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Logo of the Kansas Jayhawks PNG During its evolution of more than 100 years, the bird in the logo of the Kansas Jayhawks has grown more refined. Meaning and history The sports teams at the University of Kansas have used a colorful and friendly symbol for their logo since the early twentieth century. 1912 - 1920 The jayhawks' original logo, introduced in 1912, featured a blue bird with yellow legs and blue shoes with red accents. He was standing with his legs crossed and looked easy and cool. 1920 – 1923 The 1920 redesign made the logo more professional and rigorous, redesigning the bird more realistically and in detail and placing it on the KU monogram in red and white, executed in a strong and straight geometric serif formation. The bird was still executed in the same blue and yellow palette, which evokes a sense of momentum, energy and professionalism, while red added a bit of passion and warmth. 1923 - 1929 In 1923 the emblem was redesigned again and this time in a more refined caricature style. Jayhawk's head was red, while its black yellow was magnified and harmonized by yellow and red shoes. The bird had a Ted KU monogram placed on its blue shirt. 1929 - 1941 The iconic Jay Hawk was redesigned again in 1929. Now the bird has been placed in profile, walking to the left, with a determined look and a serious attitude, it was still executed in the same color palette, but with refined and reinforced contours. 1941 - 1946 The white color appeared in the visual identity of the Kansas Jayhawks in 1941. The bird, turned left, was refined and drawn in more detail, having two white KU letters on its blue shirt. Jayhawk's beak was now a little open, creating a visual sense of smile and making the whole image friendly and welcoming. 1946 - 2006 Jayhawk changed his direction from left to right in 1946. The bird's face gained a bigger smile and a gentler look, making the whole image lighter and brighter. As for the other elements, they all feature the same palette and style as in the previous version of the logo, but with their clean outlines. This emblem remains with the team for sixty years, being the oldest and most recognizable logos in the history of the Kansas Jayhawks. 2006 — Today the iconic badge was redesigned in 2006, but the only visible change was about the font of the KU inscription. The letter style has been changed from a bold and simple sans-serif to a more elegant and chic serif font, with the letter K lines elongated. Kansas Jayhawks basketball Among the athletic programs of the University of Kansas, the men's basketball team is probably the best known. In is among the most successful basketball teams in the USA. Interestingly, the first coach the university had was James Naismith, who invented basketball. Some well-known professional players used to play for the University of Kansas (Clyde Lovellette, Wilt Chamberlain and Jo Jo White to name but a few). The women's team, which went on the field in 1968, can hold three Big Eight championships, a Big 12 Championship, and six conference tournament championships in 1973-2004 when it was coached by Marian Washington. Kansas Jayhawks Football The first football game was played by the college team in 1890. The list of well-known players who belonged to the Jayhawks includes Gale Sayers, John Riggins and Mike McCormack. The team made three appearances in the Orange Bowl (won in 2008). The arena is Memorial Stadium. Kansas Jayhawks ice hockey Team coached by Andy McConnell plays at ACHA. While the main logo of the ice hockey program is the one used by all other Kansas Jayhawks teams, its alternate logo contains a reference to the Vancouver Canucks emblem. VIDEO NCAA Division I (I-M) Logos • Kansas Jayhawks (1864-Pres) 1946 - 2005 2006 - Pres 1946 - Pres 2007 - 2009 200 9 21941 - 1988 1941 - 1988 1989 - 2001 2006 - Pres 2006 - Pres The Jayhawks have a great progression line for their main logo. The Jayhawks logo has evolved into today's classic Jayhawks logo. Tip: Use your left and right arrow keys to quickly scroll through our kansas jayhawks logo story 1912 - 1919 1920 - 1922 1923 - 1928 1929 - 1940 1941 - 1945 1946 - 2005 2006 - Pres Universitywide marks and Jayhawks are available for printing and web. If you need a brand for a specific department or office, ask for it marketing@ku.edu. Jayhawks Download will include right and left versions. We recommend using the Jayhawk tricolor on light and dark backgrounds. Jayhawk can also be played in KU blue and black and white. Grayscale is acceptable only in high-resolution printing. Jayhawk shouldn't show up in any other color. For additional usage information, see the guidelines section. KU Logo The ku logo can be reproduced in KU blue, black and white. The ku logo should not appear in any other color. A blank outlined red KU logo is allowed on a blue KU background. The logo described is acceptable and available only with the approval of the Brand Licensing Director. For additional usage information, see the guidelines section. KU Signatures The two-color signature is always preferred. If necessary, the KU signature can also be reproduced in black, KU blue, signature gray, or white. The KU signature should not appear in any other color. For additional usage information, see the guidelines section. Our brand Rises We Create Two Basic Versions of Our Chant Rises Rises The mark can be reproduced in KU blue, black and white. It should not appear in any other color. For additional usage information, see the guidelines section. On December 3, 1956, Chamberlain made his debut as a centre. In his first game, he scored 52 points and grabbed 31 rebounds, breaking both Kansas records in an 87–69 win against Northwestern, which had Chamberlain's future NBA teammate Joe Ruklick. Teammate Monte Johnson testified to his athleticism: Wilt... had unbelievable stamina and speed... and i was never tired. When he dived, he was so fast that many players got their fingers stuck [between Chamberlain's hand and the bean]. Chamberlain reportedly also broke Johnny Kerr's finger finger with a slam dunk. By this time, he had developed several offensive weapons that became his trademarks: his finger roll, his faded jump shot, which he could also hit as a bench shot, his passing, and his shot block. Leading a talented roster of starters including Maurice King, Gene Elstun, John Parker, Ron Lonesky and Lew Johnson, the Jayhawks made it 13-1 until losing a 56–54 game against Oklahoma State that held the ball in the last three and a half minutes with no intention of scoring a basket, which was still possible in the days before the shooting clock (introduced in 1984 in the NCAA). As he did at Overbrook, Chamberlain again showed his diverse athletic talent. He ran the 100-yard run in 10.9 seconds, threw 56 feet, jumped more than 50 feet, and won the high jump at the Big Eight athletics championships three years in a row. In 1957, 23 teams were selected to play in the NCAA Tournament. The Midwest Regional was held in Dallas, Texas, which at the time was segregated. In the first game, the Jayhawks played against the white SMU team, and KU player John Parker later said, The crowd was brutal. We were spat on, rubbled, and subjected to the most viles racial epithets possible. KU won 73–65 in overtime, after which police had to escort the Jayhawks out. The next game against Oklahoma City was equally nasty, with Ku winning 81–61 under intense racist abuse. In the semifinals, Chamberlain's Jayhawks defeated two-time national champion San Francisco, 80-56, with Wilt scoring 32 points, grabbing 11 rebounds and having at least seven shots blocked. (The game's film is unclear if an 8th block occurred, or the ball fell short due to Chamberlain's defensive intimidation.) Chamberlain demonstrated his growing arsenal of offensive plays, including pitches, rebounds, spikes and his turnaround pitch. He was much more comfortable and effective on the foul line than he would later be during his career He had excellent foot speed throughout the game, and repeatedly led the quick break, including blocking a close shot near basket and then ultracing the field for a layup. His stellar performance led Kansas to an unsurpassed lead, and he rested on the bench for the final 3:45 remaining in the game. The Kansas Jayhawks' 2007–08 men's basketball team represented the University of Kansas for the 2007–08 NCAA Division I men's basketball season, which was the Jayhawks' 110th season. The team was led by Bill Self in his fifth season as head coach. The team played their home games at Allen Fieldhouse in Lawrence, Kansas. The Jayhawks finished the season 37–3, 13–3 in the Big 12 to finish second. They defeated Nebraska, Texas Tech and Texas A&M to win the Big 12 Tournament championship. As a result, they received the conference's automatic bid for the NCAA Tournament as the No. 1 seed in the Midwest region. They defeated Portland State in the first round, UNLV in the Second Round, Villanova in the Sweet Sixteen, and Davidson in elite eight to advance to the Final Four. In the national semifinals, they defeated North Carolina before defeating Memphis in the NCAA Men's Division Basketball Tournament, marking the third tournament title in school history and the fifth national title overall. General.

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