Appendix

# Chapter 1: The Planning Phase

*Table 1.1: Key events and dates*

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| 1760 | The Royal Society of Arts: London is founded by William Shipley with the first meeting held at Rawthmell’s Coffee House, Covent Garden, London. Awards are offered to guests for the reduction of smoke emissions, which is the first recorded context of the word environmental in a UK event context. |
| 1851 | The Great Exhibition Crystal Palace, the brainchild of Prince Albert, takes place, in Hyde Park, which attracts 6 million visitors. This represents 25% of the total population. |
| 1935 | Triumph of the Will (Riefenstahl) Juxtaposition of leaders and the masses. |
| 1936 | The Berlin Games, Germany, are used as a propaganda tool for Hitler’s Nazi Germany to present the country as a `superpower’. Jesse Owens wins 4 gold medals. |
| 1938 | The Empire Exhibition opens in Bellahouston, Glasgow, built to revive the Scottish economy and attracts 12.6 million visitors in the opening year. |
| 1947 | The first Edinburgh festival takes place with a remit to "provide a platform for the flowering of the human spirit" and enrich the cultural life of Scotland, Britain and Europe took form in the wake of the [Second World War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_World_War). |
| 1948 | London’s (first) Olympic Games. No new facilities are built for this event, and the opening ceremony takes place in Wembley Stadium. Japan, Germany and Russia are banned from attending the games, following on from World War Two. Athletes are asked to bring their own food as the United Kingdom is still on rations. |
| 1951 | The Festival of Britain takes place in the South Bank, and elsewhere in UK. With the aim of promoting the feeling of recovery, the Festival of Britain opens on the 4th May 1951, celebrating British industry, arts and science and inspiring the thought of a better Britain. This also happens to be the same year they celebrated the centenary, almost to the day, of the [1851 Great Exhibition](http://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofEngland/Great-Exhibition-of-1851/) Crystal Palace. |
| 1952 | Helsinki, Finland. As a reflection of the Cold War, Eastern Bloc Countries refuse to share the Olympic village with western countries. |
| 1956 | The Olympic Games are overshadowed by Soviet invasion of Hungary. The Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland boycott the games. Due to the ongoing Suez Canal Crisis in Egypt, Israel, the UK and France invade Egypt. This marks the beginning of colonial downfall. As a result Egypt, Lebanon and Iran do not compete. |
| 1960 | Rome Olympics, Italy. This marks the end of South African participation, due to its racial apartheid, until the Barcelona Games in 1992. Marathon runner Abebe Bikila running barefoot becomes the first black African Olympic champion. |
| 1964 | At the Tokyo Olympics, due to the ongoing situation with apartheid, South Africa is not invited, as they would only be allowed to participate if they allowed for competition between black and white athletes. |
| 1970 | The first Glastonbury Festival takes place in Somerset. Entrance is free and it is estimated that 12,000 attend. |
| 1976 | * + The National Exhibition Centre (NEC), opens in Birmingham after the NEC design team are formally appointed to construct the new build, with over 20 halls. Planning permission is granted for the NEC by the Secretary of State. The venue is opened by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. |
| 1978 | At the Mexican Olympics, the American medalists use the podium to make a political statement against racial discrimination, through the Black Power Salute. |
| 1980 | Moscow, still part of the USSR, hosts the Olympic Games and Western countries (over 50 nations) boycott as a protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. |
| 1984 | At the Games in Los Angeles, Eastern Bloc countries boycott as a response to the previous Moscow boycott. Iran and Libya also refuse to participate due to tension with the USA. |
| 1985 | The Scottish Exhibition and Conference Centre, Glasgow opens. The original costs and funding arrangements of the site development are £ 11.5 million, which increase to £ 24.5 million by the time of completion. At the venue’s first major concert, UB40 play to a capacity audience. |
| 2000 | At the Sydney Olympics, North and South Korea athletes march together under the same flag in the opening ceremony, but compete separately. |
| 2000 | The much-hyped Millennium Dome flops as a venue in London and contributes to further negative public opinion about Tony Blair and the then reigning Labour Government. |
| 2008 | The Beijing Olympics incite many protests against China’s anti-humanist policies and the event is marked by the Free Tibet movement and Russia’s invasion of Georgia. |
| 2012 | The second London Olympics are held in Stratford, in the regenerated East End of London and are acclaimed as an overriding success by the current mayor of London Boris Johnson and the reigning Conservative party. However, there are many anti-capitalist demonstrations outside St Pauls in London preceding the Games. Boxer Damien Hooper wears the Aboriginal flag for Australia, despite being told not to. |
| 2016 | 175,000 attend the festival and pay circa. £250 a ticket for the privilege. Michael Eavis announces that the Glastonbury festival may have to move site from Worthy Farm, Pilton to another site in future due to the ever-increasing size of the event. |
| 2018 | South Korea hosts the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics, hailed as the peace Games. Russia hosts the FIFA Football World Cup, overridingly perceived as a successful tournament. |