

Gymnasium

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Gymnasium may refer to:

Gymnasium (ancient Greece), educational and sporting institution

Gymnasium (school), type of secondary school that prepares students for higher education

Gymnasium (Denmark)

Gymnasium (Germany)

Gym, an indoor place for physical exercise and sports

Outdoor gym, an outdoor place for physical exercise and sports

Gymnasium F.C., Douglas on the Isle of Man

"Gymnasium" (song), a 1984 song by Stephen Cummings

Gymnasium (school)

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Gymnasium (and variations of the word) is a term in various European languages for a secondary school that prepares students for higher education at a university. It is comparable to the US English term preparatory high school or the British term grammar school. Before the 20th century, the gymnasium system was a widespread feature of educational systems throughout many European countries.

The word ????????? (gumnásion), from Greek ?????? (gumnós) 'naked' or 'nude', was first used in Ancient Greece, in the sense of a place for both physical and intellectual education of young men. The latter meaning of a place of intellectual education persisted in many European languages (including Albanian, Bulgarian, Czech, Dutch, Estonian, Greek, German, Hungarian, Macedonian, Montenegrin, Polish, Russian, Scandinavian languages, Croatian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovenian and Ukrainian), whereas in other languages, like English (gymnasium, gym) and Spanish (gimnasio), the former meaning of a place for physical education was retained.

Tianhe Gymnasium

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On 23 April 2019, the Tianhe Sports Center and Guangzhou Loong Lions finished the hand-over ceremony of Tianhe Gymnasium. Nenking and the Loong Lions officially started their operation on the gymnasium since 1 May 2019.

Gymnasium (Germany)

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Gymnasium (German: [ʔʔm?na?ziʔʔm] ; German plural: Gymnasien), in the German education system, is the most advanced and highest of the three types of German secondary schools, the others being Hauptschule (lowest) and Realschule (middle). Gymnasium strongly emphasizes academic learning, comparable to the British grammar school system or with prep schools in the United States. A student attending Gymnasium is called a Gymnasiast (German plural: Gymnasiasten). In 2009/10 there were 3,094 gymnasia in Germany, with c. 2,475,000 students (about 28 percent of all precollegiate students during that period), resulting in an average student number of 800 students per school.

Gymnasia are generally public, state-funded schools, but a number of parochial and private gymnasia also exist. In 2009/10, 11.1 percent of gymnasium students attended a private gymnasium. These often charge tuition fees, though many also offer scholarships. Tuition fees are lower than in comparable European countries. Some gymnasia are boarding schools, while others run as day schools; they are now predominantly co-educational, and few single-sex schools remain.

Students are generally admitted at 10 years of age and are required to have completed four years (six in Berlin and Brandenburg where they are enrolled at the age of 12) of Grundschule (primary education). In some states of Germany, permission to apply for gymnasium is nominally dependent on a letter of recommendation written by a teacher or a certain GPA, although when parents petition, an examination can be used to decide the outcome.

Traditionally, a pupil attended gymnasium for nine years in western Germany. However, in the early 2000s, there was a strong political movement to reduce the time spent at the gymnasium to eight years throughout Germany; for a short time most pupils throughout Germany attended the gymnasium for 8 years (referred to as G8), dispensing with the traditional ninth year or oberprima (except in Rhineland-Palatinate). In 2014, Lower Saxony became the first federal state to switch back to G9, i.e. reintroducing the 13th year, with a number of states following, most recently Bavaria (2024), and, coming up, North Rhine-Westphalia and Schleswig-Holstein (2025).

Final year students take the Abitur final exams. The results of these exams are combined with grades achieved during the last two years of school (Qualifikationsphase) in order to obtain the final grade.

Rehavia Gymnasium

Rehavia Gymnasium or the Jerusalem Rehavia Gymnasium, by its Hebrew name Gymnasia Rehavia (Hebrew: גִּמְנַזְיָה רֵהַבְיָה, romanized: Gimnazya Rehavya), is a high

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Minta Gymnasium

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Minta Gymnasium ("Model") was a secondary school in Budapest, Hungary, founded by Mór Kármán, Hungarian philosopher and educator who reformed the Hungarian school system. It is noted, together with Fasori Lutheran Gymnasium and the Piarist Gymnasium, for a number of talented students.

Vilnius Gymnasiums

Vilnius Boys' Gymnasiums (Russian: Виленские мужские гимназии, romanized: Vilenskiye muzhskiye gimnazii) were two secondary education institutions that

Vilnius Boys' Gymnasiums (Russian: Виленские мужские гимназии, romanized: Vilenskiye muzhskiye gimnazii) were two secondary education institutions that existed in Vilnius while it was part of the Russian Empire. The 1st Gymnasium was opened in 1803 and closed in 1918. The 1st and 2nd gymnasiums were located on the premises of Vilnius University, abolished after the failed November Uprising of 1830. Vilnius Girls' Gymnasium was established in 1860.

Gym

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A gym, short for gymnasium (pl.: gymnasiums or gymnasia), is an indoor venue for exercise and sports. The word is derived from the ancient Greek term "gymnasion". They are commonly found in athletic and fitness centres, and as activity and learning spaces in educational institutions. "Gym" is also the commonly used name for a "fitness centre" or health club, which is often an area for indoor recreation. A "gym" may include or describe adjacent open air areas as well. In Western countries, "gyms" often describe places with indoor or outdoor courts for basketball, hockey, tennis, boxing or wrestling, and with equipment and machines used for physical development training, or to do exercises. In many European countries, Gymnasium (and variations of the word) also can describe a secondary school that prepares students for higher education at a university, with or without the presence of athletic courts, fields, or equipment.

Memorial Gymnasium

1991 Memorial Gymnasium (Grambling State), Grambling, Louisiana Memorial Gymnasium (University of Idaho), Moscow, Idaho Memorial Gymnasium (University of

Memorial Gymnasium may refer to:

In the United States:

Memorial Athletic and Convocation Center at Kent State University in Kent, Ohio, known as Memorial Gym from 1956 to 1991

Memorial Gymnasium (Grambling State), Grambling, Louisiana

Memorial Gymnasium (University of Idaho), Moscow, Idaho

Memorial Gymnasium (University of Maine), Orono, Maine

Memorial Gymnasium (McNeese State), Lake Charles, Louisiana

Memorial Gymnasium (University of Texas at El Paso), El Paso, Texas

Memorial Gymnasium (Vanderbilt University), Nashville, Tennessee

Memorial Gymnasium (Virginia), at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia

Scotty Robertson Memorial Gymnasium, Ruston, Louisiana

Gymnasium (ancient Greece)

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The gymnasium (Ancient Greek: γυμνάσιον, romanized: gymnásion) in Ancient Greece functioned as a training facility for competitors in public games. It was also a place for socializing and engaging in intellectual pursuits. The name comes from the Ancient Greek term gymnós, meaning "naked" or "nude". Only adult male citizens were allowed to use the gymnasia.

Athletes competed nude, a practice which was said to encourage aesthetic appreciation of the male body, and to be a tribute to the gods. Gymnasia and palaestrae (wrestling schools) were under the protection and patronage of Heracles, Hermes and, in Athens, Theseus.

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