



EYEWITNESS BOOKS



SOCCER



Discover the inside story of soccer – from the origins of the game to the latest World Cup finals

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Eyewitness SOCCER





1930s French hair oil advertisement



1930s painting of a goalkeeper



1900s soccer ball pumps



Steven Pienaar of South Africa



1900s shin pads



1910s shin pads



1930s shin pads

Early 20th-century soccer ball stencils



1966 World Cup soccer ball



1998 World Cup soccer ball



1905 match holder



Early
20th-century
porcelain
figurine



Eyewitness

Early
20th-century
porcelain
figurine



SOCCER

Written by
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Photographed by
ANDY CRAWFORD



1912 soccer ball



in association with
THE NATIONAL FOOTBALL MUSEUM, UK





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MELBOURNE, MUNICH, and DELHI

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The National Football Museum

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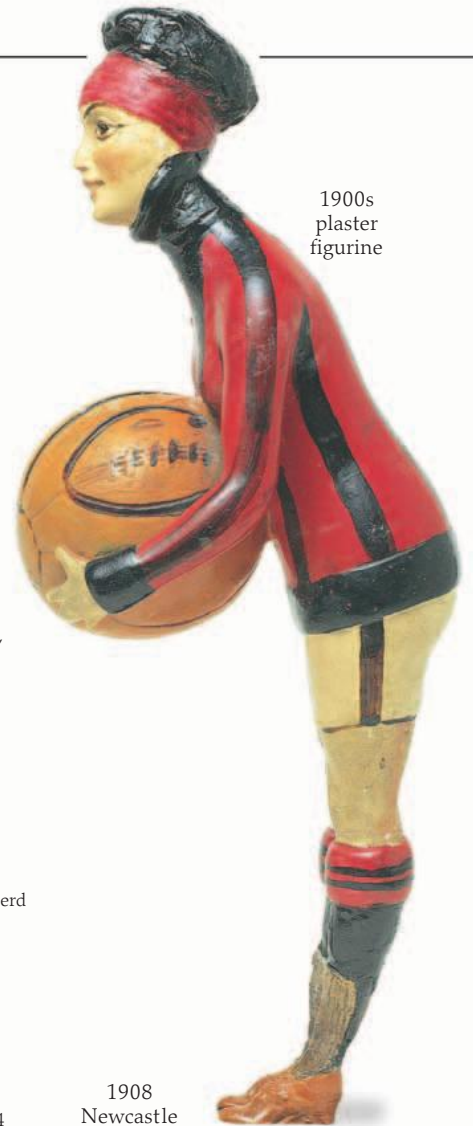
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1900s
plaster
figurine

1908
Newcastle
shirt



1900s
silver
match
holder



1930s
silver
hatpin



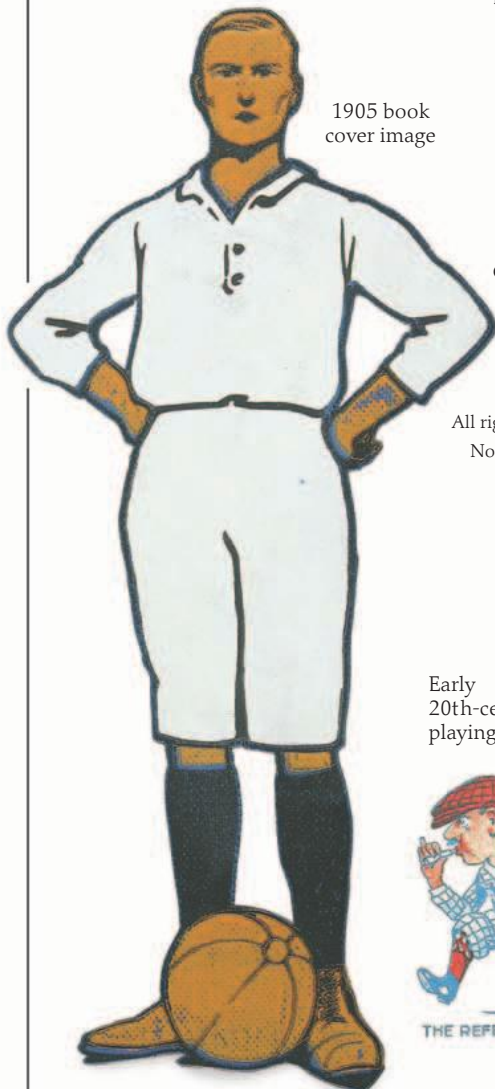
1920s
silver flint
lighter



19th-century
jersey



1925 Australian
International shirt



1905 book
cover image

Early
20th-century
playing card



THE REFEREE



Shirts from 1890s catalog

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child's rattle



1930s child's
painted rattle

The global game

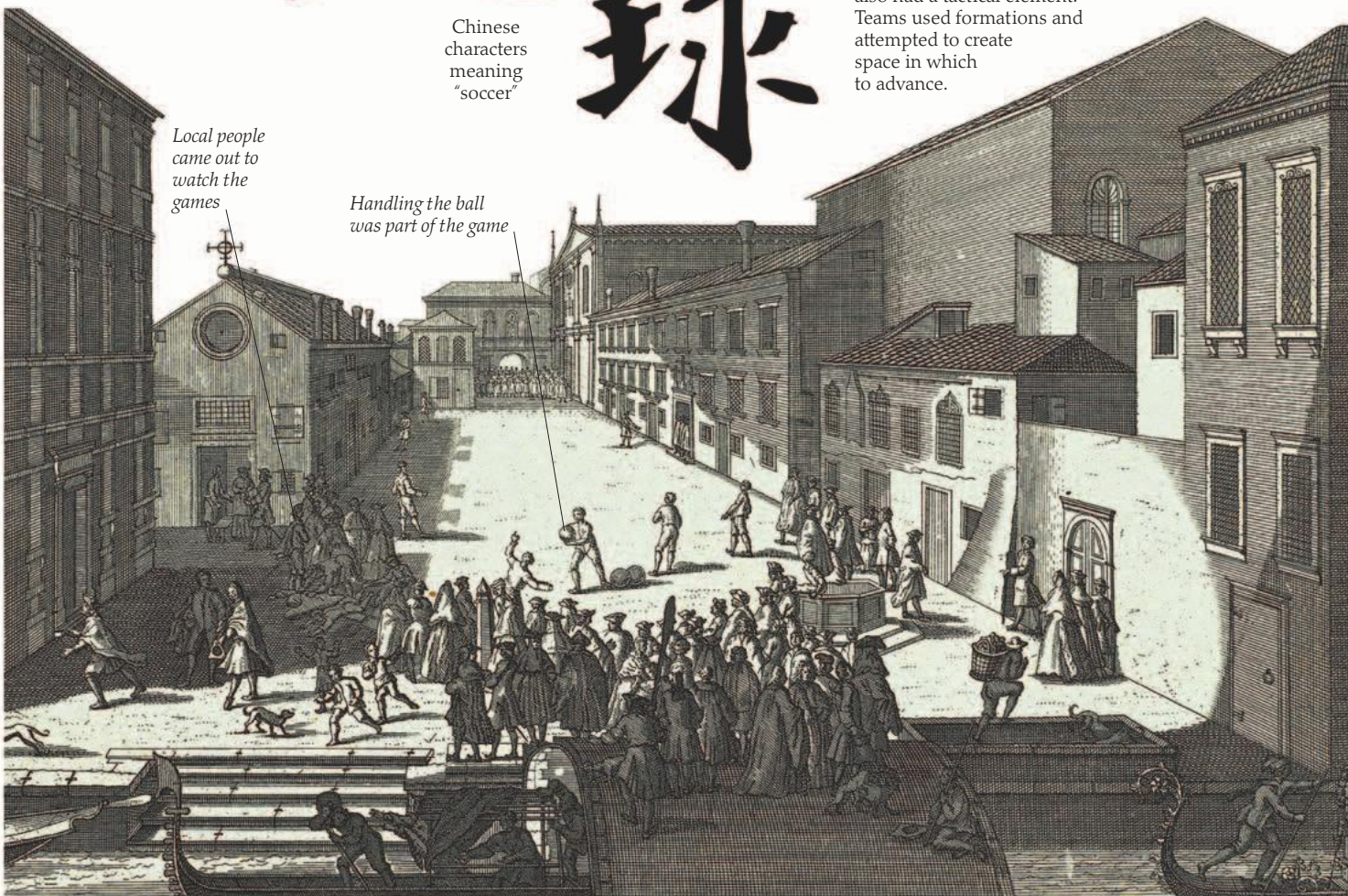
SOCCER HAS ITS ROOTS IN ancient China, Europe, and the Americas. People kicked a ball to prepare for war, to honor their gods, or just to entertain themselves. For centuries, different versions of ball-kicking games existed. In Europe, they were tests of courage and strength and in China and other Eastern countries, the games were rituals of grace and skill. The rules of the modern game of soccer were not drawn up until 1863, but the qualities that we admire in it—speed, agility, bravery, and spirit—have been present in many cultures for more than 2,000 years.

SOCCER TRAINING

The Chinese were playing a type of soccer by the 3rd century BCE. A military book of that period refers to *tsu chu*, or “kicking a ball.” The game may once have been part of a soldier’s training and was later included in ceremonies on the emperor’s birthday.

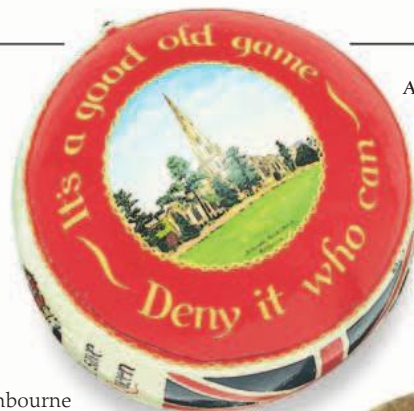
足球

Chinese characters meaning “soccer”



Local people came out to watch the games

Handling the ball was part of the game



An Ashbourne ball

ASHBOURNE BALL

Ashbourne in Derbyshire, England, is the site of one of several traditional Mardi Gras soccer games. It is characterized by disorder. Two teams, the Upwards and the Downwards, try to move the ball through the opposition’s “goal”—a gateway at the other end of town.

HARROW BALL

English private schools, including Harrow and Eton, played a crucial role in developing modern soccer in the early 1800s. Although each school played the game differently, they all produced detailed, written rules. These provided the basis for the first official rules.



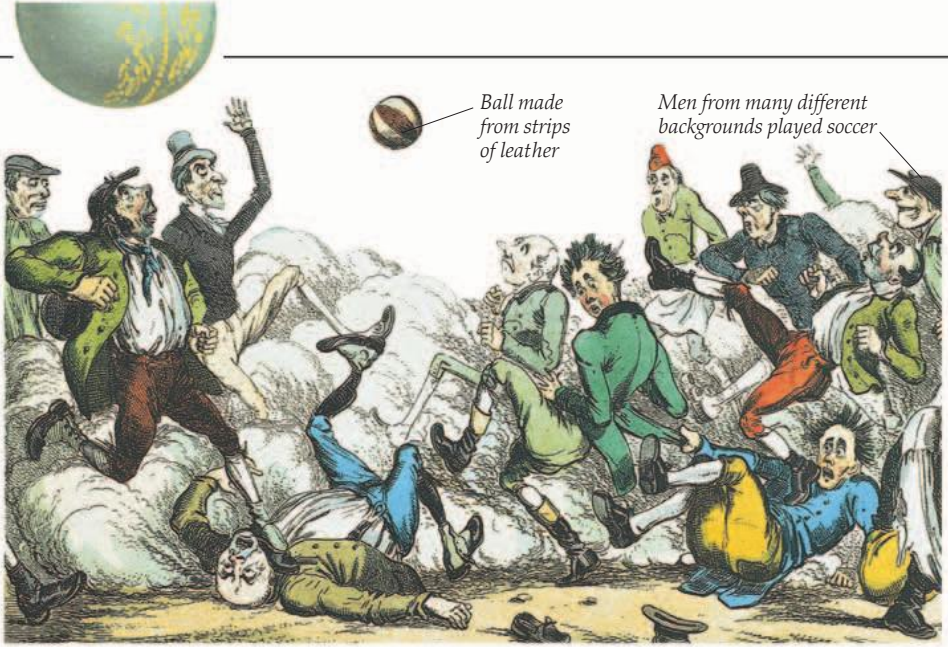
The Harrow ball was flattened, top and bottom, to allow it to skim across muddy playing fields

A GENTLEMEN'S GAME

The game of calcio was played in Italian cities such as Venice and Florence in the 16th and 17th centuries. On certain festival days, two teams of gentlemen would attempt to force the ball through openings at either end of a city square. Although physical contact was a feature of calcio, the game also had a tactical element. Teams used formations and attempted to create space in which to advance.



Players have to wear an elaborate costume of silk and gold brocade



Ball made from strips of leather

Men from many different backgrounds played soccer

STREET GAMES
 This early 19th-century cartoon is subtitled "Dustmen, coalmen, gentlemen, and city clerks at murderous if democratic play." It shows the violent "every man for himself" spirit common to street games in Britain at that time. The damage done to property, particularly windows, and the disruption to the lives of other citizens caused many town councils to ban soccer—without much success.

ANCIENT RITUAL
 The Japanese game of kemari probably developed in the 7th century from an ancient Chinese soccer game, after contact was made between the two countries. In contrast to the chaotic early soccer brawls of Europe, it involved many rituals and was played as part of a ceremony. The game is still played today and involves keeping the ball in the air inside a small court.

Kemari is a game of balance and skill

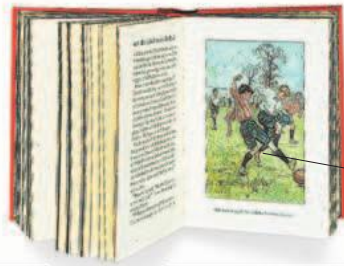
SOCCER WRITING
 Soccer has been a popular literary subject for as long as the game has been played. The first-known book devoted to soccer is *Discourse on Calcio* by Giovanni da Bardi, published in 1580 in Florence, Italy. Soccer has inspired poetry, too. "A Match at Football" by Matthew Concanen was published in an anthology in the 18th century. The popularity of soccer increased rapidly in the early 20th century. *The School Across the Road* by Desmond Coke is one of many children's books published at around that time.



16th-century discourse on soccer



18th-century anthology



Color plates appear throughout the book

The children's book *The School Across the Road*

Image from a 9th-century watercolor on silk



History of soccer

THE GAME THAT HAS CAPTURED the imaginations of people all over the world was developed in England and Scotland in the 19th century. The former pupils of English private schools produced the first common set of rules for football, or soccer, and formed the Football Association (FA) in 1863. Things moved forward quickly. British administrators, merchants, and engineers took the game overseas and people from other countries began to play soccer.

The first international games were followed by professional leagues and big competitions.

Kimnaird once did a headstand after winning a Cup final.



MODERN RULES
Lord Kinnaird was president of the Football Association from 1890–1923, and was one of the amateurs who shaped the rules and structure of the modern game. He played in nine of the first 12 FA Cup finals, winning five.



CELEBRITY PLAYER
The first players were amateurs. C. B. Fry, who played for the Corinthians in the late 1890s, was one of the first soccer celebrities. He was also a member of the England cricket team and held the world long-jump record.



EXHIBITIONISM
Throughout the early years of the 20th century, British teams toured the world, introducing soccer to other countries by playing exhibition games. This shield was presented to the Islington Corinthians in Japan, in 1937.



Arnold Kirke Smith's cap



The English Three Lions motif was first used in 1872

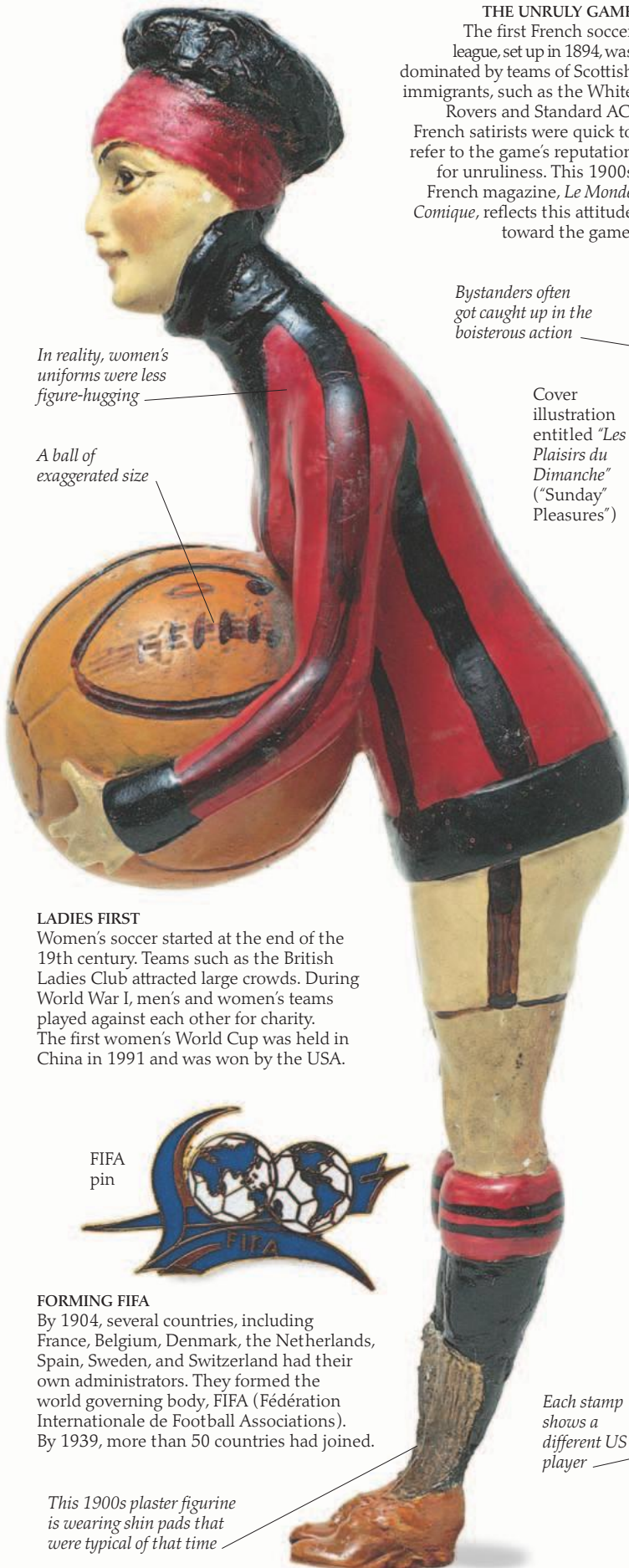
Arnold Kirke Smith's England shirt

The shirt is made of closely woven wool

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL
In November 1872, Scotland played England on a cricket field in Glasgow in the first-ever international match. About 2,000 spectators watched a 0–0 draw. This shirt and cap were worn by Arnold Kirke Smith from Oxford University, who was a member of the English team.

TALENTED TEAMS
The English Football League began in 1888. Its 12-team fixture program was inspired by US baseball. This 1893 painting by Thomas Hemy shows two successful clubs of the 1890s: Aston Villa which won the league five times and Sunderland, "the team of all talents," which won three times.





THE UNRULY GAME
 The first French soccer league, set up in 1894, was dominated by teams of Scottish immigrants, such as the White Rovers and Standard AC. French satirists were quick to refer to the game's reputation for unruliness. This 1900s French magazine, *Le Monde Comique*, reflects this attitude toward the game.

Bystanders often got caught up in the boisterous action

In reality, women's uniforms were less figure-hugging

A ball of exaggerated size

Cover illustration entitled "Les Plaisirs du Dimanche" ("Sunday Pleasures")

LADIES FIRST

Women's soccer started at the end of the 19th century. Teams such as the British Ladies Club attracted large crowds. During World War I, men's and women's teams played against each other for charity. The first women's World Cup was held in China in 1991 and was won by the USA.

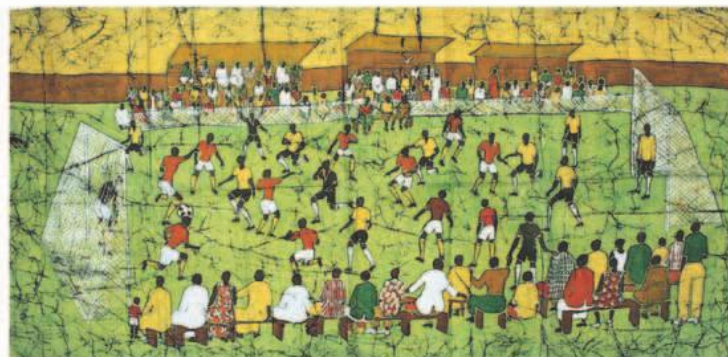
FIFA pin



FORMING FIFA

By 1904, several countries, including France, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland had their own administrators. They formed the world governing body, FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Associations). By 1939, more than 50 countries had joined.

This 1900s plaster figurine is wearing shin pads that were typical of that time



Ugandan batik

OUT OF AFRICA

Soccer spread through Africa from both ends of the continent. South Africa, with its European populations, was an obvious foothold and sent a touring party to South America in 1906. In 1923, Egypt became the first African team to join FIFA. In 2010, South Africa becomes the first African country to host the World Cup finals.



Each stamp shows a different US player



US stamps produced for the 1994 World Cup

SOCCER

Youth soccer is the most widely played sport in the US, for both boys and girls. The 1994 World Cup Finals held in the US provided a big boost for Major League Soccer, which is bringing top-level professional games to a new audience.





STAND BACK

This throw-in is illegal. The ball is held correctly in both hands but the feet, though they are both on the ground as they should be, are over the line.

Laws of the game

THE RULES OF A GAME should be brief and easy to understand. It is certain that soccer's success has been due partly to the simplicity of its Laws. Rules governing equipment, the field, foul play, and restarts have all survived the passage of time. Soccer has always been a free-flowing game. Stoppages can be avoided if the referee uses the advantage rule—allowing play to continue after a foul, providing that the right team still has the ball. The offside rule has always been a source

of controversy in the game. The assistant referees must make split-second decisions about whether an attacker has strayed beyond the second-to-last defender at the moment the ball is played forward by one of his or her teammates. A player cannot be offside from a throw-in.



PENALTY

Penalties were introduced in 1891 as a punishment for foul play, such as tripping, pushing, or handball within 12 yd (11 m) of the goal. A player shoots at goal from the penalty spot with only the goalkeeper to beat. If the ball rebounds from the post or bar the penalty taker cannot play it again before someone else has touched it.



FREE KICK

There are two types of free kick—direct and indirect. In an indirect free kick, awarded after an infringement of a Law, the ball must be touched by two players before a goal is scored. Direct free kicks are given after fouls and the taker may score immediately. Opposing players must be at least 10 yd (9 m) away from the ball at a free kick.



CORNER

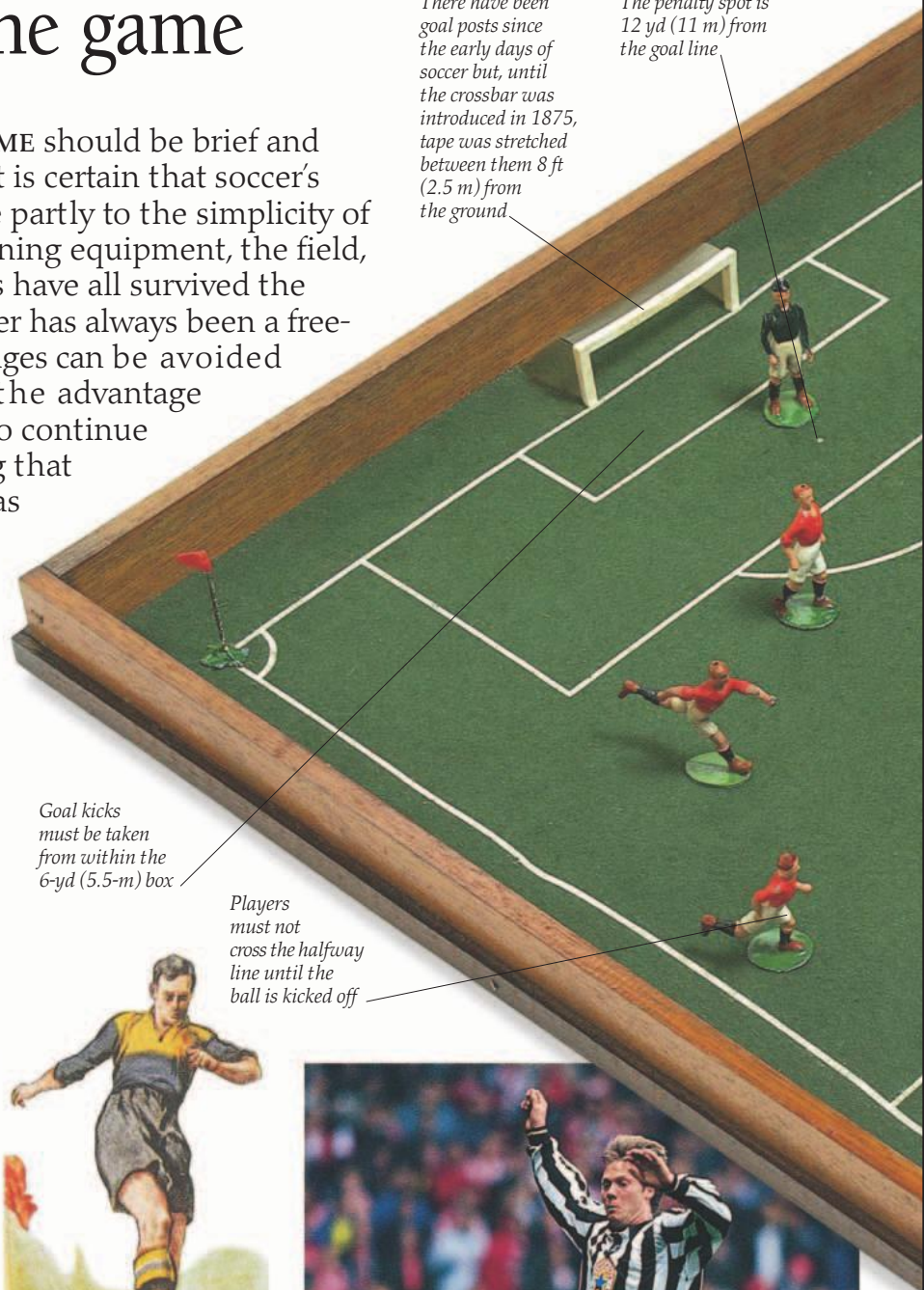
A corner kick is taken when the defending team puts the ball out of play behind their own goal line. Corner kicks provide useful goal-scoring opportunities. The ball must be placed within the quadrant—a quarter circle with a radius of 1 yd (1 m) in the corner of the field. A goal can be scored directly from a corner kick.

There have been goal posts since the early days of soccer but, until the crossbar was introduced in 1875, tape was stretched between them 8 ft (2.5 m) from the ground.

The penalty spot is 12 yd (11 m) from the goal line.

Goal kicks must be taken from within the 6-yd (5.5-m) box.

Players must not cross the halfway line until the ball is kicked off.



FAKING FOULS

The amateur players of the 19th century believed that all fouls were accidental and would have been horrified by the "professional foul," an offense deliberately committed to prevent an attack from developing. Unfortunately, the game today is full of deliberate fouls. Some players also fake being fouled to get their team a free kick.



When a penalty is taken, only the taker is allowed inside the "D"

CHARGE!
The 1958 English FA Cup final between Manchester United and Bolton Wanderers is remembered for the disputed goal scored by Bolton's center-forward, Nat Lofthouse. He charged the United goalkeeper, Harry Gregg, over the line as he caught the ball—a challenge that all referees today would consider a foul.



Players from the defending team must stay out of the 10-yd (9-m) circle before the kickoff

Players cannot be offside in their own half of the field

The 6-yd (5.5-m) box was semicircular until 1902. The penalty box was introduced in the same year

Assistant referees patrol opposite sides of the field and cover one half each, their main responsibilities being to signal throw-ins and flag for offside

LAW AND ORDER

There are 17 main soccer Laws. The field of play must be rectangular and, for a full-size field, from 110 to 120 yd (100.5 to 110 m) long and from 70 to 80 yd (64 to 73 m) wide. There should be 11 players per side. Substitution rules have changed over the years and teams may now substitute any three from five players, including the goalie, during stoppages in the match. The duration of play is 90 minutes, in two halves of 45 minutes each.

PERMANENT MARKERS
In the mid-19th century, before it was stipulated that permanent lines should be marked on the field, flags were used as a guide to whether the ball was out of play. Today, a corner flag has to be at least 5 ft (1.5 m) high so players do not risk being impaled.

Goal nets, patented by Brodies of Liverpool, England, in 1891, were first officially used in 1892 and were welcomed as a means of settling disputes over whether a ball had actually entered the goal





Early 20th-century playing card caricature of a referee

The referee

EARLY AMATEUR players put a high value on fair play but saw the need for officials on the soccer field. To begin with, each team provided an umpire from its own club, who did not interfere much with the passage of play. At this stage, players had to raise an arm and appeal for a decision if they felt that they had been fouled, otherwise play continued. The rise of professional soccer in the 1880s made it harder for umpires to be neutral. A referee was introduced to settle disputes. In 1891, the referee was moved onto the field of play and the umpires became linesmen, a system that has continued ever since. Linesmen and women are now called assistant referees.

CLASSIC BLACK

This is the classic referee's uniform, all-black with white cuffs and collar. Dating from the 1970s, this uniform is similar to those worn after the phasing out of the blazer in the 1940s to the introduction of other colors in the 1990s. The bulky jackets of the early 1900s were replaced by a less constricting shirt to encourage the officials to keep up with play on the field.

Notebook to record bookings, goals, sendings off, and substitutions

The yellow card is shown for bookable offenses

Serious foul play results in a red card and a sending off



1940s Acme whistle



Both sides of a FIFA Fair Play coin

TOOLS OF THE TRADE

Certain items are vital to the referee's job. Red and yellow cards may seem like a long-established part of soccer but they were introduced only in the 1970s. It is believed the whistle was first used in 1878 and it was soon recognized as the best way of controlling play. Barrel-shaped whistles used to predominate but other shapes are now common. The referee carries a notebook and pencil to record details of the game and a special coin that is tossed to decide which team kicks off and in which direction.



YOUR NUMBER'S UP

One duty of the assistant referee is to control the entrance of substitutes onto the field and check their studs. At top levels of the game, a fourth official uses an illuminated board to indicate the shirt number of the substitute and the player being replaced and inform everyone how much injury time will be played at the end of each half.



White trim sets off the all-black uniform

Badge refers to the referee's local association

Referees must be neatly dressed, with shirt tucked in at all times

Referees may carry a handkerchief in case players get dirt in their eyes

YOU'RE BOOKED

Bookings used to be given only once or twice per match and sendings off were extremely rare, but FIFA now insists that referees be much stricter. As a result, teams regularly have to play with 10 team members, or even fewer.



A red card is shown when a player has committed two bookable offenses

A whistle is blown to indicate the start or restart of play, or to stop play due to a foul or injury



WORLD-CLASS REFEREES

These pins are produced by Referees' Associations around the world. Despite all the abuse they receive, referees are motivated by the prospect of officiating at top-class games. World Cup matches are controlled by officials from all countries affiliated to FIFA, not just those that qualify as competitors.



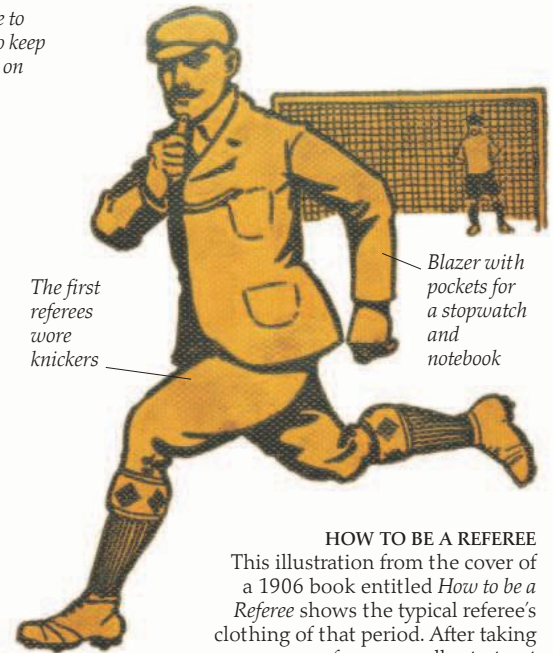
Official FIFA badges for sewing on the officials' shirts

Men and women officiate at top-level soccer matches

TOUCHLINE HELPERS

The first linesmen waved a handkerchief to alert the referee. Assistant referees today use a flag. They wave the flag when a player is offside, when the ball is out of play, and when they have seen an infringement on the field.

Referees have to be in shape to keep up with play on the field



The first referees wore knickers

Blazer with pockets for a stopwatch and notebook

HOW TO BE A REFEREE

This illustration from the cover of a 1906 book entitled *How to be a Referee* shows the typical referee's clothing of that period. After taking an exam, referees usually start out at amateur level. They are assessed regularly to ensure that standards remain high. Today's top referees are professional. They earn good salaries for officiating top games.





This Samuel Brandão painting shows soccer being played on a dirt field in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The field

AT THE START OF A SEASON, players can look forward to playing their first game on a smooth green field. If a field is not looked after, it soon becomes muddy and uneven, especially if cold, wet weather sets in.

Groundskeepers try to keep the fields in good condition with the help of new species of grass and good drainage. In many northern European countries, soccer takes a midwinter break during the worst conditions. Wealthy clubs may lay a completely new field between games, but millions of amateur players have to make do with whatever muddy or frozen land is available.

STREETS AHEAD

In the days before traffic became too heavy, street soccer was a popular pastime. Children learned close ball control and dribbling skills in confined spaces. They often used heaps of clothes or gateways as goalposts.



Patterns can be made when mowing the field



Jean-Pierre Papin playing for AC Milan, Italy, on a snow-covered field



Groundskeepers preparing for a game during the 1953 English season

PLAYING IN SNOW

In snowy weather, the field markings and the white soccer ball are hard to see and the ground is slippery. If the markings can be swept clear and the field is soft enough to take a stud, play can usually carry on, using a more visible orange ball.

HOT STUFF

In countries where the weather is cold during the soccer season, many methods have been tried to prevent fields from freezing. Undersoil heating was first installed in England at Everton in 1958. Before undersoil heating became common, groundskeepers put straw down as insulation and lit fires in braziers to lift the air temperature. Today, large covers are sometimes used to protect fields.



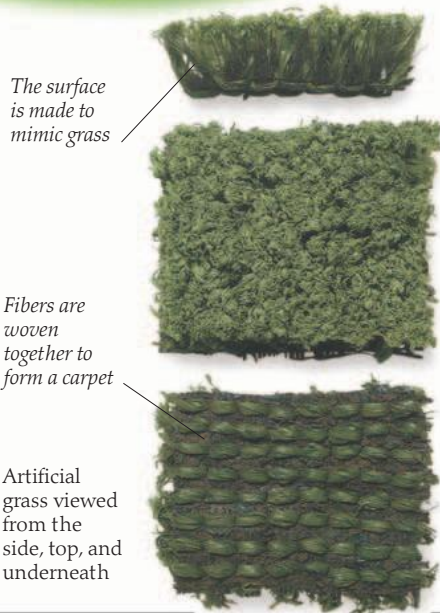
SLOPES AND SHADE

Modern fields such as Preston (above) are usually laid with a camber, which means that they slope slightly down from the center circle to the touchlines. This helps to drain water away. When large stands are built, less air and light reach the grass, stunting its growth. This has been a problem at some stadiums, such as the San Siro in Milan, Italy.



PAMPERING THE FIELD

Modern field maintenance is a full-time job. In the summer, the grass must be mowed, watered, and fed regularly. During the close season, work is done to repair holes and worn patches in the turf. New types of grass have been developed that grow better in the shade of tall stands. This is vital in helping the groundskeepers to keep the field in good condition.



Grass is kept long to encourage deep rooting
 Layer of top soil nourishes the grass
 Heating pipes laid in grids
 Layers of sand and gravel allow water to filter away



The base of the field is composed of large pieces of stone
 Drainage pipes carry away water
 Model of a section through a field

BETTER THAN THE REAL THING?
 Artificial fields are made from synthetic turf laid on a shock-absorbent pad. They are more hard-wearing than grass fields and are unaffected by torrential rain or freezing cold. Clubs with an artificial field can rent out their stadium for a range of events, such as concerts, and their home games need never be postponed because of bad weather. Many players do not like the surface because they feel that it increases the risk of injury.

SATURATION POINT
 Rainwater is the greatest threat to field condition. Good built-in drainage is therefore an important part of field construction. Pipes and materials chosen for their good draining qualities are laid under the grass. A large amount of sand is mixed into the top soil to make it less absorbent and less prone to becoming waterlogged. Even a well-cared-for field may become saturated. Groundskeepers sometimes have to resort to using garden forks to remove standing water.





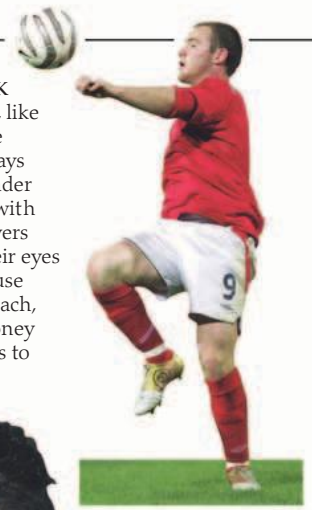
Early 20th-century button showing a man heading the ball

Soccer skills

EACH POSITION ON THE FIELD is associated with a specific range of tasks. Defenders must be able to tackle the opposition and claim the ball, midfielders need to pass the ball accurately to their teammates, and strikers

have to shoot and score goals. Although most players specialize in a certain position, professional players are expected to master a range of skills and work on any weaknesses. As part of their daily training routine, they practice hard to perfect their skills so that their technique does not let them down in a game.

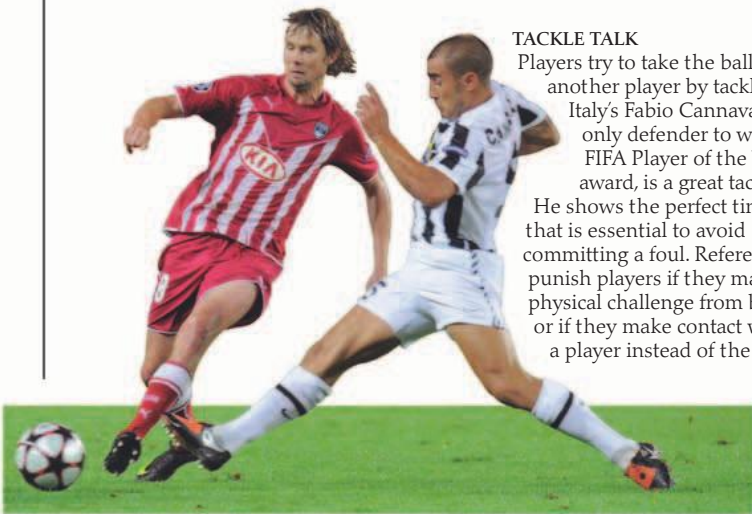
CONTROL FREAK
The best players, like England's Wayne Rooney, can always bring the ball under control. To deal with high passes, players need to keep their eyes on the ball and use their chest, stomach, head or, like Rooney here, their thighs to stun the ball.



Players call out to each other to indicate their intentions on the ball

TACKLE TALK

Players try to take the ball from another player by tackling. Italy's Fabio Cannavaro, the only defender to win the FIFA Player of the Year award, is a great tackler. He shows the perfect timing that is essential to avoid committing a foul. Referees punish players if they make a physical challenge from behind or if they make contact with a player instead of the ball.



PASS MARK

Moving the ball quickly around the field, from one player to another, is the most effective means of stretching a defense. Accurate passing remains the hallmark of all successful teams. Barcelona's star passer of the ball is Xavi. He has the vision to pass the ball into space for his strikers even when he is tightly marked.

Constant movement into space is essential

The player must time his leap to meet the ball firmly

If the defender is unable to reach the ball, he must still challenge the striker

All parts of the foot are used to manipulate the ball in the desired direction

The ability to pass with both feet gives the player more options

HEADS UP!

There are two distinct kinds of heading, defensive and attacking. Defenders try to gain distance when they clear a high ball out of the goal area. Attackers need accuracy and power to score goals with a header. Chelsea striker Didier Drogba uses his height to beat the opposition and head the ball into the net.





The player can pretend to go in one direction before going in the other

DOWNTOWN DRIBBLER

When a player runs with the ball at his feet, it is called dribbling. Brazilian star Ronaldinho, who learned his soccer on the streets of Porto Alegre, is proof that dribbling can cause problems for the opposition. Good balance and concentration help a dribbler to change direction quickly and ride tackles.

Leaning back helps to ensure that the ball will rise toward the top of the net



GOING FOR THE GOAL
When shooting, forwards need the accuracy to find the corner of the net as well as the power to blast the ball through the defense. Samuel Eto'o of Cameroon beats goalkeepers regularly with his powerful right foot.

Keeping the head still improves accuracy

The foot turns in as it passes through the ball to make it swerve

The left leg is firmly planted to allow the body to make the best shape for the cross

WINGING IT

Crosses, or passes in from the wings, result in more goals than any other angle of attack. Players who can put the ball over with pace and accuracy are extremely valuable to a team. Portugal and Real Madrid winger Cristiano Ronaldo arguably takes the world's greatest free kicks. He is able to put great power behind the ball while also applying curve or dip. He plants his left foot firmly alongside the ball and uses his arms to maintain balance before driving his right foot through the ball. The way his foot strikes the ball dictates the dip or curl required.

Extending the arms assists with balance

Keeping body weight over the ball makes it easier to cross with power

The bicycle kick is even harder if the ball is moving across the player



A higher jump allows the player to keep the ball down below the crossbar

BICYCLE KICK
The bicycle kick was first demonstrated in the 1930s by Brazilian forward Leonidas. It is one of the most difficult skills to pull off. With their backs to the goal, strikers throw their legs up in the air and kick the ball while falling backward. This tactic sometimes catches the goalkeeper by surprise. This model of Italian striker Roberto Baggio shows the ideal body position.





A 1900s match holder showing a goalkeeper punching clear

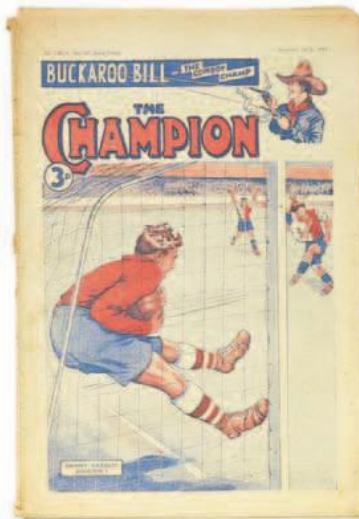
The goalkeeper

As the last line of defense, a goalkeeper knows that a single mistake can cost the team victory. Goalkeeping can be a lonely job.

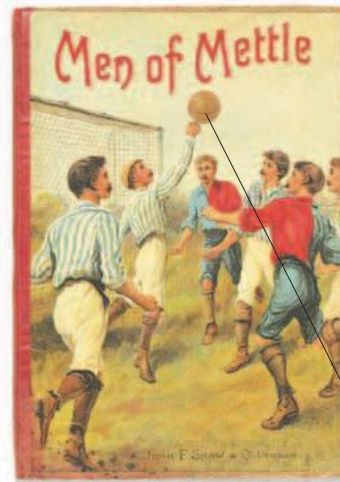
It entails having different skills from the rest of the team and you can be unoccupied for several minutes at a time. The recent change to the back-pass law, forcing the goalkeeper to kick clear rather than pick up the ball, has made the job even harder. The necessity of having both a physical presence and great agility means that goalkeepers have to train as hard as any other player, but the reward for this diligence can be a much longer career than that of their teammates.

Clothes

Until 1909, goalkeepers were distinguishable only by their cap, making it difficult for the referee to judge who, in a goalmouth scramble, was handling the ball. From 1909 to the early 1990s, they wore a shirt of a single plain color that was different from the shirts worn by the rest of their team. A rule was made forbidding short sleeves, but it has now been relaxed.



GOOD SAVE
This 1950 comic cover shows the save that is considered to be the easiest to make—from a shot straight to the midriff. It also hints at the spectacular action in which goalkeepers are regularly involved, such as when they have to fly through the air to tip the ball away. Modern strikers are likely to make the ball swerve suddenly, so it is all the more important for goalies to keep their bodies in line with the ball.



CATCH IT
Punching the ball away from the danger area has always been popular among European and South American goalkeepers. The goalkeeper depicted on this 1900 book cover is trying to punch the ball but he probably should be trying to catch it because he is not being closely challenged. In the modern game, referees rarely allow goalkeepers to be charged when they are attempting to catch the ball.

The ball should be punched out toward the wing



EIRE SHIRT

This shirt was worn by Alan Kelly for the Republic of Ireland. He made 47 appearances, the first against West Germany in 1957 and the last against Norway in 1973. Yellow shirts were once a common sight in international games. Green was not an option for the Irish goalkeeper, because the uniform, or strip, of the Irish team is green.



The shamrock, symbol of Ireland

KEEPERS' COLORS

Patterns in soccer shirts have traditionally been limited to stripes and hoops, but since the rules on goalkeepers' clothes were relaxed, every combination of colors seems to have been tried. Not all of them have been easy on the eye, although fluorescent designs are easy for defenders to see.

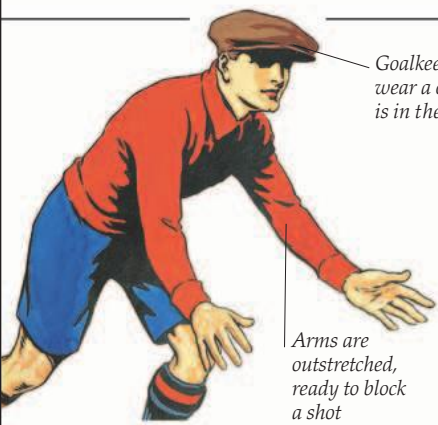
GOALIE'S GLOVES

Until the 1970s, gloves were worn only when it was wet, and they were made of thin cotton. Modern goalkeepers wear gloves in all conditions. Various coatings and pads are used to increase the gloves' grip, which is the key to handling the ball.

Flexible plastic ribs reinforce each finger

Modern gloves help to prevent injuries such as broken fingers





Goalkeepers may still wear a cap if the sun is in their eyes

Arms are outstretched, ready to block a shot

NARROWING THE ANGLE
This image from the 1930s shows a goalkeeper alert to danger. When an attacker approaches the goal with the ball, goalkeepers should leave their line and move toward the ball to reduce the target area for the attacker. This "narrowing of the angle" is an important part of keepers' roles. They often make marks, in line with the posts, to help them keep their bearings when leaving the line.

LOUD AND CLEAR
Italy's and Juventus's exceptional goalkeeper Gianluigi Buffon controls his penalty area by shouting instructions to his team-mates. This loud communication ensures the defenders line up in the best way to create a wall for a free kick or organize themselves effectively in the penalty area for a corner kick.

Goalkeepers shout at their teammates to get the best protection during set pieces

Goalkeepers have to point when organizing the defensive wall for a free kick



THROWING OUT
This painted button from the 1900s shows one of the goalkeeper's jobs. A quick throw out, particularly after catching a corner, can be an effective way of launching an attack. Some goalkeepers are renowned for the length of their throw.



GOAL KICK
When the ball is put out behind the goal line by an attacker, the opposing team is awarded a goal kick. The goalkeeper takes the kick from inside the 6-yard (5.5-m) box. Early leather balls absorbed water and increased in weight, so a goal kick rarely reached the opposition's half.



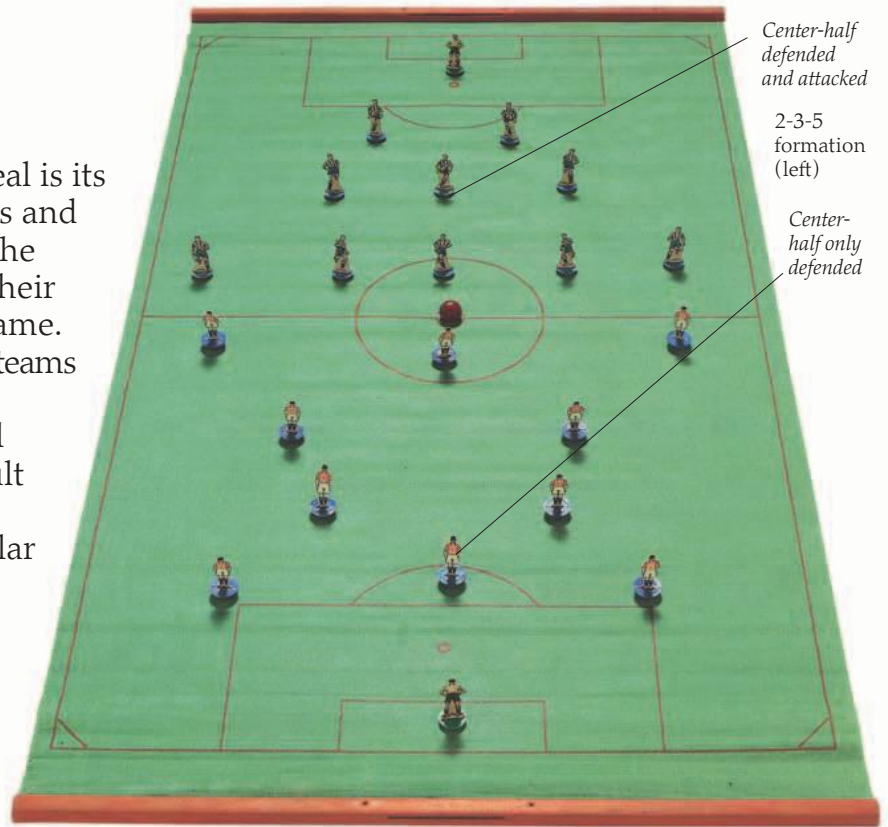
Tactics



Old Arabic print of team formations

PART OF SOCCER'S appeal is its tactical element. Coaches and managers try to outwit the opposition by keeping their tactics secret until the game. Since soccer first began, teams have lined up in different

formations trying to play in a way that will take the other team by surprise and result in a goal. Early players had the physical attributes and skills needed for a particular position on the field. Today, the pace of the game demands that players be adaptable enough to play in almost any position, in the manner of the Dutch "total soccer" teams of the 1970s.



Center-half defended and attacked

2-3-5 formation (left)

Center-half only defended

W-M formation (right)

France won the 1998 World Cup with a back four

Wingers have been replaced by midfielders who can also defend

4-4-2 formation (right)



IN GOOD FORM (ABOVE)

The 2-3-5 formation dominated tactics until the 1930s. Each player had a very specific place and role on the field. Herbert Chapman of Arsenal, England, was the first manager to make a radical change, positioning the center-half and inside-forwards deeper to create the W-M formation.

One forward often plays "in the hole" behind the other

Wing-backs are responsible for providing attacking width

Sweeper must be creative and pass accurately

Sweeper system (left)



GAME PLAN (ABOVE)
Managers use a board like this in the dressing room. They use it to show players how to counteract the opposition and where they should be at certain points in the game. This is particularly important when defending corners and free kicks.

CLEAN SWEEP

Modern formations are very varied, but the 4-4-2 is one of the most popular. The four defenders are not expected to push forward and the four midfielders sometimes switch to a diamond shape. The sweeper system, perfected by the Italians in the 1960s, frees one player from marking duties to act as cover.



PACKED DEFENSE

Denial of space to the opposition forwards is vital and certain players may be singled out for man-to-man marking. It is often said that the best teams are built from the back, with a strong defense providing a springboard for attack. Here, England defenders are surrounding a striker.

The forward cannot go "one on one" with the goalkeeper

The defenders are physically blocking in the attacker

The attacker is trapped



OFFSIDE ORIGINS

The first offside law, in 1866, stated that three defenders, including the goalkeeper, had to be between the attacker and the goal when the ball was being played forward by a teammate. By 1920, fewer and fewer goals were being scored because, even if attackers were onside at the vital point, they still had to beat the last outfield defender.

Player is onside



OFFSIDE UPDATED

In 1925, FIFA decided to amend the offside law so that only two players had to be between the attacker and the goal. Immediately, far more goals were scored. The offside rule is basically unchanged today. Here, the midfielder is about to pass the ball to the forward. This player is still onside and, once in possession of the ball, will have only the goalkeeper to beat.

Player is offside



OFFSIDE TRAP

Teams without a sweeper, like Norway under Egil Olsen, are still able to use an offside trap. As the midfielder prepares to pass the ball forward, the defenders suddenly advance up the field in a line, leaving the forward offside when the ball is played. William McCracken of Newcastle, England, was famous for first perfecting this tactic, in the years before World War I.

NO SUBSTITUTE

Substitutions were first allowed by FIFA in 1923, but only if a player was injured. Injuries were faked so often to let coaches make tactical changes that it was gradually accepted that one player could be freely replaced. Now the number of substitutes allowed per team has increased to five for some games.



BE PREPARED

Javier Zanetti's goal for Argentina against England at France '98 was an example of how a well-rehearsed routine can work brilliantly. Lots of goals are scored from set-pieces—movements that a team practices before a game. Coaches spend a great deal of time going through these with the team in training.



Mr. Black, the player from a Happy Families card game

Injury time

A PROFESSIONAL PLAYER'S job involves far more than playing games and enjoying the limelight. Training, fitness, and recovery from injuries are day-to-day concerns for the modern player. Advances in medicine mean that injuries that a few years ago would have led to inevitable retirement can now be successfully treated. The pace of the modern game is unrelenting and loss of fitness is likely to stop a player from staying at the top level. Physical therapy, nutrition, and even psychology are all parts of the conditioning program of big clubs today.



FIGHTING FIT

Medicine balls like this were used in soccer training for many decades. They are extremely heavy, so throwing them improves stamina and also builds muscle bulk. Sophisticated gym equipment, training programs, and resistance machines are now commonly used. Strength and fitness are essential to success in the modern game because top players have to play as many as 70 games per season. The greatest players are superb athletes as much as they are skilled soccer players.



VITAL EDGE

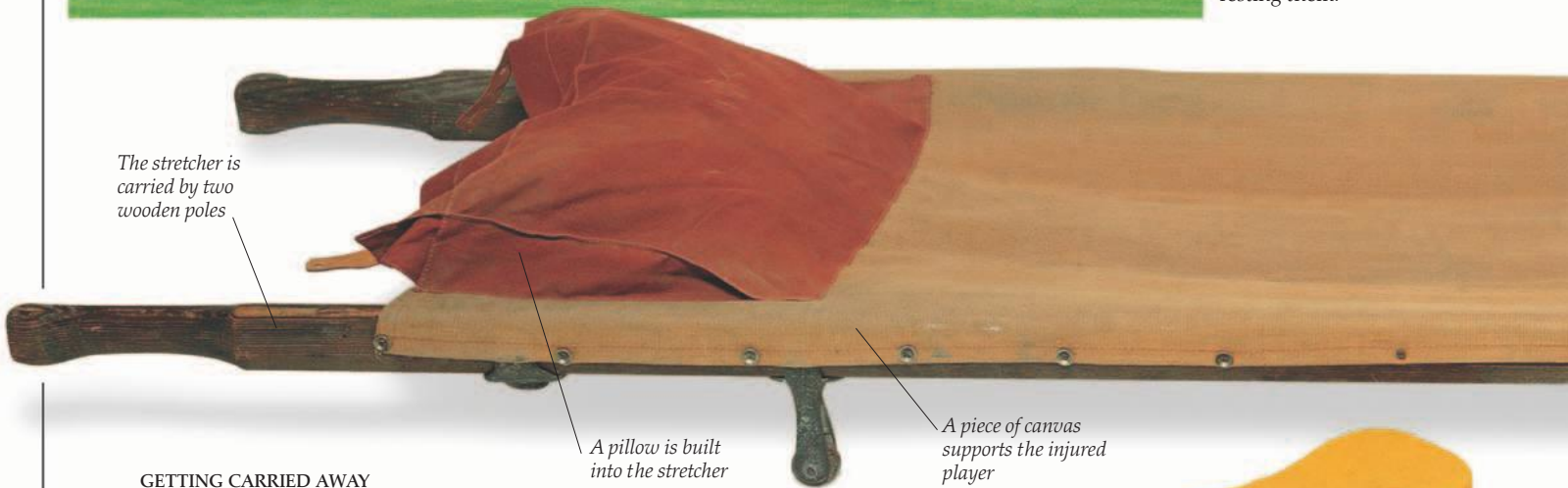
Vittorio Pozzo, one of the first great managers, led Italy to victory in the World Cup in 1934 and 1938. He realized the importance of physical fitness and made his team train hard to give them a vital edge over their opponents. This paid off in extra time in the 1934 final, when Italy eventually scored the winning goal.



WARM UP AND COOL DOWN

A correct game-day routine can help to prolong a player's soccer career. Modern players are aware of the importance of warming up thoroughly before a game. The risk of muscle tears and strains is significantly reduced if the muscles are warm and loose. Recovery after games is also important. Many teams "warm down" after a game to relax their muscles before resting them.

The stretcher is carried by two wooden poles



A pillow is built into the stretcher

A piece of canvas supports the injured player

GETTING CARRIED AWAY

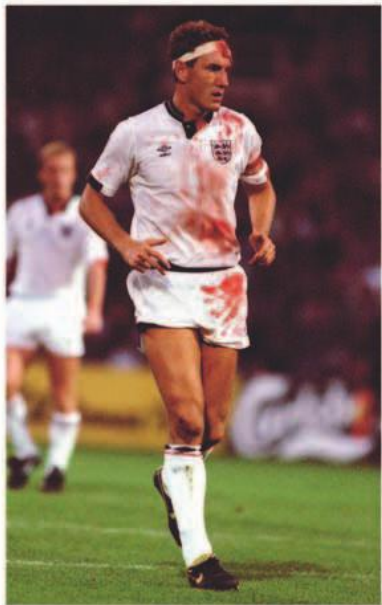
This stretcher was used in the 1920s. In those days, if the stretcher was brought out on the field, the crowd knew that a player was seriously injured. Today, players are given a few moments to get up before they are carried off to prevent time wasting and a delay to the game. They often run on again shortly afterward. In the US, motorized carts have taken the place of traditional stretchers.

AS IF BY MAGIC

The "magic" sponge has a special place in soccer folklore. Spectators have often wondered how a rubdown with a sponge and cold water could result in a player's swift recovery from an injury. Today, the team physical therapist, rather than the trainer, treats players for injury problems on the field and off it. Physical therapists are qualified to give sophisticated treatment to injured players.



The sponge is still used in amateur games



SOLDIERING ON
 Injured players are usually substituted to prevent them from doing more damage, but some injuries do not need to stop a player from turning up for an important game. Former England defender Terry Butcher, left, played with a badly cut head and bloodstained shirt during a vital World Cup qualifying game in Sweden on September 6, 1989. Today, players must leave the field for treatment if they are bleeding from an injury sustained during a game.

Modern medicine cases are light and waterproof

FIELD DOCTOR

Nigeria's Daniel Amokachi is shown here being treated for a hamstring injury during a 1994 World Cup game. The hamstring muscle, at the back of the leg, is one of the most vulnerable for a soccer player. Straining it usually results in a three to four-week layoff.



The physical therapist carries plenty of equipment onto the field

Security pass

Ice is applied to the injury to reduce inflammation



The bag is made of leather

LOTIONS AND POTIONS
 This medicine bag belonged to Ramsgate FC in the early 20th century. It was a non-League team from Kent in England. The bottles would have contained various lotions and medicines to warm muscles, pour on grazes, or reduce pain. Professional clubs in many countries are now required to have a doctor on hand at every game to deal with serious head injuries and fractures.

The trainer's medicines sometimes included chloroform to sedate a badly injured player



An 1890s brass traveling inkwell in the shape of a soccer ball

Soccer balls

MUCH OF THE APPEAL of soccer lies in the fact that it can be played without any special equipment. Children everywhere know that a tin can, some bound-up rags, or a ball from a different sport entirely,

can be satisfyingly kicked around. This ingenuity was first displayed hundreds of years ago, when people discovered that an animal's bladder could be inflated and knotted to provide a light, bouncy ball. A bladder alone did not last very long when kicked, so people began to protect the bladders in a shell made of animal skin cured to turn it into leather.

This design worked so well that it is still used today but with modern, synthetic materials rather than animal products.



HEAVY GOING

Balls of the 1870s were often formed by stitching together eight segments of leather, the ends of which were secured by a central disk. The leather was unprotected and could absorb water on wet days, so that the ball increased in weight. Heading the ball could be dangerous, even fatal, and so this technique was not often used in those days. The dribbling game was the popular style and the heavy ball was suitable for this style of play.



Sections of leather sewn together



Tool for lacing the ball tightly

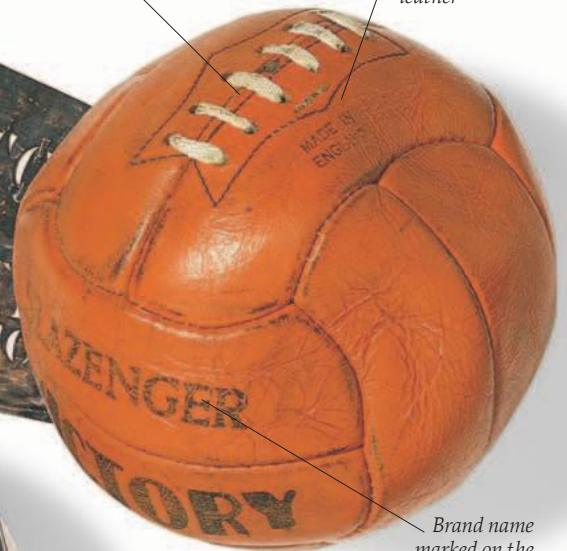
Manufacturers' names were first stenciled on balls in about 1900

The lace for tightening the case stands proud

Interlocking panels of leather



Copper stencil



Brand name marked on the ball with a stencil

MADE TO MEASURE

This ball was used in March 1912, in the international match between Wales and England at Wrexham, Wales. England won the game 2-0. Made from a pig's bladder wrapped in cowhide, it is typical of the type of ball used for most of the 20th century. The outside shell was laced up. The size and weight of soccer balls were standardized for the first FA Challenge Cup competition in 1872, but the balls still absorbed water and were prone to losing their shape.

The colors are based on the French flag

WORLD CUP COLORS

The first World Cup balls to have a color other than black were used in the Finals in France in 1998. They had a shiny, synthetic coating to make them waterproof and incorporated a layer of foam between the latex bladder and polyester skin. This let players pass and shoot quickly and also put spin and swerve on the ball. Like 75 percent of the world's soccer balls, they were made in the Sialkot region of Pakistan.



HEADING FOR TROUBLE

Balls like this were used in the 1966 World Cup Finals, at which time ball design had hardly changed in 50 years. The leather case was backed with a lining, a development of the 1940s that improved durability. The outside was painted with a pigment that helped to repel some water from a rain-soaked field. Manufacturers had still not found a reliable alternative to lacing up the ball so players risked injury when they headed the ball.

The handle is pushed in to the cylinder to pump up the bladder

The piston expels air from the pump

The Nesthill brass pump

The sykometer measures air pressure

Pump is used when standing upright

Pressure valve

FULL OF AIR

Over time, air escaped from a ball's bladder and a pump was used to reinflate it. Sometimes, the air pressure in a bladder was increased to improve the bounce of the ball. If a bladder was pumped up too high it was likely to burst, so some pumps came with their own pressure gauge. These pumps date from the 1890s.

The use of two colors makes the Orkney ball flash in the air

Alternative balls

Several different football games are played around the world today. They each use a ball particular to that game. Some of these games have existed for centuries. The balls may have features connected to a ceremonial aspect of the game, and involve decoration and color, or they may be designed to withstand harsh treatment. In some modern games the ball has evolved along with the game.



SHAPING UP

The game of American football was originally based on kicking a ball. As throwing became a central feature, the present shape of the ball evolved. The small ball can be gripped firmly, making it easier for the quarterback to make long, accurate passes.

PATCHING THINGS UP

This 1970s repair kit would have been used with a vinyl ball. The metal rod was heated and then inserted into the puncture to create a hole of the right size, onto which a patch could be glued.

Patch with "nipple" to fit the hole

Glue

Spare valve

Metal rod

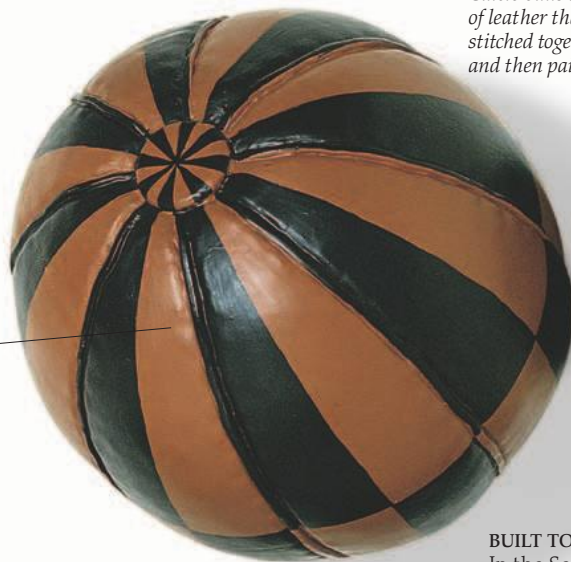
Pump is inserted straight into the ball

BALL BOYS

This 17th-century German engraving shows that inflated animal bladders have been used in ball games for a long time. The two men depicted are servants preparing a spare ball for their masters, who would have been playing pallone, a soccer-type game that was played in 17th-century northern Europe.

1630 engraving created by Matthaus Merian the Older

Calcio balls are made of leather that is stitched together and then painted



BUILT TO LAST

In the Scottish Orkney Isles, a type of football, or soccer, game is played through the streets every New Year. The ball is much heavier than a normal soccer ball and is stuffed tightly with pieces of cork. This helps it to last for several hours of play and also makes it float on water—a useful feature because a team can score a goal by throwing the ball into the sea.

MADE TO MATCH

Calcio, first played in Italy in the 16th century, was reintroduced to Florence in 1930. The game is played by teams of 27 a side, all wearing medieval clothes and armor. Balls of various colors are used, including green, white, and red to match the costumes. Calcio balls are smaller than regular soccer balls, making it easier for the players to pick them up and throw them.



A 1950s painting of soccer boots called *Christopher's Boots*, by Doris Brand

Soccer cleats

OF ALL SOCCER equipment, cleats, or boots, as they are sometimes known, have changed the most over the last 100 years. Always the most expensive item of gear, they remain an unaffordable

luxury to many players around the world, who have to play in bare feet. The fast, agile sport we see today would simply not be possible if players had to wear the heavy, cumbersome shoes worn until the 1930s. Professionals then dreaded having to “break in” hard, new boots, which involved a great deal of pain. They preferred to patch up an old pair again and again until it fell apart. In the first World Cup tournaments in the 1930s, the South American teams wore lighter, low-cut boots, to the astonishment of the Europeans. These began the trend toward the modern, high-tech cleat.



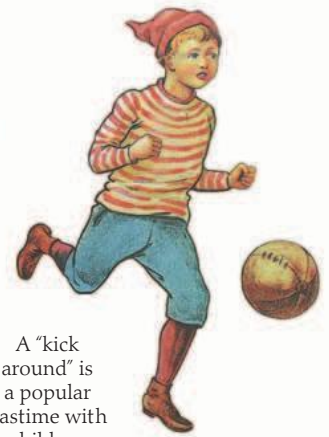
MULTIPURPOSE BOOTS

In the late 1800s, very few people playing soccer would have had special footwear. These girls' boots could also have been worn to school or in the house. The smooth soles, pronounced heel, and extremely high cut would have seriously constricted movement, but the ankle would have been well protected.

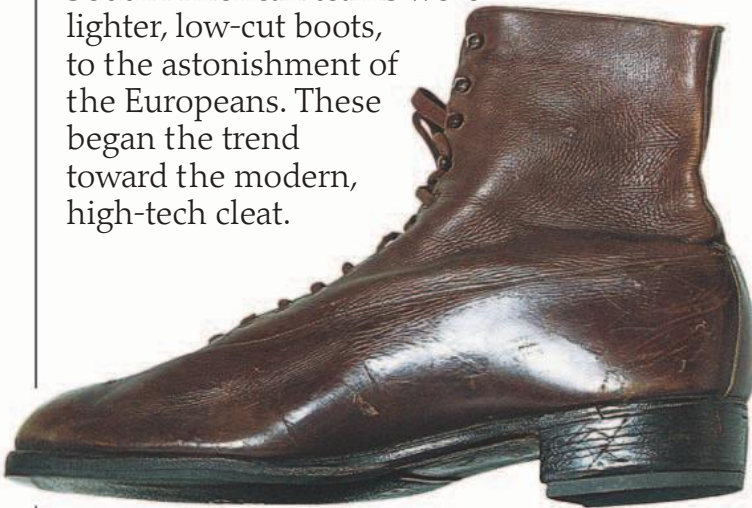
19th-century girls' boots



1920s child's boots



A “kick around” is a popular pastime with children



MADE FOR THE JOB

By the 1920s, soccer boots like the “Manfield Hotspur” were being mass-produced for players of all ages. Children's boots were designed just like adults', with reinforced toe caps and heels, some ankle protection, and leather studs. Social conditions at the time, though, meant that most working-class families could not afford such equipment and, if they could, they would have handed down boots from one child to another.



STUDLESS BOOTS

A 19th-century gentleman player wore studless boots, which would not have allowed for sharp turns or long passing. However, they were practical enough for the type of dribbling game favored by the great English amateur teams like the Corinthians. This style of play was dictated by the confined spaces used for soccer practice at many British private schools. Boots like these would have doubled in weight when wet.

BOOTS IN THE BATH

In 1910 these boots were marketed as “Cup Final Specials,” an early example of a soccer product being tied to a famous match. The wickerwork pattern on the toes was one of several designs that were thought to help a player control the ball—a major part of modern shoe design, too. It was common for a player to wear a new pair of shoes in the bathtub for a few hours to soften the leather.





LOTS OF LACES
 Paton's bootlaces, in various colors, were widely used from the 1930s onward. There was a constant demand for replacements because repeated soaking during games, followed by drying out, caused the early cotton laces to perish and eventually snap.

White laces were common in the 1930s

England's Tom Finney promoted these boots



THE MODERN LOOK

The classic black-with-white-trim design, which is still used today, became popular in the 1950s. The vertical strap on the instep remains from earlier designs. The cleats were becoming flexible enough to be worn without much breaking-in. There was less protection around the ankle, which allowed players more freedom of movement but led to an increase in injuries. It was at this time that shoemakers began to use the name of famous players to sell their products.

Studs and stuff

The number of studs, or cleats, on the sole, and the way in which they are positioned, varies greatly. Longer studs are needed if the field is wet and muddy, shorter ones are worn if the field is hard. The potential they have to cause injury has always been a concern to the game's governing bodies—in the 1930s, the wearing of illegal shoes was a sending-off offense. Since 1900, one of the jobs of the referee or an assistant has been to check the cleats of every player entering the field of play. Anybody wearing cleats with sharp edges or protruding nails is not allowed to play.



Wooden hammer

Nails fixed to cleats



THE FIRST CLEATS
 Early soccer boots were made entirely of leather. The cleats had to be hammered into the soles.

HARMFUL HAMMERS
 Rubber cleats came next. They also needed to be nailed to the sole and it was not long before the boots were damaged.



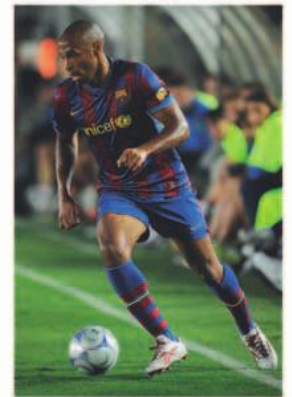
Cleats are screwed into the sole

Key for tightening the cleats

ALL CHANGE!
 Modern screw-in cleats are made of plastic or metal. Players can change their cleats at half-time, to adjust to changes in conditions.

SPONSORSHIP DEALS

Over the last 50 years, star players, such as Barcelona's Thierry Henry, have received huge sums of money to wear popular brands of soccer cleats. Corporate companies sponsor players to raise the profile and boost the sales of their brand of cleats. Many players donate their used cleats to charity or give them to club museums if they were worn during significant games.



THE DESIGNER AGE

A vast amount of money is spent on the research and development of modern cleats. Top-quality leather uppers, usually made from kangaroo hides, and light, synthetic soles combine to make cleats that last. They are comfortable and allow the best players to put amazing amounts of spin on the ball. LA Galaxy's star David Beckham wears a new pair of cleats for every game, and this pair was specially designed to include the names of his sons.



In the 19th century, both soccer and rugby players wore knee-length knickerbockers with no leg protection

Soccer outfits

SHIRTS, SHORTS, and socks were described as the basis of a soccer player's outfit in the first Laws of 1863, and they remain so today. The materials used for a player's outfit have changed since

then. Players in South America and Mediterranean countries needed clothing suitable for warm climates, so wool gave way to cotton and then artificial fibers. Cool fabrics that "breathe" are now the norm worldwide. Teams wear matching outfits, or strips, on the field of play. The colors are the club colors, with which all the fans can identify. Most clubs and international sides have a home and an away strip in case two teams wear the same colors.



DUTCH ORANGE

The Holland uniform is unusual in being orange and is recognized the world over. The Dutch fans wear replica shirts and other orange clothes to form a mass of color at games. Here, striker Klaas-Jan Huntelaar, nicknamed The Hunter, wears his national team's distinctive uniform.



WOOL SWEATERS

In the late 19th century, soccer jerseys were often made from wool. They tended to stretch out of shape and could become heavy in the rain because they soaked up water.



LACE-UPS

At all levels of the game, teams began to wear matching uniforms. This black-and-white shirt was worn by a member of Newcastle United's team for the 1908 English FA Cup final. Newcastle still wears black-and-white today. The shirt is made of thick cotton with a lace-up collar. Lace-up collars became fashionable again in the 1990s and were worn by Manchester United, among other teams.



AUSTRALIAN AMATEURS

This Australian shirt is made from wool with a cotton collar. It was worn in 1925 by the player Tommy Traynor. Shirts worn in international games have symbolic importance. At the end of the game, the teams swap shirts with each other in a gesture of goodwill.



AWAY UNIFORM

In the 1966 World Cup final, the England team wore cotton shirts with a round collar. Although England was playing at home, it did not wear the normal white home strip because West Germany wore white. Players wore red instead.



KEEPING COOL

Today, most shirts are designed to keep players cool and draw away excess moisture. This 1994 Brazil World Cup shirt is made of light, synthetic fabrics. With the energetic pace of modern games, such improvements are vital, especially for games played in hot climates.



PULL UP YOUR SOCKS

These socks from the 1920s look just the same as modern ones but they are made of wool. Modern socks are made of synthetic materials, making them more comfortable. Players keep their socks up with ties around the top. The ties can be made from strips of bandage or elasticated tape cut up into lengths. Toward the end of a grueling game, when players are prone to cramps, they may discard the tie-ups. Socks around the ankle can be a tell-tale sign of a tired player facing defeat.

Cream flannel shorts from about 1900

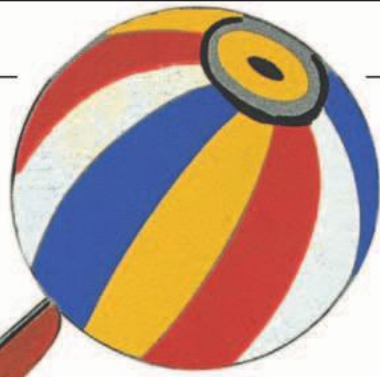


Hard-wearing cotton shorts from the 1930s

Modern synthetic shorts with decorative side seams

SHORT STORY

Amateurs in the 1860s played in full-length pants but, as the game developed, players had to increase their speed and agility. Shorter knickerbockers cut just above the knee became popular. The baggy style of soccer shorts of the 1930s was made famous by Alex James of Arsenal, England, "the wee man in the big shorts." This fashion was revived in the 1990s, following a trend in the 1970s and 1980s for tight shorts.



These socks are unusually decorative

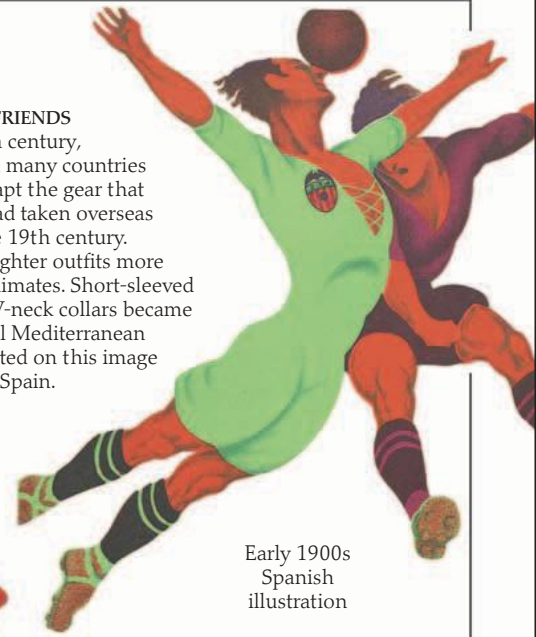
Women were not expected to head the ball

High kicking was easier if shorts were above the knees

Hoops and stripes are classic design features

FAIR-WEATHER FRIENDS

By the early 20th century, manufacturers in many countries had begun to adapt the gear that British players had taken overseas with them in the 19th century. They produced lighter outfits more suited to warm climates. Short-sleeved shirts and deep V-neck collars became part of the typical Mediterranean look, as represented on this image from Valencia in Spain.



Early 1900s Spanish illustration

Early 20th-century French illustration

UNDER WRAPS

Until World War I, women players had to keep their hair under a cap or bonnet and hide their legs inside voluminous bloomers. In the 1910s, when many men were away at war, crowds flocked to see women's exhibition games. This wider acceptance of ladies' soccer enabled women's teams to start wearing soccer outfits that were similar to those worn by men and more suitable for the game.



Catalog illustration of protective ear muffs

Accessories

INJURY AND DISCOMFORT were part of the game of soccer in its early days. When protective equipment and other accessories, such as hats, ear muffs, and belts, were introduced at the end of the 19th century, they helped to distance the game from its rather violent past. Shin pads were developed in 1874 by Nottingham Forest's Samuel Widdowson in response to the physical punishment that players suffered during games. Leg protection is still part of gear today, but other accessories are no longer used.



LASTING DESIGN

In the 1900s, players would have worn shin pads like these outside their socks, held in place with straps and buckles. The front section is made of leather and the back of cotton, with a stuffing in between of animal hair. This mix of materials was used in shin pads until the 1960s.



Buttoned tunic was an alternative to the more common shirt

Leather buckles fasten these shin pads



Early 20th-century schoolboys' belts

THE FIRST SHIN PADS

The earliest shin pads were worn outside the socks and were extended to include ankle protectors, which rested on the top of the shoe. Some, like these, had a suede covering, which was more prone to water damage than other types of leather. These heavy and inflexible pads date from the 1890s, about 20 years after shin pads became part of the player's gear.

REINFORCED GUARDS

This figure is from a picture on the box of a late 19th-century German soccer game. His shin pads, worn over the top of his socks and knickerbockers, appear to be strengthened with cane bars.

BELT UP

Decorative belts were a part of many schoolboys' soccer gear until the 20th century. They neaten up appearances by holding in the shirt and gave teams identity through the use of colors. Belts were also part of women's gear in the early 1900s.



Woman's belt from 1895



ROOM TO MOVE

By 1910, ankle protection was no longer part of shin pad design, not because it was not needed, but because it restricted movement of the foot. Passing and running off the ball had become important parts of the game, requiring increased flexibility of the ankle. Players were therefore forced to sacrifice some protection. Cork was sometimes used to strengthen pads.

TIE-ON SHIN PADS

Shin pads worn inside the socks had taken over by 1930. Laces were used for fastening instead of buckles, to prevent chafing on the players' legs. Many years later, tighter-fitting synthetic, rather than woollen, socks held the pads firmly in position without the need for ties of any sort.

LIGHTWEIGHT PROTECTION

Modern shin pads look dramatically different from earlier models. They are shaped to fit the leg, using lightweight materials to give excellent protection. Even the delicate Achilles tendon at the back of the ankle is shielded. The revival of ankle protectors, after a gap of 100 years, brings shin pad design full circle.

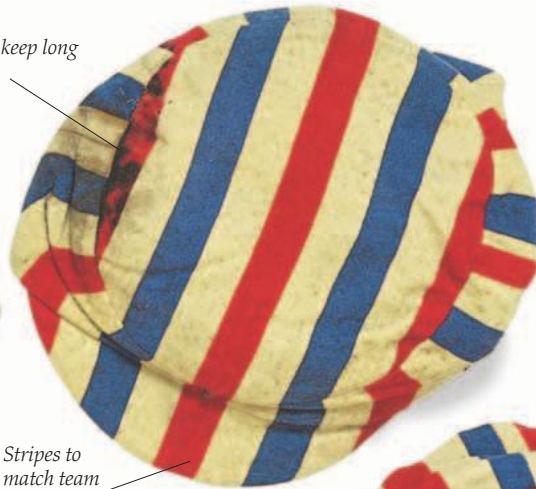
1980s shin pads were similar in shape to those from the 1930s

Long laces to wrap twice around the leg

Ladies wore hats to keep long hair out of the mud



Hand-painted German figurine



Stripes to match team colors

Women's soccer hats



SOCCER FIGURINE

This porcelain figurine of a boy was made in Germany in the 1890s. Artistic depictions of soccer from this period often showed players wearing hats, even though they were becoming decorative rather than practical items.

KEEPING WARM

Gloves have become common, especially among players from hot countries who play in Europe, often in freezing temperatures. Players susceptible to hamstring and groin injuries are encouraged to wear undershorts because they help to keep these important muscles warm.



Brazilian soccer player Gilberto Silva

HATS OFF!

These women's hats date from 1895, when ladies' soccer was still in its infancy. The fact that women played in hats does not mean that theirs was a gentler game. Like the men, many female players wore shin pads for protection.

Famous players

SOCCER IS A TEAM GAME. Clubs and national sides inspire the greatest passion among fans but a few players are so gifted and entertaining that they stand out from their teammates and draw thousands of extra people to games. Some great players are famous for their spirit of fair play, while others have been surrounded by controversy and bad publicity. But all of the great players share an ability to change the course of a game through a moment of incredible individual skill.



GORDON BANKS (b. 1937)

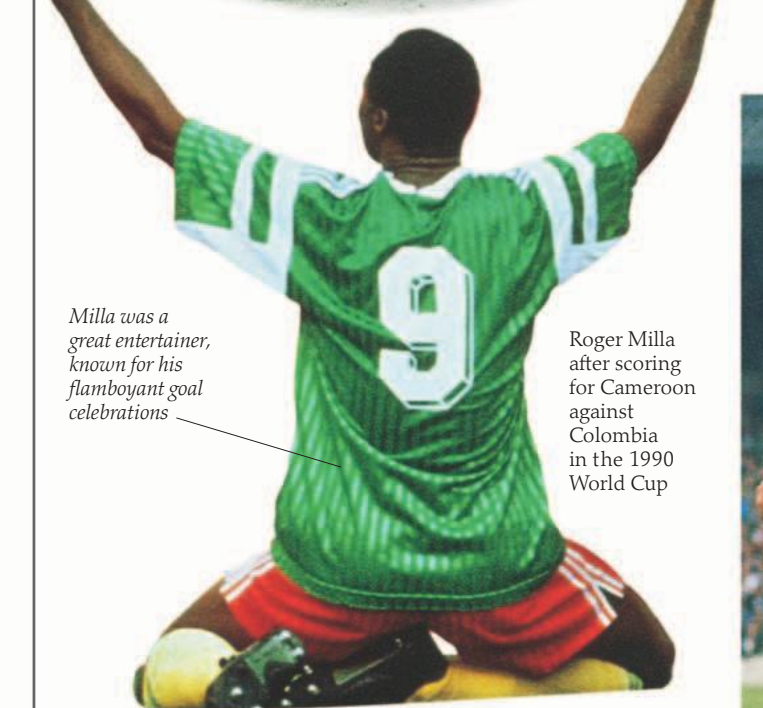
English goalkeeper Gordon Banks is remembered for one save in particular—a spectacular effort that kept out Pelé's header in the 1970 World Cup. Banks won 73 caps between 1963 and 1972 and would have won more, but for an eye injury.

JOHANN CRUYFF (b. 1947)

One of the few great players also to have become a successful manager, Cruyff was able to instill in his teams some of the style and tactical awareness that made him such a joy to watch. He played for Holland, Ajax, and Barcelona, Spain. He personified the concept of "total soccer" by floating all over the field and using his amazing balance and skill to open up defenses.

GERD MULLER (b. 1945)

Known as "Der Bomber," Gerd Muller was an unlikely looking center-forward. He had an astonishing spring in his heels, which made up for his lack of height. He was a prolific goal scorer, with 68 goals in 62 games for West Germany. Most of his club soccer was played with Bayern Munich, Germany, for whom he scored a record 365 goals.



Milla was a great entertainer, known for his flamboyant goal celebrations

Roger Milla after scoring for Cameroon against Colombia in the 1990 World Cup

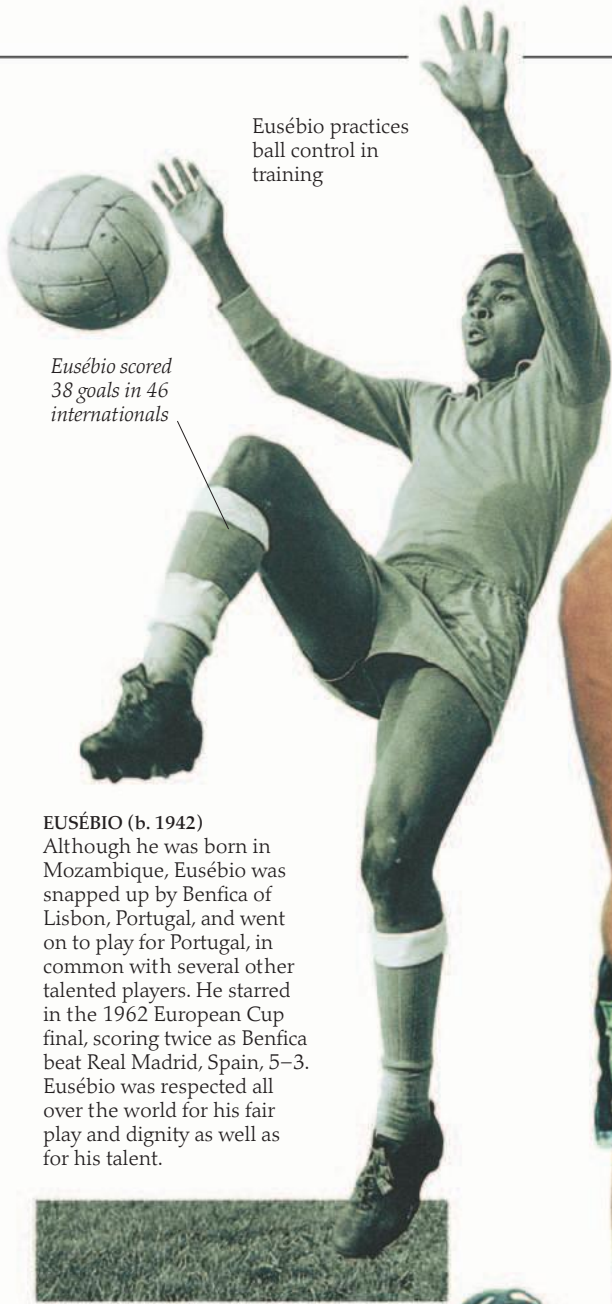
ROGER MILLA (b. 1952)

Twice African Player of the Year, Roger Milla of Cameroon was the first player to become famous worldwide playing for an African country. He was also the oldest player to appear and score in a World Cup match in 1994, aged 42.

BOBBY CHARLTON (b. 1937)

Manchester United star Bobby Charlton survived the Munich air crash that killed eight of his teammates in 1958. Known for the power and accuracy of his shooting, he was invaluable in England's 1966 World Cup win. He was knighted in 1994.





Eusébio practices ball control in training

Eusébio scored 38 goals in 46 internationals

DIEGO MARADONA (b. 1960)

Maradona was the best player of his generation and also one of the most controversial. He had a tremendous ability to inspire his teammates, most notably when leading Argentina to the 1986 World Cup and Napoli to two Serie A titles in Italy in the late 1980s. His magical left foot and strength in possession were his main assets.



Maradona's low center of gravity gave him excellent balance

In the 1986 World Cup against England, Maradona scored two goals—one a handball that should have been disallowed, the other a dazzling solo effort



Like many of the greatest players, Maradona liked to be number 10

GARRINCHA (1933–83)

Nicknamed "the Little Bird," Garrincha had polio as a child. He overcame his disability to become one of the quickest and most elusive wingers the game has seen. He played on the right-hand side of Brazil's legendary 1958 forward line. In 1962, he made up for the absence of the injured Pelé with some brilliant performances, helping Brazil to retain the World Cup.

Maradona's magical footwork entertained and amazed the fans

EUSÉBIO (b. 1942)

Although he was born in Mozambique, Eusébio was snapped up by Benfica of Lisbon, Portugal, and went on to play for Portugal, in common with several other talented players. He starred in the 1962 European Cup final, scoring twice as Benfica beat Real Madrid, Spain, 5–3. Eusébio was respected all over the world for his fair play and dignity as well as for his talent.



Meazza (below right) shakes hands with Hungarian captain, Sarosi, before the 1938 World Cup Final



GIUSEPPE MEAZZA (1910–79)

Italian Giuseppe Meazza won two World Cup winner's medals in 1934 and 1938. He was respected as a creator and scorer of goals from his inside-forward position. In 1938, he organized the Italian team when the coach, Pozzo, was ordered to leave the bench and sit in the stands. He spent his best years at Internazionale of Milan, Italy, and won 53 caps.

MARCO VAN BASTEN (b. 1964)
Van Basten of Holland scored one of the greatest goals of all time at the European Championship final in 1988—a volley from wide of the goal. Sadly, an ankle injury cut short his career.



LUIS SUÁREZ (b. 1935)
Considered one of the best-ever Spanish players, Luis Suárez dominated the midfield for Barcelona, Spain, in the late 1950s. By the mid-1960s, he was playing a key part in Italian Inter Milan's new *catenaccio* system—a line-up heavy on defense with only two forward players. He was famous for his fast breaks out of defense and accurate passes. Suárez went on to be manager of Spain at the 1990 World Cup.



Kopa was the greatest French player of the 1950s

Kopa was known for his careful ball control and well-thought-out passing

Van Basten was the best center-forward of the late 1980s

RAYMOND KOPA (b. 1931)
Creative midfielder Raymond Kopa made his name with French club Reims. He led them to the first European Cup final in 1956, where they lost to Spain's Real Madrid. Kopa played for France at the 1958 World Cup and was named European Footballer of the Year in 1959.



The two defenders are playing for the Italian club Roma

Roma defenders are left in Platini's wake



STANLEY MATTHEWS (1915–2000)
England's Stanley Matthews was known for his dribbling skills. One of his finest performances was in Blackpool's 4–3 win over Bolton in the 1953 English FA Cup final. He won 84 caps and played his last game for Stoke City at the age of 50. He was knighted in 1965.

LEV YASHIN (1929–90)
Always dressed in black, Lev Yashin was rivaled only by Gordon Banks as the greatest goalkeeper of his era. He played for the Soviet Union in three World Cups and is, to this day, the only goalkeeper to have been named European Footballer of the Year.



Between them, Puskás and Di Stéfano scored seven goals in the European Cup final in 1960

FERENC PUSKÁS (1927–2006)
The star of Hungary's famous team of the 1950s, Ferenc Puskás was part of the Hungarian team that beat England 6–3 at Wembley in 1953. He joined Real Madrid of Spain in 1958. Puskás strongly favored his left foot, scoring a wealth of stunning goals for both club and country.

ALFREDO DI STÉFANO (b. 1926)
When Real Madrid dominated European soccer in the 1950s, Di Stéfano was one of their star players. His stamina enabled him to contribute all over the field. He and Puskás formed one of soccer's legendary double acts.



FRANZ BECKENBAUER (b. 1945)
Beckenbauer's intelligence shone out on the field as he dictated play from a deep sweeper position. Together with Johann Cruyff, he is one of the few soccer-playing legends to achieve similar success as a manager. Having captained West Germany at the 1974 World Cup, he managed the team when it won again in 1990.



MICHEL PLATINI (b. 1955)
Platini was one of those players who seemed happy to take the weight of a nation's expectations on his shoulders. He captained France in the 1984 European Championships, and France won the tournament for the first time. Platini was an attacking midfielder who often finished as top scorer at Italian club Juventus.

Michel Platini playing for Juventus

Platini had the speed and foresight to move forward into space



PELÉ (b. 1940)
Many people's choice of the greatest player of all, Pelé was king of Brazilian soccer from the late 1950s to the early 1970s. He overcame constant fouling by frustrated defenders to score more than 1,000 goals for Brazilian club Santos, American soccer team New York Cosmos, and the Brazilian national team. His enthusiasm and obvious love of playing, despite being plagued by injury, make him a perfect role model for the game of soccer.



Sew-on badge given to members of an international squad

Medals and caps

IT IS THE GOAL OF ALL soccer players to play well and win each game. Those lucky enough to win a championship are awarded a medal as a mark of their achievement. Those good enough to be picked to play for their country win a cap. Medals and caps have been part of the game since the 19th century and are still highly valued rewards today. At the highest level, success can be measured by the number of caps a player has and passing the "100 cap" mark is considered exceptional service to the national team. Thomas Ravelli of Sweden won 138 caps—a record for a European.

Medals

As with military medals for soldiers, soccer players are rewarded with medals for helping their side, not for a moment of personal glory. Medals are awarded at all levels of soccer, professional and amateur. They are mementos by which players can remember their glory days and can become valuable collectors' items.

CLUB STRIKERS

Some clubs strike their own medals to mark a special achievement of their players. This medal was awarded at the end of a season to players of a team that had won its league.



Lancashire Cup winners 1887



English vs. Scottish League 1893

FA Cup runner-up 1893



DOUBLE This group of medals belonged to R. H. Howarth of the Preston North End

"Invincibles." The team won the League and the FA Cup in 1888–89, achieving the first English "double."

HUNGARY HIT

Hungary was one of the first continental European countries to take to soccer. It copied the way other countries organized the game, including the awarding of medals. This medal was awarded to the members of an international side after a game against Austria in 1909.



1909 Hungarian medal



CHAMPIONS This medal was awarded to a player for success in the 1914–15 season.



AMATEUR This 1920s medal was given to a successful amateur player.



ARSENAL STAR This 1930s medal may have belonged to soccer star Alex James.

GOOD SPORT

Before organized leagues were established, soccer medals were often awarded for sportsmanship as well as victories. The full-back C. Duckworth was given this medal for "gentlemanly and successful play" in the 1883–84 season.

WITH COMPLIMENTS

This "complimentary medal for defeating all comers" was awarded in the 1884–85 season.



Argentine pot made from a dried eggplant trimmed with silver



Norwegian silver spoon

Argentine silver spoon



Ornate silver dagger

PRECIOUS GIFTS

In addition to caps and medals, international players are sometimes presented with gifts by opposing soccer associations. The England team members each received a silver spoon when they faced Norway in 1949. The Argentine FA gave the English team members ceremonial daggers and other silver items on their first visit to Wembley, England, in 1951.

TROPHY TRIUMPH

This plaque was made to commemorate an international game between France and England in 1947. All the English players received a plaque after winning the match 3–0.



PLAYOFF PRIZES

Medals have been presented to the winners of the third and fourth place playoff match at every World Cup Final, except 1930 and 1950. In the World Cup Final in Germany 2006, the host nation won third place medals, defeating Portugal 3–1.

Caps

A colored cap was once the only way of showing to which side a player belonged. In 1872, the FA ruled that teams should wear distinctive shirts. In 1886, it was suggested that caps be awarded to players each time they played for their country. Today, they are given to every member of a national team, including playing substitutes. Often, only one cap is awarded for a series of games so a player with 50 "caps" may have fewer actual ones.

HOME CAP

This Welsh cap was awarded for the 1903–04 Home International games between England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and Wales. This tournament took place every year until 1984.

CAREY'S CAP

The great defender Johnny Carey won this cap when he played for Ireland against Poland and Switzerland in 1938. Carey won 36 caps.



Tassels are added for decoration

Welsh national crest—a dragon



Details of games can be embroidered into each panel

Soccer caps are usually made from velvet



SCHOOL COLORS

Soccer caps were first awarded in English private schools. "Colors," in the form of caps, were given to the most able players in each grade.

IN TRAINING

It is not only players that are rewarded for their efforts. Trainer Will Scott received this medal when the English and Scottish Leagues met at Celtic Park, Glasgow, Scotland, in November 1931.



The date covers games from a whole season

Northern Ireland had its own team from 1921



WAR GAMES

Throughout World War II, famous international players took part in exhibition games arranged to boost public morale. In 1946, Tom Finney was given this set of three medals after appearing in a game in Antwerp, Belgium.



PROMOTIONAL MEDAL

By the 1950s, businesses had started to commemorate a range of soccer events. The French newspaper, *Le Soir*, made this medal to mark a club tour of Austria in 1953.



WORLD CUP

The biggest achievement in soccer is to win the World Cup. This is a spare Jules Rimet medal from the 1954 final, when West Germany beat the favorites, Hungary.



AFRICAN CUP

This medal was presented to the winners of the first African Nations' Cup in 1957. The competition was held in Khartoum, Sudan, and only Sudan, Ethiopia, and Egypt took part. Egypt beat Ethiopia 4–0 in the final.



ITALIAN ZEBRAS
Juventus is the most successful Italian club and enjoys great support outside Turin. Nicknamed the Zebras for their black-and-white striped uniform, they won the European Cup in 1985 and 1996.

Famous clubs

CLUBS INSPIRE the greatest loyalty and passion from soccer fans, more so even than national teams. In every country, certain big clubs attract followers from beyond their local areas and tend to dominate their domestic leagues and cups. Success for these clubs often continues because financial backing ensures a steady supply of good new players. In all corners of the world, people swear allegiance to Barcelona or Liverpool, Flamengo or Milan, although they may never be able to attend a game involving their team.



MIGHTY MARSEILLE
In 1993, Marseille, led by the attacking threat of Allen Boksic and Rudi Voller, beat AC Milan of Italy 1-0 to lift the European Cup. French administrators, such as long-time FIFA President Jules Rimet, have always had a large role in soccer, but it was 1993 before a French team won a European trophy.

LONDON LADIES
Netty Honeyball was the force behind the first great women's team in the 1890s. The British Ladies Club drew large crowds for its exhibition matches in London at a time when the capital was lagging behind the North and Midlands of England with regard to soccer.



YOUNG TALENT
In the 1970s, Dutch club Ajax's policy to develop its own young players bore fruit. The players, including the star Johann Cruyff, helped Ajax to three consecutive European Cup wins in the 1970s and some of them helped the national team in two World Cups. Despite regularly selling its best players, the club returned to the forefront of European soccer in the mid-1990s.

BRAVO BENFICA
Only Porto and Sporting Lisbon rival Benfica in the Portuguese League. Benfica has also had some notable victories on the more competitive European stage. Benfica was the great team of the early 1960s, winning two European Cups, in 1961 and 1962, and reaching but losing three further finals.



This bronze depicts Benfica's symbol, an eagle

Figure of the ancient Greek hero Ajax forms the basis of the Dutch club's crest



The club Ajax was formed in Amsterdam in 1900



BUSBY BABES
English club Manchester United started life as Newton Heath. It changed its name in 1902. The Munich air disaster of 1958, in which eight members of manager Matt Busby's young team died, inspired sympathy around the world. Since then, the club has won three European Cups—in 1968, 1999, and 2008.

Baines card from the 1890s shows fullback Jack Powell

THE GOLDEN YEARS
Bayern Munich followed Ajax as the leading European team in the early 1970s. It won three consecutive European Cups with the help of players such as Franz Beckenbauer, Gerd Müller, and Sepp Maier, who were also important to the German national team.



Paul Breitner of Bayern Munich in 1974



Dominguez, the goalkeeper—from Argentina

Alfredo di Stéfano, the leader of the team

Francisco Gento, the fast left winger



REAL RIVALRY
In the late 1950s, Real Madrid, Spain, possibly had the greatest club side ever. Legends such as Di Stéfano and Puskás inspired this Spanish team to win the first five European Cups. Real Madrid has a spectacular stadium—the Bernabeu—and a bitter rivalry with Barcelona.

THE RED DEVILS
This picture shows the players Cagna and Rios of Independiente, Argentina, in 1995. In 1964, Independiente was the first Argentine club to win the South American club competition, the Copa Libertadores. The "Red Devils" went on to win the competition four more times between 1972 and 1975.



The fans

GONE BANANAS

In England in the late 1980s, there was a craze for taking large inflatables to games. Fans waved bananas, fish, and fried eggs in the crowd to show their support for their teams.

FOR ALL THE talent displayed by the players on the field, it is the fans who have made soccer the biggest game in the world. From the last years of the 19th century, working people began to have enough free time to attend sporting events. They created an atmosphere of excitement and expectation, and large crowds became an important part of a game. Today, soccer is the most widely watched sport in the world. Fans are more eager than ever to show their support for club and country in a range of noisy and colorful ways.

FOR ALL THE talent displayed by the players on the field, it is the fans who have made soccer the biggest



Preston North End, England, rosette



Manchester City, England, pennant



Lazio, Italy, scarf



Holland scarf

CLUB COLORS

Colors are a vital part of the bond between a team and its supporters. Once, people made rosettes for big matches and displayed pennants. Now, fans often wear a scarf to show their loyalty.

RARE COLLECTION

Fans have always collected objects bearing images of soccer. Today, the items probably feature their favorite club but, in the past, designs were based on more general soccer scenes. Collecting autographs is also a popular hobby and offers a rare opportunity to meet star players.



PERFECT VIEW

In their desperation to see a game, fans are not always put off by the "ground full" signs. In the 19th century, before large-scale stands were built, trees provided a convenient spot from which to watch a popular game.

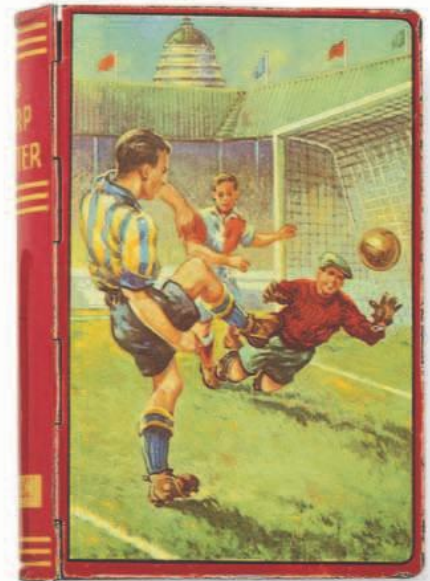


John Aston, fullback

John "Jack" Rowley, forward

Johnny Carey, fullback

Matt Busby, manager



Child's piggy bank

1950s autograph book containing signatures of famous figures of Manchester United, England

Wooden pencil case





Adult's rattle

Rattles were originally used as bird scarers

Top section moves around and around horizontally

"Rattling" noise created at the handle



Child's rattle

Child's rattle painted with a soccer scene

NOISY SUPPORT

Rattles were part of the atmosphere at games until the 1960s. When the horizontal section of the rattle is whirled around the "clicker" on the handle, it produces a loud rattling noise. Since the 1960s, organized chanting has become more common. Modern safety regulations restrict what items may be taken into the stadium, and rattles are no longer allowed.

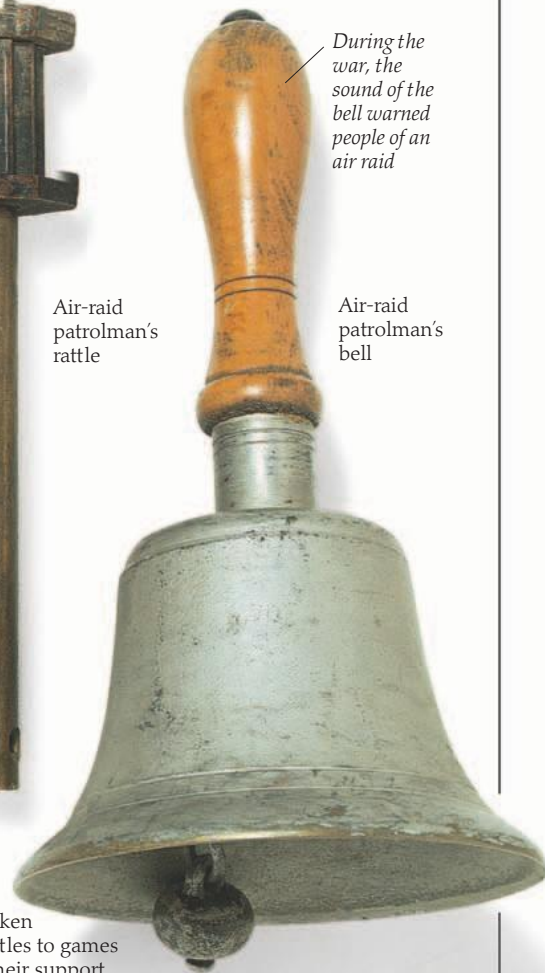
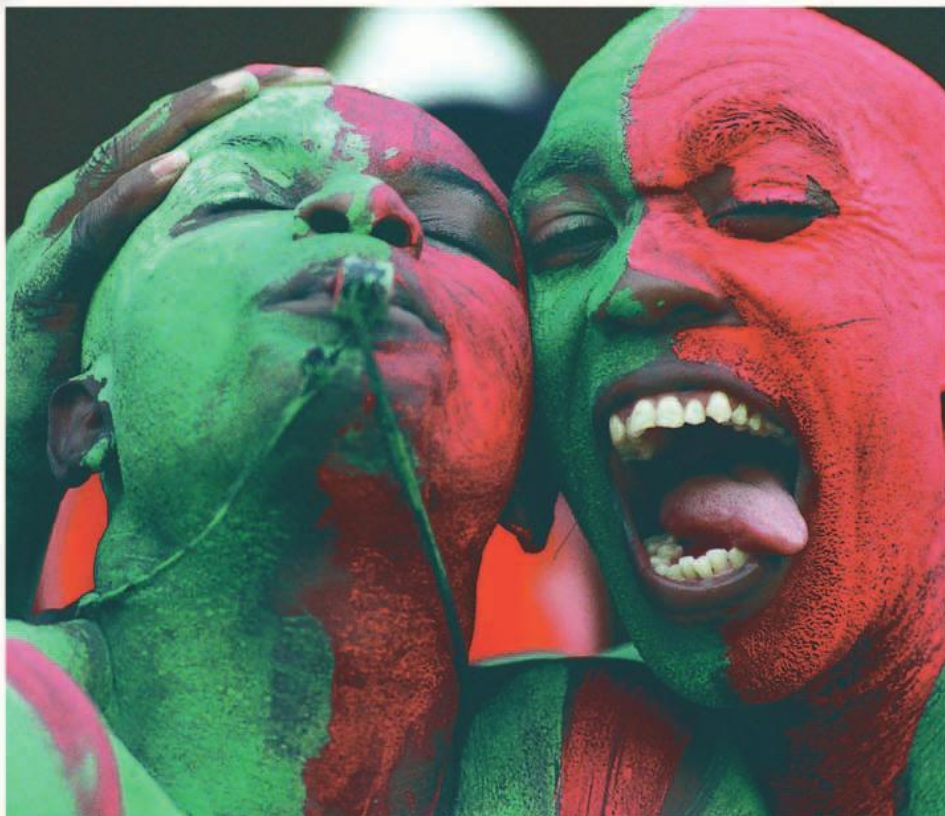


WORLD FAMOUS

Brazilian fans were famous for their noisy support long before the rest of the world discovered paints and drums. They produce a samba beat on their drums and blow their whistles. As the noise echoes around the stands, the fans dance to accompany the action, especially if their team is winning.

AFRICAN PAINTING

Face painting has become commonplace at major international games, adding to the color and spectacle of the occasion. Here, two Zambian fans, painted to reflect the team's colors, enjoy an African Nations Cup match. Face painting is particularly popular with Dutch, Danish, and Japanese fans.



During the war, the sound of the bell warned people of an air raid

Air-raid patrolman's rattle

Air-raid patrolman's bell

WAR CRY

Fans have taken bells and rattles to games to express their support since before 1940. This bell and rattle were part of an air-raid patrolman's equipment in England during World War II. In 1946, after the war, a Derby County fan took them to games during Derby's run-up to the English FA Cup final.



This is a scoreboard from an early 20th-century French soccer game

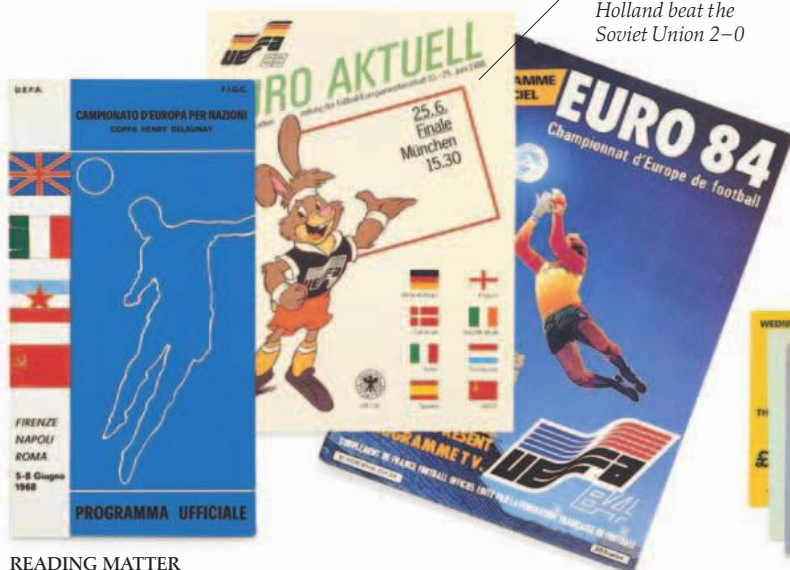
Game day

THE ATMOSPHERE of a big game, the sound of the crowd, and the closeness of the players combine to make going to a live soccer game very addictive.

Even though soccer is now widely shown on television, millions of fans still go to the games. Many supporters, like players, are extremely superstitious and follow the same routine every time they go to a game. The crowd and the noisy support they give their team are essential to the game of soccer. It is vital that clubs continue to improve comfort and safety for their fans, so that they keep on coming back.



ALL DRESSED UP
This photo shows fans of West Ham, England, preparing to travel to the 1923 FA Cup final, the first to be held at Wembley. Many more than the official attendance of 123,000 crammed into the stadium. Notice the stylish appearance of the fans.



In the 1988 European Championship final, Holland beat the Soviet Union 2-0

Holograms and complicated designs are now used to deter ticket forgeries

READING MATTER

The earliest programs were simple one-sheet items, giving only team line-ups. As soccer became more popular, further elements were added, such as a message from the manager and background information on the opposition. Glossy, full-color brochures, largely paid for by advertising, are produced for tournaments such as the European Championships.

LET ME ENTERTAIN YOU

To make going to a game even more enjoyable, particularly for a family audience, clubs and governing bodies put on extra entertainment before kickoff and at halftime. In the past, this may have taken the form of a brass band, but modern crowds expect something more elaborate. The opening ceremony at the World Cup Finals in Germany in 2006 featured Bavarian drummers and dancers lowered from the roof to the field.





A FAMILY AFFAIR

In the U.S., a trip to a sports event is usually a family day out, and the stadiums have good facilities for everyone. There is a lot of razzmatazz at the Major League Soccer games. Cheerleaders and music keep the crowds well entertained. This is game day at the Kansas City Wizards' stadium.



Official badge from 1905

1903 FA official's badge



The badges are made of cloth and decorated with gold brocade



FA badge from 1898

The English three lions motif



Badge worn at 1899 England vs. Scotland international

ACCESS ALL AREAS?

Away from the mass of spectators, there are certain areas of the stadium, such as the boardroom, where access is strictly controlled. These badges, from 1898–1905, would have been sewn on blazers and worn by Football Association officials. These days, executive boxes have become a feature at many stadiums.

CROWD CONTROL

Police and guards attend soccer games to ensure the safety of everyone at the game. Police, like these Italian officers at a Juventus game, may need to take a hard line with unruly fans, and sometimes use horses or dogs to help them control large crowds. They may also control traffic and escort fans to and from the game.



COMING HOME

This drawing comes from a postcard from the early 20th century. The caption on the card says, "Our team's lost by goals to". Space is left on the card for fans to fill in the score. Somehow, the depression of defeat is always replaced by excitement and high hopes when the next game comes around.



WEMBLEY TOWERS
The famous towers at Wembley Stadium in England are sadly not part of the new 21st-century stadium.

The stadium

AS CROWDS GREW EVER larger in the late 19th century, soccer clubs realized that they would have to build somewhere permanent to hold their games. Stadiums became a necessity. They provided fans with shelter and a decent view of the game. They also

created an atmosphere that added greatly to the game-day experience. A series of stadium disasters over the years, in places such as Scotland, Peru, and Russia, finally led to the widespread belief that open seating should be replaced by stands for the safety of spectators.



STATE OF THE ART

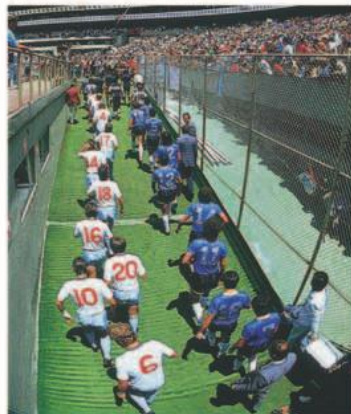
The new Wembley Stadium in north London took much longer than anticipated to erect and construction costs were considerably higher than initial estimates. Once it opened, however, the public flocked to this stunning stadium with its 90,000 capacity and giant screens, each the size of 600 television sets. The stadium boasts a fantastic steel arch that is lit up at night and can be seen all across the city.

STANDING TALLER

Barcelona, Spain, moved from Les Corts Stadium to the spectacular Nou Camp in 1957. Improvements for the 1982 World Cup and 1992 Olympics have increased the staggering height of the stands. The Nou Camp was paid for by the club's members.

PATH TO THE FIELD

The tunnel is more than just a route on to the field. It is the place where players psych themselves up for the game and give in to their superstitions. Many insist on taking the same place in the line every time. Others put on their shirts only at the last moment.



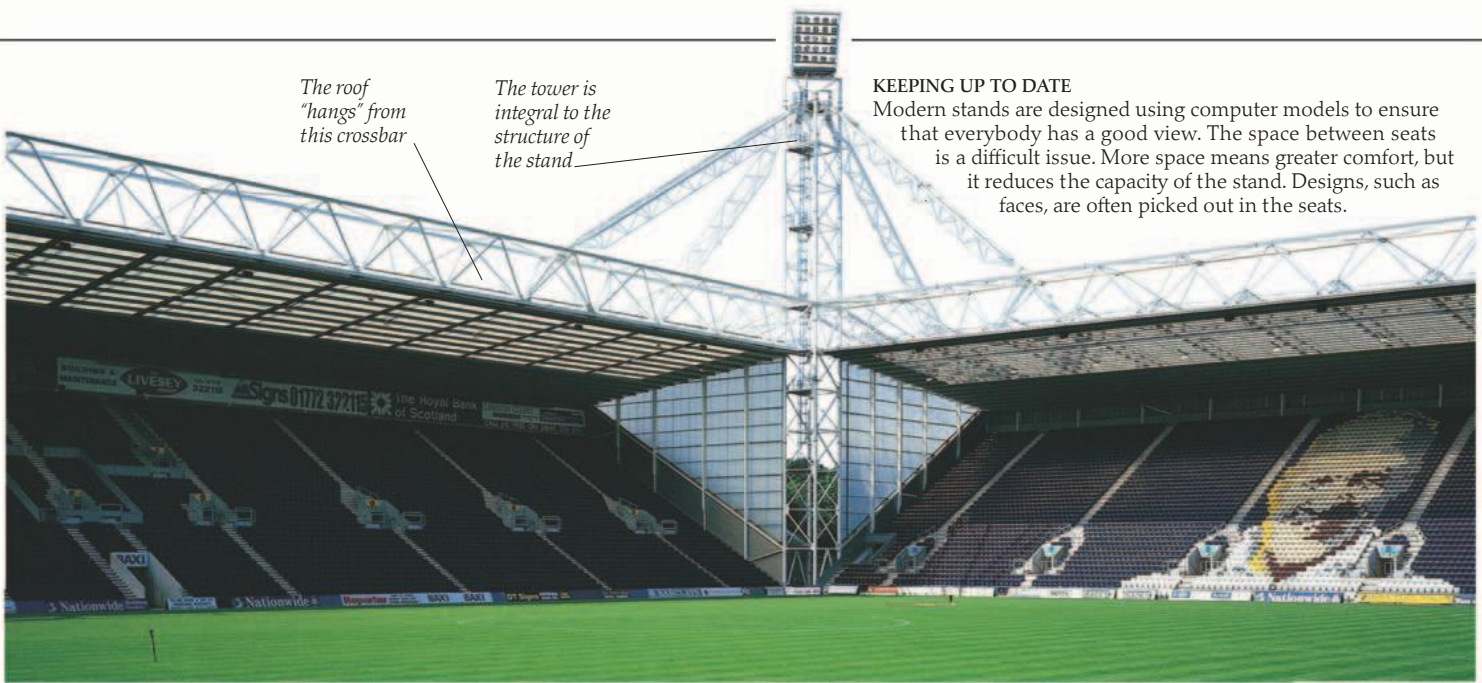
THEN THERE WAS LIGHT...
Floodlights were first used in 1878 but they did not become standard at professional clubs until the 1950s. The most common form of stadium lighting was on tall towers in the corners of the stadium. Today, lights are often placed in rows along the stand roof.



CROWD SAFETY
On April 15, 1989, the FA Cup semifinal at Hillsborough, Sheffield, was the scene of the worst disaster in English soccer history. Ninety-six Liverpool fans died as a result of a crowd crush. The report into the tragedy began a major leap forward in stadium safety, to prevent a similar disaster from ever happening again.



Lights along the top of the roof



The roof "hangs" from this crossbar

The tower is integral to the structure of the stand

KEEPING UP TO DATE

Modern stands are designed using computer models to ensure that everybody has a good view. The space between seats is a difficult issue. More space means greater comfort, but it reduces the capacity of the stand. Designs, such as faces, are often picked out in the seats.



FANS ON THEIR FEET

Before seating in stadiums was introduced, fans stood packed together in areas of open admission. Far more fans could get in to watch a game and it is how the majority of people have watched games for much of soccer's history. Children were often passed over the heads of the crowd to the front to give them a better view.

WORLD CUP WONDER

The Stade de France is in St. Denis, north of Paris. It was built for the 1998 World Cup and 80,000 spectators watched the opening game there between Brazil and Scotland. The stadium was widely praised for its dramatic design. The roof, enclosing the ground in a continuous curve, creates an amphitheater effect, which has always been popular in European and South American stadiums.

Several tiers of seats

Field-level openings for emergency vehicles

Revolving advertising billboards around the field





The World Cup

THE SOCCER WORLD CUP is one of the greatest sporting events of our time. The first World Cup was held in Uruguay in 1930, 26 years after FIFA first discussed the idea. In the early days, some teams were unable to travel to the host country but, by the 1950s, long-distance travel was becoming much easier and quicker. As the tournament became more accessible, it grew in popularity. The 1950 World Cup Final at the Maracana Stadium in Rio de Janeiro was attended by 200,000 people. In 1958, Brazilian teenager Pelé became the first global soccer superstar. Since then, interest in the World Cup has boomed.

MANY MASCOTS
Every World Cup since 1966 has had a mascot. They appear as a life-size figure at games and scaled-down promotional or commercial images. This is Pique, from Mexico '86.



WORLD FIRST
Uruguay offered to pay travel and accommodation expenses to the 13 visiting teams at the first World Cup. Only four European teams made the long journey, joining the seven South American teams.

1958—Sweden. Brazil beat Sweden 5–2. Brazil is the only team to have played in every Finals tournament.

1962—Chile. Brazil beat Czechoslovakia 3–1, with Garrincha taking center stage after Pelé was injured.

1966—England. West Germany lost 2–4 to England in extra time, with Geoff Hurst scoring the first hat trick in a final.

1970—Mexico. Brazil beat Italy 4–1 and was one of the greatest teams of all time.

1974—West Germany. Holland was beaten 2–1 by West Germany, which came back from being a goal behind.

1998—France. Brazil was beaten 3–0 by France in an amazingly one-sided game.



1994—USA. Brazil beat Italy 3–2 on penalties after a 0–0 draw and became the only team to have won four World Cups.

1950—Brazil. Uruguay beat Brazil 2–1, in the first tournament after World War II.

1938—France. Italy beat Hungary 4–2, inspired by its star inside-forward, Meazza.

1934—Italy. Czechoslovakia lost 1–2 to Italy. Uruguay did not defend its crown, the only time this has happened.

1930—Uruguay. Beating Argentina 4–2, Uruguay was the first of many host countries to win the Cup.

VARIOUS VENUES
Competition to stage the World Cup Finals is always fierce because it brings visitors and publicity to the host country. The 2002 Finals, in Japan and South Korea, were the first shared tournament. In 2006, the Finals were held in Germany. The 2010 host is South Africa.

1954—Switzerland. West Germany beat Hungary 3–2 in one of the great upsets in World Cup history.



Argentina '78 is remembered for the ticker tape in the River Plate Stadium

Mexico was the first country to host two Finals

The Italia '90 mascot was called Ciao



1978—Argentina. Holland lost 1–3 to Argentina, leaving the Dutch as the best team never to have won the World Cup.



1982—Spain. Italy beat West Germany 3–1, its striker Paolo Rossi finishing as leading scorer.



1986—Mexico. Argentina beat West Germany 3–2, in a tournament dominated by Diego Maradona.



1990—Italy. West Germany beat Argentina 1–0 in a defensive, bad-tempered final.



The figure is a winged seraph

WANDERING TROPHY
The first World Cup trophy was designed by a French sculptor, Abel Lafleur. Originally named "Victory," it was later named in honor of the president of FIFA, Jules Rimet. The trophy was stolen before the 1966 tournament in England and was found in a park by a dog named Pickles. Brazil was presented with the trophy to keep in 1970 but, in 1983, it was stolen again and has not been seen since.

The engraving on the trophy is in French

Jules Rimet trophy

The trophy is made of solid gold

The fans at Italia '90 provided more drama than some of the games

In 1994, American fans turned out in force to watch the games

Sweden, the host team, made it to the final in 1958 but was overpowered by the Brazilian superteam



READ ALL ABOUT IT
Programs for the World Cup are different from the club variety, in that they usually cover the whole tournament rather than a specific game. They contain information about the competing teams and are printed in several languages. These programs are from Sweden '58, England '66, Spain '82, Italy '90, and USA '94.

Garrincha

Didi

Pelé was 17 in 1958



Vava played at center-forward

Zagalo, the left-winger, scored the fourth goal in the final

THE BEAUTIFUL GAME

The 1958 final saw Brazil emerge as one of the World Cup's greatest-ever teams. Their forward line-up was among the strongest in the game's history. Garrincha, Didi, Vava, Pelé, and Zagalo drove the team to victory. Mario Zagalo later became the national team manager and was in charge when Brazil won again in 1970 and 1994.



WE MUST HAVE THE WORLD CUP
This was the poster for the 1962 Finals in Chile. A series of earthquakes marred the run-up to the tournament but the hosts were determined. President of the Chilean FA, Carlos Dittborn, said "We have nothing. That is why we must have the World Cup." Chile overcame the doubts of some European teams by staging a successful event. There was more trouble on the field than off it, particularly in the "Battle of Santiago" between Italy and Chile. Italy finished the game with nine men.

World Cup Willie inspired a World Cup theme song by Lonnie Donegan

The Union Jack flag represents Great Britain, not just England

World Cup Willie was a lion, inspired by the three lions on the England gear

MASCOTS FOR MONEY
World Cup Willie was the first World Cup mascot. Designed for the 1966 tournament in England, he represented the increase in commercialism. Since then, tournament mascots, such as Footix of France 1998 and Zakumi of South Africa 2010, have appeared on official posters and been sold in many forms.



Globe forms the top of the trophy

Designed by Italian Silvio Gazzaniga, the trophy is made of solid 18-carat gold

The real trophy is 20 in (50.8 cm) high and weighs 20 lbs (9 kg)

Replica of the World Cup trophy

NEW LOOK CUP
The present World Cup trophy was made for the 1974 Finals in West Germany. Having won for the third time in 1970, Brazil had been allowed to keep the Jules Rimet trophy for good. The new trophy was commissioned by FIFA, despite an offer from Brazil to provide a trophy named after FIFA president, Sir Stanley Rous.



THINKING POSITIVELY
 In 1978, hosts Argentina inspired passionate fans with its positive attitude. The star of its winning team was Mario Kempes, who played club soccer in Europe.



ENTHUSIASTIC AMERICA
 Despite having no strong tradition of professional soccer, the US hosted a successful World Cup Final in 1994. Large and enthusiastic crowds attended all the games. This is a ticket for the game between Italy and Mexico, played at the former RFK Stadium, now the Jack Kent Cooke Stadium, home to football team the Washington Redskins.

Information pack for Spain 1982



Spanish Football Federation crest

A pack of cards illustrating the stadiums

HARD WORK FOR HOSTS

A country bids to hold the World Cup several years in advance. It tries to convince FIFA that it will be able to stage a successful tournament. It has to produce information about all aspects of the tournament, including the stadiums, transportation networks, accommodation, and media facilities. South Africa's bid to host the 2010 World Cup finals was successful, making it the first African nation to stage the competition.

The balls are brightly colored for the benefit of TV audiences



Each ball contains a slip of paper with a team written on it

WHO PLAYS WHOM?

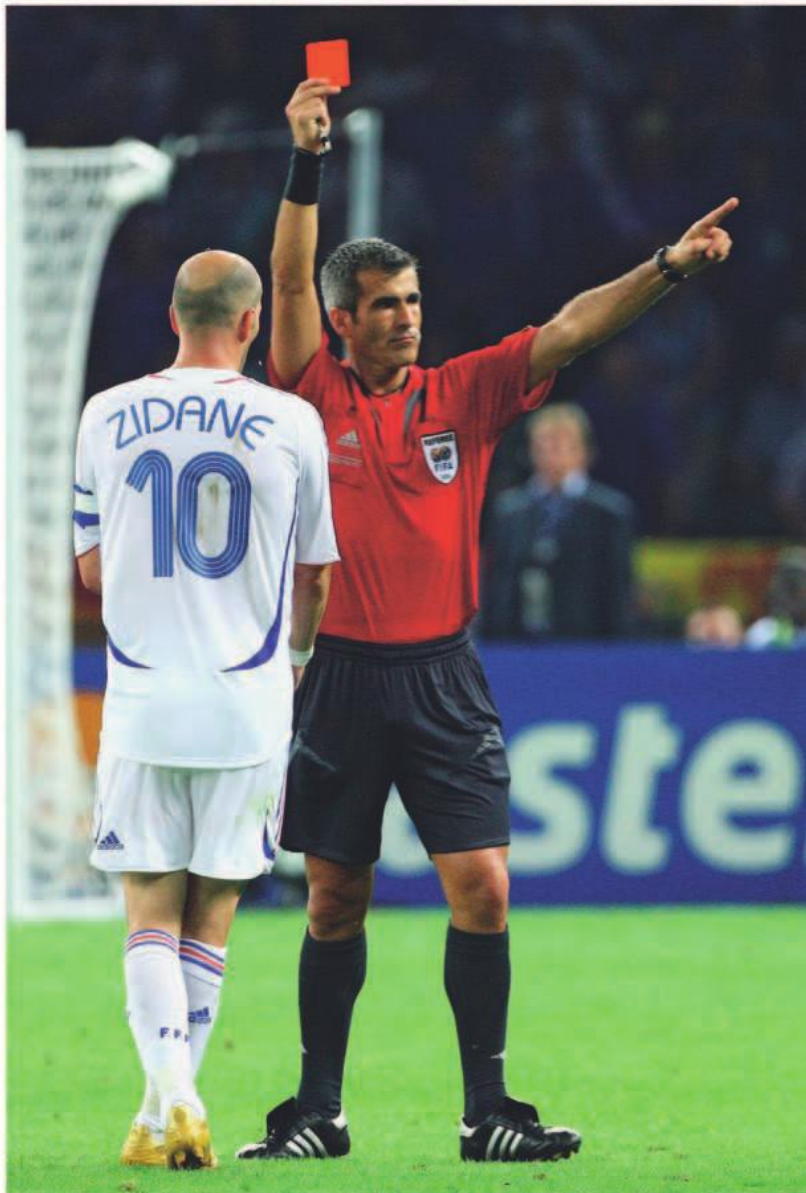
Plastic balls like these are used to make the draw for the World Cup Finals. It is a fair way to decide who plays whom. The number of competing teams has steadily increased from 13 in 1930 to 32 in 2010. The present system ensures that every team gets to play three games in the first round. Then, for the rest of the tournament, games are played on a knock-out basis, until only two remain for the grand final.

IN THE BAG

This bag is a promotional item for the 2002 World Cup, staged jointly by Japan and South Korea. It was the first shared tournament and the first one held in Asia. Demand is sure to increase for smaller countries to benefit from this arrangement.

ZIDANE SEES RED

The defining moment of the 2006 World Cup Final came when referee Orazio Elizondo sent off French captain Zinedine Zidane after his infamous head-butt of Italian defender Marco Matarazzi. With the score at 0-0 after overtime, Italy went on to win the game on penalties.



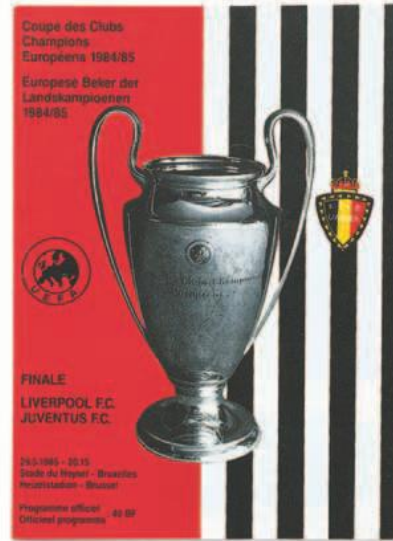


OLYMPIC SOCCER

This pin is from the 1956 Olympic Games. The Olympics featured demonstration soccer games from 1896. The first proper Olympic tournament was in 1908.

Cups and trophies

THE MOMENT WHEN a team captain is presented with a trophy and holds it up to the fans is the crowning glory of any campaign. Cups and trophies are the marks of success and the managers of many modern clubs know that, if they are to hold on to their job, their team has to win a competition. For clubs like Real Madrid in Spain, Benfica in Portugal, and Bayern Munich in Germany, finishing as runner-up is considered a failure. The desire to make money has led to the creation of many new competitions in recent years, some of which do not have the same prestige as older tournaments such as the European Cup or the Copa America.



TEAM TALK
The European Cup was originally for the champions of each country's league. Now the top two clubs compete. The competition was first held in 1956. At the 1985 final at the Heysel Stadium in Brussels, Belgium, 39 people died. A safety wall collapsed as fans of Juventus, Italy, and Liverpool, England, fought each other.

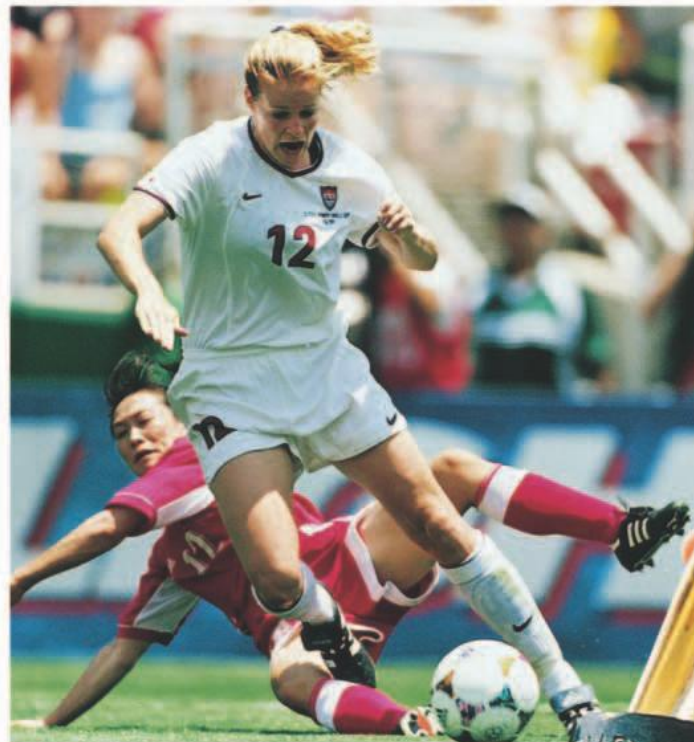
Program for the 1985 European Cup final



Corner flags used as decoration

EARLY CUP

This decorative, silver-plated trophy from the 1870s is an example of an early soccer cup. After the FA Cup was started in 1872, local tournaments for small clubs began to be set up all over England and Scotland along the same lines.



FULL HOUSE

In the 1999 Women's World Cup in the US, teams played in front of capacity crowds. The final was held in the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, California. Here, US player Cindy Parlow rides a tackle in the final against China. The US won, to secure its second World Cup victory.

WOMEN'S WORLD CUP

The first Women's World Cup took place in China in 1991. The final was held in Guangzhou, where the US beat Norway 2-1. The tournament went from strength to strength and the next two events, in 1995 and 1999, drew large crowds. This is the trophy awarded to the US in 1999.



The gold-plated Women's World Cup trophy has a soccer ball on top

Holding the trophy aloft is a proud moment



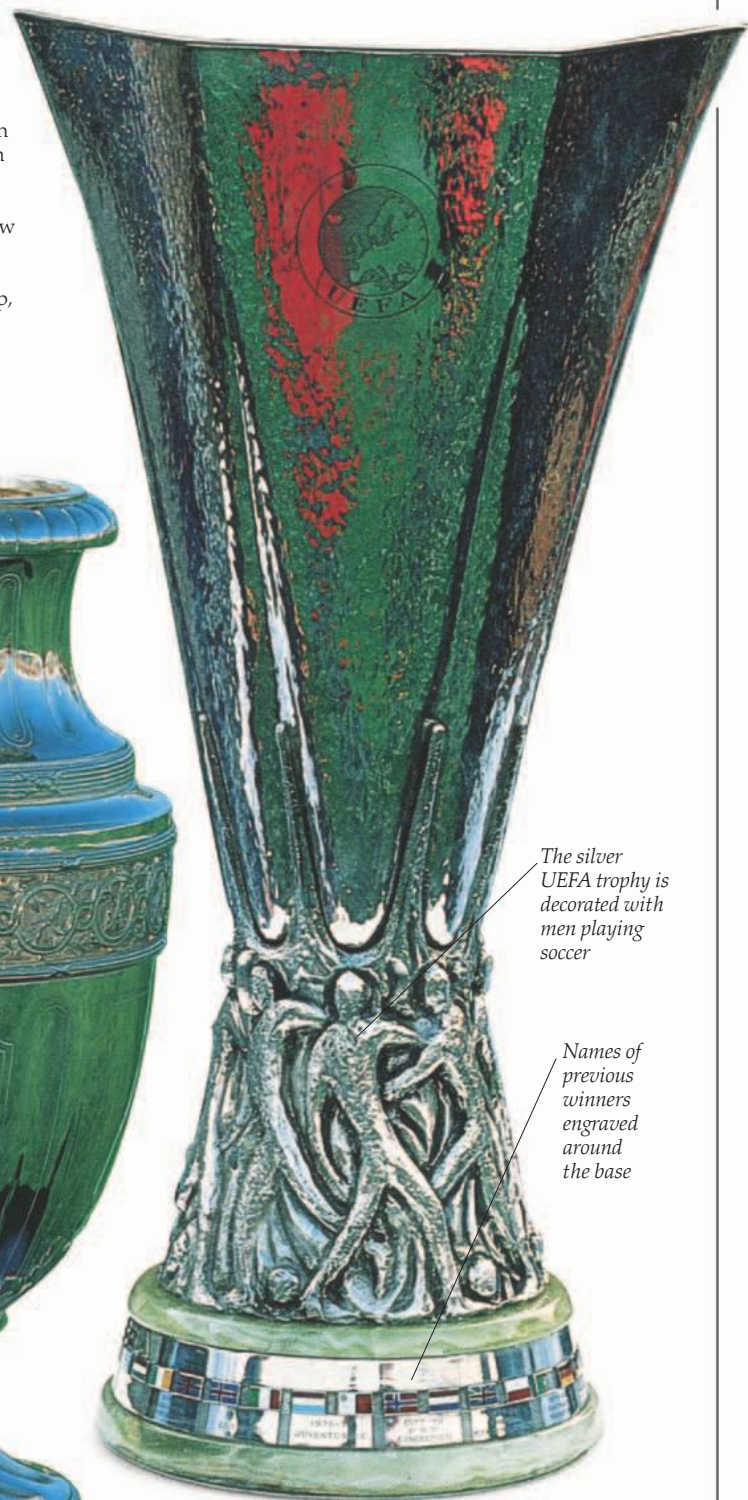
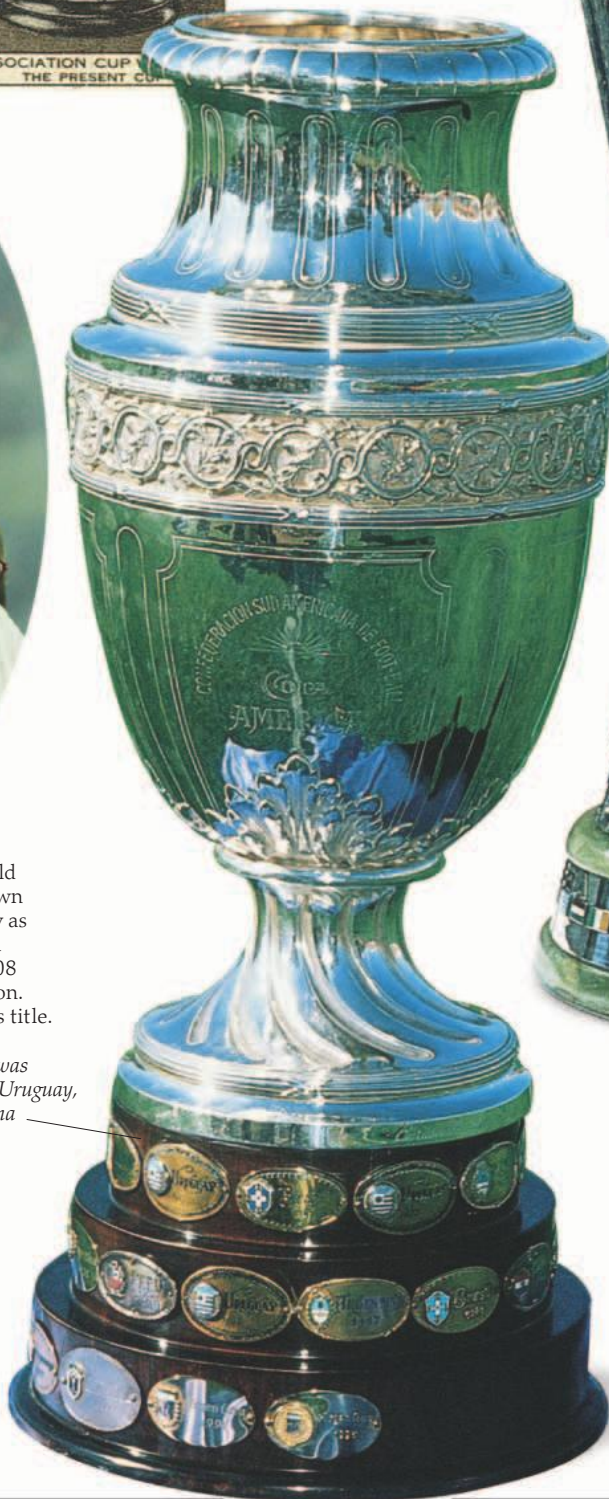
LITTLE TIN IDOLS
 The first FA Cup, on the left, was known as the Little Tin Idol. It was stolen from a store window in 1895 and was never recovered. The present FA Cup, on the right, was made in Bradford, England, in 1911.



FROM STRENGTH TO STRENGTH
 The African Nations Cup has been held every two years since 1957. It has grown from humble beginnings and as many as 16 teams now take part. Egypt captain Ahmed Hassan is pictured here in 2008 after his team's 1-0 win over Cameroon. This was Egypt's sixth African Nations title.

The Copa America was conceived by Chile, Uruguay, Brazil, and Argentina

COPA AMERICA CUP
 First held in 1910, the Copa America is the oldest major international competition. It was originally played for only by South American countries but, in recent years, Mexico and the US have also taken part. Uruguay won the first official Copa America in 1917 and, along with Argentina, has been the most successful over the years. Brazil has not always played its strongest team. Since 1987, the tournament has been held every two years.

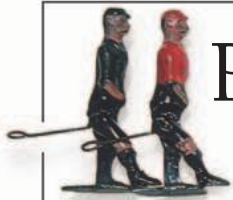


The silver UEFA trophy is decorated with men playing soccer

Names of previous winners engraved around the base

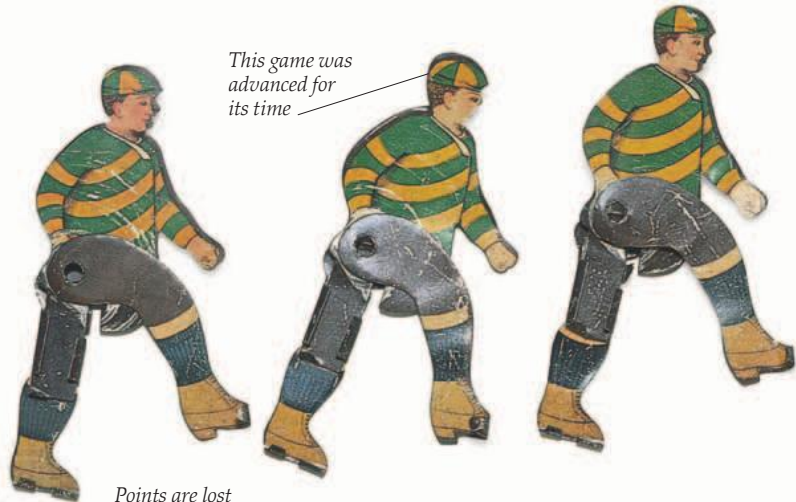
SECOND BEST
 The UEFA (Union of European Football Associations) Cup was originally known as the Inter City Fairs Cup. The first competition was played over three years, beginning in 1955. Barcelona beat London 8-2 in the two-legged final. When the European Cup Winners' Cup was abolished in 1999, only two European club competitions remained. The strongest sides qualify for the European Cup and the next best play in the UEFA Cup. From 2009/10 the UEFA Cup became known as the Europa League and included a group stage similar to the Champions League.

Playing the game



Two lead "kicking" figurines from the early 20th century

GENERATIONS OF children have had their first contact with soccer, or "football," through toys such as blow soccer, card games, and Subbuteo. The popularity of soccer means that, as with other merchandise, there is money to be made from developing new products with a soccer theme. This drives manufacturers and inventors to come up with a vast range of games based on soccer, far more than on any other sport. The simplicity of the toys from the past, shown here, contrasts sharply with the speed and excitement of modern computer games. Today, people can experience virtual soccer games and act out the roles of their favorite players and teams on games consoles.



This game was advanced for its time

Points are lost if a marble is trapped here

Marbles are fired up this chute



BALL ROLLING
This handheld toy was made in the early 20th century. It involves rolling the ball-bearing into one of the small holes.

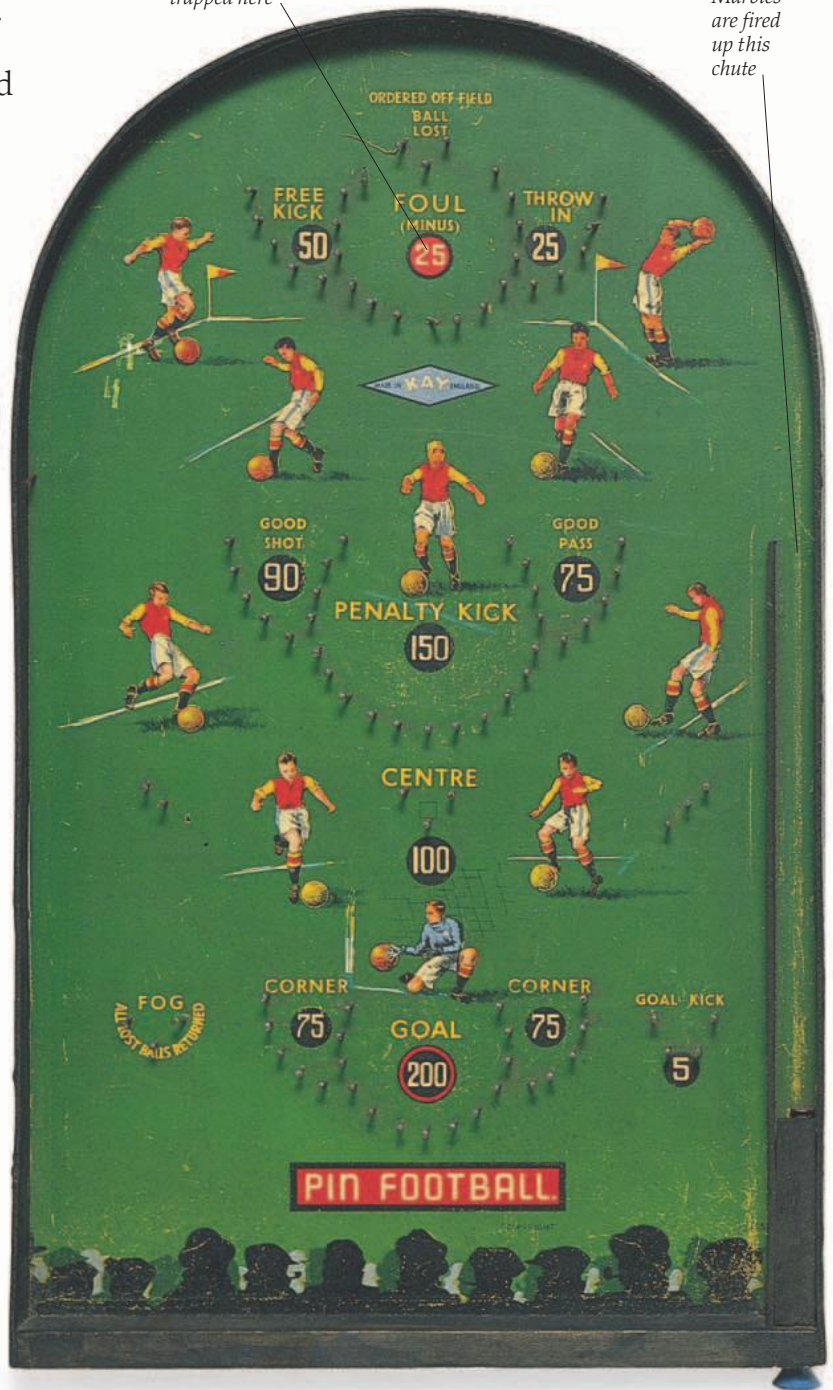
IN THE TRENCHES
Trench Soccer was produced for British soldiers fighting in World War I.

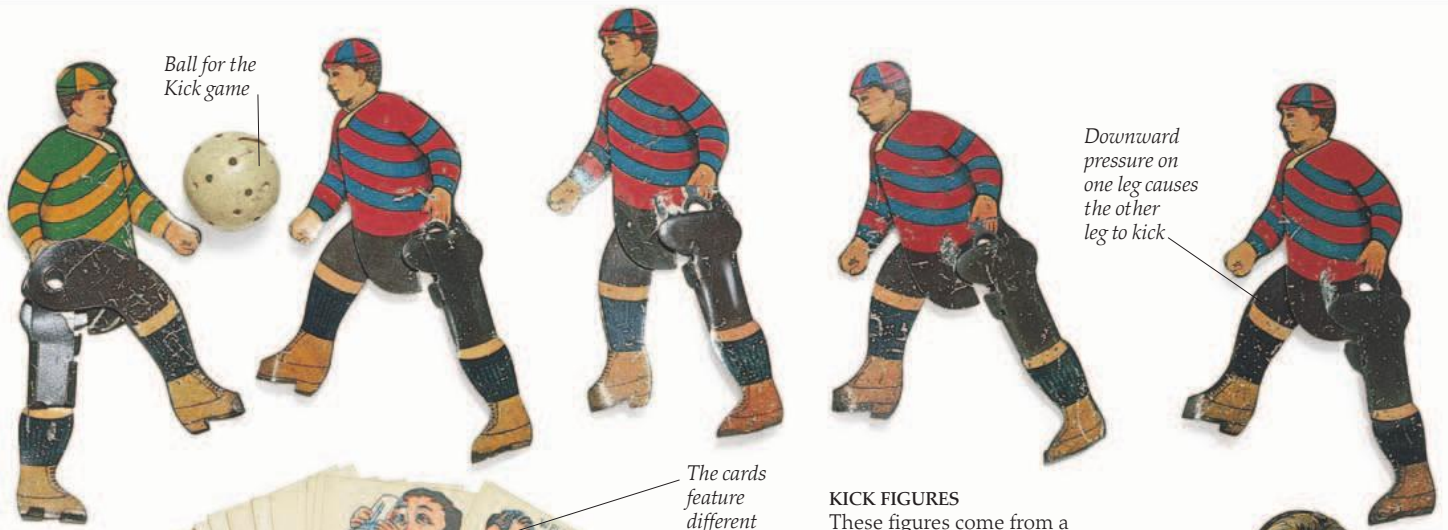


SOCCER MATCHBOX
This is the world's smallest soccer game, probably made in Japan in the 1930s for young children. When the matchbox is opened, a spring is released and the players leap up.

The player must move a ball-bearing safely past the German generals to score.

PINBALL
In this bagatelle game from the 1950s, players shoot marbles around the board using a spring in the bottom right-hand corner. Points are scored or lost according to where the marbles stop.





Ball for the Kick game

Downward pressure on one leg causes the other leg to kick

The cards feature different positions and parts of the game

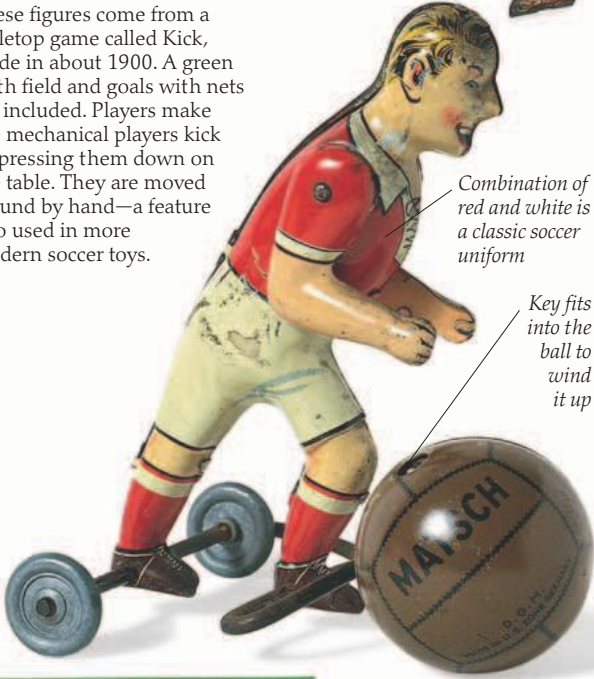
KICK FIGURES
 These figures come from a tabletop game called Kick, made in about 1900. A green cloth field and goals with nets are included. Players make the mechanical players kick by pressing them down on the table. They are moved around by hand—a feature also used in more modern soccer toys.



SNAP!
 This rare pack of early 20th-century cards from an English game of snap features soccer characters. In snap, players aim to collect all the cards. They turn over cards until two identical ones turn up together. The first player to shout "Snap!" takes the pile.

Combination of red and white is a classic soccer uniform

Key fits into the ball to wind it up



QUICK CHANGE
 These wooden blocks, with a different picture on each side, can be mixed up to make a character. The shin pads and ball reflect the style at the time the toy was made—1895.



WIND-UP PLAYER
 This tin-plate wind-up toy was made in Germany in the early 1950s. When wound up with a key, the figure moves forward, as if dribbling the ball. The shirt, with its loosely laced neck, is typical of the style of soccer clothes worn in Europe at that time.

CHAMPIONS!
 This game, called Championship Soccer, was made in 1983. It uses two of the classic components of many board games—dice and cards—to govern the movement of the ball around the field. A scoreboard and clock are also included.



1910 silver Vesta (match holder) advertising the mustard maker Colman's

Memorabilia

Soccer appeals to all parts of the community, regardless of age or sex. The game can therefore be used to promote a wide range of items. Soccer-related advertising and product promotion

is not a new phenomenon. In fact, companies were already latching on to the game's popularity in the early part of the 20th century. An understated style and original artwork predominated until the 1950s. This has been largely replaced today by mass-produced items, heavily reliant on star players and wealthy clubs.



Bank Top White Star



Welsh national team



Scottish club, Hearts



Chadderton, a non-league team



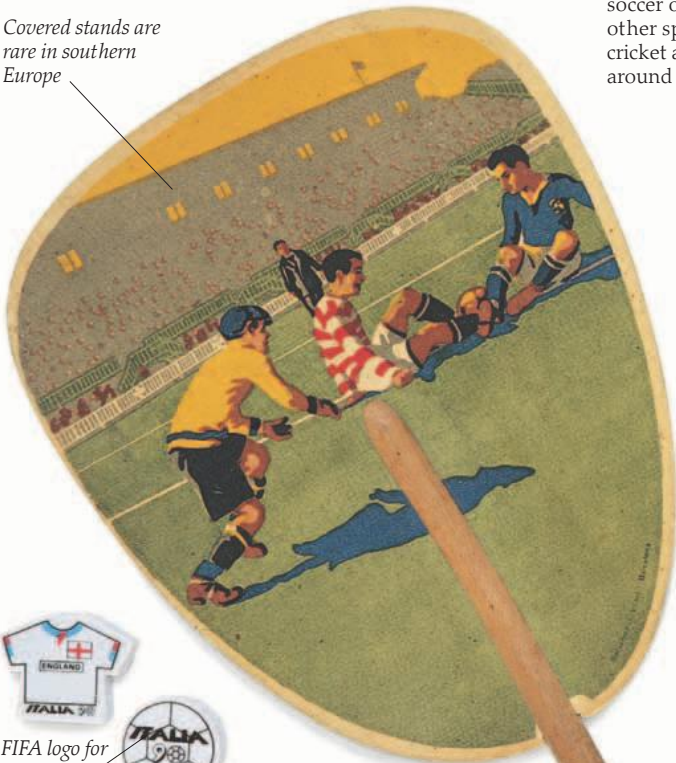
Wednesday, now Sheffield Wednesday

BAINES CARDS
These cards, produced in the late 19th and early 20th century, were the forerunners of sticker albums and other collectibles. They featured soccer and rugby league teams at professional and amateur level and had advertisements on the reverse side.

SPORTS TIN
By the 1930s, original artwork on a sporting theme was often used as a decoration for everyday household items. This tin features soccer on the lid and other sports, including cricket and hockey, around the outside.



Covered stands are rare in southern Europe

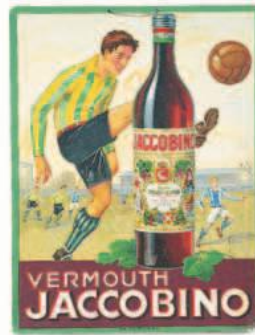


FIFA logo for Italia '90



SOUVENIRS
Mementos of the World Cup Finals do not stop at programs and tickets. There is great demand around the world for anything tied to the tournament, such as these erasers from Italia '90.

FOOTBALL FAN
This is a Spanish lady's fan from the mid-20th century, printed in Barcelona. It has a soccer image on one side and carries a promotional message on the reverse. Many commercial objects of this period were designed to be artistic as well as functional.



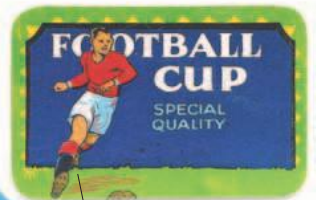
POSTER PAINTING
In this advertising card of the 1920s, an Italian drinks company has illustrated its product in a soccer scene, instead of putting a soccer image on the actual bottle.

HEALTHY KICK
There is no magic ingredient in this drink, but the images would have appealed to soccer fans. The manufacturers knew that any association with soccer would improve sales.



This label comes from a fruity soft drink. It was marketed as an ideal refreshment for half-time

This label implies that the drink will promote the robust strength that a soccer player enjoys





Class B17 locomotive

TEAM TRAIN

In the early 1980s, the Hornby toy company of Liverpool, England, produced a series of these scale models of the London North Eastern Railway's locomotives, named after soccer clubs. This one is called the *Manchester United*. Real trains are also sometimes named after clubs.

Name plate



Banks Johnstone Jennings England Best

HEADS IT IS

The Cleveland Petrol company produced these miniatures of British international players in 1971. The set was given away free with gasoline sales.

The kicking leg is the second hand



Pocket watch



Watch



Alarm clock

FULL TIME

This group includes a Swiss pocket watch made in Geneva around 1910, a British watch from the 1950s, and a more modern 1970s alarm clock. Design, materials, and therefore cost, were dictated by whether the object was aimed at children or adults.

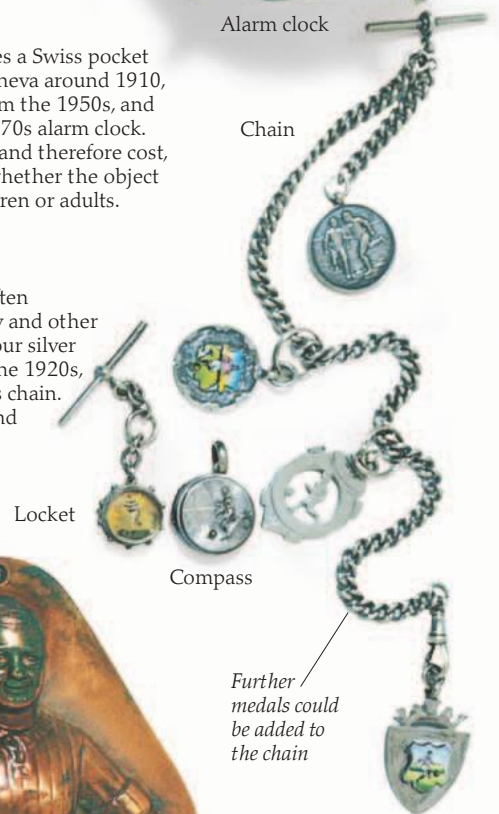


OLYMPIC CLOCK

This German wooden clock may well have been made to commemorate the 1936 Berlin Olympics, where the soccer tournament was won by Italy, when it beat Austria 2-1 in the final. The figures at the top of the clock move on the hour.

CHAIN MEDALS

Soccer items are often turned into jewelry and other personal effects. Four silver medals, struck in the 1920s, are attached to this chain. The silver locket and compass are from the 1880s.



Chain

Locket

Compass

Further medals could be added to the chain

The figure is the same on both halves



SOAP ON A ROPE

The Avon company produced this soap soccer ball to mark the 1966 World Cup Final in England.



STRING ALONG

Made in the 1880s, this copper string holder prevents string from getting tangled. The string is pulled through a hole in the top.



CHOCOLATE

Melted chocolate would have been poured into this early 20th-century brass mold and left to cool and set, producing a miniature chocolate player with a ball at his feet. This item was made to appeal mainly to children and the general soccer theme would have been enough to make it popular.

The business of soccer

SOCCER IS BIG BUSINESS—fans attend games in large numbers, club products sell worldwide, and top players and managers earn incredibly large salaries. The clubs and professional players of the 1880s realized the financial possibilities of soccer but, for many decades, the game carried on at much the same level. It provided cheap entertainment for the paying public and offered a decent living to players and managers. All that has changed now, as club owners and star players stretch soccer's money-making potential to the limit.

SHIRTS OFF

Replica shirts are a major source of income for professional clubs like England's Manchester United and Spain's Real Madrid. Three or four designs are available at one time and new ones are brought out at regular intervals. Clubs produce hundreds of different products—from calendars to baby clothes; from candy to bicycles. These can be sold to fans all over the world, reducing the club's reliance on ticket receipts.



SHIRT AD

Companies have been paying soccer clubs to put their logos on their shirts since the 1970s. The only club not to have a sponsor's logo has been the Spanish club Barcelona. In 2006, the club carried the emblem of UNICEF—the United Nations Children's Fund—for free.

MANAGEMENT STRESS

Managers are subjected to great stress in the modern game and have to accept that their every decision will be examined by the media. In most of the major leagues, the length of time allowed for a manager to produce a winning team can be measured in months rather than years. In 2007, Brazilian star Romário became player-manager of Vasco da Gama. He scored three times for the club during his stint as manager.



BILLY'S BRIBE

This shirt was worn by Welshman Billy Meredith, the greatest player of his era. As a player for Manchester City, England, he was banned from playing for a year in 1905. He allegedly tried to bribe the Aston Villa captain to lose an important game. This was the first major scandal of British soccer.

Romário is pictured here playing in Vasco de Gama's white home shirt with trademark diagonal black stripe

The company logo of the club's gear sponsors is displayed in the center of the shirt

Even shin pads, worn under the socks, are marked with the name of the manufacturer



Strikers, such as Ronaldo, fetch the highest prices

RONALDO'S RECORD
 Players today are eager to change clubs regularly because of the signing bonuses they receive. Prices have continued to skyrocket in recent years, with a new record set in 2009 by Portugal's Cristiano Ronaldo. The superstar goalscorer became the most expensive player in soccer history when he moved from Manchester United to Real Madrid for a staggering fee of \$128 million.

ALL ABROAD!
 Political and legal changes have made it easy for players to move abroad and play for foreign clubs. European Union (EU) residents can play in any member state, while players from non-EU countries must meet specified criteria to go abroad. Players from overseas, such as Ghanaian midfielder Michael Essien, are now in the majority at the Premiership clubs of England.

Ghana's Michael Essien moved from French club Lyon to English side Chelsea



GROUND FORCE
 Advertising in and around soccer grounds was allowed long before shirt sponsorship. In the 1950s, it featured mainly local firms, but now larger multinational companies exploit the exposure provided by television coverage. Some billboards rotate, to catch the eye of the viewing public and allow more advertisers to use limited space. In some competitions, such as the European Champions' League, the same products are advertised at every game in the tournament.



Pin showing AC Milan's club logo

MEDIA MOGULS
 AC Milan is one of the many teams with links to big business. Italian media mogul Silvio Berlusconi bought the club at a time when television coverage of the game was increasing. He was able to maximize commercial opportunities and attract star players from abroad.

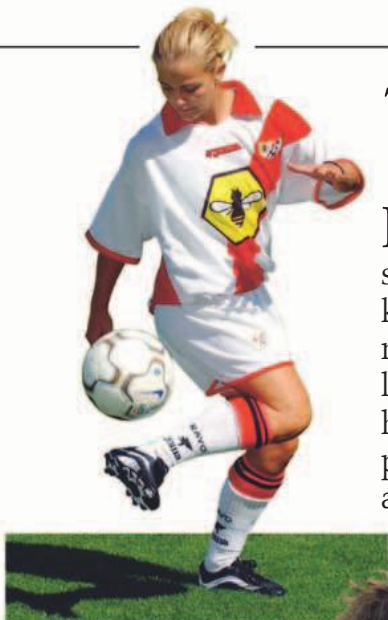


World Club Cup

WORLD CHAMPIONS
 The World Club Cup is contested by the winners of the UEFA Champions League and the Copa Libertadores. The first competition was between Real Madrid, Spain, and Penarol, Uruguay, in 1960. Originally, a home-and-away fixture, won by the team with the highest aggregate score, it was changed in 1980 to one game only, played in Japan.

The science of soccer

FOR MANY YEARS, SOCCER was not considered a subject of scientific investigation and coaches and players relied largely on knowledge gained from experience. As technology has become more sophisticated, and the difference between winning and losing smaller, ways of using science to improve soccer have been developed. Nutritionists have transformed players' diets, physicists have studied how and why some players can bend the ball, and information technology has made a statistical analysis of the game possible.



BIOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES

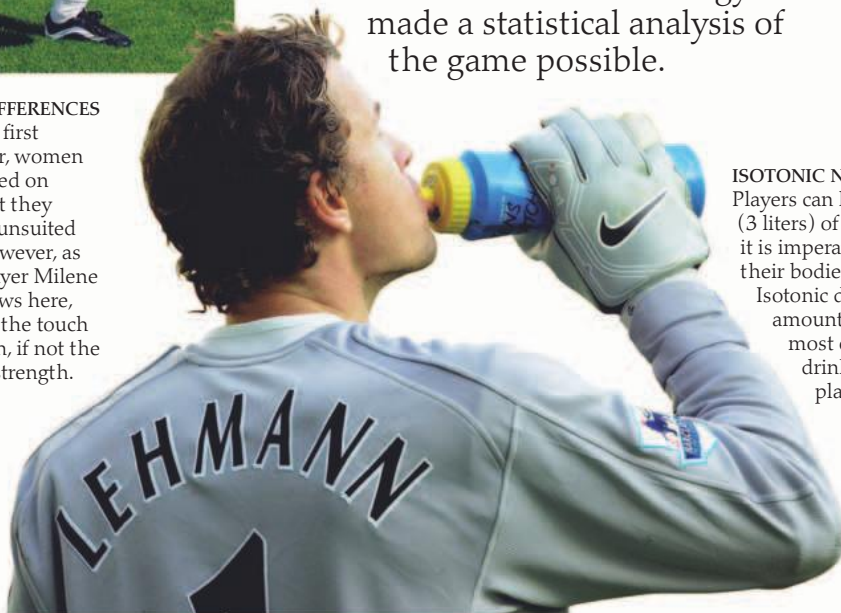
For much of the first century of soccer, women were marginalized on the grounds that they were physically unsuited to the game. However, as the Brazilian player Milene Dominguez shows here, women have all the touch and skills of men, if not the sheer bulk and strength.

German players exercise their abductor muscles, which lift the leg outward from the body



TRAINING MUSCLES

Training was once little more than a few laps around the field, but today advances in medical science have resulted in highly specialized regimes. Players warm up and warm down to prevent muscle strain and do specific work on individual muscles to help them cope with the range of moves needed during the game.



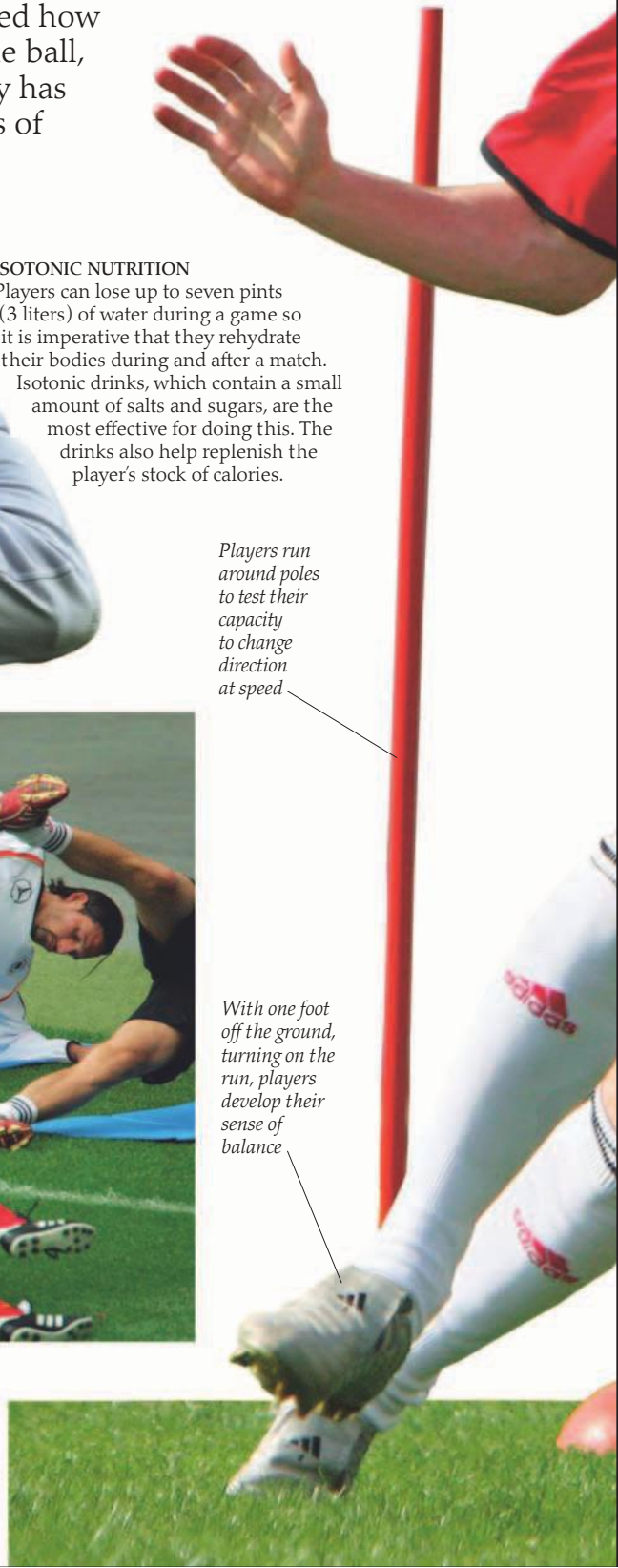
ISOTONIC NUTRITION

Players can lose up to seven pints (3 liters) of water during a game so it is imperative that they rehydrate their bodies during and after a match.

Isotonic drinks, which contain a small amount of salts and sugars, are the most effective for doing this. The drinks also help replenish the player's stock of calories.

Players run around poles to test their capacity to change direction at speed

With one foot off the ground, turning on the run, players develop their sense of balance





The muscles in a player's leg have to learn to switch rapidly from relaxed to contracted and back again

PHYSICAL DEMANDS

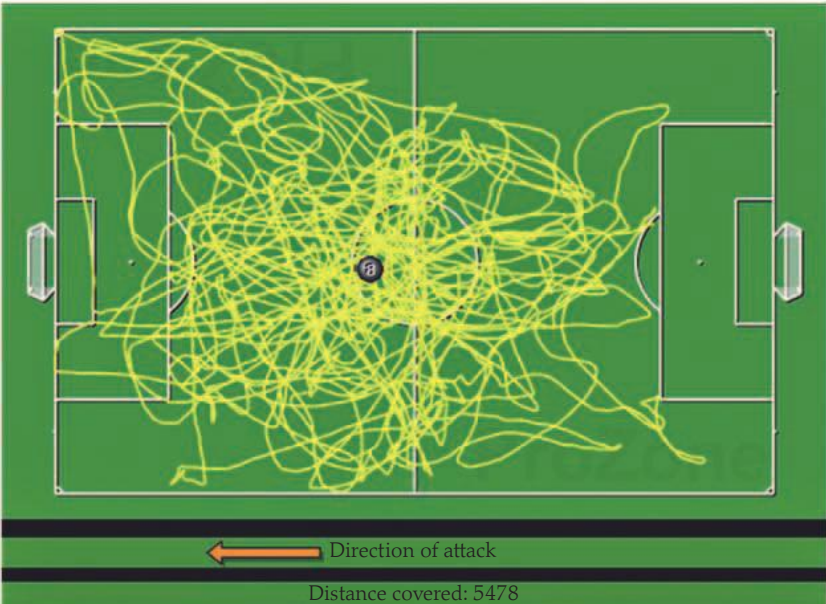
The German national team was put through its paces before the 2006 World Cup, its levels of fitness monitored and recorded in training exercises like this.

A microchip inside the ball will determine whether the ball crossed the line



A CLEVER LITTLE CHIP

Did all of the ball cross all of the line? It is a question referees, players, and fans are always arguing over. The insertion of a microchip into this foam-stuffed ball, combined with field-side tracking devices, may one day provide a definitive answer.



PROZONE

Software such as Prozone can track the precise movements of players in a game, re-create passages of play in animated form, and provide incredibly detailed statistics. This screen shows the movements of a central midfielder over one half of a game. The dot in the center shows the player's average position on the field, while the distance the player has run is calculated at more than 3 miles (5 km).

FLAGS THAT GO BLEEP

Assistant referees are now equipped with blip flags. If something has been missed, especially incidents off the ball, the assistant can alert the referee by pressing a button on the flag's handle. The referee's receiver, strapped to their arm, will then vibrate or bleep.



Flags with blip buttons like this were first introduced in the late 1990s

Did you know?

AMAZING FACTS



A three-minute egg

Substitutes featured in the World Cup for the first time in 1970.

On average, each player in a game has the ball for only three minutes, the time it takes to boil an egg!

In 1965, substitutes were allowed for the first time, but only when a player was injured.

Johann Cruyff's mother was a cleaner for the club Ajax in Holland. When she persuaded them to give her 10-year-old son a trial, they signed him as a youth player. He went on to be an international soccer star.

The goal net only became compulsory in 1892. The crossbar was introduced in 1875.

The first time teams used numbered shirts in an FA Cup final was in 1933. Everton wore numbers 1 to 11, and Manchester City wore numbers 12 to 22.

Eight of the players who won the World Cup for Brazil in 1958 were in the team that retained the World Cup in 1962.

Only seven different countries have been World Cup champions, although there have been 18 finals.

The FA Cup is the oldest competition in soccer. The highest scoring FA Cup victory was on October 15, 1887, when Preston North End beat Hyde United 26-0 in the first round of the competition. The score was 12-0 at half-time and 25-0 at 90 minutes. The final goal was scored in the five minutes of extra time added by the referee.

Pelé scored 1,283 goals during his senior career.

Half of the world's registered soccer players are from Asia. Japan's attacking midfielder Shunsuke Nakamura is one of the leading Asian stars playing in Europe.



Shunsuke Nakamura

Luis Chilavert, goalkeeper for Paraguay, rushed out of his goal and scored for his team in a goal against Argentina in 1998. The final score was 1-1.

The first person to score from a penalty in a World Cup final was Johan Neeskens for Holland in 1974.

In the 1994 World Cup finals, Russia failed to qualify for the later stages even though it scored more goals in the first stage of the competition than any other team.

The referee for the 1930 World Cup final wore a shirt, tie, jacket, and knickerbockers!

John Terry lifting the FA Cup for Chelsea after the 2009 final

After Brazil beat Italy 4-1 in the 1970 World Cup Final, reporters pursued Pelé into the locker rooms and interviewed him while he took a shower!

Uruguay, with a population of just three million, is the smallest nation to have won the World Cup.

The first international soccer game played by a side with 12 players was in 1952, between France and Northern Ireland. One of the French players was injured and substituted, but after treatment he continued playing, and no one noticed until half-time.

Two pairs of brothers, John and Mel Charles and Len and Ivor Allchurch, played in the Welsh team that beat Northern Ireland 3-2 in 1955. John Charles scored a hat trick.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q How many women play soccer in the US?

A Soccer is the most popular women's sport in the US, with around eight million players. USA Women won the first World Cup in 1991 and won it again in 1999. The team has claimed Olympic gold three times—in 1996, 2004, and 2008.

Q Why was the first World Cup held in Uruguay?

A Uruguay, host nation of the first World Cup in 1930, offered to pay travel expenses for all the teams.

Q Were old soccer balls heavier than those used today?

A People make the mistake of thinking that old soccer balls were heavier than those used today. They were virtually the same weight, but today's soccer balls have a special coating that stops the leather from absorbing moisture. Before this development soccer balls could absorb water freely and on wet days the ball could double in weight, often making it as heavy as 2 lb (1 kg).



Leather soccer ball

Q When were floodlights first used?

A The first recorded use of floodlights was at Bramall Lane, Sheffield, England, in 1878. The lamps were placed on wooden gantries and were powered by dynamos.



Kristine Lilly of USA Women

Q When were women banned from playing on the grounds of FA clubs?

A On December 26, 1920, more than 53,000 spectators packed into Everton's Goodison Park to watch Dick Kerr Ladies play St. Helens Ladies. The FA, worried that the women's game was socially unacceptable, banned women from playing on FA club grounds in 1921. The ban was not lifted until 1970!

Q Which country was the first to be knocked out of a World Cup in a penalty shootout?

A Penalty shootouts were introduced into the World Cup Finals in 1982 and in the semifinals West Germany knocked out France.

Q Who plays soccer in the Olympic Games?

A The national women's soccer teams compete in the Olympics, but for men it is the national Under-23 teams that take part.

Q Who was England's first black professional soccer player?

A Arthur Wharton, originally from the Gold Coast (now Ghana), played for Preston North End as an amateur in the 1880s. He then went on to play as a professional for Rotherham Town, Sheffield United, and Stockport County. He was also a gifted sprinter and could run 100 yards (91 m) in 10 seconds.

Q Why have there been three different FA Cup trophies?

A The first trophy was stolen while on display in a Birmingham sports store window, after Aston Villa's 1895 victory, so a second trophy, a replica of the first, was made. When Manchester United won the FA Cup in 1909, it made a copy of this second trophy for one of its directors. As a result, the FA withdrew this trophy and made the third and current FA Cup trophy. Manufactured in 1911, it bears no resemblance to the original 1872 trophy.

Q What does the phrase "back to square one" have to do with soccer?

A When the UK's BBC first broadcast soccer live on the radio in 1927, the *Radio Times* printed a diagram of the field, divided into numbered squares. When the ball was passed back to the goalkeeper, the commentators would say, "Back to square one."




BBC radio microphone

Q When was the first official women's soccer game?

A Netty Honeyball, secretary of the British Ladies Football Club, organized the first women's soccer game in 1895.

Record breakers

-  Brazil is the only country to have played in the final stages of every World Cup.
-  The oldest soccer club in the world is Sheffield FC. Formed in 1857, the club has always played nonleague soccer.
-  Lev Yashin (Russia) is the only goalkeeper who has been chosen as European Footballer of the Year.
-  In 1999, Manchester United made history by becoming the first team to win the Triple of the Premier League, the FA Cup, and the European Champions League.
-  Real Madrid has won the European Champions League nine times, more than any other team.

-  In 1957, Stanley Matthews became the oldest player to play for England when he won his 84th international cap at the age of 42. He continued playing league soccer until he was 50 years old.



Stanley Matthews collector's card

Who's who?

SOCCKER IS A GAME OF SPEED and skill, and there are many outstanding players. With international competitions like the FIFA World Cup, extensive media coverage, and a transfer system that allows players to sign for clubs in other countries, players from all parts of the world can become household names. Referees can also build up a considerable reputation around the world. These pages contain some of the past and present players who are among the world's best.



Italian referee Pierluigi Collina

GOALKEEPERS

- **SEPP MAIER, WEST GERMANY, B.2.28.44**

The pinnacle of Maier's distinguished career was in 1974, when he won the European Cup with Bayern Munich, followed by the World Cup with West Germany. He played with Bayern Munich for a total of 19 years.

- **PETER SHILTON, ENGLAND, B.9.18.49**

Renowned for his fitness and perfectionism, Shilton made his senior England debut when he was only 20 years old. Over the next 21 years he played for his country 125 times.

- **PETER SCHMEICHEL, DENMARK, B.11.18.63**

Schmeichel moved to Manchester United in 1991, where he won five league titles and two FA Cups. In his trademark "star" save, Schmeichel runs out, spreads his arms and legs wide, and jumps toward the striker.

- **DINO ZOFF, ITALY, B.2.28.42**

Tall and determined, Zoff was almost impossible to beat. He appeared 112 times for Italy between 1968 and 1983 and captained Italy when it won the World Cup in 1982. With club side Juventus, he won six Italian League titles and the UEFA Cup.

- **JÚLIO CÉSAR SOARES, BRAZIL, B.9.3.79**

A natural born leader, Soares controls the defense for Italian side Internazionale, regularly making world-class saves and winning international awards as a result.

Júlio César Soares



DEFENDERS



Paolo Maldini

- **PAOLO MALDINI, ITALY, B.6.26.68**
An attacking fullback and one of the best defenders in the world, Maldini captained AC Milan and Italy, appearing for Italy more than 120 times.

- **MARCEL DESAILLY, FRANCE, B.9.7.68**

Born in Accra, Ghana, Desailly moved

to France when he was a child. In 1993 and 1994, he won the Champions Cup twice, first with Marseille, and then with AC Milan. Desailly played a vital role for the French national team when it won the 1998 World Cup and the European Championship in 2000.

- **PAUL BREITNER, WEST GERMANY, B.9.5.51**

An adventurous, skilled left back at Bayern Munich, Breitner moved forward to midfield on transferring to Real Madrid. He was relaxed and seemingly nerveless in big games.

- **ROBERTO CARLOS DA SILVA, BRAZIL, B.4.10.73**

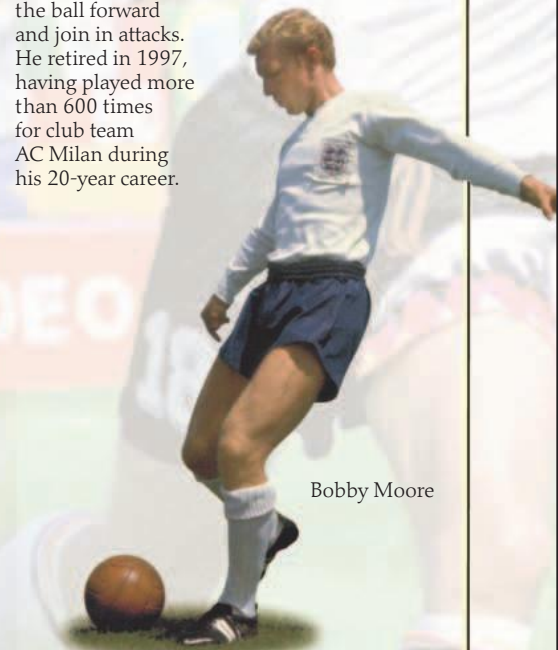
A player of great skill, with a reputation for taking ferocious free kicks, Roberto Carlos entered the Brazilian national team after the 1994 World Cup. A runner-up in 1998, he won the World Cup in 2002. He joined Real Madrid in 1996, winning the Spanish league in his first season and the UEFA Champions League Final in his second.

- **FERNANDO RUIZ HIERRO, SPAIN, B.3.23.68**

A gifted central defender, Hierro's surefooted tackling helped Real Madrid to win the UEFA Champions League Finals in both 1998 and 2002.

- **FRANCO BARESI, ITALY, B.5.8.60**

The best sweeper in the world for much of the 1980s and 1990s, Baresi would bring the ball forward and join in attacks. He retired in 1997, having played more than 600 times for club team AC Milan during his 20-year career.



Bobby Moore

- **BOBBY MOORE, ENGLAND, B.4.12.41—D.2.24.93**

A gifted defender and an excellent captain, Bobby Moore led England to victory in the 1966 World Cup. He played for England 108 times, only missing 10 matches between 1962 and 1972.

- **OSCAR RUGGERI, ARGENTINA, B.1.26.62**

Ruggeri was the heart of the Argentine defense in the 1980s, and a World Cup winner in Mexico in 1986. He captained his national side and won a total of 89 caps.

MIDFIELDERS

- **LUIS FILIPE MADEIRA CAEIRO FIGO, PORTUGAL, B.11.4.72**

Figo was a European champion at under-16 level in 1989, and a World Youth Cup winner in 1991. He won the Portuguese Cup with Sporting Clube in 1995, and moved to Barcelona, where he captained the team to the Spanish league title in 1998, before moving on to play for Real Madrid.

- **PAUL GASCOIGNE, ENGLAND, B.5.27.67**

An extremely gifted player who possessed excellent ball control and passing skills, Gascoigne's career was hampered by injuries. He was an important member of England's 1990 World Cup team.

- **ALAIN GRESSE, FRANCE, B.9.2.52**

A skillful player with excellent technique, Giresse was at the heart of the French midfield at the World Cup finals in 1982 and for the 1984 European Championships.



Franck Ribéry

- **FRANK RIJKAARD, HOLLAND, B.9.30.62**

Rijkaard made his debut for Holland at the age of 19. A universally admired and versatile player, he played midfield for Milan but central defense for Holland. He moved around Europe, playing for clubs in Holland, Portugal, Spain, and Italy.

- **FRANCK RIBÉRY, FRANCE, B.4.7.83**

The great Zinédine Zidane labeled Franck Ribéry "the jewel of French soccer" and no wonder. His frightening pace and accurate passing have ensured his place in the Bayern Munich and France teams, as well as the accolade of Germany's Footballer of the Year in 2008.

- **VITOR FERREIRA BARBOSA (RIVALDO), BRAZIL, B.4.19.74**

A fast, attacking midfielder, Rivaldo has skillful ball control and excellent passing skills. A great creator of goals, he can shoot with either foot, and is often successful with unorthodox overhead shots. He was a key player in the Brazilian national squad in the 1990s and was awarded FIFA World Player of the Year in 1999.

- **SÓCRATES, BRAZIL, B.2.19.54**

A player with tremendous balance and poise, Sócrates made excellent passes, but also scored terrific goals. He studied to be a doctor before becoming a soccer player, and returned to medicine once his playing days were over.

- **ZINÉDINE ZIDANE, FRANCE, B.6.23.72**

An outstandingly skillful player, Zidane was voted Young Player of the Year in 1992. He scored two goals in his national debut for France. He was FIFA's World Player of the Year both in 1998 and in 2000.

A creative and inspirational player who was composed and confident on the field, he scored two of his country's three goals against Brazil in the 1998 World Cup Final in Paris, becoming a French national hero.



Sócrates

FORWARDS

- **ROBERTO BAGGIO, ITALY, B.2.18.67**

A gifted goalscorer, Baggio helped Juventus win the UEFA Cup in 1993 and the league title in 1995. He was FIFA's World Player of the Year and European Footballer of the Year for 1993.

- **GEORGE BEST, NORTHERN IRELAND, B.5.22.46—D.11.25.2005**

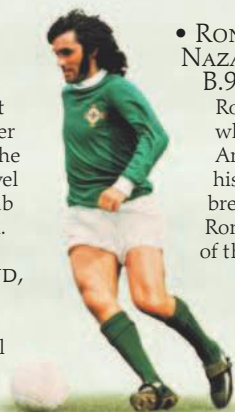
An amazingly gifted player, Best had brilliant ball skills and excellent balance. He was European Footballer of the Year in 1968. Many feel that he could have played at the highest level for longer had the success of his club side, Manchester United, continued.

- **KENNY DALGLISH, SCOTLAND, B.3.4.51**

Dalglish was probably Scotland's greatest-ever player. His ball-control skills were excellent, and he could slice through a defense with his bold, accurate passes.

- **THIERRY HENRY, FRANCE, B.8.17.77**

A striker possessing terrific ball control, incredible pace, and clinical finishing, Henry was top goalscorer for France when it won the World Cup in 1998.



George Best

- **RAUL GONZALEZ BLANCO, SPAIN, B.6.27.77**

An extremely gifted player with a knack for being in the right place at the right time, Raul scores stunning goals, both with his head and his feet.

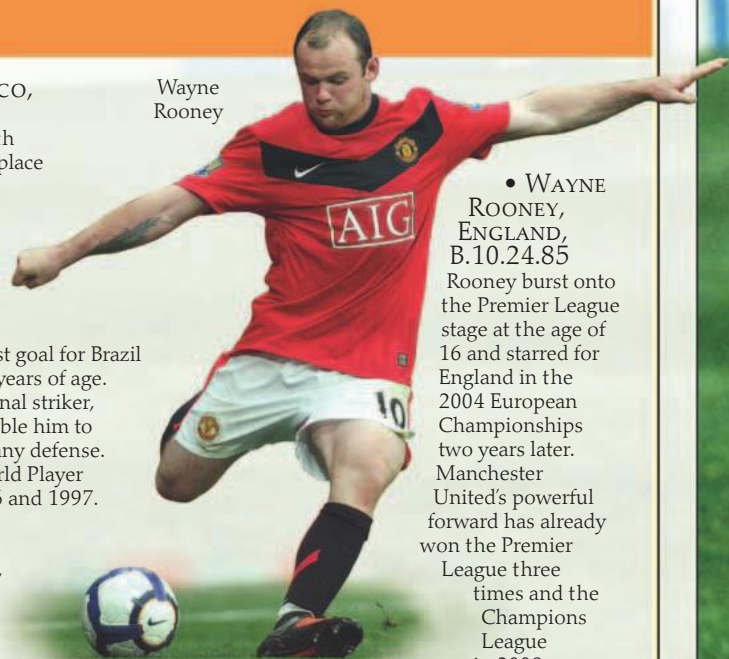
- **RONALDO LUIS NAZARIO, BRAZIL, B.9.22.76**

Ronaldo scored his first goal for Brazil when he was only 16 years of age. An exciting, inspirational striker, his speed and skill enable him to break through almost any defense. Ronaldo was FIFA's World Player of the Year in both 1996 and 1997.

- **KARL-HEINZ RUMMENIGGE, WEST GERMANY, B.9.25.55**

European Footballer of the Year in 1980 and 1981, Rummenigge was a formidable forward capable of cutting through a team's defense. Between 1976 and 1986 he appeared 95 times for West Germany, scoring 45 goals.

- **WAYNE ROONEY**



- **WAYNE ROONEY, ENGLAND, B.10.24.85**

Rooney burst onto the Premier League stage at the age of 16 and starred for England in the 2004 European Championships two years later. Manchester United's powerful forward has already won the Premier League three times and the Champions League in 2008.


- **CHRISTIAN VIERI, ITALY, B.7.12.73**


A fast, decisive striker, Vieri ended his first season with Madrid in 1998 as the Spanish league's top scorer, with 24 goals. He scored five more for Italy in the 1998 World Cup finals.

World Cup wonders

SINCE THE FIRST WORLD CUP IN 1930, the competition has grown in size and stature, with a global audience of 715 million people watching the 2006 Final and 32 teams set to participate in 2010. The World Cup's colorful history is packed with super scorers, memorable moments, and amazing anecdotes.

HIGH SCORES

 The highest score in the World Cup Finals was in 1982, when Hungary beat El Salvador 10-1.

 The highest score in a World Cup qualifier came on April 11, 2001, when Australia thrashed American Samoa 31-0.

IT'S A KNOCKOUT
During the World Cup finals of 1958, a Brazilian player named Vava scored against the Soviet Union. His teammates mobbed him with such enthusiasm that he was left unconscious on the field and needed medical treatment!

GREATEST GOALSCORERS

RONALDO (BRAZIL)
15 goals 1994-2006

GERD MULLER (WEST GERMANY)
14 goals 1966-1974

JUST FONTAINE (FRANCE)
13 goals 1958

PELÉ (BRAZIL)
12 goals 1958-1970

JÜRGEN KLINSMANN (GERMANY)
11 goals 1990-1998

SANDOR KOCSIS (HUNGARY)
11 goals 1954

Brazil's Ronaldo

YOUNGEST PLAYER

Northern Ireland's Norman Whiteside was 17 years old when he played in the 1982 World Cup.

OLDEST PLAYER

Cameroon's Roger Milla was 42 years old when he played in the 1994 World Cup.








FASTEST GOALS

AFTER KICK-OFF

HAKAN SUKUR	(TURKEY) vs. SOUTH KOREA 2002	11 seconds
VACLAV MASEK	(CZECHOSLOVAKIA) vs. MEXICO 1962	15 seconds
ERNST LEHNER	(GERMANY) vs. AUSTRIA 1934	25 seconds
BRYAN ROBSON	(ENGLAND) vs. FRANCE 1982	28 seconds
BERNARD LACOMBE	(FRANCE) vs. ITALY 1978	31 seconds

WINNERS

Only seven countries have ever lifted the World Cup trophy:

 BRAZIL	1958, 1962, 1970, 1994, 2002
 ITALY	1934, 1938, 1982, 2006
 GERMANY	1954, 1974, 1990
 ARGENTINA	1978, 1986
 URUGUAY	1930, 1950
 ENGLAND	1966
 FRANCE	1998

Italy lifts the World Cup in 2006


HAT-TRICK HEAVEN


When Brazil and Poland played in the 1938 World Cup, Brazil's Leônidas da Silva scored a hat trick followed by a fourth goal. In response, Poland's Ernst Willimowski hammered in three, then another to level the score. Brazil's Romeo finally got the game-winner in overtime.

GETTING THE BOOT
India withdrew from the World Cup in 1950 in protest at the rule stating that all players must wear boots.


TROPHY TRIVIA


NEW TROPHY

 The existing World Cup trophy was first awarded in 1974. The name and year of every World Cup winner is added to the bottom of the trophy. In 2038, a new trophy will be used because there won't be enough space left for new names on the current one.

 The trophy is made of 18-carat gold! It stands 14 in (36 cm) high and weighs 13 lb (6 kg).

OLD TROPHY

 The original trophy was called the Jules Rimet Trophy in honor of the FIFA president from 1921 to 1954. The Frenchman was a key figure in bringing soccer to the world stage and setting up the first Finals in 1930.

 The trophy was stolen twice. The first theft was in England in 1966, but a dog named Pickles later discovered it. The trophy was then stolen again in Rio de Janeiro in 1983 and has never been found. It is believed to have been melted down.



Zakumi,
South Africa's
2010 mascot

© 2007 FIFA TM


MASCOT


Zakumi is the official mascot for the 2010 World Cup in South Africa. The leopard with green hair is named after "ZA," the international abbreviation for South Africa, and "kumi," the word for "10" in many African languages. He is yellow and green like the host nation's uniform.


ROYAL REQUEST


At the first World Cup held in Uruguay in 1930, the Romanian team was handpicked by King Carol, who organized time off work for the players!

2010 STADIUMS

 On March 17, 2006, FIFA announced the 10 stadiums set to be used for the 2010 World Cup. Located all over South Africa, these included two stadiums in Johannesburg as well as venues in Durban, Cape Town, Pretoria, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein, Pietersburg, Nelspruit, and Rustenburg.

 The capacity of the South Africa stadiums ranges from 40,000 spectators up to 95,000.

 Built in 1987, Soccer City Stadium in Johannesburg is the country's first international soccer stadium and remains the largest venue for the 2010 World Cup.

 With a capacity of 70,000, the Moses Mabhida Stadium in Durban is a brand-new building for 2010, on the site of the old Kings Park Soccer Stadium, which was torn down in 2006.



Royal Bafokeng Stadium, South Africa

BLANCO BOUNCE

The 1998 World Cup Finals in France saw the introduction of a new soccer trick, courtesy of the Mexican player Cuauhtémoc Blanco. He broke through the defense by wedging the ball between his feet and jumping.



Soccer playing nations

THE BEAUTIFUL GAME is played all over the world on streets, fields, parks, and beaches. In each country, the most gifted players join their national teams to compete in high-profile tournaments. Whether the side has a history of success or no titles to date, fans dream of winning soccer's top tournament, the World Cup.



ARGENTINA

This South American country has a vibrant soccer history, with memorable moments, fanatical fans, and a packed trophy case.

Argentinian Football Association founded: 1891
Nicknames: Albicelestes (White and Sky Blues), Los Gauchos (The Cowboys)
Top goalscorer: Gabriel Batistuta 56 (1991–2002)
Most appearances: Javier Zanetti 135 (1994–present)
Trophies: FIFA World Cup—1978, 1986
Copa America—1921, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1937, 1941, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1955, 1957, 1959 (round-robin league tournaments), 1991 (round-robin, then final round of four teams in a mini league), 1993
Olympic gold medal—2004, 2008



AUSTRALIA

Although Australia dominates in many major sports, soccer is not one of them. Following years of success in Oceania, the country joined the more competitive Asian Football Confederation in 2006.

Australian Soccer Association founded: 1961
Nicknames: Socceroos
Top goalscorer: Damian Mori 29 (1992–2002)
Most appearances: Alex Tobin 87 (1988–98)
Trophies: Oceania Football Confederation (OFC) Nations Cup—1980, 1996, 2000, 2004



BRAZIL

The most successful soccer-playing nation in history, Brazil has won the World Cup a record-breaking five times with a long line of legendary players.

Brazilian Football Confederation founded: 1914
Nicknames: A Selecao (The Selected), Canarinho (Little Canary)
Top goalscorer: Pelé 77 (1957–71)
Most appearances: Cafu 142 (1990–2006)
Trophies: FIFA World Cup—1958, 1962, 1970, 1994, 2002
Copa America—1919, 1922, 1949, 1989, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2007



DENMARK

Although the nation has produced many quality players, the team has yet to enjoy continued success. The highlight to date was Euro 1992, when Denmark caused a shock by beating West Germany in the final.

Football Association founded: 1889
Top goalscorer: Poul "Tist" Nielsen 52 (1910–25)
Most appearances: Peter Schmeichel 129 (1987–2001)
Trophies: UEFA European Championship—1992
Confederations Cup—1995



ENGLAND

Believed to be the founder of modern soccer, England and the nation's fans have a long-standing love of the game, with the stand-out moment coming in 1966, when the team won the World Cup.

Football Association founded: 1863
Nicknames: The Three Lions
Top goalscorer: Bobby Charlton 49 (1958–70)
Most appearances: Peter Shilton 125 (1970–90)
Trophies: FIFA World Cup—1966



FRANCE

With a penchant for attacking soccer, France is the epitome of entertainment. Although the team did not win an international trophy until 1984, it has made up for lost time by winning the World Cup and European Championship in recent years.

French Federation of Football founded: 1919
Nicknames: Les Bleus (The Blues)
Top goalscorer: Thierry Henry 48 (1997–present)
Most appearances: Lilian Thuram 142 (1994–2008)
Trophies: FIFA World Cup—1998
UEFA European Championship—1984, 2000
Olympic gold medal—1984
FIFA Confederations Cup—2001, 2003



GERMANY

Thanks to great teamwork and skill on the ball, Germany has an unrivaled record for consistency, reaching 12 major competitive finals and winning six tournaments.

German Football Association founded: 1900
Nicknames: Die Nationalelf (The National Eleven)
Top goalscorer: Gerd Muller 68 (1966–74)
Most appearances: Lothar Matthaus 150 (1980–2000)
Trophies: FIFA World Cup—1954, 1974, 1990
UEFA European Championship—1972, 1980, 1996
Olympic gold medal—1976



ITALY

The world's second most successful soccer-playing nation after Brazil, Italy has four World Cups to its name. Solid defensive play and fast counterattacks are integral to the team's winning ways.

Italian Football Federation founded: 1898
Nicknames: Azzurri (Blues)
Top goalscorer: Luigi Riva 35 (1965–74)
Most appearances: Paolo Maldini 126 (1988–2002)
Trophies: FIFA World Cup—1934, 1938, 1982, 2006
UEFA European Championship—1968
Olympic gold medal—1936



IVORY COAST

An exciting new prospect in international soccer, the Ivory Coast reached the World Cup finals in 2006 and many of the nation's homegrown talents now play for great European clubs in their domestic leagues.

Ivory Coast Football Federation founded: 1960
Nicknames: Les Elephants (The Elephants)
Top goalscorer: Didier Drogba 38 (2002–present)
Most appearances: Cyrille Domoraud 51 (1995–2006)
Trophies: African Cup of Nations—1992



JAPAN

Soccer is now the second most popular sport in Japan, following two triumphs in the Asian Cup and a successful co-hosting and encouraging performance in the 2002 World Cup.

Japan Football Association founded: 1921
Nicknames: Nihon Daihyo (Japanese Representatives), Blues
Top goalscorer: Kunishige Kamamoto 74 (1964–77)
Most appearances: Masami Ihara 122 (1988–99)
Trophies: AFC Asian Cup—1992, 2000, 2004



RUSSIA

Although the nation has not won a major title for 50 years, exciting new talents and effective teamwork combine to give Russia a strong basis for future success in international competitions.

Russian Football Union founded: 1912
Top goalscorer: Vladimir Beschastnykh 26 (1992–2003)
Most appearances: Viktor Onopko 109 (1992–2004)
Trophies: (competing as the USSR)
UEFA European Championship—1960
(competing as Russia) None



REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Hopes are high for the Republic of Korea after co-hosting the World Cup finals in 2002. The nation drew international recognition by unexpectedly reaching the semifinals, knocking out favorites Italy and Spain along the way.

Korea Football Association founded: 1928
Nicknames: Taeguk Warriors, Tigers, Red Devils
Top goalscorer: Cha Bum-Kun 55 (1972–86)
Most appearances: Hong Myung-Bo 135 (1990–2002)
Trophies: AFC Asian Cup—1956, 1960



SOUTH AFRICA

Following 30 years of exile by FIFA for refusing to field a mixed-race team, South Africa is now going from strength to strength, culminating in 2010, when it becomes the first African nation to host the World Cup.

South African Football Association founded: 1991
Nicknames: Bafana Bafana (The Boys)
Top goalscorer: Benni McCarthy 31 (1997–present)
Most appearances: Shaun Bartlett 74 (1995–2005)
Trophies: African Nations Cup—1996



MEXICO

A dominant force in the CONCACAF, boasting Latin brilliance on the ball, Mexico is rapidly establishing itself as a serious contender in international competitions.

Mexican Football Federation founded: 1927
Top goalscorer: Jared Borgetti 46 (1997–present)
Most appearances: Claudio Suarez (1992–2006)
Trophies: CONCACAF Championship and Gold Cup—1965, 1971, 1977 (round-robin team tournaments), 1977 (top World Cup qualifying team awarded trophy), 1993, 1996, 1998, 2003 Confederations Cup—1999



SPAIN

Despite celebrated players and great spirit, the Spanish team has been prone to underachieving in the past. However, it is now realizing its potential, thanks to success in the 2008 European Championship and the development of rising stars such as Cesc Fabregas.

Royal Spanish Football Federation founded: 1913
Nicknames: La Furia Roja (The Red Fury), La Seleccion (The Selection)
Top goalscorer: Raúl 44 (1996–2006)
Most appearances: Andoni Zubizarreta 126 (1985–98)
Trophies: UEFA European Championship—1964, 2008
Olympic gold medal—1992



URUGUAY

Famous for being the first nation to lift the World Cup in 1930, Uruguay repeated this success 20 years later. These early achievements have been followed by triumphs over the years in the Copa America, but it is yet to recapture its former glory in the World Cup.

Uruguay Football Federation founded: 1900
Nicknames: La Celeste (The Sky Blue)
Top goalscorer: Hector Scarone 31 (unknown–1930)
Most appearances: Rodolfo Rodriguez 78 (unknown–1994)
Trophies: FIFA World Cup—1930, 1950
Copa America—1916, 1917, 1920, 1923, 1924, 1926, 1935, 1942, 1956, 1959, 1967, 1959, 1967 (round-robin league tournaments), 1983, 1987, 1995
Olympic Games—1924, 1928



NETHERLANDS

In the 1970s, the Dutch created "Total Soccer," a system in which every player could play in every position on the field. This fluid formation coupled with legendary players has resulted in impressive play but, surprisingly, just one title.

Royal Netherlands Football Association founded: 1889
Nicknames: Clockwork Orange, The Orangemen, Flying Dutchmen
Top goalscorer: Patrick Kluivert 40 (1994–2004)
Most appearances: Edwin van der Sar 130 (1995–present)
Trophies: UEFA European Championship—1988



PORTUGAL

Under the influential management of Felipe Scolari, Portugal achieved success by reaching the European Championship final in 2004 and the World Cup semifinals in 2006, but is still yet to win a title.

Portuguese Football Federation founded: 1914
Top goalscorer: Pauleta 47 (1997–2006)
Most appearances: Luis Figo 127 (1991–2006)
Trophies: None



USA

The soccer-playing reputation of the nation that came somewhat late to the game has improved greatly since it hosted the World Cup in 1994. Qualifying for every World Cup since has shown the critics that the US is here to stay as a serious competitor.

United States Soccer Federation founded: 1913
Nicknames: The Stars and Stripes, The Red, White, and Blue
Top goalscorer: Landon Donovan 41 (2000–present)
Most appearances: Cobi Jones 164 (1992–2004)
Trophies: CONCACAF Gold Cup—1991, 2002, 2005, 2007



REMEMBER THE MATCH
Programs are full of information about the teams that are playing and are also a great keepsake of an exciting event.

Find out more

THERE ARE MANY WAYS of getting more involved in the world of soccer. An important start is to find a club you want to support, and follow its performance. If you like to play yourself, you can join a team and take part in a local league. By visiting museums such as the National Soccer Hall of Fame, for example, you will find out about managers, coaches, and scouts as well as players, and will build up a picture of the world of soccer. The more you learn, the more you will enjoy the soccer fever surrounding the big competitions, such as the World Cup Finals.

Bob Bishop was the Manchester United scout who discovered George Best, Sammy McIlroy, and many others in the 1960s and 1970s



SOCCKER SCOUTS

All big clubs have scouts who travel around looking for new talent, whether it be established players that the club can "buy," or gifted youth players. Outstanding young players will be asked to participate in a trial, and if successful, may be invited to join the club's training academy. Here they will receive a general education as well as intensive soccer training. If all goes well, they will work up through the youth and reserve teams to play on the club's first-string team.

USEFUL WEBSITES

- For news and information on the World Cup, visit: www.fifa.com
- Interested in playing soccer yourself? Check out the online home of the AYSO for tips on joining a team in your area: www.ayso.org
- To get the latest news on American Major League Soccer, go straight to the MLS website: www.mlssoccer.com
- To follow the US Men's and Women's national teams, go to: www.ussoccer.com
- This BBC site features international soccer news, plus videos to help you with your skills: news.bbc.co.uk/sport2/hi/football/

SUPPORT YOUR TEAM

Decide which team you want to support and start following its results. If you can, go to some games and start your own collection of programs. Watching the games and reading the programs you will soon become an expert on your team's players and management. You will learn about soccer rules and will have your own ideas on tactics, and how the team should be run. If you get a chance to go to an international game, you will meet soccer fans from other parts of the world.

Italian fans cheer for their team





JOIN A TEAM

If you are eager to play the game, then join a school or local youth-club team, and you will quickly find out whether you prefer defense, midfield, attack, or goalkeeping. Team coaches will help you master many techniques, such as marking, tackling, dribbling, and passing. Regular training and practice games will ensure you are in good shape and have the stamina to last the game.



Good close ball control is essential, whether you play in an attacking position or in defense



THE 2010 FIFA WORLD CUP

In the summer of 2010, the FIFA World Cup Finals will take place in South Africa. There have been 19 World Cups played so far, but this is the first time that an African nation has hosted the competition. South Africa qualifies automatically as the host nation and another 31 teams from around the world will join it, based on the results of qualifying games. Stadiums in Johannesburg, Cape Town, and Durban are among the official venues.

Places to visit

NATIONAL SOCCER HALL OF FAME AND MUSEUM, ONFONTA, NEW YORK

www.soccerhall.org

Established in 1979, the National Soccer Hall of Fame has housed an extensive archive of memorabilia associated with soccer in the United States for almost 20 years. The star of the museum is the Kicks Zone, a hands-on, feet-on interactive area that lets kids and adults actually kick and head balls and play unique computer games as well. Test your skills and your strategy with speed dribbles, a header cage, animated "Kick It" games, power shots, the Wall, and three-on-three challenges. Computer kiosks throughout the museum let visitors test their knowledge of soccer skills and trivia. Make sure to wear your sneakers!

THE SOCCER HALL OF FAME AND MUSEUM, VAUGHN, ONTARIO, CANADA

(905) 264-9390

The museum displays many soccer treasures and a wall of inductees to the hall of fame.

D.C. UNITED MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER RFK STADIUM

WASHINGTON, D.C.

(202) 432-SEAT (7328)

You can watch pro soccer played by D.C. United, or by any of the other major league teams in the country. Along with D.C. United, the Eastern Conference teams include the Chicago Fire, Columbus Crew, Metrostars, and New England Revolution; in the Western Conference, look for the Colorado Rapids, Dallas Burn, Kansas City Wizards, Los Angeles Galaxy, and San Jose Earthquakes. Visit www.mlsnet.com to get the schedule for your team.

In all FIFA competitions, a Fair Play Trophy is awarded to the team with the best behavior.



FIFA fair play logo, introduced in 1993

Glossary

AFRICAN NATIONS CUP First won in 1957. African national teams compete for the trophy every two years.

AGENT The person who acts on behalf of a player in the arrangement of a transfer or a new contract.

ASSISTANT REFEREES Formerly known as linesmen, one covers each side of the field. They signal offside, throw-ins, fouls, and substitutions.

BOOK The referee books players when they have committed an offense. He shows players a yellow card and writes their names in his black book. Players are sent off if they receive two yellow cards in one game.

CAP Originally a hat awarded to those playing an international game. Players count their international appearances in caps.

COACH Runs the training program, working closely with the manager.

COPA AMERICA CUP First won in 1910. North and South American national teams compete for the trophy every two years.

CORNER KICK Awarded when one of the defending team has put the ball out of play over the goal line.

CROSS A pass made from either wing to a forward at the center of the field.

DEAD-BALL KICK A kick from non-open play, such as a free kick or a corner kick.



A referee's uniform

DERBY A derby "game" is a game between two local rival teams.

DIRECT FREE KICK Awarded if a player kicks, trips, pushes, spits, or holds an opponent, or tackles the player rather than the ball. The person taking the free kick can shoot directly at the goal.

DIRECTORS The people who serve on a board to help run a club. Some put a lot of personal money into the club.

DRIBBLING Running with the ball while keeping it under close control.

EUROPEAN CUP First won in 1956, it is now known as the Champions League. The top clubs from the league of each European country compete for the trophy every year.

FA CUP First won in 1872. English league and non-league teams compete annually for the trophy.

FIFA (FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION) Formed in 1904. The world governing body of soccer, FIFA sets international rules, arbitrates between countries, and runs the World Cup.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION Formed in 1863. The governing body of English soccer arbitrates between clubs and disciplines players.

FORMATION The arrangement of the players on the field. The coach or manager chooses the formation, and may change it during a game in response to the strengths or weaknesses of the opposition.

GIANT KILLER A team that beats a side believed to be of a much higher quality, and from a higher division.

GLOVES Worn by goalkeepers to protect their hands and to help them grip the ball.

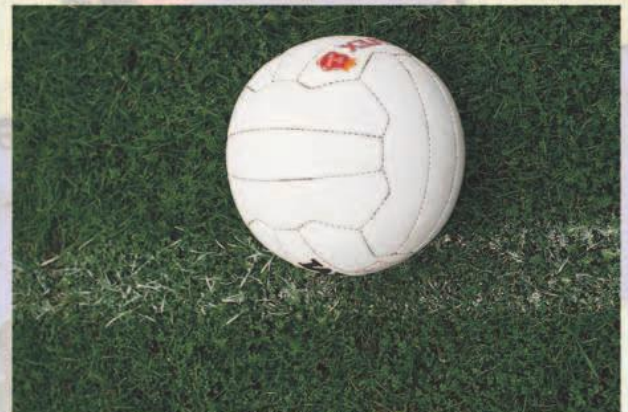
GOAL KICK Awarded when the ball goes out of play over the goal line if it was last touched by the attacking team.

GROUNDKEEPERS The people who look after the stadium, the stands, and the soccer field.

HANDBALL It is an offense to touch the ball with your hands or arms during play.

HEADING A defensive header sends the ball upward, clearing it as far away as possible. An attacking header sends the ball downward, hopefully into the goal.

INDIRECT FREE KICK Awarded for dangerous play or for blocking an opponent. The player cannot score directly.



The white ball was introduced in 1951

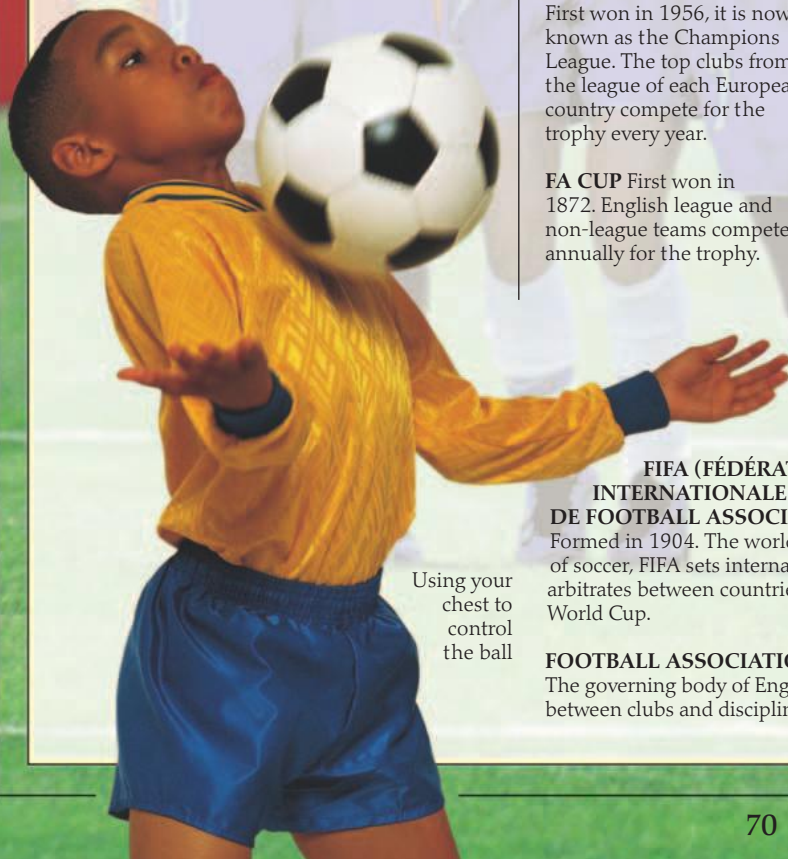
KICKOFF The kicking of the ball from the center point of the field to start the game.

LAWS The 17 Laws of the Game approved by FIFA.

MANAGER The person who picks the team, plans tactics, motivates the players, and decides what to do in training.

MARKING Staying close to an opponent to prevent him from passing, shooting, or receiving the ball.

MASCOT A person, animal, or doll that is considered to bring good luck to a team. Mascots are also part of the increasing commercialization of soccer.



Using your chest to control the ball

OFFSIDE When an attacking player receives a ball, two defenders including the goalkeeper have to be between the attacking player and the goal. Players are only penalized for being offside if they interfere with play or gain some advantage by being in that position.

ONE-TWO An attacking player passes the ball to an advanced teammate and runs on into a space. The ball is immediately returned, bypassing the defending player.

PENALTY AREA A box that stretches 18 yd (16.5 m) in front of and to either side of the goal.

PENALTY KICK A shot at the goal from the penalty spot. Awarded against a team that commits an offense in its own penalty area.

PENALTY SPOT The spot 14 yd (13 m) in front of the goal. The ball is placed here to take a penalty.

PHYSICAL THERAPIST

The person who helps players recover from injuries, and who checks players to make sure that they are well enough for a game.

FIELD The field of play. In the early days the boundaries of the field were marked by a series of flags. The FA introduced the field markings we know today in 1902.

PROGRAM Provides information for the fans about the players of their team and of the opposition, as well as a message from the manager.

RATTLE Supporters took rattles into games until the 1960s, when they started to sing or chant instead. Today, rattles are forbidden.

RED CARD The referee holds up a red card to show that a player has to leave the field. Serious foul play or two bookable offenses results in a red card.

REFEREE The person who has authority for that game to enforce the Laws of the Game.

SCARF Each team has a scarf in its own colors. Fans often wear the scarf or their team's uniform when they go to games.

SCOUT A person employed by a club to look for talented new players.

SET PIECE Moves practiced by a team to take advantage of a dead-ball situation.

SHIN PADS Pads worn inside socks to protect the lower legs.

SHOOTING A kick toward the goal.

STANDS The areas where the supporters sit or stand around the field.

STRIP The shirt, shorts, and socks a team wears. Most clubs have at least two strips, a home and an away uniform. A team uses its away uniform when there is a conflict of colors.

STUDS (OR CLEATS) Small rounded projections screwed into the sole of a soccer shoe. The referee or assistant referee checks all studs before play starts. Players use longer studs on a wet, muddy field.

SUPERSTITIONS

Many players are deeply superstitious. For example, they may insist on wearing the same shirt number throughout their career. England player Paul Ince would only put his shirt on for a game when running out of the tunnel.

TACKLING Stopping an opponent who has the ball and removing the ball with your feet.

TACTICS Planned actions or movements to gain an advantage over your opponents.

TERRACES Steps where people stood to watch a game before the advent of all-seater stadiums.

THROW-IN A way of restarting play when the ball goes over the touchline. Awarded to the opponent of the player who last touched the ball.

UEFA EUROPA LEAGUE Originally known as the Inter City Fairs Cup. First won in 1958. Changed its name to UEFA Cup and was renamed UEFA Europa League in 2009/10. Some of the best teams from each European country's national league compete for the trophy every year.



World Cup medal

WARM-UP A routine of exercises to warm up all the muscles before the start of a game.

WHISTLE Used by the referee at the beginning and end of a game and to stop play when there is a foul.

WINGER A striker who plays particularly on one side of the field or the other.

WOMEN'S WORLD CUP First won in 1991. National women's teams compete for the trophy every four years.

WORLD CUP First won in 1930. National men's teams compete for the trophy every four years.

YELLOW CARD The referee holds up a yellow card to book a player.



A soccer card

The US Women's soccer team, 1998



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(1966), 46fcrb (1970), 46fcrb (1974), 46tl, 46tr, 47br, 47tr, 48bl, 48tl, 49cr, 49fl, 49tl, 49tr, 50cl, 50tl, 50tr, 51tl, 52br, 52c, 52fbl, 52fcl, 52fl, 52–53, 53bc, 53bl, 53cla, 53cr, 56tr, 57crb, 61br, 70c, 71cla; Mark Leech 43bl; The Science Museum, London 61tr. **FIFA:** 69br; 2007 FIFA TM 65tc. **Getty Images:** 62cr, 63tr; AFP Photo / Pierre-Philippe Marcou 58tl; AFP Photo / Roberto Schmidt 50c; AFP Photo DDP / Thomas Lohnes 58b; Allsport 34–35; Allsport / Hulton Archive 34bl; Allsport / Scott R. Undermark 43tl; Allsport / Vincent Laforet 50br; Lars Baron / Bongarts 63cla; Shaun Botterill 62–63 (background); Shaun Botterill / Getty Images Sport 64–65; Clive Brunskill 14bl; David Cannon / Allsport 33c, 51r; David Cannon / Getty Images Sport 23tl, 64cl; Central Press / Hulton Archive 32cla, 33cr; Jonathan Daniel 71br; Tony Duffy / Allsport 32br; Mike Hewitt / FIFA 2r; Stu Forster 56bl; Stuart Franklin / Bongarts 59bc; Gallo Images / Getty Images Sport 51cl; Lluís Gene / AFP 16bl; Markus Gilliar / Pool / Bongarts 58–59; Alejandro Gonzalez / Real Madrid 57tl; Patrick Hertzog / AFP 65br; Mike Hewitt 42br; Mike Hewitt / Getty Images Sport 19c; Jasper Juinen / Getty Images Sport 16r; Keystone / Hulton Archive 33bl, 33tl, 34tl; Ross Kinnaird 58c; David Leah 51c; John Macdougall / AFP / 2005 FIFA TM 69clb; Clive Mason 17tl; Damien Meyer / AFP 13l, 17bl, 62bl; Paolo Nucci / WireImage 49bl; Doug Pensinger / Getty Images Sport 17c; Popperfoto.com 68cl; Gary M. Prior 62tr; Mark Ralston / AFP 27tr; Bob Thomas 21l; Michael Urban / AFP 36bl; Alexandra Winkler / Reuters 59tr. **Bryan Horsnell:** 42c, 42cl, 42fcl. **Press**

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