 1932

Contents:

In 1924, Brazil went to the Paris Games with 12 male athletes. Due to the severe global economic crisis, the country did not participate in the 1928 Games, but returned in the next edition, Los Angeles 1932. After a long ship voyage, our delegation landed on U.S. soil with 66 male athletes and one female athlete: Maria Lenk. A milestone of the sport: at the age of 17, the swimmer was the first athlete from South America to participate in the Olympic Games!

1. In the centre of the photo Baron Pierre de Coubertin, creator of the Olympic Games of the Modern Age visits the Colombes Olympic Stadium, Paris 1924.
INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE - Olympic Museum - Lausanne

2. Maria Lenk and other Brazilian athletes aboard the ship Itaquicê. CARLOS WEYGAND COLLECTION — SÃO PAULO

3. Headline of the newspaper O Globo, with the arrival of the Brazilian delegation in Los Angeles. COLLECTION MARIA LEONOR MENDONÇA CRUZ — Niterói

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Title: ROMA 1960 AND TOKYO 1964

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Brazil went to the 1960 Roma Games with a delegation made up of 81 athletes, being a woman. In the back luggage, two bronze medals: one in men's basketball, the other with Manoel dos Santos Junior, from swimming. Four years later, the Games would be held in the city of Tokyo, the same venue as the next edition. In 1964, we sent 69 athletes, Aída dos Santos being the only woman. Aídawon an honorable 4th place in the high jump and became the first Brazilian athlete to reach an Olympic final. What about men's basketball? Plus the bronze medal, after a 76-70 victory over Puerto Rico.1. Against the Soviet Union, for the semifinal of the tournament in Rome, Brazilian Carmo de Souza, Rosa Branca, conquers the ball and arms the move.

HEADLINE COLLECTION — São Paulo

2. The podium of the 100 m freestyle race: Australian John Devit, winner; American Lance Larson, silver medal; and Brazilian Manoel dos Santos, bronze medal.

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Olympic Museum - Lausanne

3. Aida dos Santos jumps in Tokyo.HEADLINE COLLECTION — São Paulo.

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Title: BARCELONA 1992

Contents:

At the 1992 Barcelona Olympic Games, two striking gold medals. The first, by the judoka Rogério Sampaio, of the category up to 65kg. The victory in the final over the Hungarian Jozsef Csak on August 1 came to show and consolidate the strength of Brazilian judo. About a week later, August 9, the last day of competitions, the “country of football” stopped in front of the TV and vibrated with the gold medal in men's volleyball, the first in Brazil in a collective sport. In the team, two of our current two-time Olympic champion, Maurício and Giovane. On the edge of the court, the only three-time Olympic champion in our history, coach José Roberto Guimarães. To complete our campaign, Gustavo Borges, from swimming, would still win the silver medal in the 100m freestyle.

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Rogério Sampaio conquers gold in the category up to 65kg. COLLECTION MANCHETE - São Paulo

Brazilian volleyball team gold medal. AGÊNCIA O GLOBO - Rio de Janeiro

Gustavo Borges in streak five. HEADLINE COLLECTION - Sao Paulo

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The Rio 2016 Olympic Games Closing Ceremony was held on 21 August of that year. The artistic director of the ceremony was Carnival Rosa Magalhães, several times champion of the traditional parade of the city's samba schools. The carnival atmosphere took over the party, with several passers parading around Maracanã. The ceremony ended as it traditionally happens: the president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), Thomas Bach, gave a speech, declaring the event closed, and then the Olympic pyre was erased.

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Contents: Animation by cartoonist Saulo Cruz narrates Brazil's first participation in the Olympic Games.

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Title: BERLIN 1936 AND LONDON 1948

Contents:

In 1936, the Games were held in Germany, at the time ruled by Hitler. The Brazilian delegation had 94 athletes, 6 of which were women. Among them, Sylvio de Magalhães Padilha (photo), from athletics. Sylvio was the first South American to compete in an Olympic final (he won 5th place) and later became president of the COB. Because of World War II, the following editions were canceled and the Games did not happen again until 1948. In London, we were represented by 81 athletes (11 women) and won our first medal in group sports: the bronze of men's basketball, after a 52-47 victory over Mexico.

1. The Olympic Torch arrives in Berlin, 1936. INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE - Olympic Museum - Lausanne

2. The athlete Sylvio de Magalhães Padilha, who later became president of the COB. ALBERTO MURRAY COLLECTION — Sao Paulo

3. Brazilian basketball team, bronze medal in London 1948. ALBUM RUI DE FREITAS — Rio de Janeiro

Frame 16:

Title: MEXICO CITY 1968 AND MUNICH 1972

Contents:

At the 1968 Olympic Games Mexico City, Brazil was represented by 64 athletes, 3 women. In the Mexican capital, we won three medals: the silver of Nelson Prudêncio, athletics, in the triple jump; and the two bronzes, the flyweight boxer Servílio de Oliveira and the sailors Reinaldo Conrad and Burkhard Cordes, of the Flying Dutchman class. In Munich 1972, 89 Brazilian athletes (5 women) were present and brought two bronzes in their suitcase: another medal by Nelson Prudencio, in the triple jump, and the one that would be the first Olympic medal in judo, a record-breaking sport of Olympic conquests for Brazil, that of Chiaki Ishii, in the middle category Heavy.

1. Fight between Servílio de Oliveira and Ricardo Delgado. OLIVEIRA SERVILIO COLLECTION — SÃO PAULO

2. Nelson Prudencio, silver medal, being greeted by Soviet Victor Saneyev. HEADLINE COLLECTION — Sao Paulo

3. Chiaki Ishii in action on the mats of the 1972 Munich Games. Photographer Alberto Ferreira

Frame 17:

Title: SEUL 1988

Contents:

For the 1988 Seoul Games, Brazil sent a delegation of 170 athletes (135 men and 35 women), who went to play 19 sports. We return with six medals, one of them, the first gold of Brazilian judo, from the medium-heavyweight Aurélio Miguel. In men's football, silver medal, as well as in the previous edition. Joaquim Cruz, gold in Los Angeles 1984, now conquered silver in the 800m. Still in athletics, Róbson Caetano was bronze in the 200m flat. Finally, two more bronzes, on the sail: Torben Grael and Nelson Falcão (Star class) and Lars Grael and Clínio Freitas (Tornado class)

1. Aurelius Miguel versus Jiri Sosna. APRIL IMAGES - São Paulo/Photographer: Pedro Martinelli.

2. Joaquim Cruz in the 800-meter shallow race. HEADLINE COLLECTION - São Paulo.

3. Joe Loach, Carl Lewis and Robson Caetano. CORBIS AGENCY - Seattle.

4. Torben Grael and Nelson of Barros Falcon at the Star Casse. APRIL IMAGES - Sao Paulo.

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Title: TOWARDS TOKYO 2020

Contents:

The Rio 2016 Olympic Games ended as traditionally occurs in all editions of the event: honoring the next host city and calling on all Olympic sports lovers to follow closely the following Games, in the case of Tokyo 2020. In addition to the flags of three countries (Greece, birthplace of the Games; Brazil, host country; and Japan, country of the next

edition), the Olympic flag was handed over to Tokyo Governor Yuriko Koike. Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe also participated in and joined with the help of Mario Bros, a famous Japanese video game character.

Frame 24:

Title: RIO 2016

Contents: Summary of Brazil's participation in the Rio 2016 Olympic Games.

Frame 25:

Title: RIO OPENING CEREMONY 2016

Contents:

The Opening Ceremony of the Rio 2016 Games was very exciting, especially for Brazilians, who saw themselves represented on the lawn of Maracanã. On a large stage, the history of Brazil was told with Indians, Portuguese, black slaves and immigrants. Brazilian music was represented by funk, samba, bossa nova and the so-called MPB. The spectacle also conveyed an ecological message to the world, showing the advancement of global warming and the tragic consequences of this phenomenon. The Brazilian delegation was led by flag bearer Yane Marques, bronze medal in London 2012 in modern pentathlon.

Tables

Table 1:

Title: MONTREAL 1976

Contents:

At the 1976 Summer Olympics, Brazil consolidated itself as a country of good skitters. After Adhemar Ferreira and Nelson Prudêncio, João do Pulo came, bronze in the triple jump and who, three years later, would become the world record holder of the race, with a mark that would take 10 years to beat. A tradition was also born in Montreal, that of conquests of Olympic medals in sailing. In the Flying Dutchman class, as well as in Munich 1972, another bronze medal, but this time with the duo Reinaldo Conrad and Peter Ficker.

1. João Carlos de Oliveira, João do Pulo in action. CP - MEMBER SOURCE - Toronto.
2. Brazilian delegation at the opening ceremony of the Montreal 1976 Games. HEADLINE COLLECTION - São Paulo.

3. Reinaldo Conrad and Peter Ficker prepare their boat. ALEX WELTER COLLECTION - São Paulo.

Table 2:

Title: OLYMPIC TORCH - MONTREAL 1976

Contents:

Authorship: Georges Huel and Michel Dallaire

Material: Steel

Length: 67 cm

Weight: 540 g

The upper part of the torch is designed to provide the necessary ventilation to the fuel. Painted black, it offers a contrast that accentuated the photogenic qualities of the flame. In its function and design, this torch is a reminder of the ancient Greek torch, recreated in modern and refined lines.

More than 700 people were chosen for the relay. The 1976 Montreal Olympic Torch flame made its way from Greece to Canada by a sensor that transmitted the particles via satellite and these heat waves lit the flame in Ottawa, the Canadian capital.

Collection COB.

Table 3:

Title:

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Table 4:

Title: MEDAL OF PARTICIPATION MELBOURNE 1956

Contents:

Author: Andor Meszaros

Material: Bronze

Diameter: 63cm

The 1956 Melbourne Games were the first to cross the Equator, being played in the Southern Hemisphere. His medal depicts, on the obverse, embossed, athletes marching in pairs, following a single figure, which carries a flag with the rings and the Olympic motto Citius, Altius, Fortius (which in Latin means “faster, higher, stronger”). The reverse is an embossed reproduction of the coat of arms of the city of Melbourne, surmounted by the five rings and on the bearing, the inscription “Melbourne 1956 Olympic Games”.

COB Collection

Table 5:

Title: PARTICIPATION MEDAL STOCKHOLM (MELBOURNE) 1956

Contents:

Author: John Sjosvard

Material: Bronze

Dimensions: 38mm x 50mm

Weight: 39g

Due to Australian agricultural quarantine regulations, the equestrian events of the Melbourne 1956 Games were held five months earlier in Stockholm, Sweden. Given the low number of participants in equestrian events — 158 in total — the Stockholm medals remain rare and highly sought after. Inspired by a sculpture in the Parthenon,

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they feature an ancient Greek horse and the rider on a platform, with the Olympic rings below.

Collection COB.

Table 6:

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Table 7:

Title: MOSCOW 1980

Contents:

Moscow 1980 will be forever remembered for one scene: that of Misha Bear, mascot of the Games, appearing in a large mosaic and crying at the closing ceremony. In the competition, Brazil was present with 109 athletes, 15 women. We returned home with 4 medals: two gold medals on the sail (Alex Welter and Lars Björkström, from the Tornado class, and Eduardo Penido and Marcos Soares, from 470) and the bronzes of João do Pulo (another one of him!) and the free 4x200m relay in swimming, with the team formed by Rômulo Arantes, Marcus Mattioli, Cyro Delgado and Djan Madruga.

Mascot Misha appears in the bleachers, formed by plates raised by the crowd. INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE - Lausanne Olympic Museum.

Joao do Pulo celebrates. PHOTO KISHIMOTO - Tokyo.

Marcos Soares and Eduardo Penido in class 470. TYBA AGENCY - Rio de Janeiro/Photographer: Edson Afonso.

Alex Welter and Lars Björkström at the awards ceremony. ALEX WELTER COLLECTION - São Paulo.

Table 8:

Title: MASCOT MISHA - MOSCOW 1980

Contents:

Author: Victor Tchijikov

In Russian, Misha is Mikhail's nickname. The mascot of the Moscow 1980 Games was created by Soviet illustrator Victor Tchijikov, famous for his drawings for children's books. It is said that Tchijikov took six months to draw it and ended up finishing the teddy bear in December 1977. At the Closing Ceremony, 100,000 people said goodbye to the character, taken to the skies by balloons. A mosaic with his image was mounted on the stands, where it was possible to see the bear crying with the end of the event. The scene is considered one of the most exciting of the Olympic Games.

COB Collection

Table 9:

Title: LOS ANGELES 1984

Contents:

The 1984 Los Angeles Games represented a leap from Brazil in the competition. We were represented by 151 athletes (22 women), who won 8 medals: one gold, with Joaquim Cruz, athletics, in the 800m race; 5 silver — men's football, men's volleyball, Ricardo Prado (swimming, 400m medley), Torben Grael, Daniel Adler and Ronaldo Camargo (sailing, Soling class) and Douglas Vieira (judo, heavyweight); and two bronze, both in judo — Luís Onmura (light weight) and Walter Carmona (midweight). A curiosity: on the football team was Dopey, the “captain of the tetra” 10 years later.

1. Joaquim Cruz, at the highest place on the podium. CORBIS AGENCY - Seattle.
2. Men's volleyball team on the podium, after winning the silver medal. HEADLINE COLLECTION - São Paulo.
3. Ricardo Prado, gold medal in the 400m medley. HEADLINE COLLECTION - São Paulo.

Table 10:

Title: LOS ANGELES 1984

Contents:

1. Ronaldo Senfft, Daniel Adler and Torben Grael, silver medals in the Soling class. TYBA AGENCY - Rio de Janeiro.
2. Luis Onmura, bronze medal. PHOTO KISHIMOTO - Tokyo.
3. Douglas Vieira in action, silver medalist in the light heavyweight category. PHOTO KISHIMOTO - Tokyo.

Table 11:

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Table 12:

Title: COBI MASCOT - BARCELONA 1992

Contents:

Author: Javier Mariscal

The name Cobi alludes to the abbreviation of Barcelona Olympic Organization Committee 1992 (COOB). The dog of the Berger breed, also known as shepherd-Catalan, was a creation by the famous Spanish artist Javier Mariscal, who opted for his mascot in the best cubist style. It was so successful that it became a TV show (Cobi and his crew). Cobi is considered one of the most popular and successful Olympic mascots, a success also from a commercial point of view. In view of this, he was immortalized in a statue at the site where the Olympic Village of Barcelona ran.

Collection COB.

Table 13:

Title: BEACH VOLLEYBALL - LONDON 2012

Contents:

Ball signed by athletes who played for the women's beach volleyball tournament at the London 2012 Olympic Games, including Brazilian teams Maria Elisa and Talita, and Juliana and Larissa. In the arena set up at the Horse Guards Parade in central London, Juliana and Larissa won the bronze medal by defeating China's Xue Chen and Zhang Xi in the 3rd place match for 2 sets to 1.

Collection COB.

Table 14:

Title: OLYMPIC TORCH — SYDNEY 2000

Contents:

Author: Blue Sky Material: Steel and Aluminum Length: 77cm Weight: 1kg

The Olympic Torch of the Sydney 2000 Games was inspired by the features of the Sydney Opera House, in the form of a boomerang, and was conceived in blue, which refers to the Pacific Ocean. The Torch Relay began on May 10, 2000) in the city of Olympia, Greece, and completed the journey at the Olympic Stadium on 15 September. On the route, a curiosity: for the first time in history, the Torch traveled underwater for about 2 minutes with the flame lit and visible on the surface.

Collection COB.

Table 15:

Title: OLYMPIC TORCH — ATLANTA 1996

Contents:

Author: Peter Mastrogiannis Material: Aluminum Length: 80cm Weight: 1.55g

Inspired by ancient Greek architecture, the Atlanta 1996 Olympic Torch contains 22 rods, representing all editions of the Games held until then, from 1896 to 1996, and the names of their host cities are engraved on them. In the United States, the torch crossed the country by train, steamship, canoe, horseback and sailboat. The tour included the three American cities hosting the Olympic Games: Saint Louis (1904), Los Angeles (1932 and 1984), and Atlanta. At the Opening Ceremony, its last conductor was former boxer Mohamed Ali, who lit the Olympic pyre.

Collection COB.

Table 16:

Title: OLYMPIC TORCH - BARCELONA 1992

Contents:

Authorship: André Ricard Material: Aluminum Length: 60cm Weight: 980g

Gallery

Barcelona Olympic Torch 1992 is asymmetrical and this has a motif: its axis symbolically facing towards the direction of the city. The top of the torch is similar to an Olympic pyre. There are also the words: "XXV Olympiad Barcelona 1992" in the flattened part of the torch. The conical and triangular shapes are inspired by the amphorae carried by boats in the Mediterranean Sea. The Torch Relay began on June 5, 1992, and ended the route at the Olympic Stadium on July 25. The Torch traveled Greece and Spain for a total of 9,849km.

Collection COB.

Table 17:

Title: OLYMPIC TORCH - TOKYO 1964

Contents:

Author: Prof. Maiure and his team at the National Museum of Archaeology in Naples

Material: Aluminum and Stainless Steel

Length: 65 cm

Weight: 826 g

One of the most exciting moments of the 1964 Olympic Games was when the young 19-year-old Yoshinori Sakai entered the stadium, carrying the Olympic torch. Sakai was born in Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, when Americans dropped the atomic bomb on his city.

According to the organizers, the intention of the gesture was to reconcile and promote world peace. And to show the world a recovered and renewed Japan, which, just like Sakai, born in the ashes of war, had the prospect of a bright future.

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Table 18:

Title: OLYMPIC TORCH - ROMA 1960

Contents:

Author: Amedeo Maiuri

Material: Aluminum

Length: 40 cm

Weight: 580 g

The torch relay of the Rome 1960 Olympic Games traveled 1,863 km between Greece and Italy, being broadcast for the first time on TV. The traces of the torch refer to the Roman arches and columns of the imperial period.

The Games were held in the Eternal City 52 years after Rome was forced to give up the organization of the event because of an eruption of the Vesuvius volcano. In 1960, a mix of classic and then current, since the Italians organized the dispute of some modalities in historic sites of Rome and, on the other hand, built a modern stadium.

Collection COB.

Table 19:

Title: TORCH LONDON 1948 AND MELBOURNE TORCH 1956

Contents:

The London and Melbourne Games suffered the aftermath of the post-war period. There were no economic, political and social conditions for exuberance. Thus, these torches stand out from the others for bringing the same design and simplicity in the finish.

It is only possible to notice the difference between them by the year and name of the host city engraved in high relief.

1. London 1948 Olympic Torch

2. Melbourne Olympic Torch 1956

COB Collection.

Table 20:

Title: OLYMPIC TORCH - BERLIN 1936

Contents:

Author: Walter Lemecke

Material: Steel

Length: 27cm

Weight: 980g

Berlin Olympic torch features that fit the standards of the Bauhaus, German school of arts and crafts, which created pieces with stripped and industrial design, and whose visual identity quickly became known. It was the first torch of the Modern Age, resuming the classical tradition.

Collection COB.

Table 21:

Title: OLYMPIC CENTENNIAL LOTTERY TICKET

Contents:

The Olympic Committee of Brazil and the Caixa Lotteries launched, in 2020, tickets commemorating the 100th anniversary of Brazil's first participation in the Olympic Games. The 100 years series of Brazil was marketed in lottery houses all over the country. One of the tickets contains the image of Guilherme Paraense, the country's first Olympic champion, after winning the gold medal in the sporting shooting at Antwerp 1920. Paraense was also bronzed by teams, alongside Sebastião Wolf, Dario Barbosa and Fernando Soledade. Brazil also won a silver medal, the first Olympic in the country, also in sports shooting, with Afrânio da Costa.

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Title: ADHEMAR FERREIRA DA SILVA

Contents:

Adhemar Ferreira da Silva arrived at the 1956 Melbourne Olympics as one of the favorites for the gold medal in the triple jump, as in Helsinki 1952 he had climbed to the highest place on the podium — with a world record. In the fight for the medal, however, a strong toothache almost pulled him out of the dispute. A trip to the dentist solved the problem and Adhemar shone once again, winning gold and the two-time Olympic champion, the first of a Brazilian. The values that marked Adhemar, such as technical efficiency, sportiness and collective spirit, inspired the creation of the trophy with his name, awarded annually by COB at the Brazil Olympic Prize.

Table 25:

Title: Maurício Lima e Giovane Gavio

Contents:

The men's volleyball gold medal at the 1992 Barcelona Olympic Games was Brazil's first gold in group sports. The conquest further popularized volleyball, which had already been reaping good results at that time. In the team, many players stood out, among them the lifter Maurício and the striker Giovane. Technically excellent, the two crossed generations and were summoned to the team that went to the 2004 Athens Games. In the midst of a new crop of great athletes, the experience of Maurício and Giovane was fundamental for Brazil to win the gold medal again, and the duo enter the hall of the two Olympic champion Brazilians.

Table 26:

Title: TORBEN GRAEL AND MARCELO FERREIRA

Contents:

Sailing is the sport with the most gold medals for Brazil at the Olympic Games, seven in total. Two of them were won by the duo Torben Grael and Marcelo Ferreira, in the

Star class. The partnership was champion at the 1996 Atlanta Games and repeated the feat at Athens 2004. In addition to the two-time Olympic championships, he won the bronze medal in Sydney 2000. In all, Torben Grael has five Olympic medals on his curriculum. The other two were silver in Los Angeles 1984 (alongside Daniel Adler and Ronaldo Senfft) in the Soling class, and the bronze in Seoul 1988 (with Nelson Falcão) in the Star class.

Table 27:

Title: ROBERT SCHEIDT

Contents:

Like Torben Grael, Robert Scheidt, also from sailing, won five Olympic medals — the two are the country's greatest medalists in the history of the Games. Scheidt's first achievement was once a gold medal in the Laser class at the 1996 Atlanta Games. It was in this class that the sailor won the two-time Olympic championships in Athens 2004 and a silver medal in Sydney 2000. In Beijing 2008, Scheidt changed classes and competed in Star alongside Bruno Prada. At the debut of the duo, a silver medal. Four years later, in London 2012, again at Star, Scheidt and Prada climbed again on the podium, now to receive the bronze.

Table 28:

Title: SERGINHO

Contents:

Serginho is the largest Olympic medalist in Brazil in group sports. In addition to the gold medals at the Athens 2004 and Rio 2016 Games, the player has two silver medals in Beijing 2008 and London 2012. With this, he is the only athlete in the history of men's volleyball to play four consecutive Olympic finals. Plus, Serginho's four medals make him the most victorious male volleyball player in the history of the Olympic Games. In addition, the two-time Olympic champion is considered the largest libero in history.

Table 29:

Title: FABI ALVIM, SMALL PAULA AND JAQUELINE

Contents:

The 2008 Beijing Olympic Games was the beginning of a remarkable cycle for six Brazilian volleyball players. Not only did they win the gold medal in China, but they repeated the feat four years later in London 2012. Among these two-time champion, there are Libero Fabi and the strikers Jacqueline and Paula Pequeno, the latter elected the MVP (best player) of the Beijing Games. On the other hand, Fabi, for these and other achievements, is revered as the greatest liber of all time. And finally, Jacqueline,

considered a complete player for excellence in the fundamentals of attack, pass, defense and reception.

Table 30:

Title: SHEILLA, FABIANA AND THAISA

Contents:

In London 2012 came the two-time Olympic women's volleyball champion. Among the two-time sextet, besides Fabi, Jacqueline and Paula Pequeno, were the talented Sheilla, Fabiana and Thaisa. Sheilla is one of the most victorious athletes in the sport and, according to some experts, is among the greatest volleyball players of all time. Because of her leadership, Fabiana naturally became captain of the national team and, in London, was elected the best blocker of the tournament. Thaisa power station, with its nearly 2.00m high, was a key player in the conquests. Suffice it to say that Thaisa, among her achievements, achieved over 1,000 blocking points in the Volleyball Superleague, a national competition record.



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Gallery

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