

**GOOOOOOOOOOOOOAL!! A GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD CUP:
HOW THE FIFA WORLD CUP IS THE CATALYST FOR
THE GROWTH OF SOCCER WORLDWIDE**

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

June 12, the second day of the 2010 FIFA World Cup, sixty thousand soccer fans gather in the shadow of the imposing structure of the Royal Bafokeng Stadium in Rustenburg, South Africa. The cool winter air blows across the savanna. In the distance spectators see the sun setting over the peaks of the Magaliesberg Mountains.

This day is the opening of Group C in the 2010 World Cup. The game places familiar foes England against the United States. Outside the stadium, a buzz is in the air; locals entertain foreign guests with traditional song and dance; drums pound loudly. There is a feeling of anticipation that only a World Cup game can bring. Spectators file into the newly refurbished, brightly colored stadium.

Once inside the concourse, an excitement builds, unlike any other in sports. The fans' hopes and dreams rely on the eleven players on each team who will give their heart and soul for the next 90 minutes.

Walking out of the gate into the evening sky is a feeling that will give even the most stern person chills. The atmosphere is electric; the stadium is split right down the middle. On one side, a sea of red and white, across the field, thousands don the red, white and blue. The field has been pampered and prepared for weeks and the dark green grass is in a state of perfection.

The fans wearing red and white have St. George's flag draped over the railings along the length of the field. Directly across are the fans wearing red, white and blue proudly wave the stars and stripes flag.

The players are warming up on the field. They have been preparing for this day since the two teams were drawn to play each other seven months earlier. The stadium holds 45,000 but with the deafening roar of the crowd, surely there must be thousands more in attendance. Five minutes to game time, the players line up on the sideline facing the press box; time for the national anthems. The crowd hushes and the Star Spangled Banner begins. The American players stand, stone faced, while the American crowd belts out the words as loud as possible, trying to intimidate the English fans.

Following the anthem, the American crowd is at fever pitch. Over the speakers, God Save the Queen begins to play, and the rowdy English crowd sings their nations anthem just as passionately the Americans.

Both ends behind the goals have enormous flags being pushed and pulled by the fans underneath, rippling over the crowd. One end has a massive St. George's flag, the other, an enormous American flag.

The stadium is in a frenzy. Scarves are held high, flags waved as the fans try to out chant the opposition at extreme decibels. The players jog to their position as the whole world watches on TV. The referee blows his whistle while thousands of flashbulbs twinkle in the stands. The game is underway.

Athletics have been an integral part of the human experience for countless centuries. People have come to use athletics for a sense of pride. Sports teams represent their home territories, and bond their residents to their place¹. In every major sport there are athletic competitions that allow various teams to compete against each other to seek to establish which team is dominant. These competitions range from small town little leagues, to collegiate events, all the way to international tournaments. In the United States, the major spectator sporting events

¹ John Rooney, *Geography of American Sport*. Reading: Addison-Wesly Publishing, 1980, 22.

are the World Series, the Super Bowl, and the NBA Finals. At the international level, the most popular and prestigious athletic competition is the FIFA World Cup.

The World Cup is an international soccer competition that takes place every four years. In the current World Cup design, 32 teams qualify from their respective regions and compete in a single host country to determine the tournament winner. The 32 teams that qualify for the World Cup tournament endure a grueling two-year qualification process, where they play several games against other teams in their region.

The regions are set up geographically. Teams play other teams from their region. For example, England would have to play against teams from Europe in order to qualify, the United States would have to play teams from North America and the Caribbean to qualify, and Brazil would have to play teams from South America to qualify.

In 2010, FIFA included 208 Member Associations which are broken down further into six geographic regions: UEFA, which represents Europe, includes 53 nations. CONMEBOL, the South American confederation, includes 10 nations. CONCACAF, the North American region, includes 35 nations. CAF, the African region, has 52 nations. AFC, the Asian conference, includes 46 nations, and the OFC for the South Pacific region, has 11 nations.²

This paper seeks to establish that the FIFA World Cup is the catalyst for the growth of soccer worldwide. While people have studied the history of the World Cup, it has yet to be examined from a geographical perspective. By studying the origins of soccer it is obvious that the game has grown and spread across the world, due to the popularity and great success of the World Cup tournament. From its inception, the tournament consisted of only teams from the Americas and Europe, however, as time passed, the tournament has grown to include more teams in areas not traditionally linked with the cultural hearth of soccer. Eventually the sport has grown to include nations from across the World.

² FIFA. "World Football Rankings," *FIFA.com*. April 28, 2010.

A secondary course of study suggests that the World Cup in fact has two distinct eras, one of incubation and growth, which is from the first World Cup in 1930 to the tournament in 1962. The second era is the modern World Cup. During this period, commercialization occurred and the tournament became a global phenomenon. Several changes occurred in 1966 and onward which created an event so important that billions of people wait four years in hopes their nation will be victorious. The entire soccer world focuses on one country, for one month, every four years.

The World Cup of soccer takes place every four years and typically starts in early June and lasts until early July. The first World Cup took place in Uruguay in 1930 and has occurred every four years with the exception of a brief hiatus from 1938-1950 because of World War II. Each tournament is hosted by a different nation as the site of the tournament is selected by the FIFA selection committee.

The Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) is an association governed by Swiss law founded in 1904 and based in Zurich. As of 2010, FIFA has 208 member associations, or countries that adhere to FIFA bylaws, and its goal is the constant improvement of soccer. FIFA employs 310 people from over 35 nations and is composed of a Congress (legislative body), Executive Committee (executive body), General Secretariat (administrative body) and committees (assisting the Executive Committee).³ During the initial years of the tournament, the host nation switched between South American nations and European nations.

As the tournament grew, the FIFA governing body decided to rotate the tournament from continent to continent. As of October 2007, the FIFA executive committee passed the decision that any federation whose nation has hosted the two preceding World Cups will not be eligible to bid for the host nation of the upcoming World Cup.⁴ What this means is any nation from Asia,

³ FIFA. "The Federation—Who We are," *FIFA.com*. January, 21, 2010.

⁴ FIFA. "Rotation ends in 2018," *FIFA.com*. October, 29, 2007.

Europe, North America, or Oceania can bid for the 2018 World Cup; because the 2010 World Cup is played in South Africa, and the 2014 World Cup is to be played in Brazil.

CHAPTER TWO

ORIGINS OF SOCCER

It is unclear when the game of soccer was actually invented. There are accounts of a game similar to soccer dating back to ancient China, as well as games in medieval Europe. Whatever the case may be, it is evident that for thousands of years people have been playing a game with their feet. A military manual dating from the second to third century BC in China tells of a game called "Tsu Chu". This game consisted of kicking a leather ball filled with hair or feathers into a designated area, or goal. The Greeks and Romans had similar games in which a team tried to get a ball past the other teams' boundary line. While spheres filled with various items always seemed to have been the object of play, the field, goals, and rules have differed drastically over the years.⁵

The contemporary game of soccer, however, is generally accepted to have been created in Great Britain. Various styles of play were used depending on where the game was taking place and who was playing. Early versions of soccer often included whole towns playing against one another. These games were often very violent, without rules, and caused severe injuries to players. According to an ancient handbook from England, a player could attempt to get the ball by any means necessary with the exception of murder.⁶ As a matter of fact, King Edward II banned the predecessor of the game of soccer in 1314 on account of its violent nature:

⁵ Hubert Vogelsinger, *The Challenge of Soccer: A Handbook of Skills, Techniques, and Strategy*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc., 1973, 3.

⁶ Vogelsinger, 3.

And where there is a great uproar in the City through certain tumults arising from striking of great foot-balls in the fields of the public, from which many evils perchance may arise—which may God forbid—we do command and forbid, on the King's behalf, upon the pain of imprisonment, that such game shall not be practiced henceforth within the City.⁷

As time passed various games were still being played at English schools. According to Harvey, as the nineteenth century progressed, there were still two forms of games being played in England, rudimentary forms of present day soccer and rugby. The style of play of these games was fragmented across England with different schools and villages playing by different laws. It would require major innovations; mostly coming out of prominent schools for the games to emerge as the games we know them as today.⁸ Due to the lack of a legitimate governing body, there was no way to officially regulate the style of play.

Through the 1840's, English football followed two styles of play: one allowed the use of hands and carrying of the ball, the other allowed only the kicking of the ball. The two methods of playing the sport caused conflicts and barriers to competition in the schools in Great Britain.⁹ On October 26, 1863, 11 clubs and schools sent representatives to the Freemasons Tavern in London with the intent on formulating an official rulebook for the game with the goal that the revised game would be accepted by all parties. Through the meeting the parties that favored carrying the ball, those following the Eton Rules, argued vigorously with those who favored kicking the ball, the Cambridge Rules. After weeks of debate, both parties could not agree on an

⁷ F.P. Magoun Jr, "Football in Medieval England and in Middle-English Literature" *The American Historical Review*, Vol 35:1, Oct. 1929. Pg 36.

⁸ Adrian Harvey, *Football: The First Hundred Years*. New York: Routledge Press, 2005, 229.

⁹ Frank Menke, *The Encyclopedia of Sports*. New York: South Brunswick Press, 1975, 490.

individual set of rules¹⁰. The Football Association Rules were founded on December 8, 1863, thus creating the modern game of soccer, separate from that of the Rugby Association Rules.¹¹

The first international soccer match took place on November 30, 1872 between England and Scotland. The Scottish players were all composed from a single Scottish soccer club, while the England squad had players from nine different clubs. The game took place on a Glasgow cricket field and there was a crowd of 4,000 who paid a schilling to watch the contest. The game was relatively friendly with few contentious fouls. The rain-soaked field provided a relatively slow game and the final score was 0-0. Interestingly, the formations of the two teams were very attack minded with 7 or 8 forwards; today's teams usually have 2 to 3 forwards. The forward position is typically played by the fastest or tallest players on the team. Forwards usually don't play defense and are the primary scoring threat on the team. Modern day soccer teams usually have a standard formation of four defenders, four midfielders and two forwards, with some minor alterations depending on the team. Although the game was a draw, it was the beginning of an intense rivalry that still permeates to this day.¹² The growth of soccer spread following the creation of FA Rules.

The Diffusion of Soccer Worldwide

Modern-day soccer can link its inception and development from over 150 years of growth in England. Because England was such a dominant player in global colonialism for so many centuries, it is understandable that the places controlled by the British Empire adopted many of the customs of the British. The English spread the game of soccer internationally as they colonized the far corners of the world; in this regard, England would be considered an agent of

¹⁰ FIFA, "History of FIFA-The First FIFA World Cup," *FIFA.com*. September, 17,2009.

¹¹The FA. "The Football Association—Who We Are," *TheFA.com*. April 21,2010.

¹² Paul Mitchell, "The first international football match", *BBC*. September 17, 2009.

diffusion. The British used their influence and spread the game across the world with their merchants, navies, and ambassadors to Switzerland, Belgium, France, Spain, the rest of Europe, and even the Americas.¹³

The prominence that sports had attained by 1900 was only possible because of great progress in transportation, communication, lighting, photography, and manufacturing...The development of the railroads coincided with the diffusion of the telegraph. Wire coverage produced a speedy growth in the volume of sporting news.¹⁴ With these new technological advancements, the diffusion of soccer became inevitable. It would only be a matter of time before soccer would be introduced throughout the World.

Origin and diffusion literature suggests that an innovation occurs in a central place or cultural hearth, with regards to soccer that place is England. In the case of hierarchical diffusion, innovation will then spread to cities first, then the concept will spread to the smaller places further down the hierarchy.¹⁵ In the case of soccer, it was created in England, and then agents of diffusion, (merchants, teachers, etc.) took the game to other places where it would be accepted. From there the game spread to various countries. Furthermore, diffusion literature states that spatial diffusion takes place in a three part process that simulates an S-Curve, with a period of infancy or slow expansion in which the innovation is fairly uncommon, followed by a middle period of rapid expansion, and lastly a period of saturation as potential adopters become scarce.¹⁶ The 1860's were the formative years of soccer, however, as the game spread there was a major increase in participants, particularly in the late 1800's and early 1900's.

¹³ Vogelsinger, 4.

¹⁴ Rooney, 22.

¹⁵ Thomas Wikle, "The Spatial Diffusion of Linguistic Features in Oklahoma." *Oklahoma Academy of Science*, 77, 1997 , 2.

¹⁶Wikle, 2

During the second half of the nineteenth century, the spread of the sport, primarily due to British influence abroad, started slowly at first, but then expanded rapidly. Not long after the English and Scottish soccer associations formed, other nations created their own club teams and eventually their own federations. The British were so adamant about soccer that merchants, teachers, and missionaries would spread the game every where they went. In fact, some of the world's most successful international soccer nations were exposed to soccer by traveling Englishmen. The greatest example is the diffusion of soccer by Englishmen to Brazil, Argentina, and Italy. The Italians were exposed to soccer after a group of British merchants, who were living in Genoa, founded the Genoa Football Club in 1893. The team was composed of only British players, and whenever they played thousands of spectators would watch. Eventually, other clubs formed and the Italians became among the Worlds most successful soccer nations.

Two British teachers, Watson Hutton and Isaac Newell introduced the game to the Argentine population in 1880 who immediately fell in love with the sport. Charles Miller, an educated British man, introduced the sport to the Brazilians in 1895. During the following year he helped create Brazil's first club team, "Flamengo". The introduction of soccer by Charles Miller is responsible for the spread of soccer to Brazil, the World's most successful international soccer team.¹⁷

In nations outside of the embrace of the British Empire, "where the preferred team sports of upper-class colonial administrators—most notably rugby and cricket—had not become established as 'the' games to play...there was social and cultural space for soccer to develop as the national game".¹⁸ This aspect is important in understanding the development of soccer

¹⁷ Clemente Angelo Lisi, *A History of the World Cup*. Lanham: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 2007, 5.

¹⁸ John Sugden and Alan Tomlinson, "Football and FIFA in the Postcolonial World." *Sport and Postcolonialism*, edited by John Bale and Mike Cronin. New York: Berg Publishing, 2003.

especially in Latin American nations. Because they had not been colonies of the British, soccer could emerge as a popular national game, not simply a British game.

Other nations such as Austria, Canada, central and eastern African nations, Chile, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, India, Japan, Portugal, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, the United States, and Uruguay all had their roots in soccer based on the English influence. Soldiers, merchants, teachers, and whoever else enjoyed the game would play, onlookers would watch and then the game would spread. Later, those new players would spread the game to others in their region (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Diffusion of Soccer in Various Countries by Year

Country	Year soccer first Introduced	WC Appearances	WC Titles
Argentina	1865	15	2
Australia	1864	3	0
Austria	1900	7	0
Belgium	1880	11	0
Bolivia	1896	3	0
Brazil	1895	19	5
Canada	1868	1	0
Chile	1889	8	0
China	1868	1	0
Colombia	1887	4	0
Czechoslovakia	1893	9	0
Denmark	1876	4	0
England	1863	13	1
Finland	1890	0	0
France	1863	13	1
Germany	1875	17	3
Holland	1889	9	0
Hungary	1895	9	0
India	1872	0	0
Ireland	1879	3	0
Italy	1890	17	4
Japan	1873	4	0
New Zealand	1863	2	0
Norway	1902	3	0
Paraguay	late 1800's	8	0
Portugal	1875	5	0
Russia	1880's	9	0
South Africa	1879	3	0
Spain	1898	13	0
Sweden	1887	10	0
Switzerland	1866	9	0
Turkey	1894	2	0
Uruguay	1882	11	2
USA	1884	9	0

Source: Adrian Harvey, Football: First Hundred Years: pg 234-241.

An example of this secondary spread is the Bolivian club Oruro Royal, which was founded by a Chilean who learned the game from the British influence.¹⁹ Not long after the introduction of soccer worldwide, individual nations began founding clubs and domestic leagues. It would only be a matter of time before these domestic leagues would seek to establish their own national soccer federations.

Soccer's influence expanded even more with the creation of domestic clubs that participated in domestic leagues; these clubs gave more people the chance to play, thus creating a stronger core of players in various nations. International competition was the next logical progression for the growth of soccer. Nations wanted to compete against one another to determine which country had the premier players and national team. Federations began to form at the turn of the 20th Century: the Netherlands and Denmark in 1889, New Zealand--1891, Argentina--1893, Chile—1895, Switzerland and Belgium—1895, Italy—1898, Germany and Uruguay—1900, Hungary—1901, USA—1913 (FIFA.com).²⁰

Founding of FIFA

With the rapid growth of soccer across Europe and South America in the latter part of the 19th century, there was an increasing desire for more international competitions. Although soccer was created in the Great Britain, the English FA was not interested in joining an umbrella organization for international soccer. In 1904, Robert Guerin, the secretary of French athletic association sent out invitations to various European federations about the possibility of creating an international soccer governing organization. What emerged from this concept was FIFA or, the *Fédération Internationale de Football Association*. FIFA was officially founded on May 21, 1904 with seven member associations: France, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

¹⁹ Harvey, 236.

²⁰ FIFA. "History of FIFA—FIFA takes shape." *FIFA.com*. February 8, 2010.

The FIFA Congress, as stated in the FIFA statutes would meet each year in a different host city. This measure was critical in that the rules of the game were laid out clearly, as well as expanding the game of soccer into different nations.²¹ The goal of FIFA was to oversee the independent federations, spread the game of soccer, and in time, organize, promote, and create an international soccer tournament for the federations in FIFA to compete. Initially, FIFA only allowed European federations to join the organization. That rule changed forever when FIFA accepted South Africa, Argentina, Chile, and the United States as new members in the early 1900's.²²

From its inception, FIFA sought to oversee all the federations under its umbrella. This task was daunting considering that each federation had variations of how they thought their respective rules should be incorporated. The status of professional or amateur players within nations' respective football associations was FIFA's most difficult to resolve. The Belgium, French, Italian, and Swiss federations thought it to be acceptable for clubs to pay players while the four British associations felt it was an abomination of the game. Furthermore, political tensions prior to World War I caused the nations of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland to withdraw from FIFA as they did not want to associate themselves with countries they would be at war with.²³

FIFA would continue to expand throughout the decades, "the growth from 7 member countries in 1904 to 200 at the end of the 20th century illustrates the game's growing global appeal".²⁴ The inclusion of a nation in FIFA also had political implications. Because of the nature of FIFA's Congress, each member is entitled to one vote at the annual meeting, thus making every nation on an equal level regardless of the size, population, or success in FIFA sanctioned

²¹ FIFA. "Facts and Figures." *FIFA.com*. March 17, 2010.

²² Lisi, 6.

²³ Lisi, 6.

²⁴ Sugden, et.al. 175.

events. As a result, soccer giant Brazil has no more political might than a smaller nation such as Slovenia. Interestingly, because FIFA is an international organization with so many members, “other than being admitted as a member of the United Nations, membership in FIFA is the clearest signal that a country’s status as a nation-state has been recognized by the international community”.²⁵

Soccer in Olympics

International soccer tournaments have their origin in the Olympic Games. The International Olympic Committee recognized the popularity of this team sport and determined it was a worthy event to include into the myriad of other Olympic contests. Olympic organizers decided to include soccer for the first time in the 1900 Summer Olympic Games, however, only three teams were allowed to compete: France, Belgium, and Great Britain. In Olympic fashion, only amateur players were allowed to compete, and the British team, represented by the London club Upton Park, won the gold medal.²⁶

The 1900 and 1904 Olympics consisted of teams that were composed primarily of put-together teams or clubs from various nations. Soccer was not a successful event at the outset of the Olympic Games as there were few competitors and the scores were often lopsided. Soccer was the first team sport introduced in the Olympic Games.²⁷ At the 1908 Olympic Games in London, the soccer competition was regulated by the English Football Association in order to have a more proper tournament. Discrepancy arose within the Olympic Games when nations were forced to send amateur players instead of their full international squads, thus making the Olympic contests an inaccurate representation of the quality of international soccer. The rule of

²⁵ Sugden, et.al. 179.

²⁶ Lisi, 6.

²⁷ Olympics. “Equipment and History.” *Olympics.org*. March 4,2010.

using only amateur players for Olympic contests further prompted a push for a sanctioned, full international soccer tournament.

Since FIFA was founded in 1904 in order to oversee all national federations, FIFA and the International Olympic Committee were in disagreement as to who should organize the tournament and whether professionals should be allowed to play in the Olympics.²⁸ FIFA believed that by restricting the tournament to only amateurs, the full capability of quality international soccer was not being met. Then, at the 1914 FIFA Congress meeting in Oslo, Norway, FIFA ratified the proposal that “under the condition that the Olympic Tournament take place in accordance with the Regulations of FIFA, the lagers shall recognize this as a world football championship for amateurs.”²⁹

This was a major step in furthering international competitions; by making the Olympics a sanctioned amateur tournament, there emerged a greater possibility of making an official tournament for professional players. With FIFA in charge of the Olympic soccer tournament, it was an immediate success. The number of teams competing increased to 24 and thousands of spectators came to watch the contests.³⁰

Following the success of Olympic soccer, there was a desire for more international soccer competitions. In 1926 FIFA President Jules Rimet and French Football Association Secretary Henri Delaunay proposed the creation of an International Tournament where both amateur and professional players could participate. On May 26, 1928 the FIFA Congress met in Amsterdam and determined that the tournament would be called the World Cup. The meeting also determined that the tournament would be played every four years beginning in 1930.³¹ Many

²⁸ Lisi, 7.

²⁹ FIFA. “About FIFA--It all began 95 years ago.” *FIFA.com*. May 20,1999.

³⁰ FIFA. “About FIFA--It all began 95 years ago.” *FIFA.com*. May 20,1999.

³¹ Lisi, 7.

European nations sought to host the inaugural World Cup, but Uruguay was the favorite to host the competition.

Uruguay had won the Olympic gold medal in soccer in both 1924 and 1928, and 1930 was Uruguay's 100th anniversary of independence. Furthermore, the Uruguay National Soccer Association was willing to cover all the costs, including the travel and lodging of the competing teams. Any profits would be shared, while Uruguay would absorb any losses incurred from the tournament.³² Another factor that favored Uruguay was that if the tournament was hosted by a South American nation it created a true international competition with teams from different hemispheres competing.

The pros for Uruguay to host the inaugural World Cup drastically outweighed the cons. Organizing the major international soccer competition was made more difficult because several European nations backed out of tournament. The trip from Europe to South America required a two week voyage by ship and many of the European clubs were hesitant to allow their top players to be gone for over two months for the tournament. Additionally, Europe was in the midst of a serious economic crisis.³³ However, FIFA president Jules Rimet negotiated to get four European nations to participate: France, Belgium, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

Today national teams go through an extended process to qualify for the World Cup; in contrast to the early years, teams were invited, and in some cases, begged to attend the tournament. FIFA had designed the tournament so that the World Cup host sites would be either a European nation, or a nation from the Americas. Prior to technological advancements that led to easier travel by air, the majority of the nations in the first few World Cups consisted mostly of

³² Orlando Durante, *The Encyclopedia of World Cup Soccer*. New York: McGraw-Hill Inc., 1994, 4.

³³ Durante, 4.

nations from the continent where it was being hosted. Understandably, travel 80 years ago was a far more difficult than today³⁴.

The First World Cup

The inaugural World Cup had thirteen nations competing: four nations from Europe, two nations from North America, and seven nations from South America. The four European nations who competed in the tournament traveled for two weeks via ocean liner in order to compete in the tournament. The Belgians, French, and Romanians all rode together on the *Conte Verde*, while the Yugoslavians were aboard the luxury ocean liner, the *Florida*. The tournament was set to start on July 13, 1930 with the opening game between France and Mexico.

The Uruguayan government deemed it pertinent to put on a spectacular tournament. Since many of the playing fields in Uruguay were unsuitable for proper international play, the government commissioned the construction of a new stadium. The Centenario was the name for the new massive structure, named so in honor of the 100th anniversary of independence. By 1930's standards, the stadium was tremendous. It had a capacity to hold 100,000 spectators. The stadium continues to be among the best stadiums in South America.³⁵ The tournament was a great success, both financially and athletically. The semi-finals paired the United States with Argentina and the hosts Uruguay with Yugoslavia. The semi final games were a blowout as both the Uruguayans and Argentines beat their opponents each by a score of 6-1. The World Cup Final was held in Montevideo on July 30, 1930. 80,000 fans crammed into the stadium to watch Uruguay erase a 2-1 halftime deficit to beat their South American foe, Argentina 4-2.³⁶

³⁴ Durante, 11.

³⁵ Durante, 12.

³⁶ USA Today, "World Cup and US soccer history: 1930-2002," May 31,2002.

CHAPTER THREE

ERAS OF THE WORLD CUP

As a part of my secondary hypothesis, I suggested that the FIFA World Cup can be categorized in two distinct eras. The first era of World Cup is the pre-modern tournament. This era covers the time of the inaugural World Cup in 1930 until the 1962 World Cup in Chile. These first few tournaments were held in relative obscurity, primarily due to the lack of technological development in the middle part of the 20th Century.

As mentioned earlier, the inaugural World Cup required teams, not from the host continent, to travel thousands of miles by ship. This trek could take two weeks or more, depending on location of the nation competing as well as location of host nation. These difficulties weren't remedied until after World War II when jet air travel was introduced. In the years following World War II, technological advancements allowed for intercontinental jet air travel, which made travel far easier and less time consuming. According to the United State Centennial of Flight Commission, "transatlantic air travel in the immediate postwar years remained a novelty, but it offered significant advantages over sea travel.

A typical journey by sea from Western Europe, across the Atlantic to the eastern shore of the United States took about five days, air travel cut that down to a half day".³⁷ By the end of the first era of World Cup soccer in the 1960's, travel had become far less time consuming than in 1930. Because of the difficulties that arose by international travel in the pre-modern era of the World Cup, the majority of teams consisted primarily of the continent of the host nation. Four of

³⁷ Siddiqi, Asif. "History of Flight: The Era of Commercial Jet." *US Centennial of Flight Commission*. March 12, 2010.

the first seven World Cups in this era were hosted in Europe. This saturated the playing field with a strong European flavor. There were, however, exceptions in the teams involved were not only from the Americas or Europe. But it wasn't until 1966 that every World Cup onward included a team from at least four continents. Having the World Cup include teams from all over the world was imperative in the development of a truly global soccer competition.

Based on my research, the year 1966 was the beginning of the modern World Cup. This was the first year that organizers recognized the great importance of marketing and advertising. Clemente Lisi suggests that 1966 was a turning point in the modernization of the World Cup, "the World Cup had entered the modern era and the 1966 tournament was the first to be broadcast in color to an international television audience. Marketing forces also descended upon the World Cup when FIFA unveiled a mascot and an official logo for the first time".³⁸

The 1966 World Cup was the first in which the draw was televised. The draw is the official ceremony that takes place several months before the tournament. The teams that have qualified are randomly selected and placed in groups to determine which teams play each other.

Fabio Chisari suggests that the World Cup reached a critical turning point in 1970. He studied the World Cup from 1930-1970 and based his claims on the results of the popularity of journalism and newspaper circulation in the London area. Based on the coverage for the World Cup in *The Times* newspaper, Chisari claims that there are in fact three discernable periods of the World Cup. Chisari suggests that the coverage occurred in three phases, "The first, in the 1930's, is of indifference, when the event was ignored because of it lacked importance to the sporting-cultural interest of *The Times* and its readers. The second, from 1950-1962 is one of incubation, and represents the discovery of the World Cup and its slow rise towards becoming an

³⁸ Lisi, 102.

established sporting event. The third is one of consecration, 1966 and 1970, the definitive identification of the World Cup.”³⁹

While it is understandable why Chisari believes the World Cup can be broken down into three phases. It still must be suggested that the media coverage, participation, attendance, and diversity of teams from the 1930 through 1962 tournaments hold more in common with one another than the tournaments from 1966 and onward. In 1930, the 13 teams that participated were *invited* to play in the tournament. By 1954, 45 teams tried to qualify for the World Cup, and by 1966, a record 70 teams from six continents participated in qualification.

The World Cup became more popular in the minds of soccer fans, “from the 1950’s, the exclusion of the World Cup demonstrates that Times’ readers did not have enough curiosity or interest in the event to push the editorial staff to cover it. The World Cup’s beginnings were modest, both logistically from a social-political standpoint. The first tournament took place in Uruguay, a small, isolated country. The second took place in Mussolini’s Italy; while the third occurred in France, just before the Second World War.”⁴⁰

By 1966 it was evident that the World Cup was becoming an integral part of the international culture of soccer. With the tournament now televised to a global audience, the ascension of the popularity was endless. The 1966 tournament occurred in soccer’s birthplace, England. The final drew 97,000 spectators in London’s Wembley Stadium. Among the spectators were Queen Elizabeth and Prince Phillip. Another 400 million viewers tuned in from around the world, and for the first time ever, the tournament was broadcast to the United States on NBC.⁴¹

³⁹ Fabio Chisari, Definitely Not Cricket: The Times and the Football World Cup, 1930-1970,” *The Sports Historian*, 1(20). May 2000:44-69.

⁴⁰ Chisari, 48.

⁴¹ Lisi, 110.

In response to Chisari's suggestion that the World Cup of the 1930's was largely ignored due to lack of interest, one could argue that due to the nature of the times, information traveled much slower than post 1950. Hence, it was more difficult to obtain the results of the game in a timely fashion. As mentioned earlier, the World Cup was quite successful in the early years and I would challenge Chisari's claim and suggest that the World Cup's from 1930-1962 were in fact the incubation period and time of discovery while the World Cups from 1966 onward were an international spectacle that one would expect to find at a World Cup today.

CHAPTER FOUR

GLOBALIZATION OF THE GAME

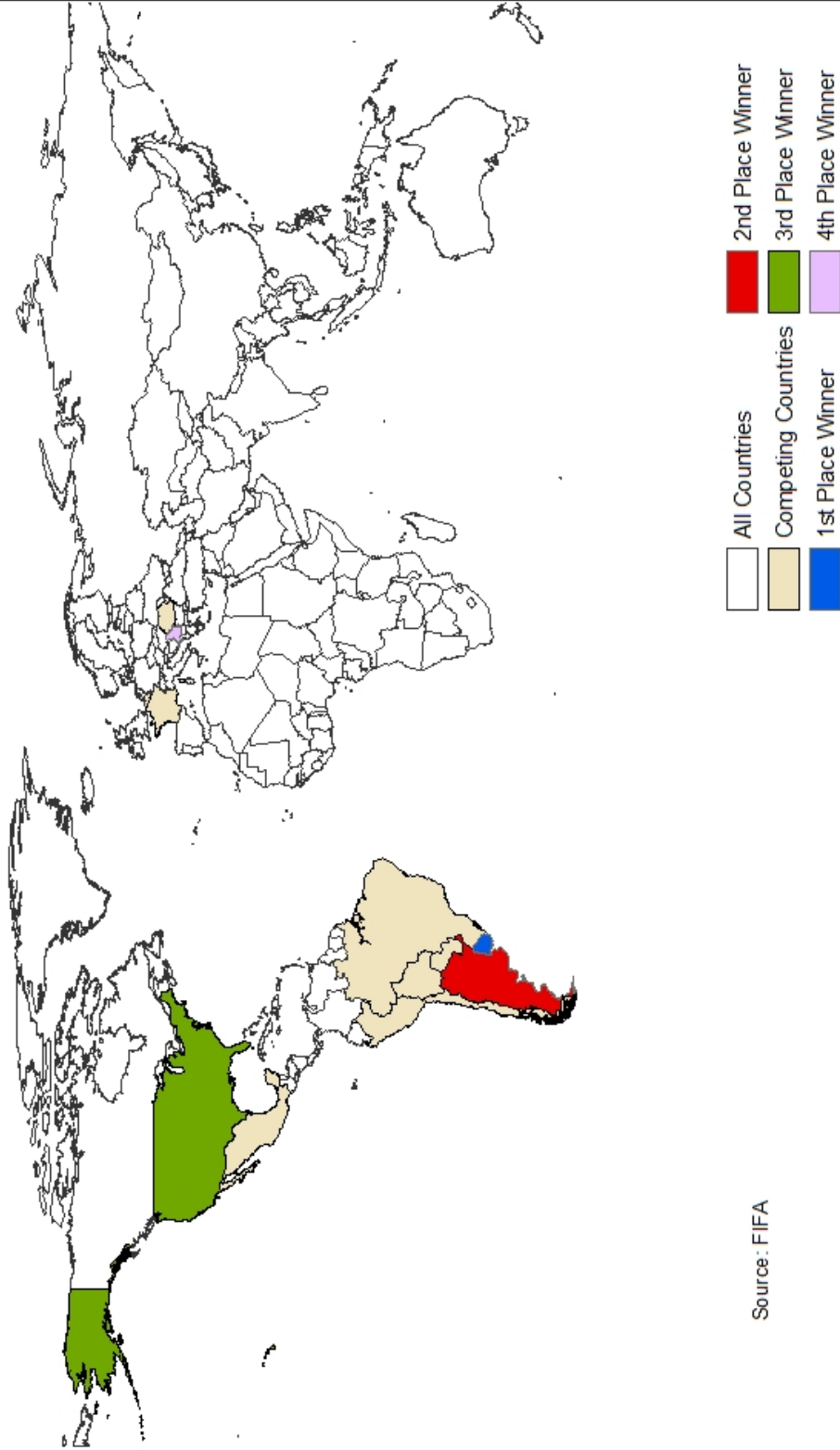
Phase One

Analyzing the data from the tables and maps clearly shows that there is major globalization and growth associated with the World Cup. My initial hypothesis stated that there are two distinct eras or phases of the World Cup. The first phase spanned from 1930-1962 which can be described as the embryonic stage of the tournament. Most of the teams that participated were European or Latin American with the occasional outliers. For the first several tournaments, there was no set number of teams that played. It wasn't until 1954, the fifth tournament, that FIFA officially designated the number at 16 teams.

As the tournament matured, more teams qualified and the event began to take on a more solid structure. The competition had its regulars, as well as its underdogs. It was because of the drama that unfolded in the tournament, along with FIFA allowing more teams to compete, that the World Cup would become the World's most important sporting event.

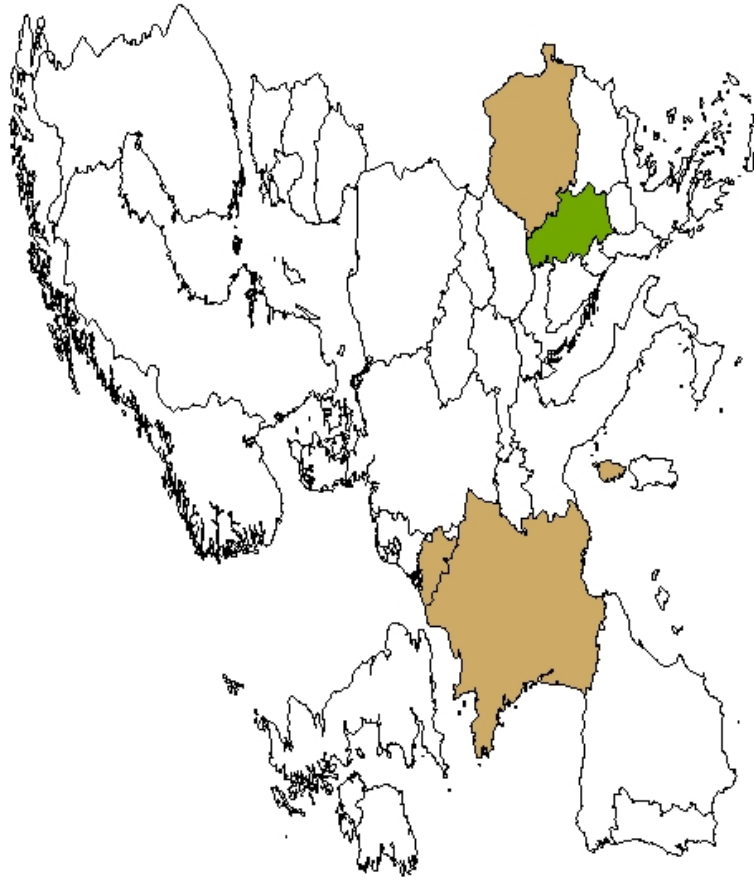
By looking at the maps of the first three World Cups, it is apparent that being from the host continent was paramount. Because of the difficulty of travel, the host continent had the majority of the teams competing. In the 1930 World Cup, hosted by Uruguay, nine of the thirteen competing teams were from the Americas (Figures 4.1a and 4.1b). Travel from Europe for the first World Cup required a two month commitment; two weeks from Europe to South America, one month for the competition, and two weeks back to Europe. Many of the organizers for the Uruguay World Cup hoped that more European nations would make the journey. However, it is understandable why only four nations from Europe actually participated in the tournament.

Figure 4.1a: 1930 World Cup Participants and Top Four Teams
Host Country: Uruguay

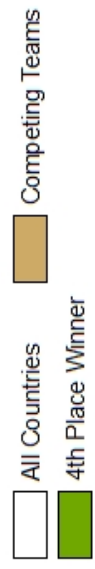


Source: FIFA

Figure 4.1b 1930 World Cup Participants, Top Four Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: Uruguay

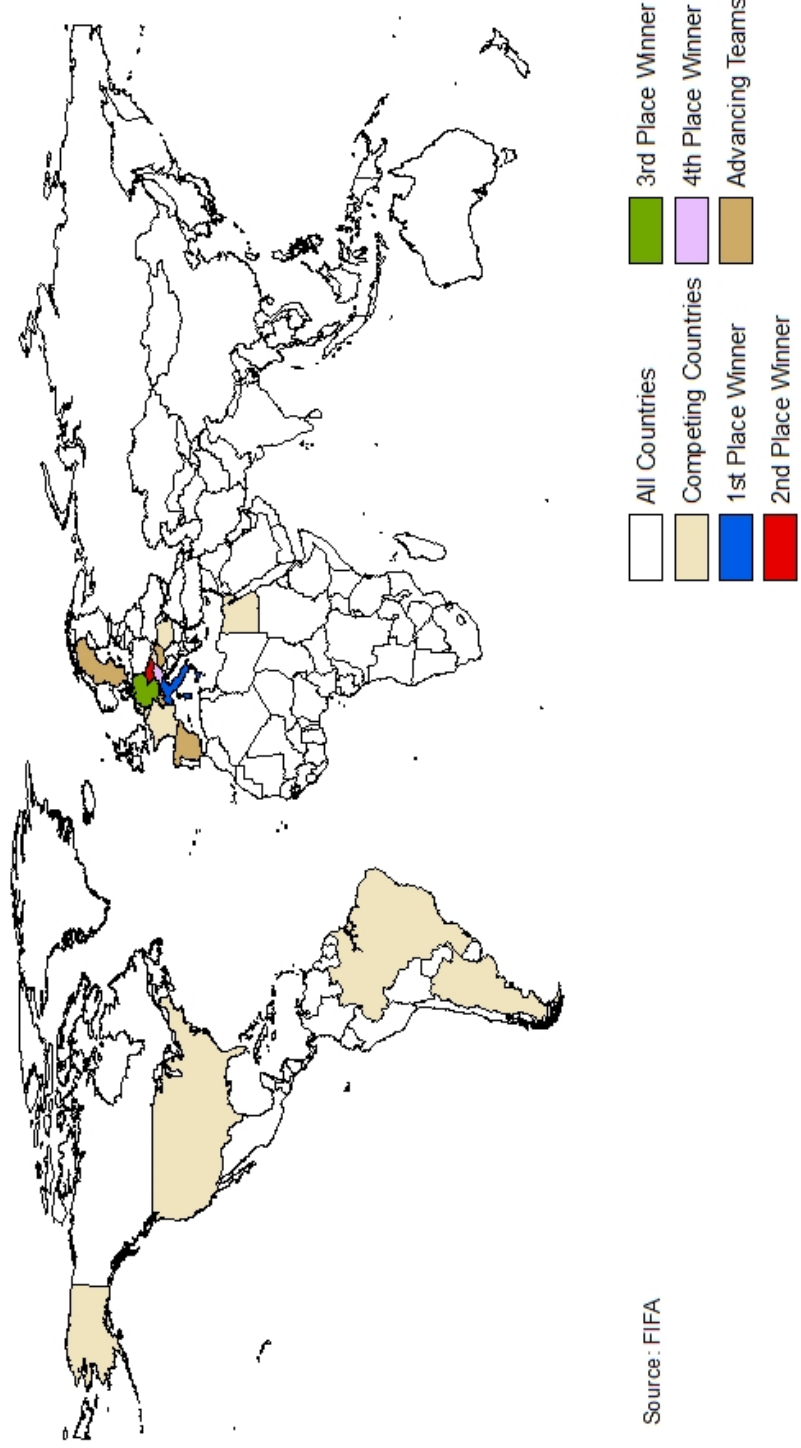


Source: FIFA



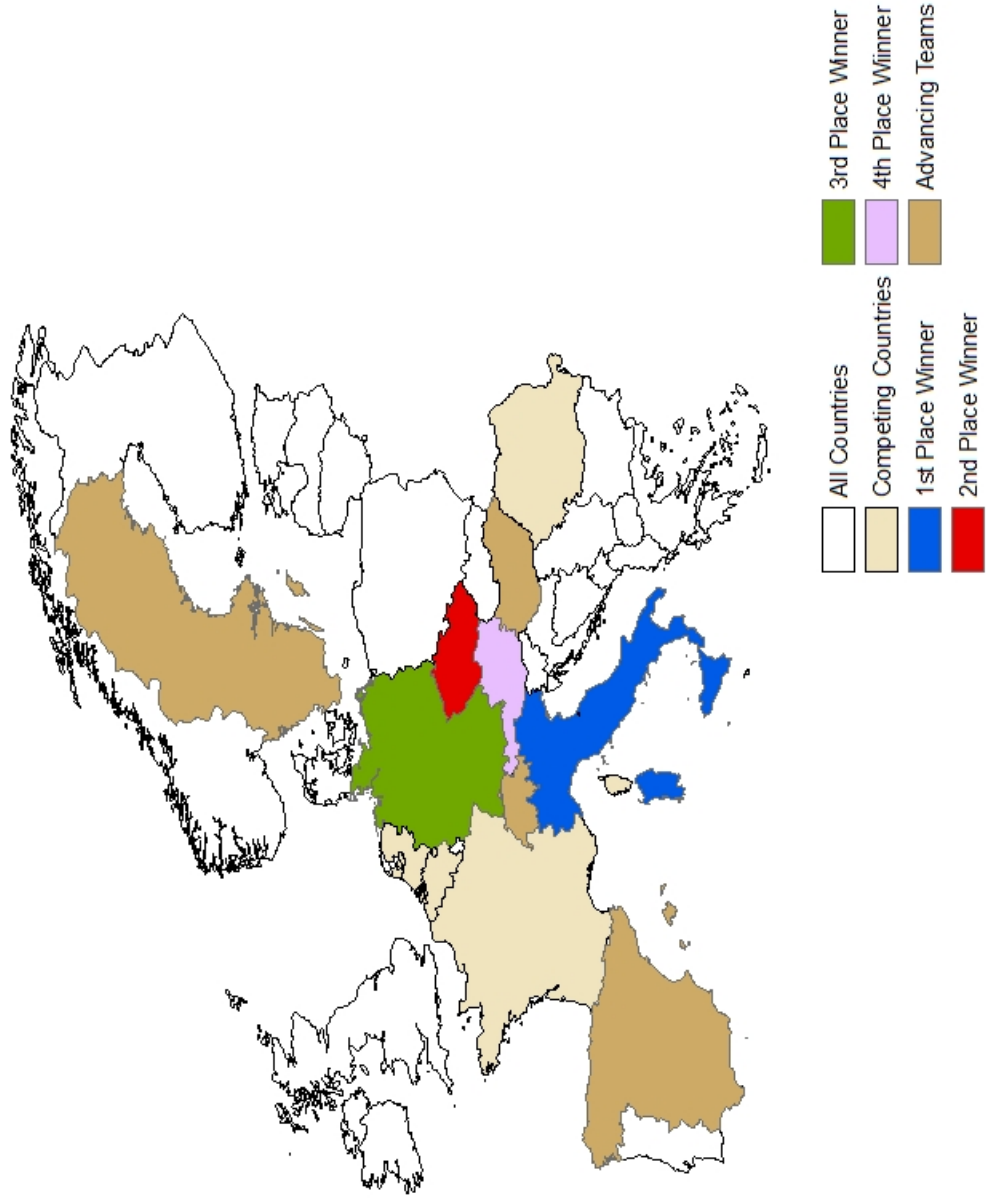
During the 1934 World Cup hosted by Italy, the majority of participating teams were from Europe. Out of the sixteen teams that participated, twelve were from Europe and only three from the Americas (Figures 4.2a and 4.2b). It is important to note that the first African nation to participate in the World Cup was Egypt in 1934. With this African nation competing, it helped in fertilizing the growth of soccer in other continents beyond Europe and Latin America.

Figure 4.2a: 1934 World Cup Participants, Top Four Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: Italy



Source: FIFA

Figure 4.2b: 1934 World Cup Participants, Top Four Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: Italy



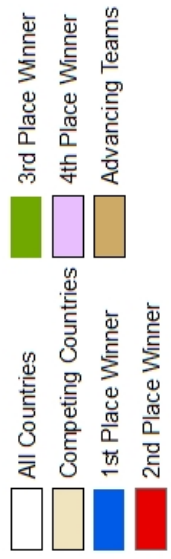
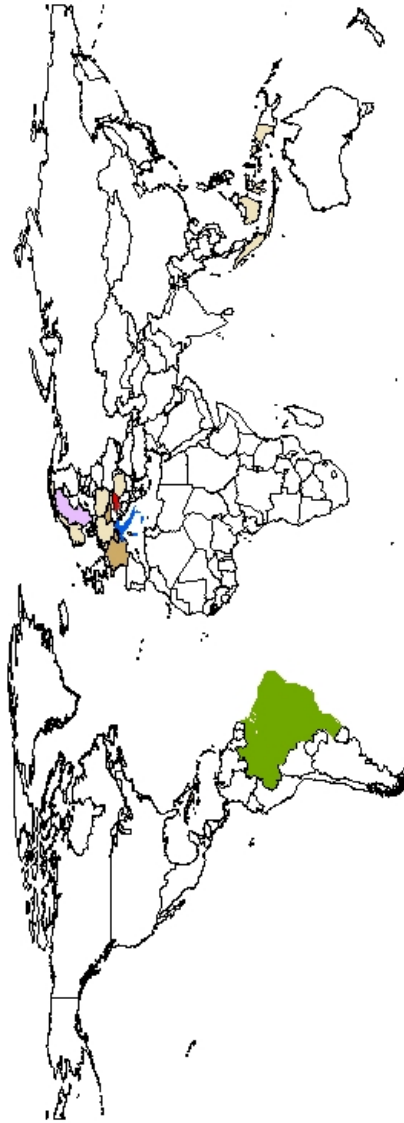
Source: FIFA

Another important event happened at the 1934 World Cup. Uruguay was so vehemently upset with the lack of European nations participating in their tournament that the nation boycotted the 1934 tournament, thus becoming the first and only world champion not to defend their title at the following World Cup. This statistic holds true to this day.⁴²

The 1938 World Cup was hosted by France and had a similar feel to the 1934 World Cup. The majority of teams who participated were from Europe; out of the fifteen teams who played, twelve were from Europe. Brazil and Cuba were the teams from Latin America, and the Dutch East Indies (modern day Indonesia) were the non-European teams (Figures 4.3a and 4.3b). The inclusion of the Dutch East Indies in the 1938 World Cup further proves that soccer was becoming a legitimate sport in Southeast Asia. By looking at the maps for the teams that participated in the first three World Cups, it is clear that the 1938 World Cup had the highest concentration of teams from one continent.

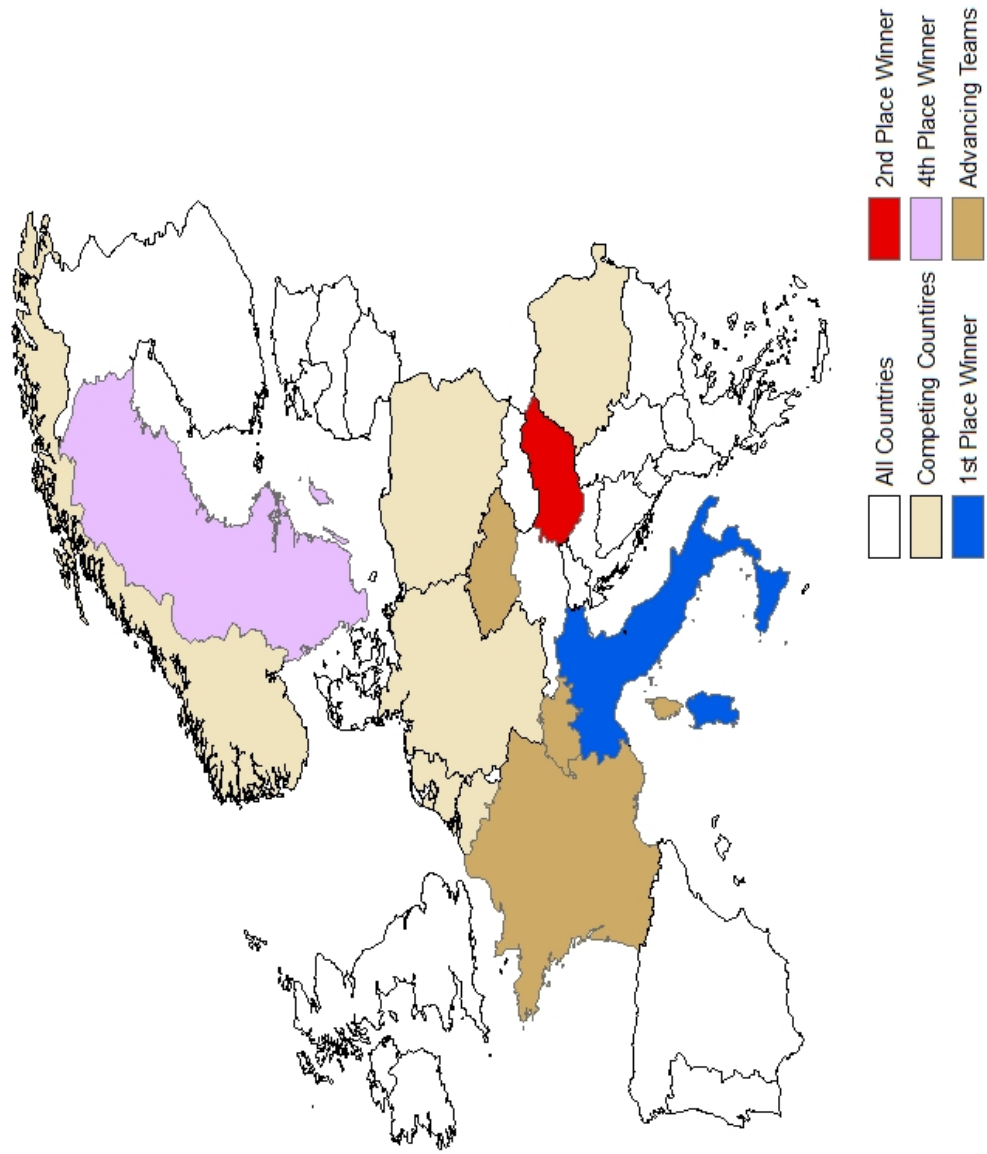
⁴² Lisi, 20.

Figure 4.3a: 1938 World Cup Participants, Top Four Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: France



Source: FIFA

Figure 4.3b: 1938 World Cup, Top Four Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: France



Source: FIFA

There could be several possibilities for this: perhaps the success of the 1934 World Cup helped spread the popularity of soccer to other European nations, thus allowing more teams from Europe. Perhaps the organizers wanted to have more European teams participate. Maybe some nations weren't willing to make the long journey, or perhaps with the outbreak of World War II looming, some nations simply opted out.

By examining the countries who participated in the first three World Cups, one could make assumptions about where the hotbeds of soccer were located. Based on appearances in the World Cup, Belgium, France, Romania, and Brazil were at the top of the list. Furthermore, one cannot help but notice how the participation from South American nations sharply declines from the 1930 World Cup to the 1938 World Cup. Seven South American nations participated in 1930, two in 1934, and one in 1938.

The World Cup resumed play in 1950 following a twelve year hiatus brought on by the World War II. Brazil was the host, and the pool of teams was more diverse than the 1938 World Cup. Thirteen teams participated, with six coming from Europe and seven coming from Latin America and the United States. 1950 was the first World Cup to include the creators of the game, England (Figures 4.4a and 4.4b).

Figure 4.4a: 1950 World Cup Participants and Top Four Teams
Host Country: Brazil

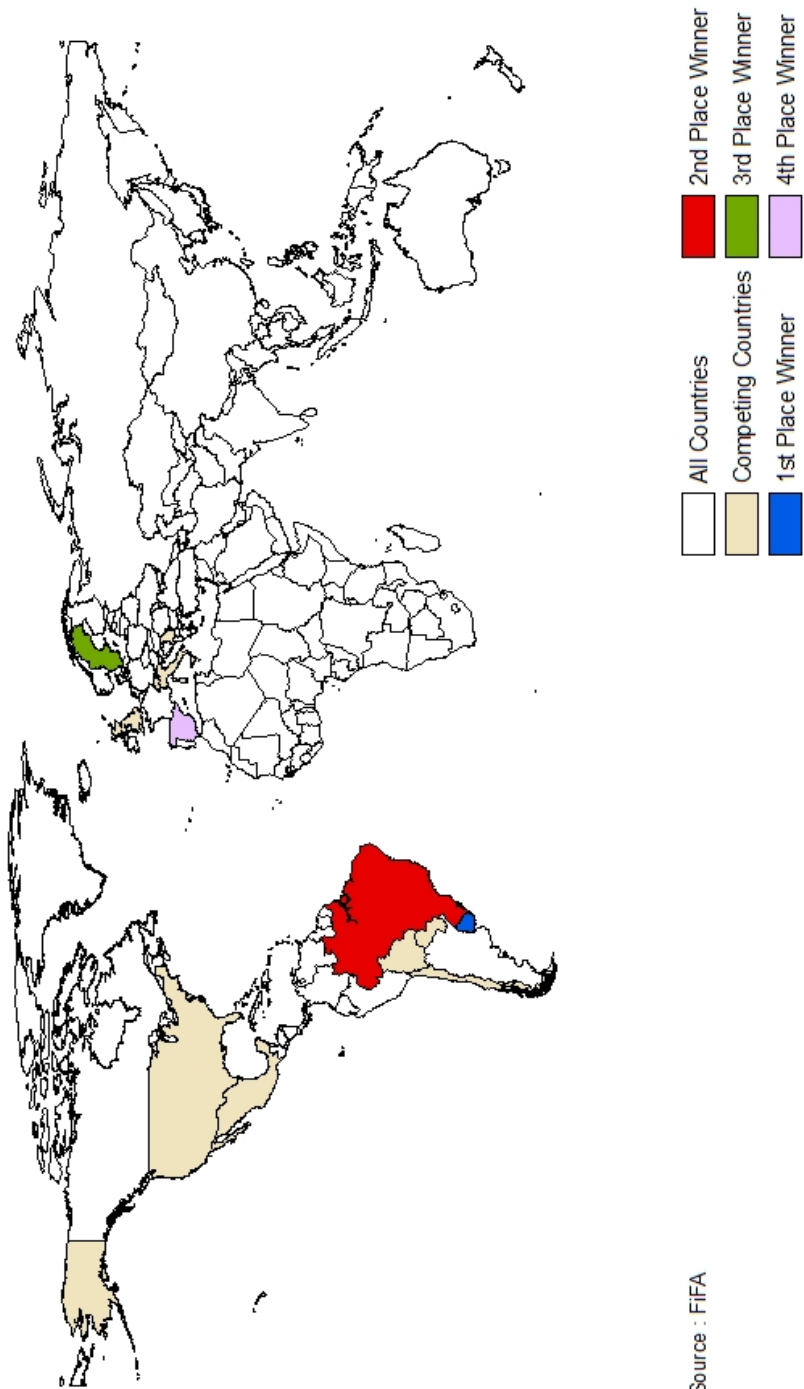
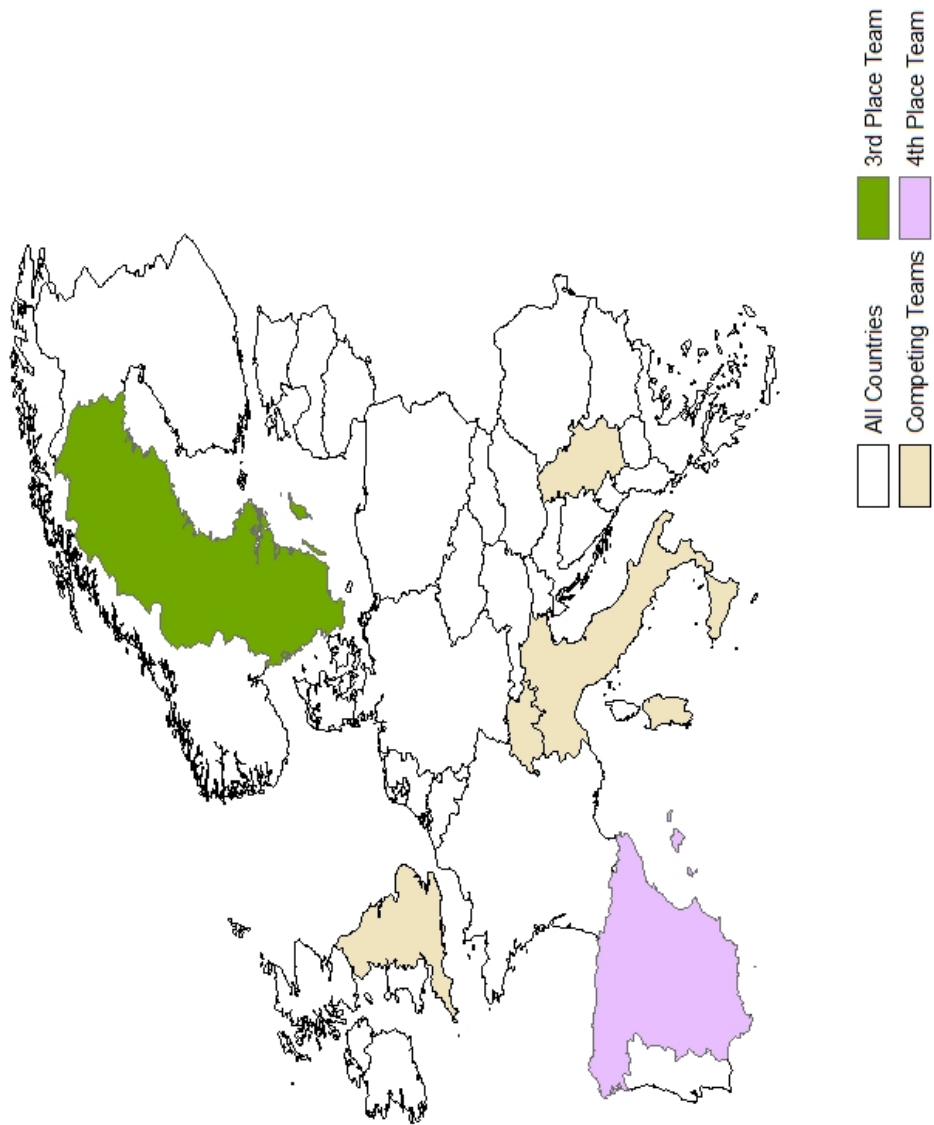


Figure 4.4b: 1950 World Cup Participants and Top Third and Fourth Teams
Host Country: Brazil



Source: FIFA

Technological advancements in air travel made it more feasible for European nations to attend the tournament. With trans-Atlantic flight, what used to take several days to make the transcontinental journey, now only took several hours. Although the teams who competed in 1950 were spread out geographically, the fact still remains that the overwhelming majority of teams came from the Western Hemisphere, with Yugoslavia being the sole Eastern European nation.

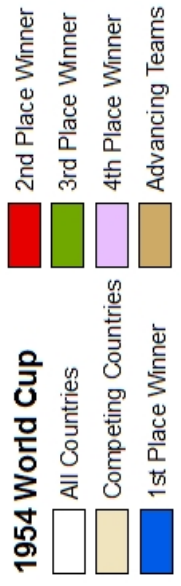
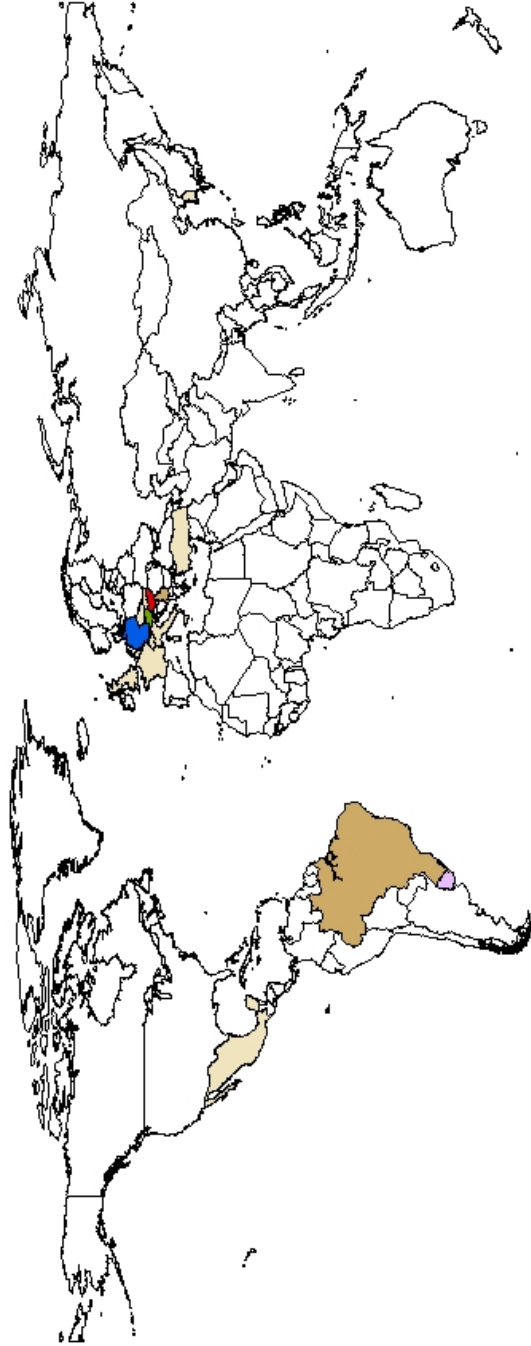
England was the clear favorite to win the tournament, however they were beaten by a far inferior United States team. Many scholars claim that game to be one of the greatest upsets in World Cup history.⁴³ It would be another 40 years before the United States would qualify for the World Cup.

The 1954 World Cup, hosted by Switzerland was the first tournament to be televised regionally. This was a major feat in furthering the popularity of the World Cup. Now people could actually see the games and not just read about them. The 1954 World Cup created another precedent by including sixteen teams in the competition. Prior to 1954 the quantity of teams fluctuated. By allowing a set number of teams to qualify for the tournament, the competitiveness amongst potential qualifiers for the World Cup increased, thus making the World Cup a more prestigious tournament. The number of teams that could qualify remained at sixteen until FIFA changed the rule in 1982 to admit 24 teams.

The 1954 World Cup was dominated by European nations with England qualifying again and Scotland making its initial appearance. Also important to note is the inclusion of Turkey and The Republic of Korea, thus indicating that soccer was becoming popular and successful in new nations outside of the traditional hotbeds of soccer in Europe and Latin America (Figures 4.5a and 4.5b).

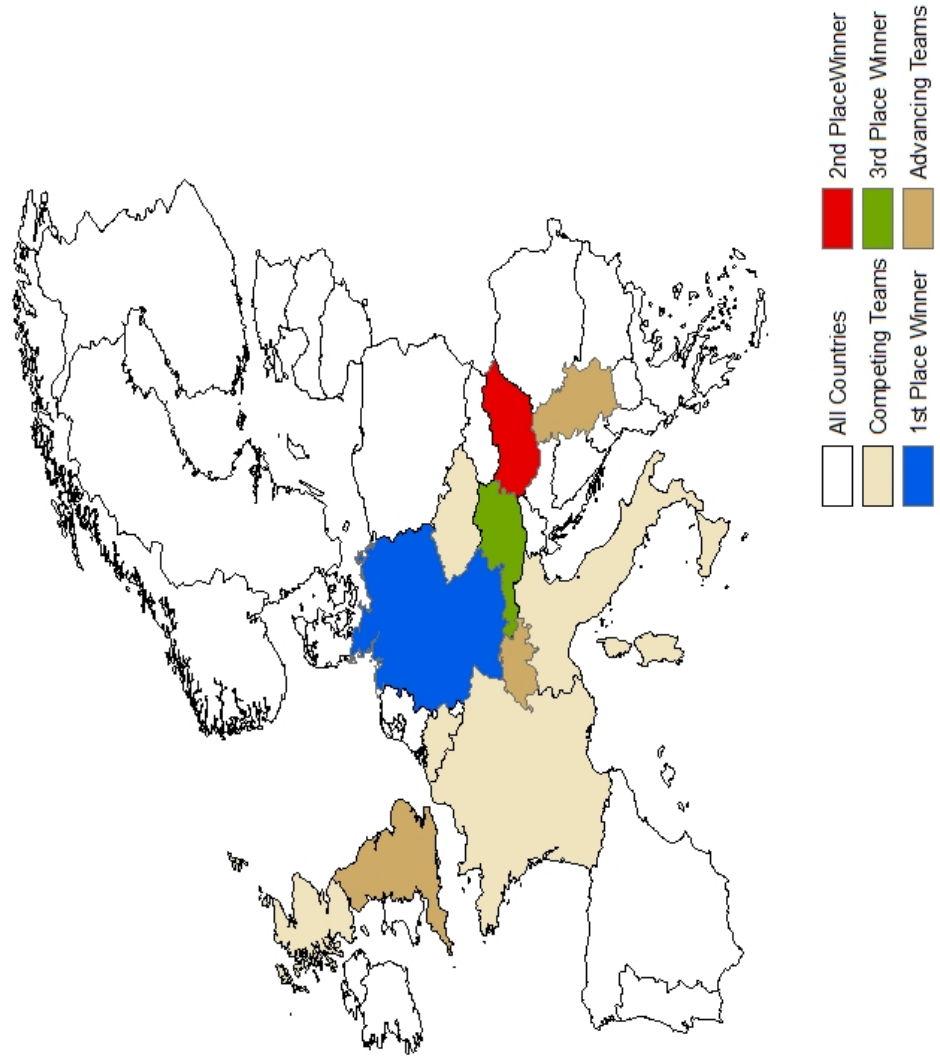
⁴³ Lisi, 53.

Figure 4.5a: 1954 World Cup Participants, Top Four Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: Switzerland



Source: FIFA

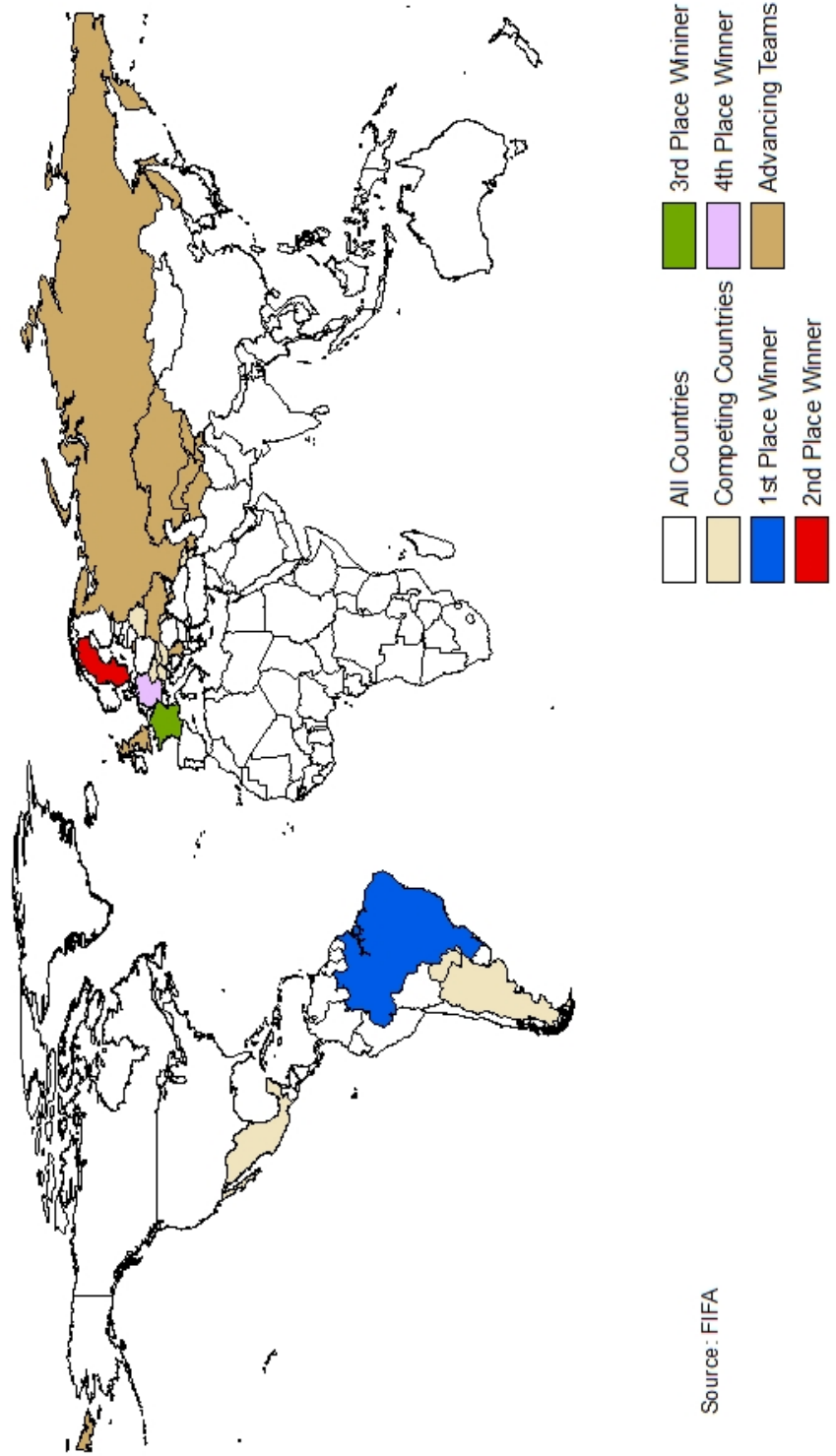
Figure 4.5b: 1954 World Cup Participants, Top Three Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: Switzerland



Source: FIFA

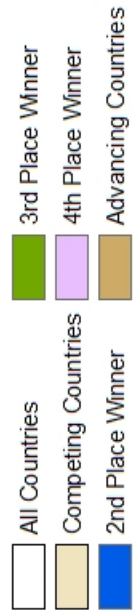
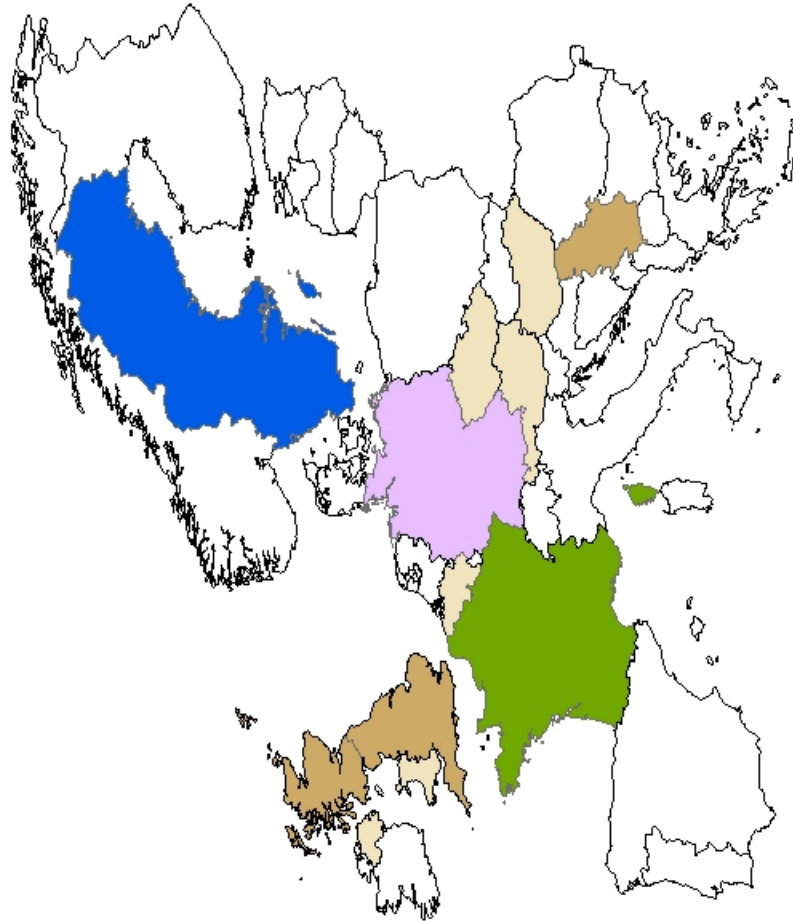
The 1958 World Cup, hosted by Sweden, was once again dominated by European teams. Twelve of the sixteen came from Europe, while Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay represented Latin America. For the first time, all four of Great Britain's soccer federations qualified: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Another new country emerged which would be a staple in the World Cup for the next thirty years; the Soviet Union (Figures 4.6a and 4.6b).

Figure 4.6a: 1958 World Cup Participants, Second through Fourth Place Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: Sweden



Source: FIFA

Figure 4.6b: 1958 World Cup Participants Top Four Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: Sweden



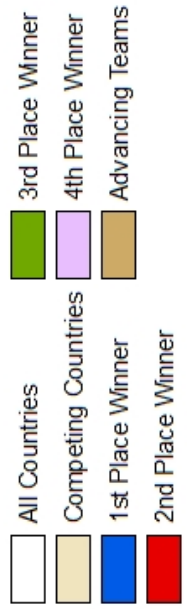
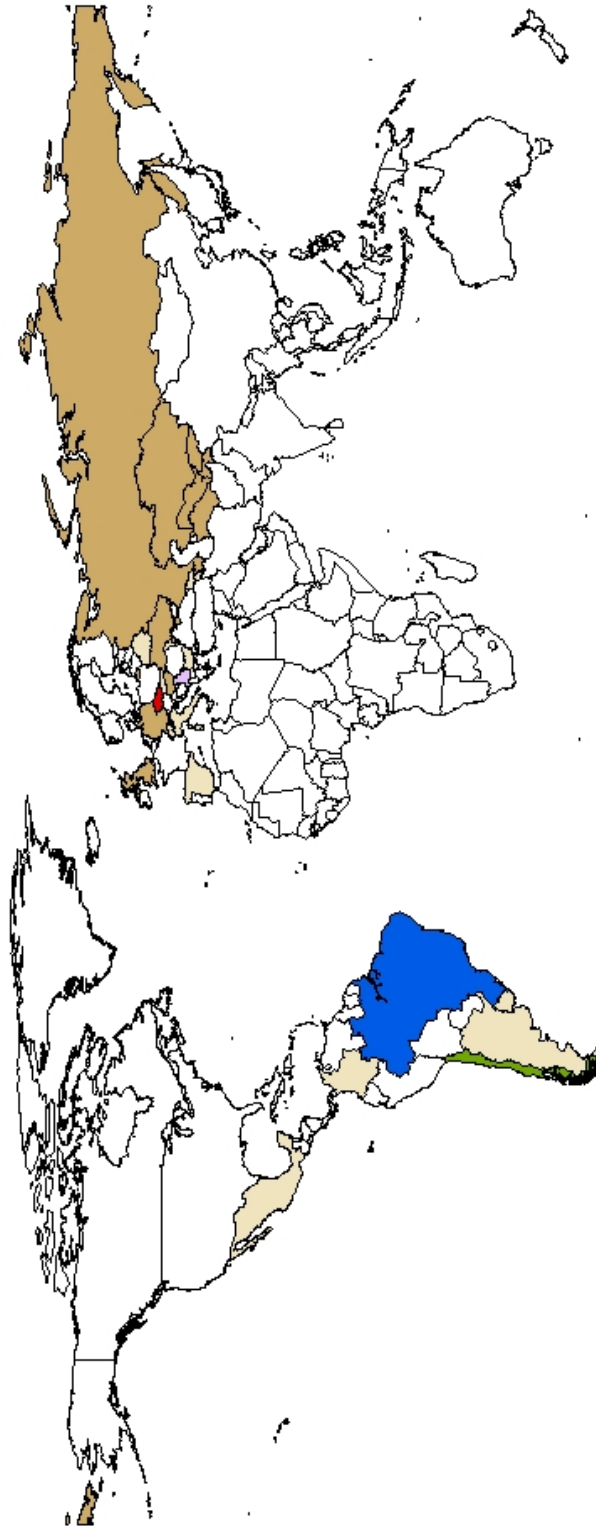
Source: FIFA

In comparison to the 1950 and 1954 World Cup's, the 1958 tournament was not that dissimilar with regards to the teams that competed. The primary difference is the complete lack of African, Asian, and South Pacific nations in the tournament. The 1958 World Cup was the first one to be televised globally. This, once again had a tremendous effect on growing the popularity of the World Cup. People from all over the World could tune in and watch the games. 1,500 journalists covered the event and 40 million viewers worldwide tuned in to watch the opening ceremonies.⁴⁴

The 1962 World Cup took place in Chile. The format remained the same as the previous two tournaments with 16 teams participating. The tournament lacked any change by including new nations outside of Europe or Latin America. Six of the sixteen teams that competed were from Latin America, with the remaining ten from Europe (Figures 4.7a and 4.7b).

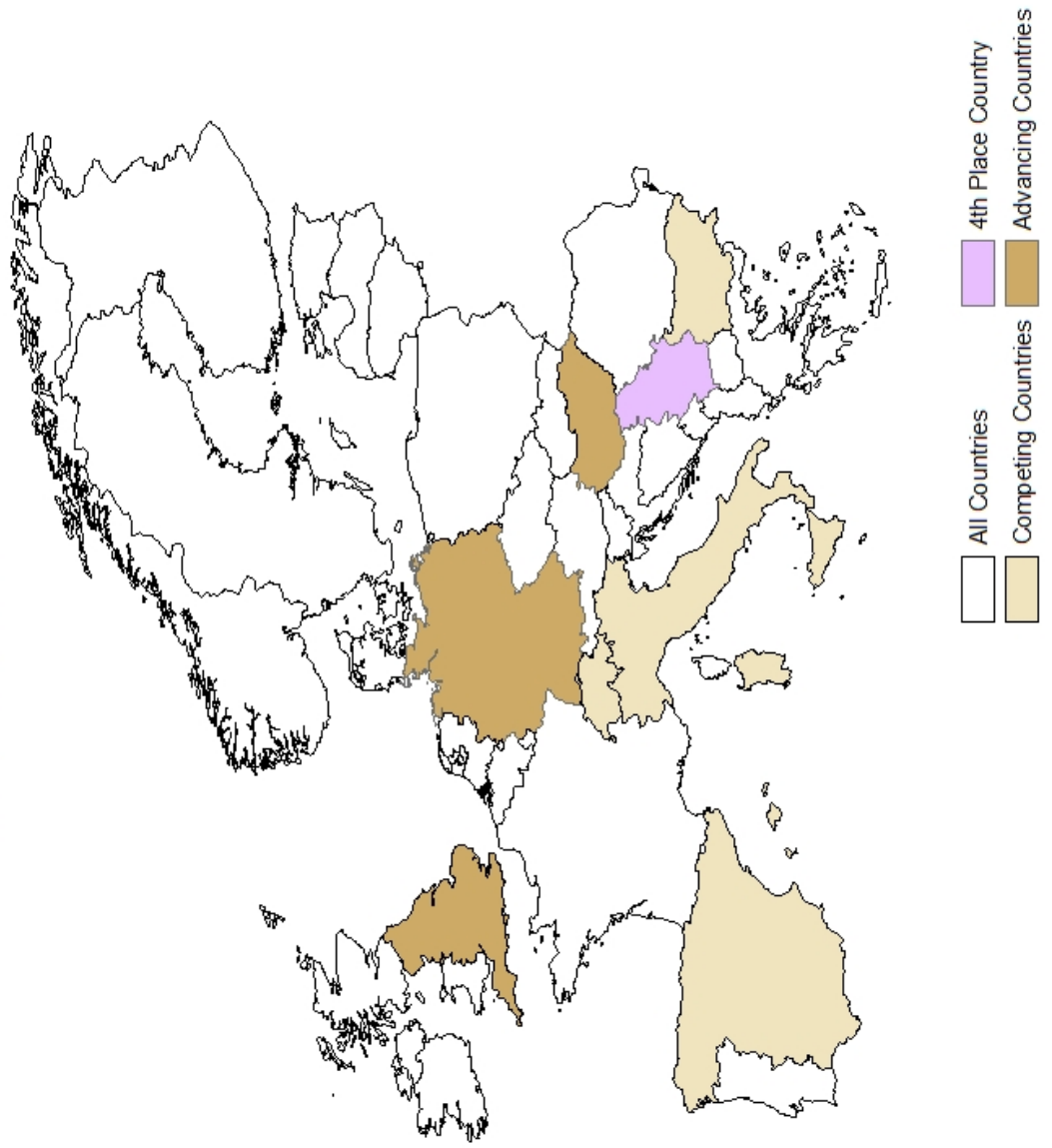
⁴⁴ Lisi, 78.

Figure 4.7a: 1962 World Cup Participants, Top Four Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: Chile



Source: FIFA

Figure 4.7b: 1962 World Cup Participants, 4th Place Team and Advancing Teams
Host Country: Chile



Source: FIFA

Phase Two

As the years passed, the World Cup grew into a major international event. Globalization became a key factor in the growth and expansion of the tournament. 1966 marked the year in which the tournament matured from the once inconsequential event into one that would become a major economic and patriotic celebration. The tournament would be transformed from a predominately Euro-Latin America tournament in the early years of the competition, to teams competing from across the globe. In the second phase of the World Cup, FIFA expanded the number of teams who could participate from 16 teams to 24 teams in 1982, and then expanded it once again from 24 teams to 32 teams in 1998.

With the increased number of participating teams, soccer would flourish in areas where it had no historical tradition. Between 1966 and 2010 more than 30 new nations competed in the World Cup, with the majority of those teams coming from Africa, Asia, and North America. Globalization clearly had a major effect on the growth of both soccer and the World Cup. Television and marketing campaigns also positively impacted the World Cup. People could watch the tournament from their own living rooms and corporations could advertise their products to an international audience. The World Cup would never be the same.

In 1966 the World Cup changed forever. It was hosted in England and for the first time, FIFA included a marketing campaign, mascot, and logo. The mascot was among the first to be introduced in sports. The mascot was a lion, the symbol of England, named World Cup Willie. He wore a soccer uniform and the jersey of the Union Jack, the flag of Great Britain. From 1966 onward, each World Cup tournament had an official mascot.

1966 was the first World Cup to be broadcast in color to an international audience.⁴⁵ While the teams that competed were not all the dissimilar from the previous World Cups, there were some major trends that would emerge out of the 1966 tournament. From 1966 onward, at

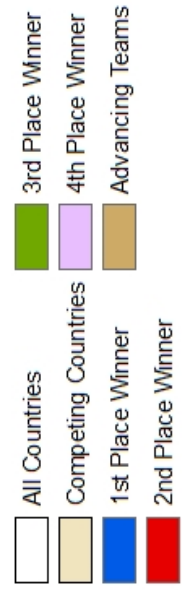
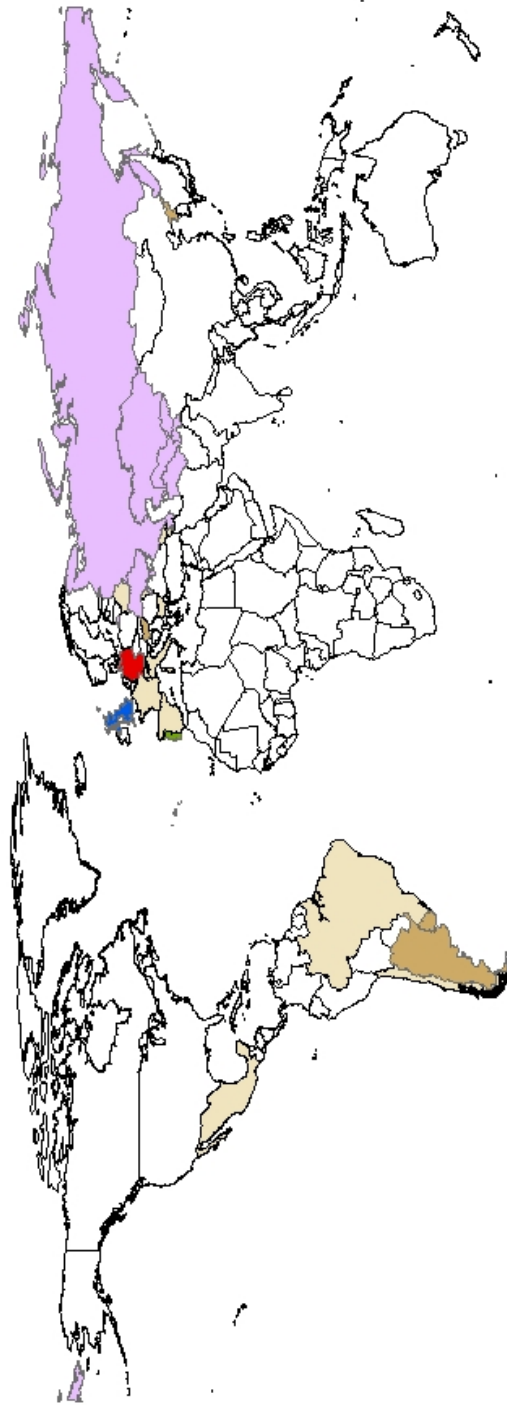
⁴⁵ Lisi, 102.

least four continents would be represented in every World Cup; although there were instances prior to 1966 when four continents played in the World Cup, there weren't consecutive tournaments when four continents were represented.

1966-1978

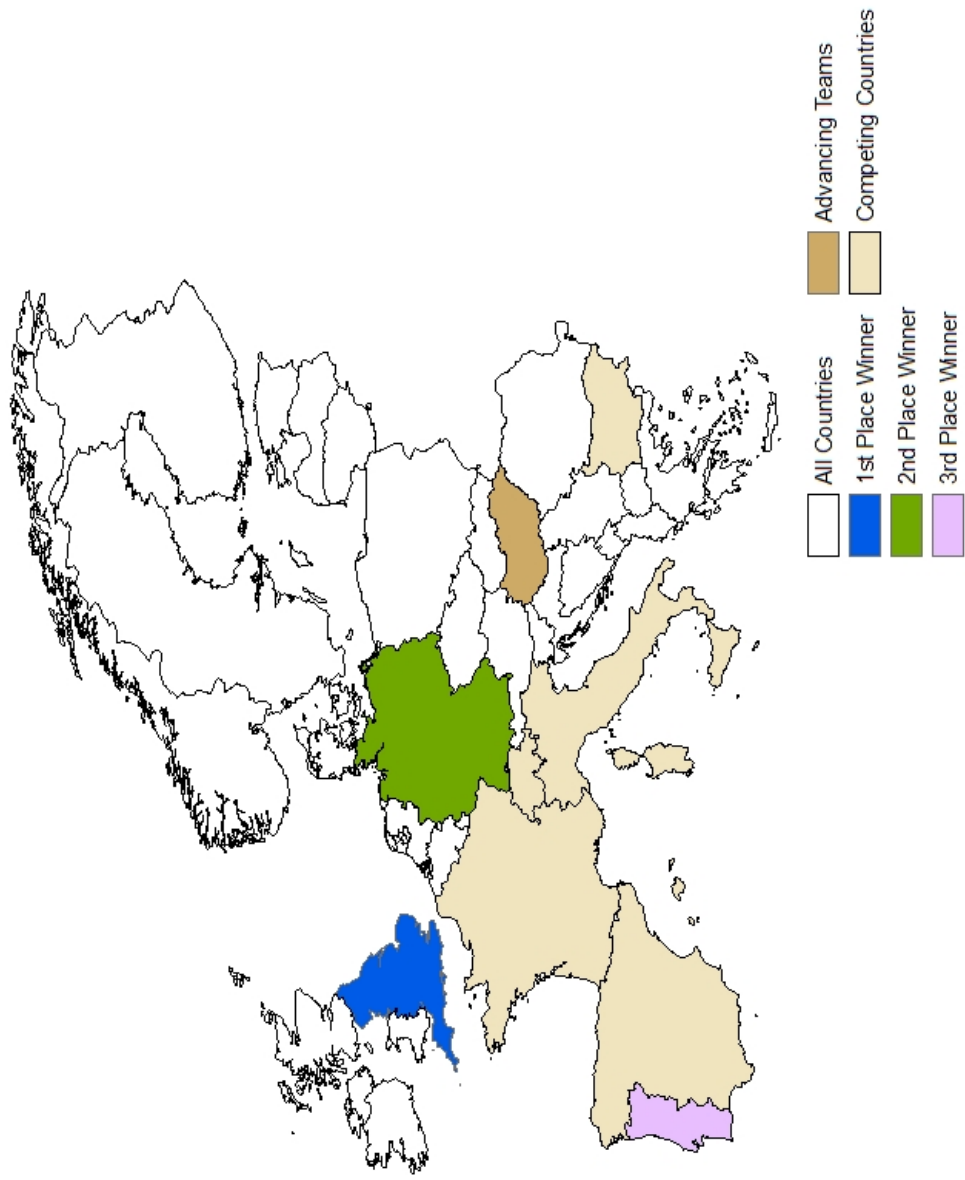
1966 was also a major turning point because teams from other areas besides Europe and South America emerged on the international soccer scene. North Korea qualified from Asia for the first time, four teams competed from South America, Mexico and North America, and eleven teams qualified from Europe (Figures 4.8a and 4.8b).

Figure 4.8a : 1966 World Cup Participants, Top Four Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: England



Source: FIFA

Figure 4.8b: 1966 World Cup Participants, Top Three Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: England



Source: FIFA

By studying the maps, it is evident that as years pass, more African and Asia teams begin to qualify with Australia even making some appearances. These trends support the origin and diffusion literature that suggests soccer will diffuse out of its cultural hearth, Europe and South America, into new areas, Africa, South East Asia and the United States. The 1966 World Cup final, held in London's Wembley Stadium, was televised around the world. 400 million people, 10% of the World's population, tuned in for the final. For the first time the World Cup was broadcast in the United States.⁴⁶

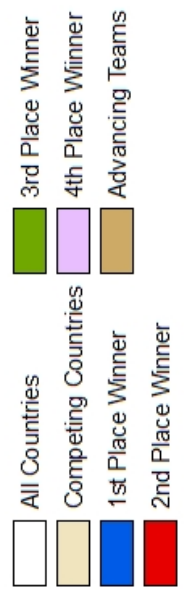
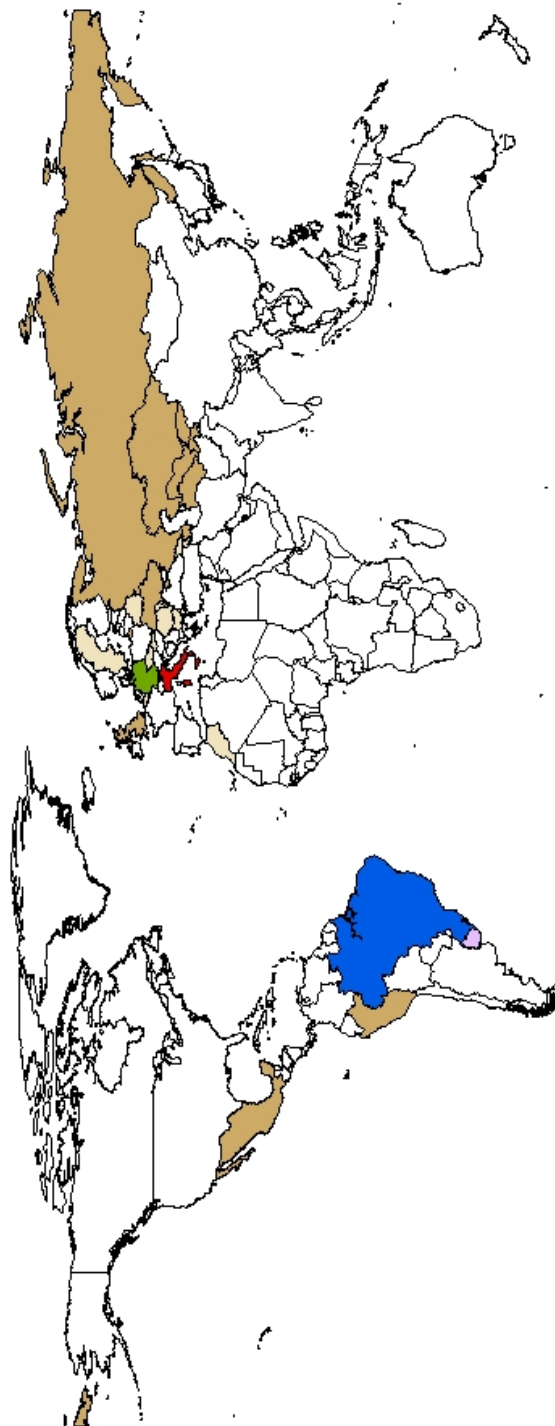
The 1970 World Cup, hosted by Mexico had three new nations. Morocco, Israel, and El Salvador all qualified for the first time. Five continents were represented in the 1970 World Cup. Israel was classified in the Asian region until they were put into the European region in 1994.⁴⁷ Morocco was the second African nation to qualify for a World Cup and El Salvador was the first small Central American nation to qualify (Figures 4.9a and 4.9b). 1970 offered a major change in the game as substitutions were now allowed; in every previous World Cup the starting 11 players would play the whole game.⁴⁸

⁴⁶ Lisi, 110.

⁴⁷The Israeli Football Association. "About the IFA," *IFA.org*. April 2, 2010.

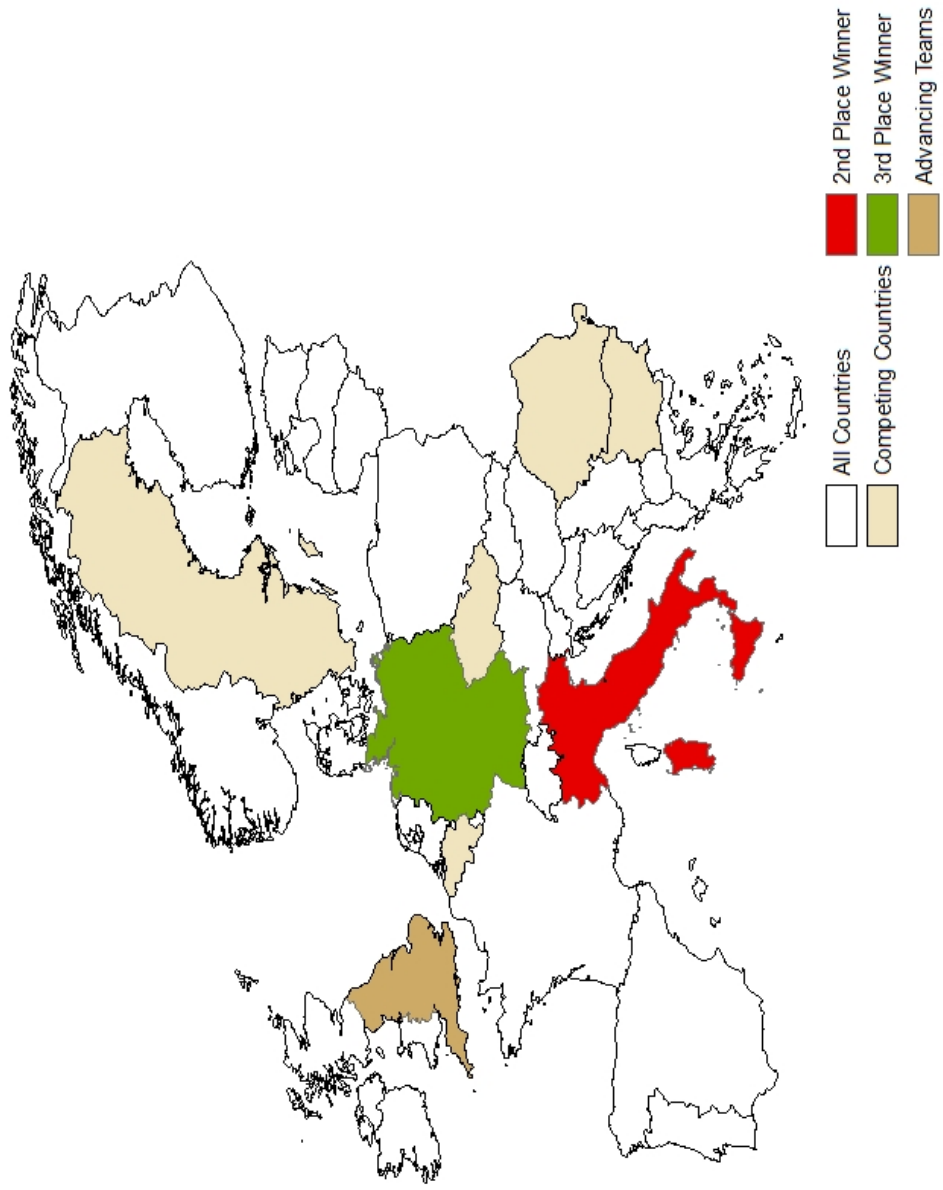
⁴⁸ Lisi, 116.

Figure 4.9a: 1970 World Cup Participants, Top Four Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: Mexico



Source: FIFA

Figure 4.9b: 1970 World Cup Participants, Second and Third Place Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: Mexico



Source: FIFA

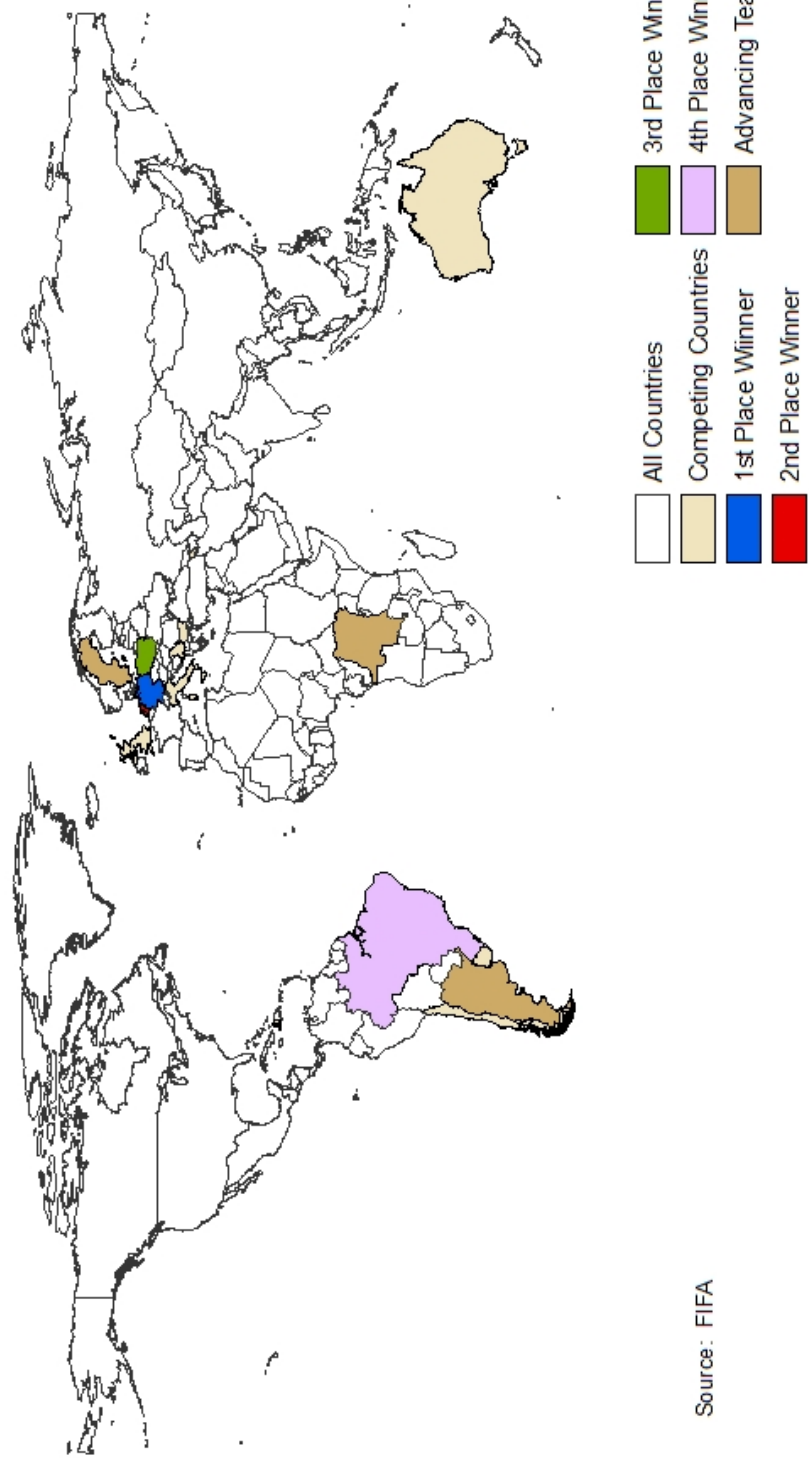
The 1974 World Cup was hosted by West Germany. This tournament introduced a new trophy because the previous trophy, the “Jules Rimet Trophy”, had been awarded to Brazil in 1970. FIFA made a rule stating that if any nation won the tournament three times, the trophy would be permanently retired in that nation.⁴⁹ So, in 1974 FIFA created the “FIFA World Cup” trophy which is still in use today. A new record of 94 nations attempted to qualify for the 1974 World Cup, although only 16 teams qualified.

The 1974 tournament had a very different look than its predecessors; nine teams qualified from Europe and four from South America. The sole North American qualifier was another newcomer, Haiti. Two other nations from outside of the soccer hotbeds made their World Cup debut; Zaire qualifying from Africa, and Australia (Figures 4.10a and 4.10b). The 1974 World Cup had five continents represented. By allowing countries to qualify outside of the perennial hearths of soccer, FIFA further promoted the diffusion of soccer worldwide. All games were broadcasted live via satellite television to homes all over the world.⁵⁰

⁴⁹ Lisi, 114

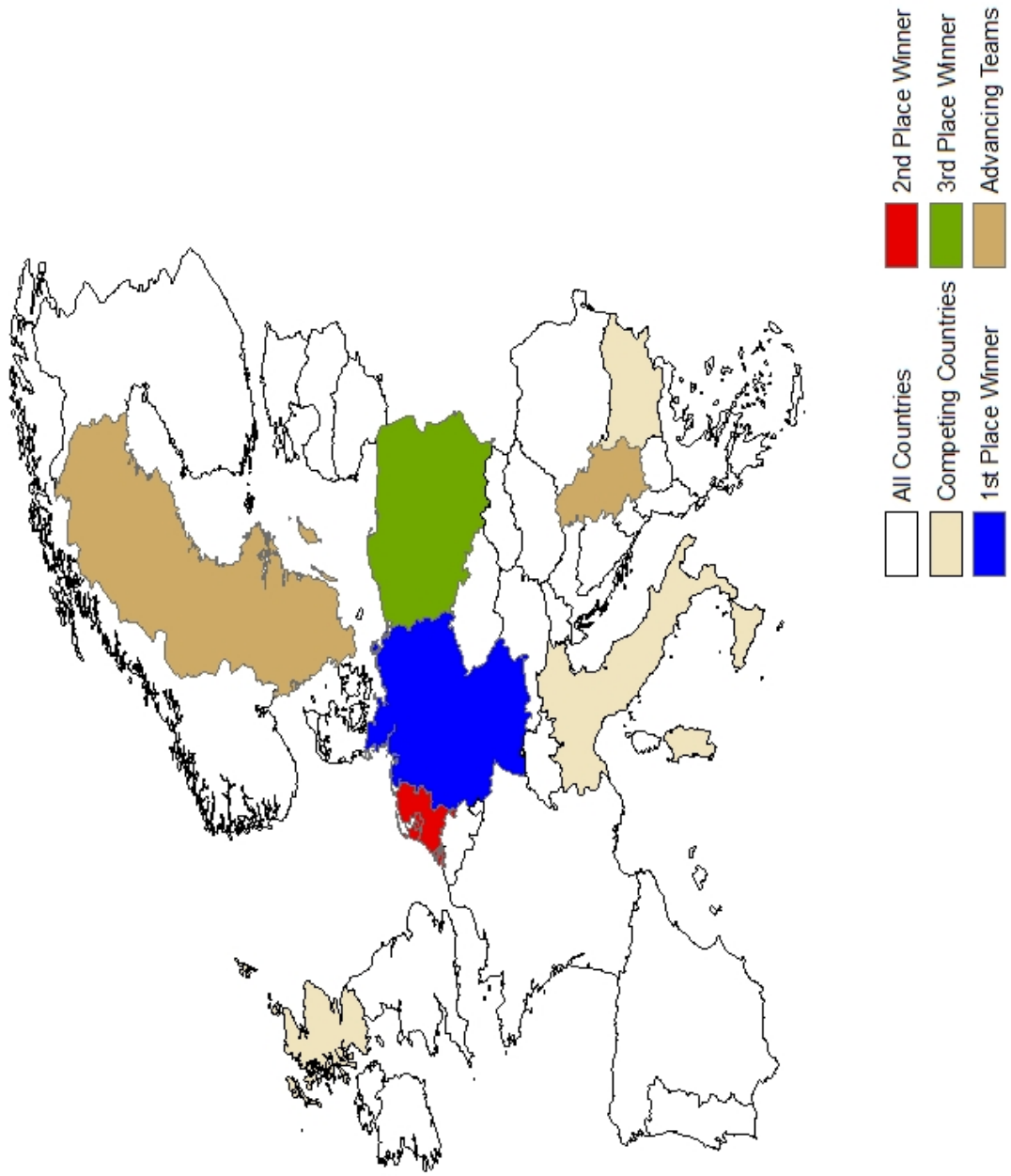
⁵⁰ Lisi, 130.

Figure 4.10a: 1974 World Cup Participants, Top Four Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: Germany



Source: FIFA

Figure 4.10b: 1974 World Cup Participants, Top Three Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: Germany



Argentina hosted the 1978 World Cup and the majority of teams consisted of European and South American nations. Ten teams competed from Europe and three from South America. Mexico was the delegate from North America with Tunisia being the lone African nation and a first time competitor. Iran qualified out the Asian region and it was also their first World Cup. The 1978 World Cup had teams representing five continents, although the bulk of the teams were located in the traditional hotbeds of soccer (Figures 4.11a and 4.11b).

Figure 4.11a: 1978 World Cup Participants, Top Four Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: Germany

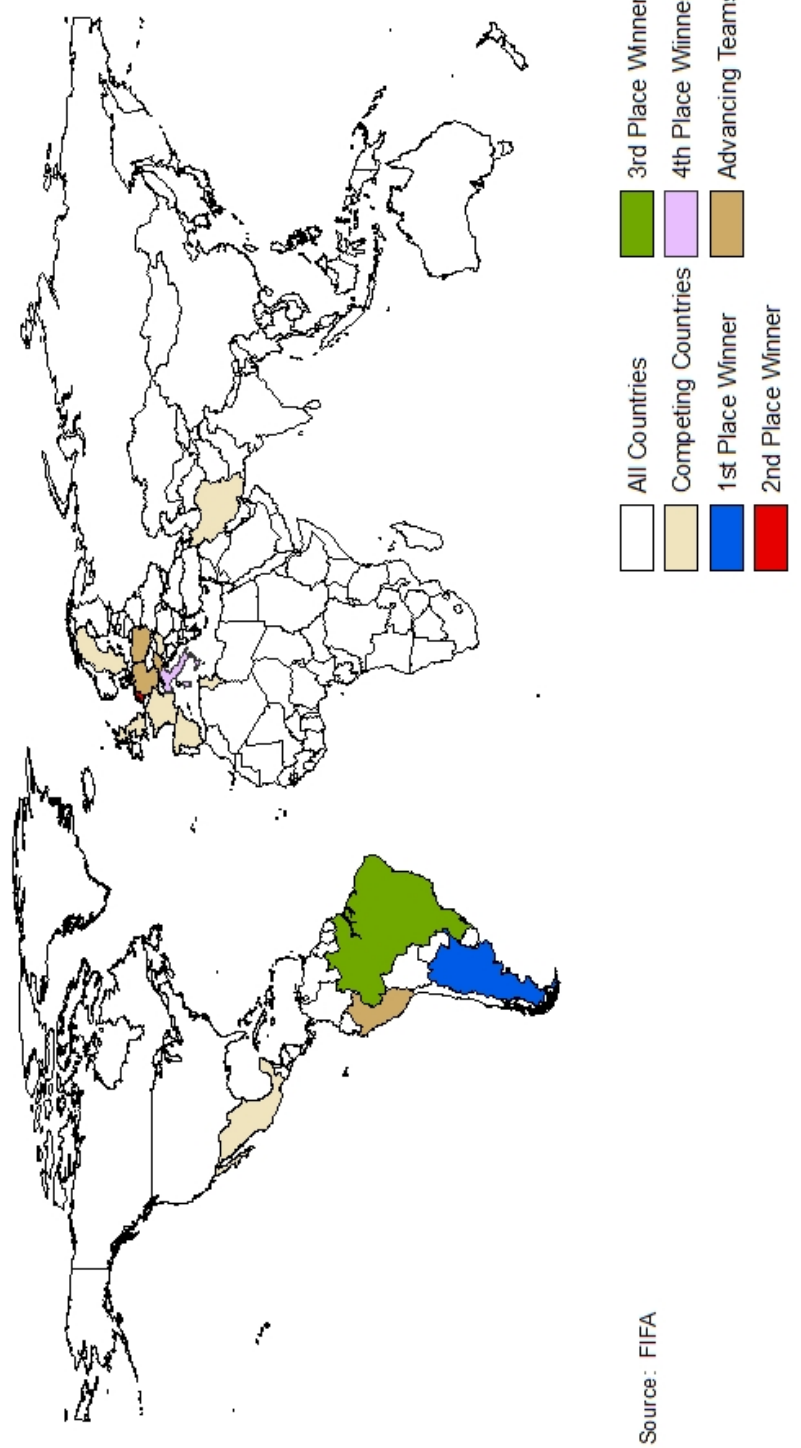
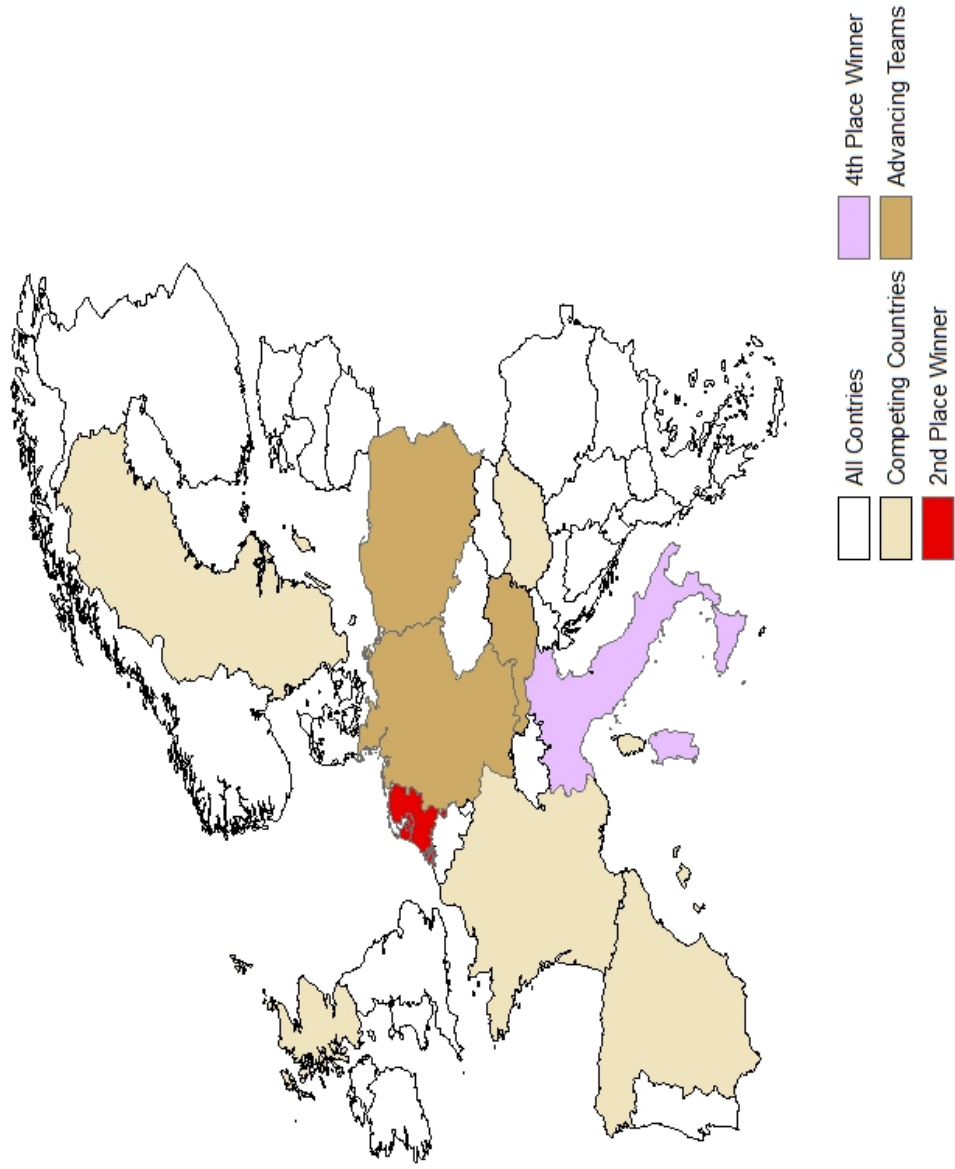


Figure 4.11b: 1978 World Cup Participants, Second and Fourth Place Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: Argentina



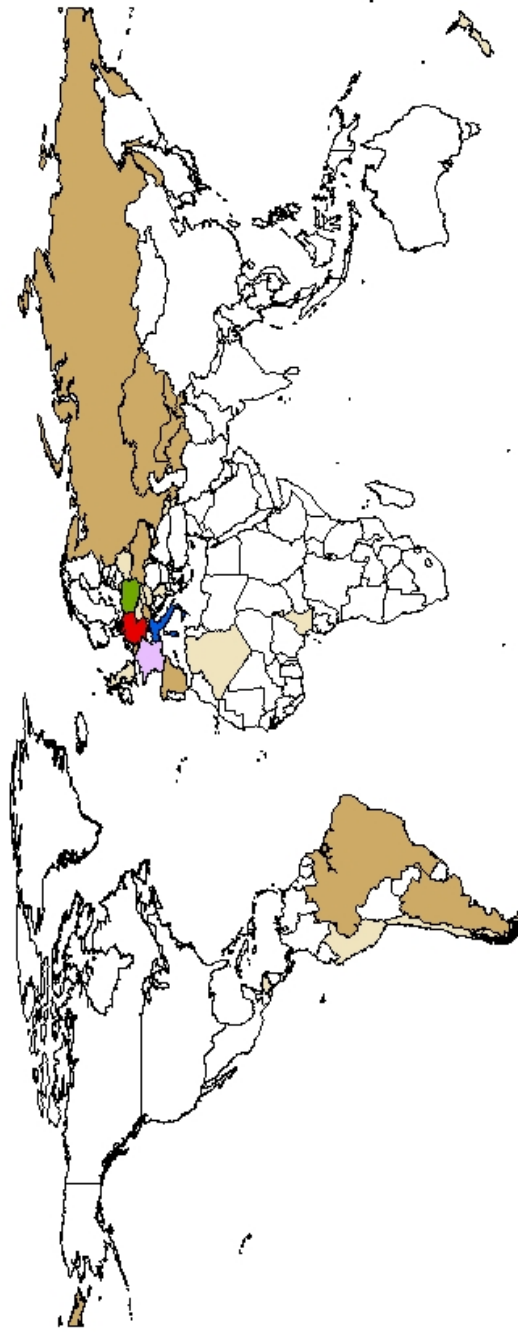
Source: FIFA

The 1982 Expansion

The 1982 World Cup, hosted by Spain, was the first tournament to include 24 teams. FIFA decided to allow more teams outside of Europe and South America to play. With the continued success of the World Cup, along with the increased popularity in Africa and Asia, it made for a welcome change to the tournament.

With the increase in teams more spots were opened up for European teams. Fourteen European teams advanced to the World Cup which included most of Western Europe. South America sent four teams, and North America had two qualifiers. The increased number in the competition, however, most affected African and Asian teams; two additional teams from those regions qualified for the World Cup. African nations Algeria and Cameroon both qualified for the first time, along with first time Asian qualifiers Kuwait and New Zealand (Figures 4.12a and 4.12b).

Figure 4.12a: 1982 World Cup Participants, Top Four Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: Spain



Source : FIFA

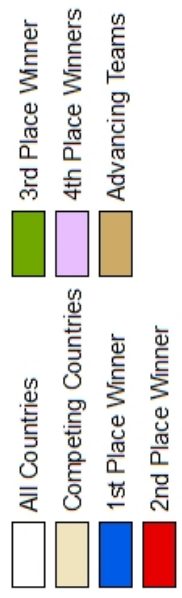
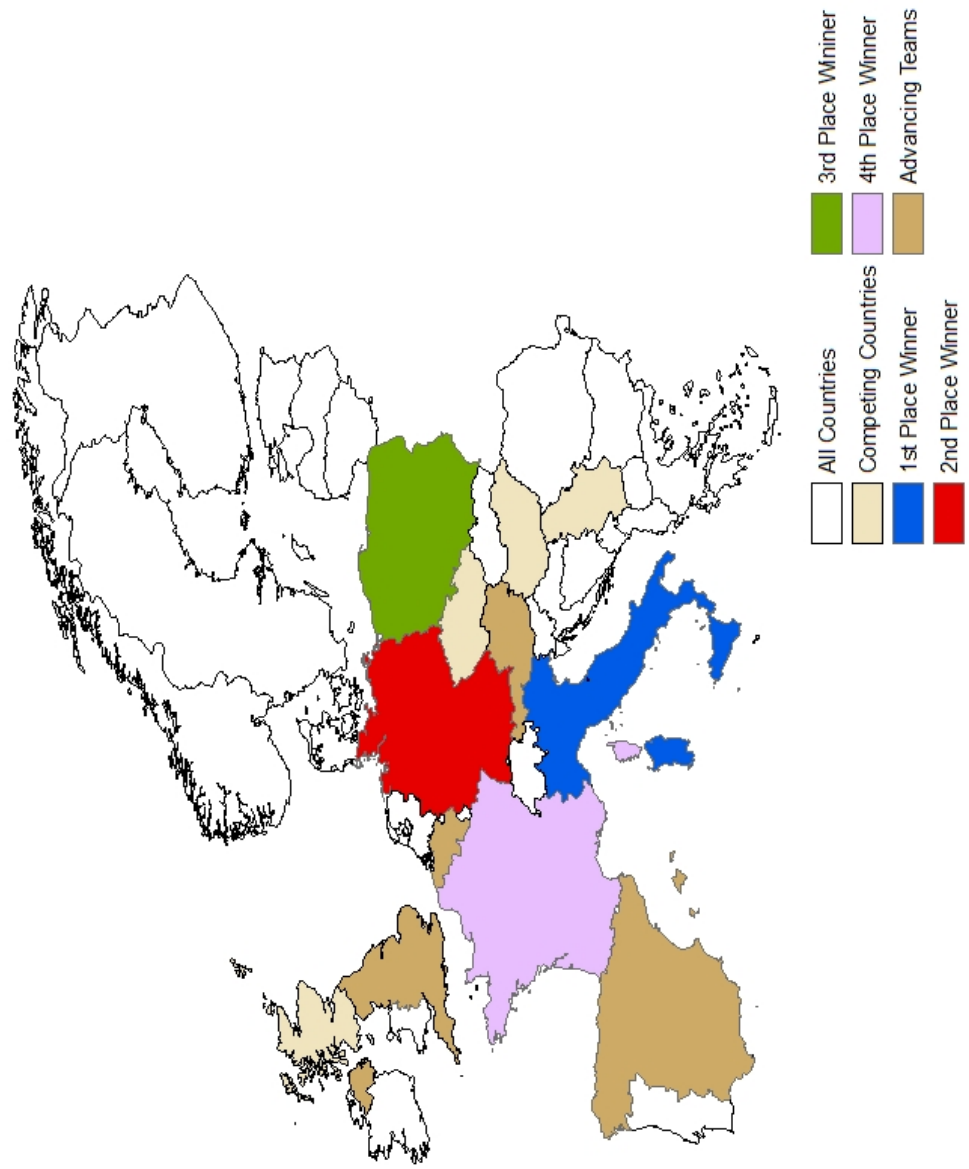


Figure 4.12b: 1982 World Cup Participants, Top Four Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: Spain



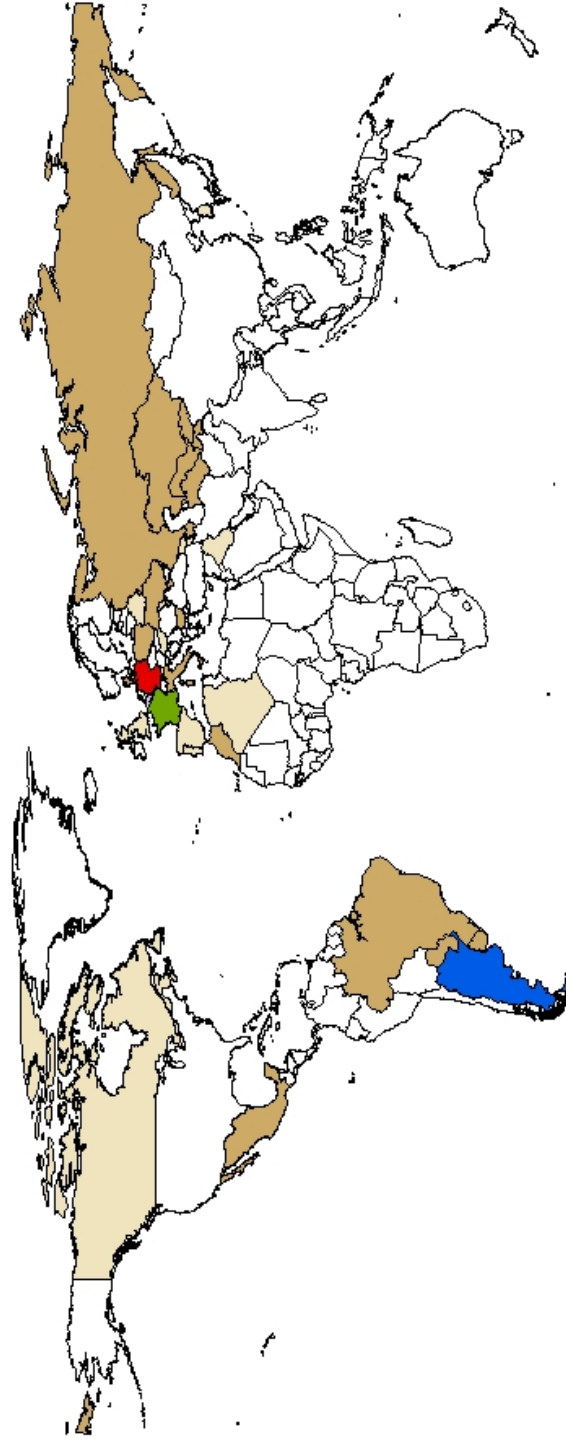
The tournament was becoming an ever more global soccer competition, an event unlike any other in sports, “in ways largely unseen by the Europeans, for many emergent nations, participation in international football, and membership of FIFA were important political statements. Football contributed to national redefinition in both Africa and Asia”.⁵¹

Commercialization of the World Cup

Mexico was chosen to be the hosts again in 1986, the first time a country was selected to host a second tournament. Once again, there were 24 teams that qualified for the competition. Mexico qualified as the host and they were joined by fellow North American and first time nation Canada. Four nations qualified from South America. Once again, 14 countries qualified from Europe. Algeria qualified for a second consecutive tournament, joined by fellow African nation Morocco. Qualifying out of Asia were Iraq and The Republic of Korea (Figures 4.13a and 4.13b).

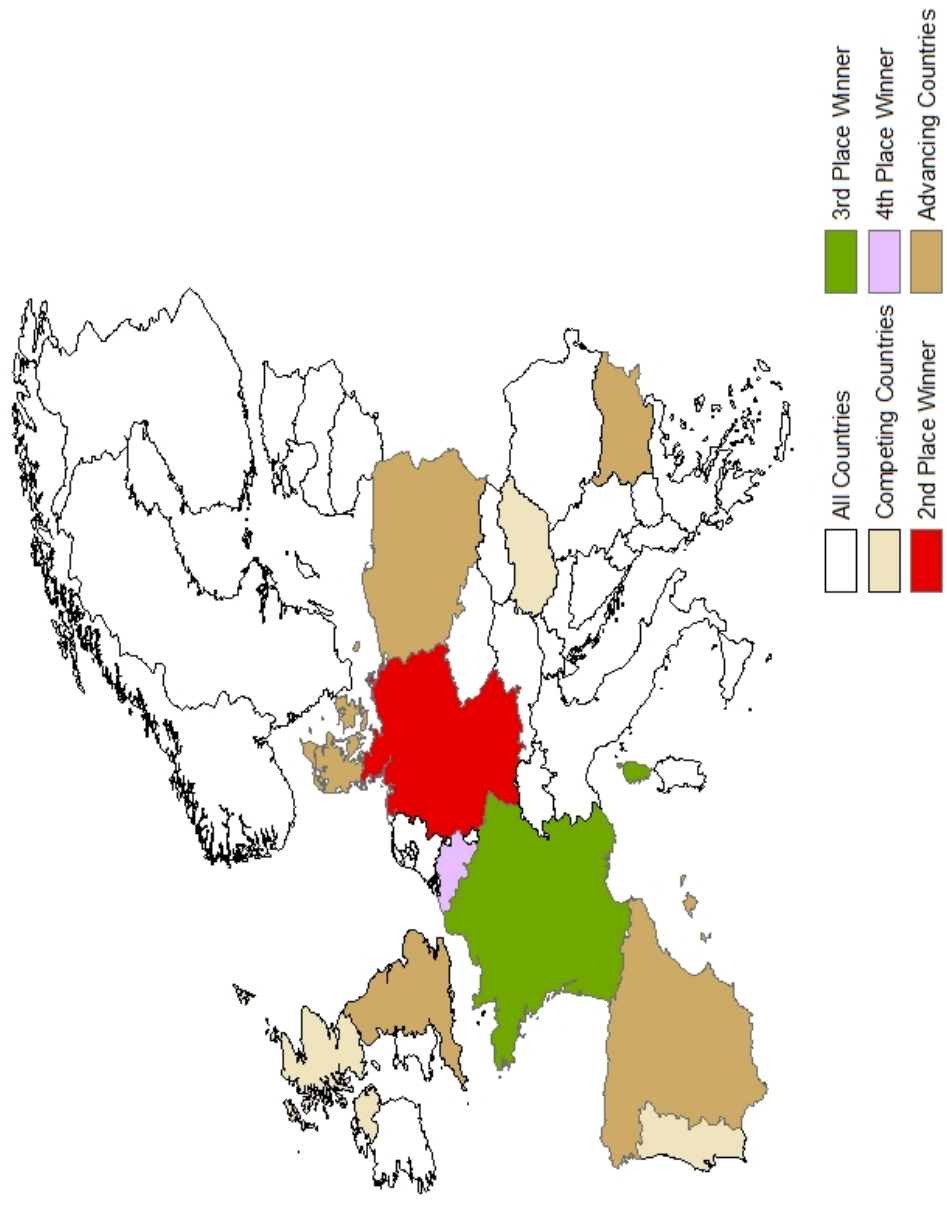
⁵¹ Sugden, et. al.

Figure 4.13a: 1986 World Cup Participants, Top Four Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: Mexico



Source: FIFA

Figure 4.13b: 1986 World Cup Participants, Second Through Fourth Place Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: Mexico



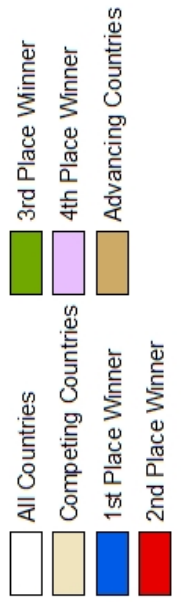
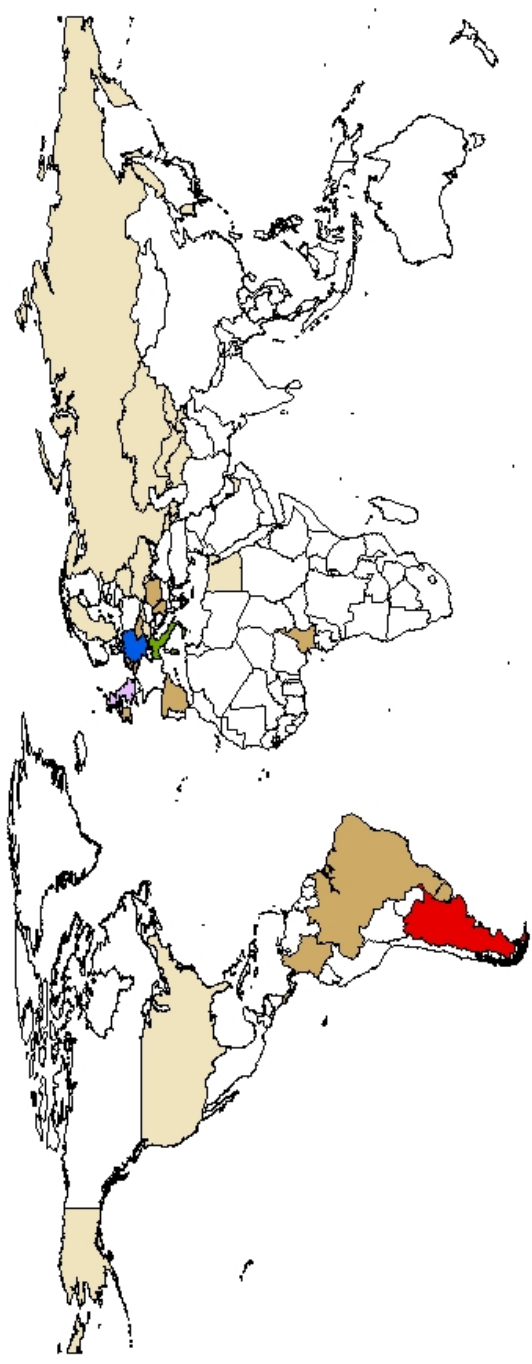
Source : FIFA

FIFA signed Camel cigarettes as the official sponsor of the 1986 tournament as commercialization and sponsorship had become a major revenue source for the World Cup. 1986 was the first and last time FIFA allowed a cigarette brand to be the official sponsor for the tournament.⁵² The final was played in Mexico City at the imposing Estadio Azteca; Argentina and West Germany contended for the championship in front of more than 114,000 fans.

In 1990, Italy would be the first European nation to host the tournament for a second time. The United States qualified for the first time since 1950. It was extremely important for them to qualify as they would be the hosts in 1994. The US Soccer Federation hoped to prove to the world that they were a competent soccer nation. The United States and Costa Rica qualified from North America. There were four teams from South America, and once again 14 teams from Europe. Egypt and Cameroon emerged from Africa, with The Republic of Korea and the United Arab Emirates from Asia (Figures 4.14a and 4.14b).

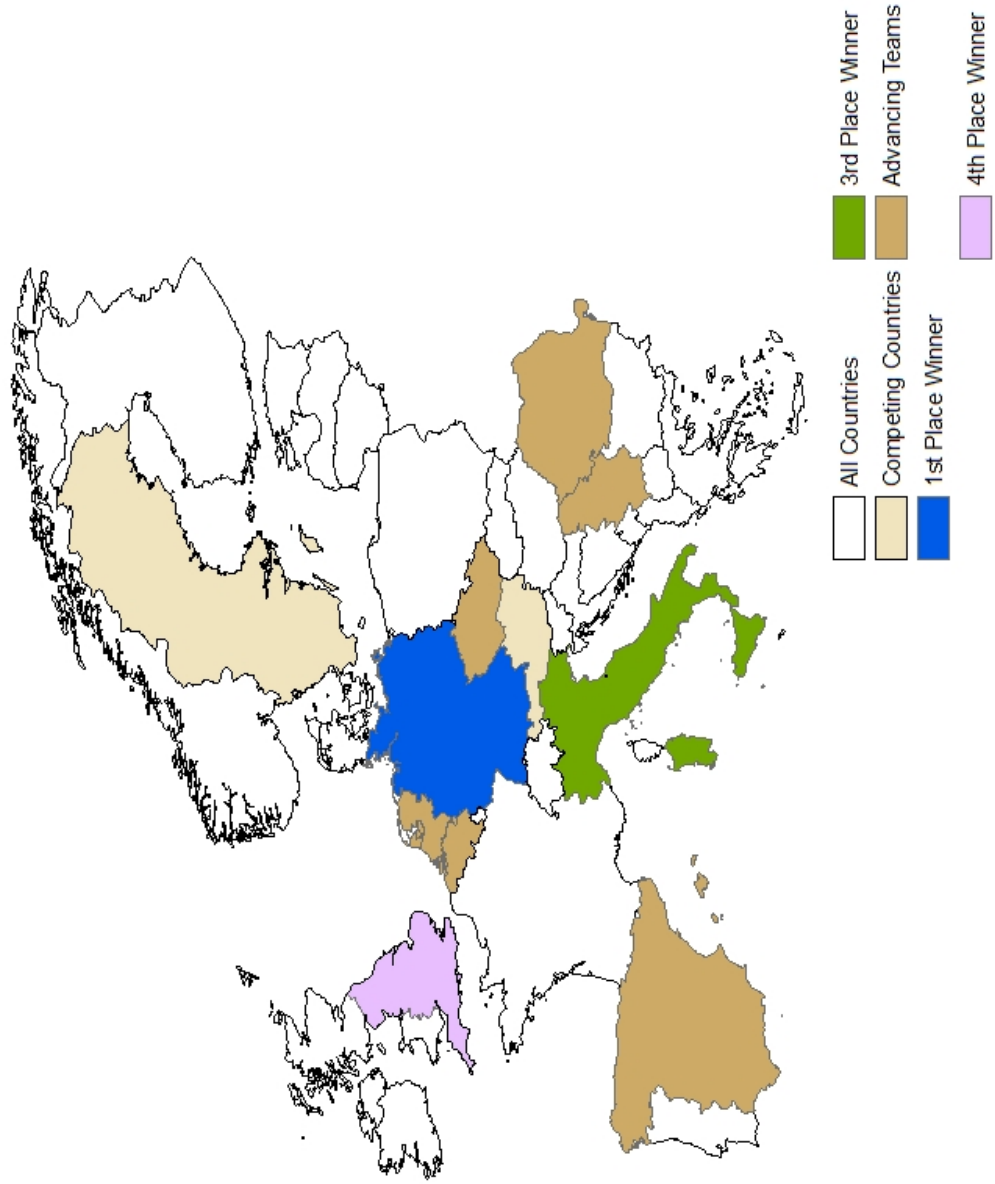
⁵² Lisi, 190.

Figure 4.14a: 1990 World Cup Participants, Top Four Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: Italy



Source : FIFA

Figure 4.14b: 1990 World Cup Participants, Top Four Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: Italy



Source : FIFA

1990 was the first time an African nation advanced to the second round; Cameroon made it all the way to the quarter-finals before losing to England.⁵³ This was a major step forward for African soccer. Soccer has been booming worldwide since the 1980's.

The growth of Colombian soccer, fueled by the explosion of drug trafficking during the 1980's, helped pump money into the country's domestic league. Along with the success of the Cameroon team at the tournament was an indication that the long term domination by the European nations might be in jeopardy.⁵⁴ As a result of increased popularity and team parity, the World Cup began to have more dramatic results and a wider array of competitors.

When USA hosted the 1994 World Cup, many in the international soccer community felt that the US would not be capable of hosting such a large event. The vast majority of Americans were relatively unfamiliar with soccer and there was no professional domestic league. There was the defunct North American Soccer League, spanning from the late 1960's to early 1980's, which had success after foreign based players, including Pele, came to the United States. The NASL folded in 1984, a decade before the United States hosted the World Cup. Major League Soccer would not have its opening season until 1996.⁵⁵

Many of the countries that qualified were worried that they would be playing games in front of half-empty stadiums that lacked that intensity of past tournaments. A poll taken in 1994 found that only 38% of Americans knew that the World Cup was a soccer tournament.⁵⁶

Due to massive political changes in the early 1990's, many new nations were established with the dismantling of the USSR and they formed their own national soccer teams. As a result, a record 141 nations entered to qualify for the World Cup.⁵⁷

⁵³ FIFA. "1990 FIFA World Cup Italy." *FIFA.com*. April 2, 2010.

⁵⁴ Lisi, 232.

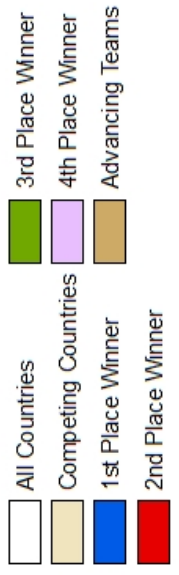
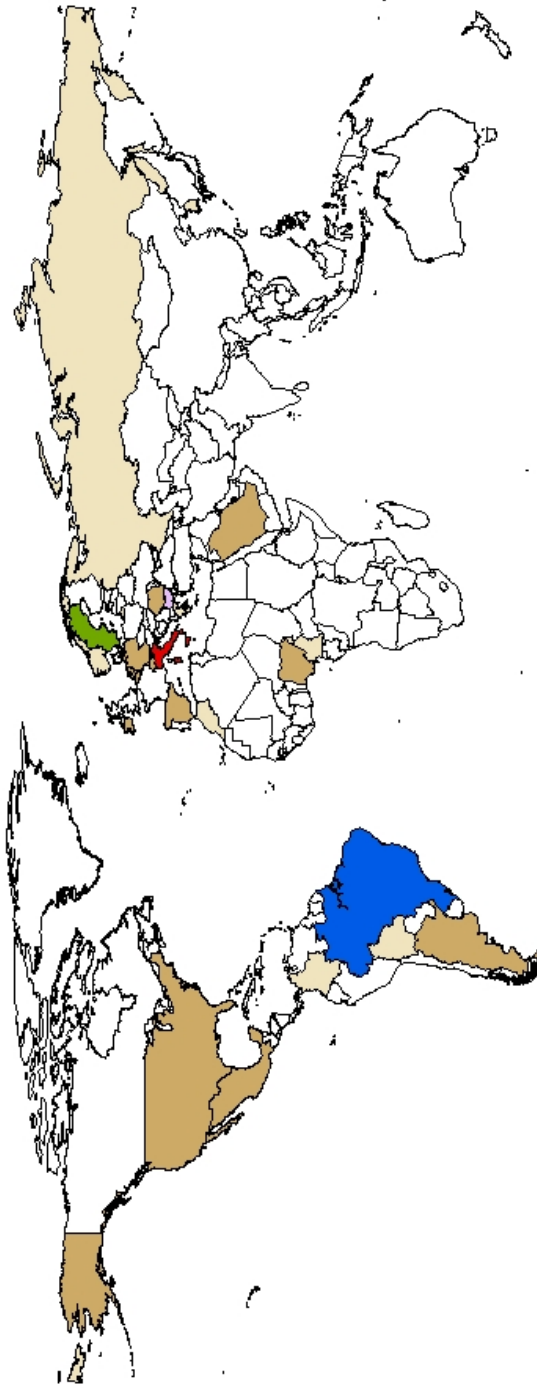
⁵⁵ Major League Soccer. "Clubs." *MLSnet.com* March 29, 2010.

⁵⁶ Lisi, 250.

The 1994 World Cup had great diversity in the participants. Two North American teams qualified, four South American teams, 13 European teams, and two Asian teams, Saudi Arabia and The Republic of Korea. For the first time, three African nations qualified for the World Cup: Nigeria, Cameroon, and Morocco. The inclusion of non European and South American teams clearly indicated that soccer was becoming more popular in regions where it hadn't been a major sport (Figures 4.15a and 4.15b).

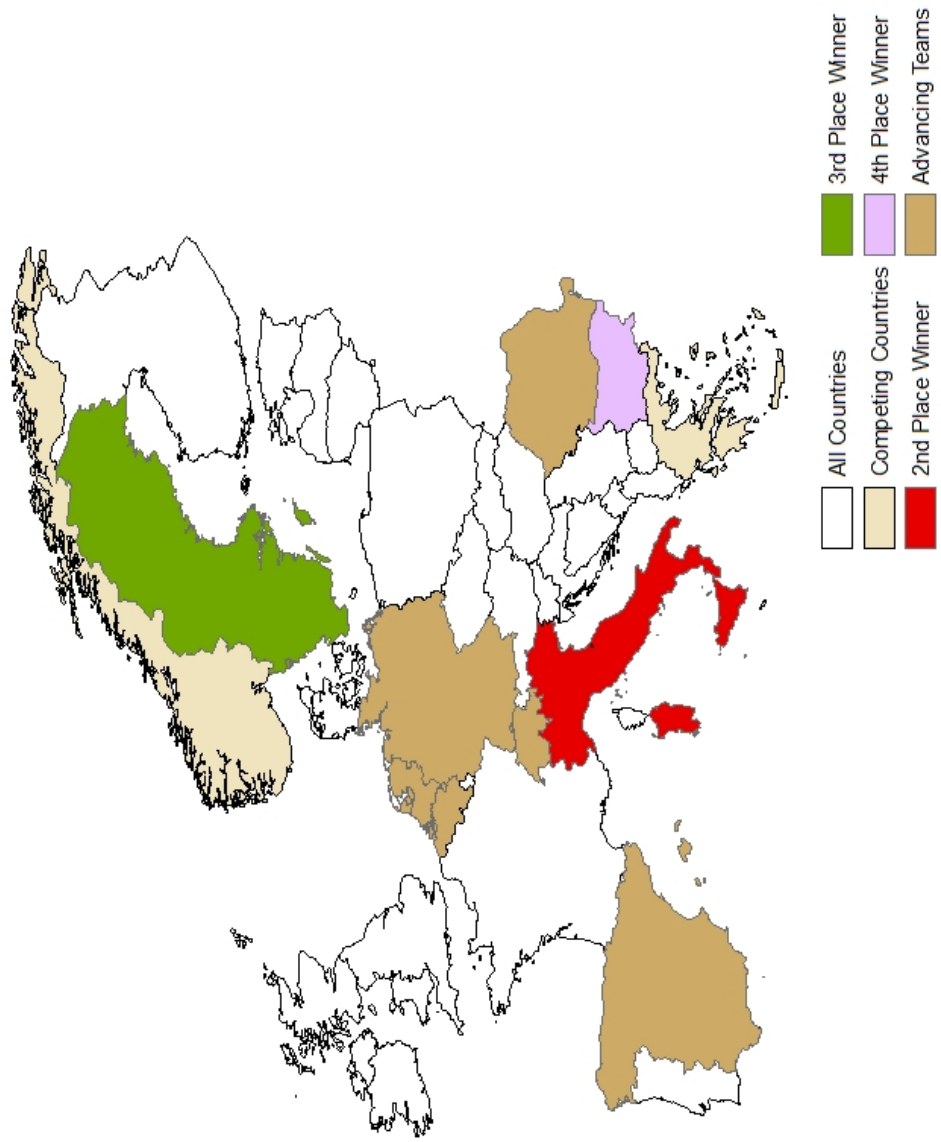
⁵⁷ Lisi, 247.

Figure 4.15a: 1994 World Cup Participants, Top Four Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: United States



Source: FIFA

Figure 4.15b: 1994 World Cup Participants, Second thru Fourth Place Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: United States



Source: FIFA

The cynics who thought the United States couldn't host such a major competition were badly mistaken. The number of spectators at the 1994 tournament broke records. 3.6 million fans watched 52 games. That equates to just under 69,000 fans per game. That record still stands today, the closest any World Cup has come to the average number of fans per game was 52,000 in Germany in 2006. Two billion people tuned in world-wide to watch Italy lose to Brazil on penalty kicks in the 1994 final.⁵⁸

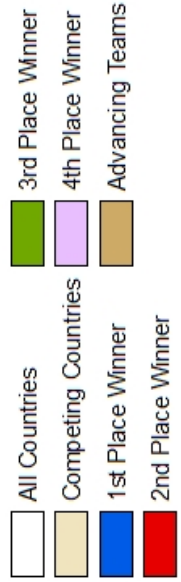
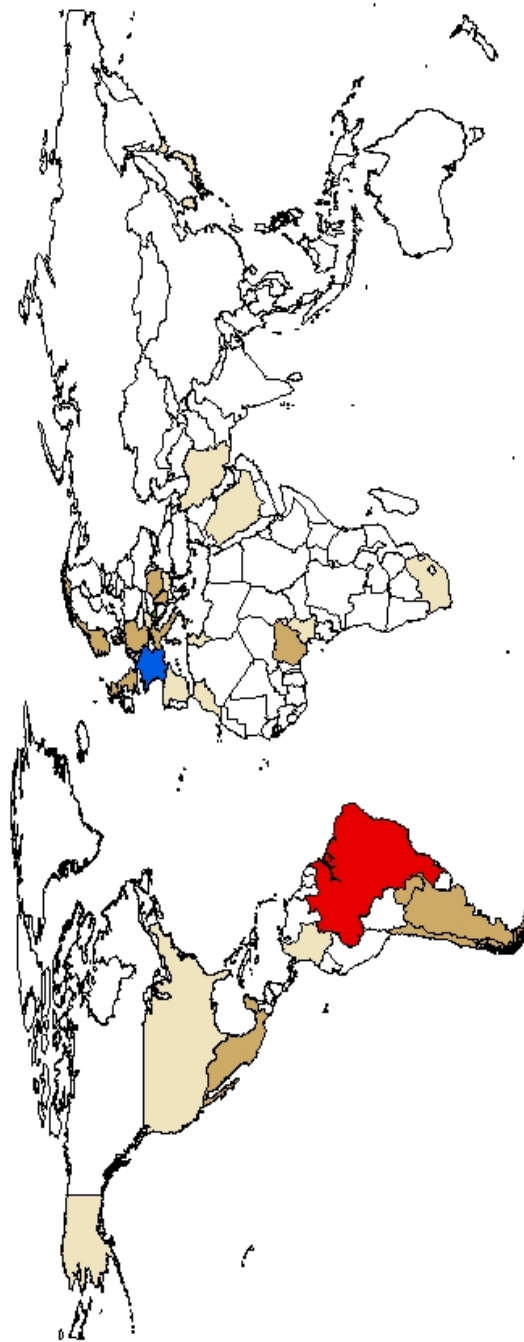
Further Expansion: 1998-2010

The 1998 World Cup returned to France for a second time after a 60 year hiatus. By 1998, marketing and commercial sponsors were investing millions of dollars in the competition. FIFA expanded the tournament once again, from 24 to 32 teams. By increasing the number of teams, it allowed more nations from North America, Africa, and Asia to participate. Those areas are also the places where soccer is expanding at the fastest pace.

North America had three teams qualify, including first time qualifier Jamaica. South America sent five teams, Europe sent 15 teams, nearly half of the field. Africa sent five teams and Asia sent four teams (Figures 4.16a and 4.16b).

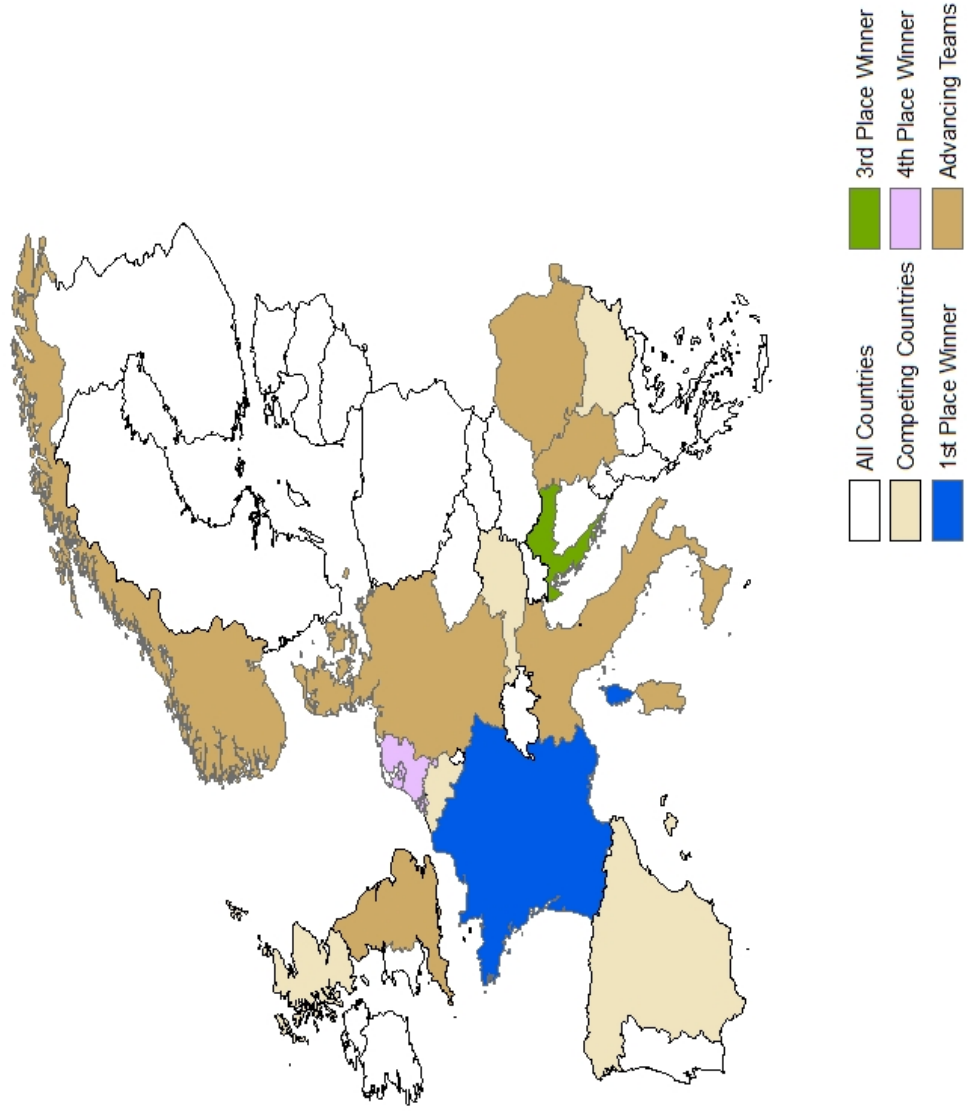
⁵⁸ FIFA. "Facts and Figures." *FIFA.com*. March 17, 2010

Figure 4.16a:1998 World Cup Participants, Top Four Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: France



Source: FIFA

Figure 4.16b: 1998 World Cup Participants, First, Third and Fourth Place Winners and Advancing Teams
Host Country: France

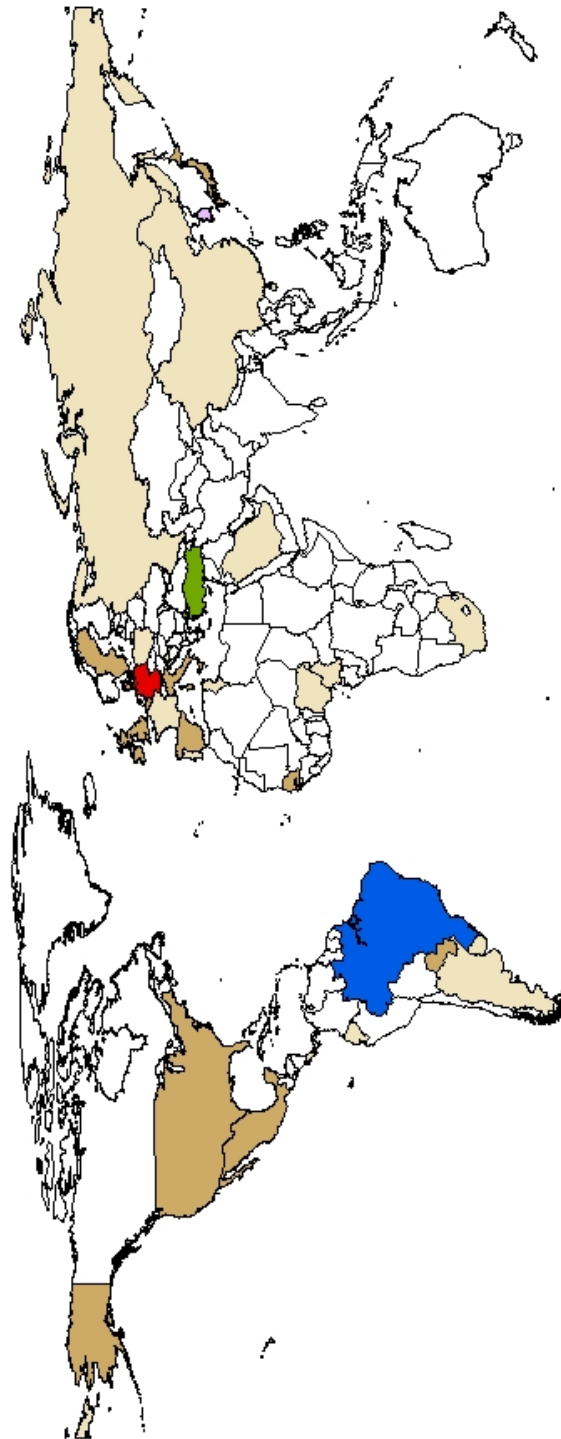


Source: FIFA

Major Changes in the Host Site

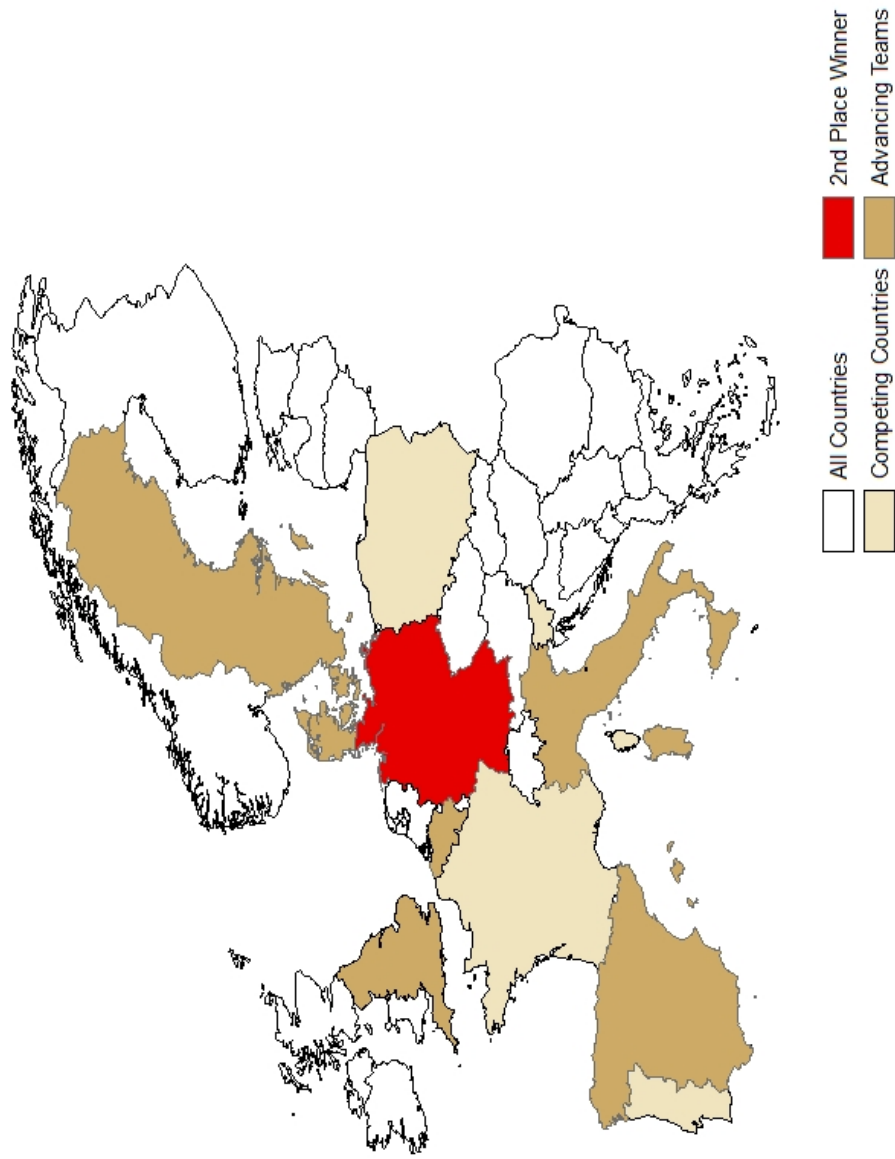
In 2002, the FIFA World Cup was staged for the first time in a country outside of Europe or the Americas. It was co-hosted by South Korea and Japan. All corners of the globe were represented in this tournament. Three teams from North America qualified, five from South America, 15 from Europe, five from Africa, and four from Asia including the two hosts and first time qualifier China (Figures 4.17a and 4.17b). FIFA recognized the increasing popularity of soccer in Korea and Japan. By having the tournament there, FIFA believed that they would further the growth of soccer in Asia. Korea and Japan share a similar story with the United States. All three countries had rapid growth of soccer in the 1990's. The Republic of Korea became the first Asian team to make it to the semi-finals before eventually losing to Germany.

Figure 4.17a : 2002 World Cup Participants, Top Four Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Countries: Korea and Japan



Source: FIFA

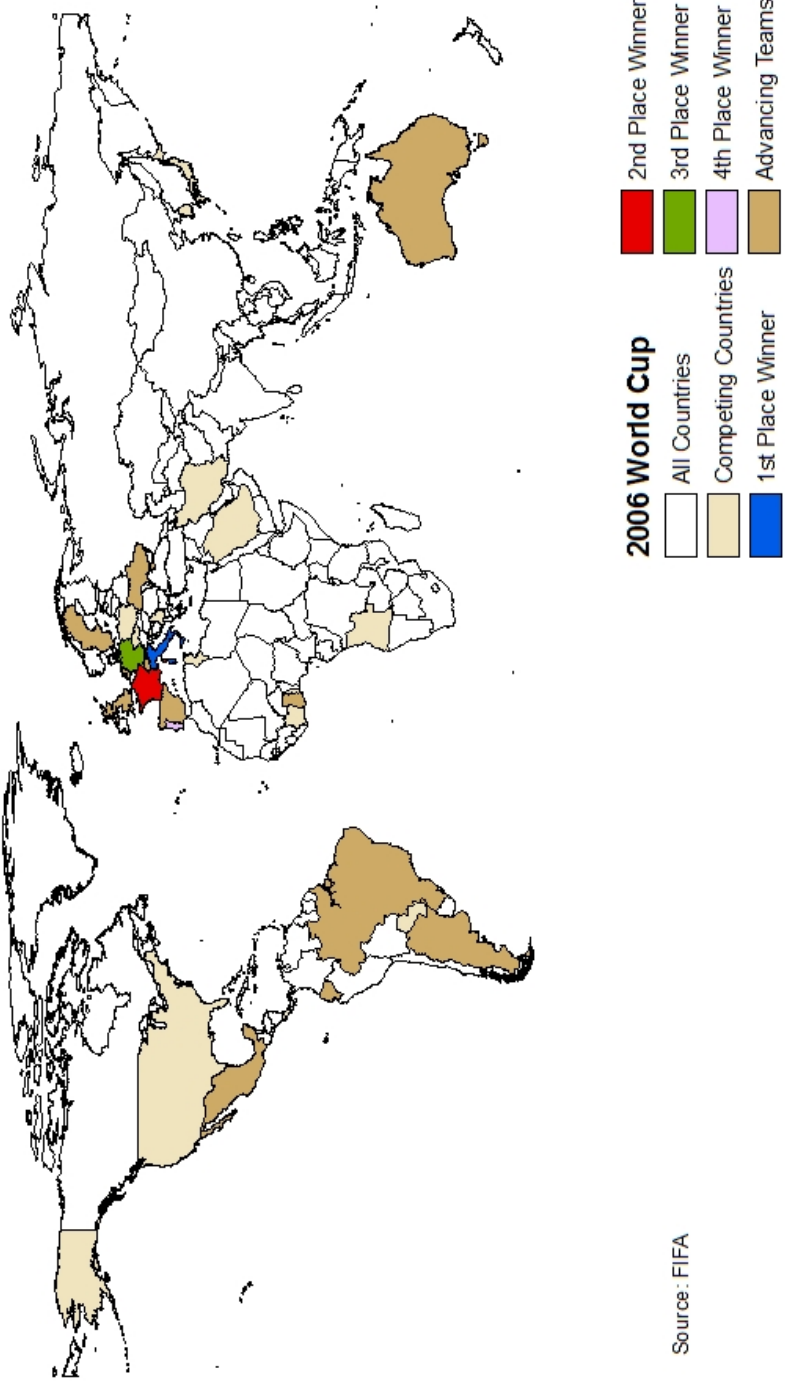
Figure 4.17b: 2002 World Cup Participants, Second Place Team and Advancing Teams
Host Countries: Korea and Japan



Source: FIFA

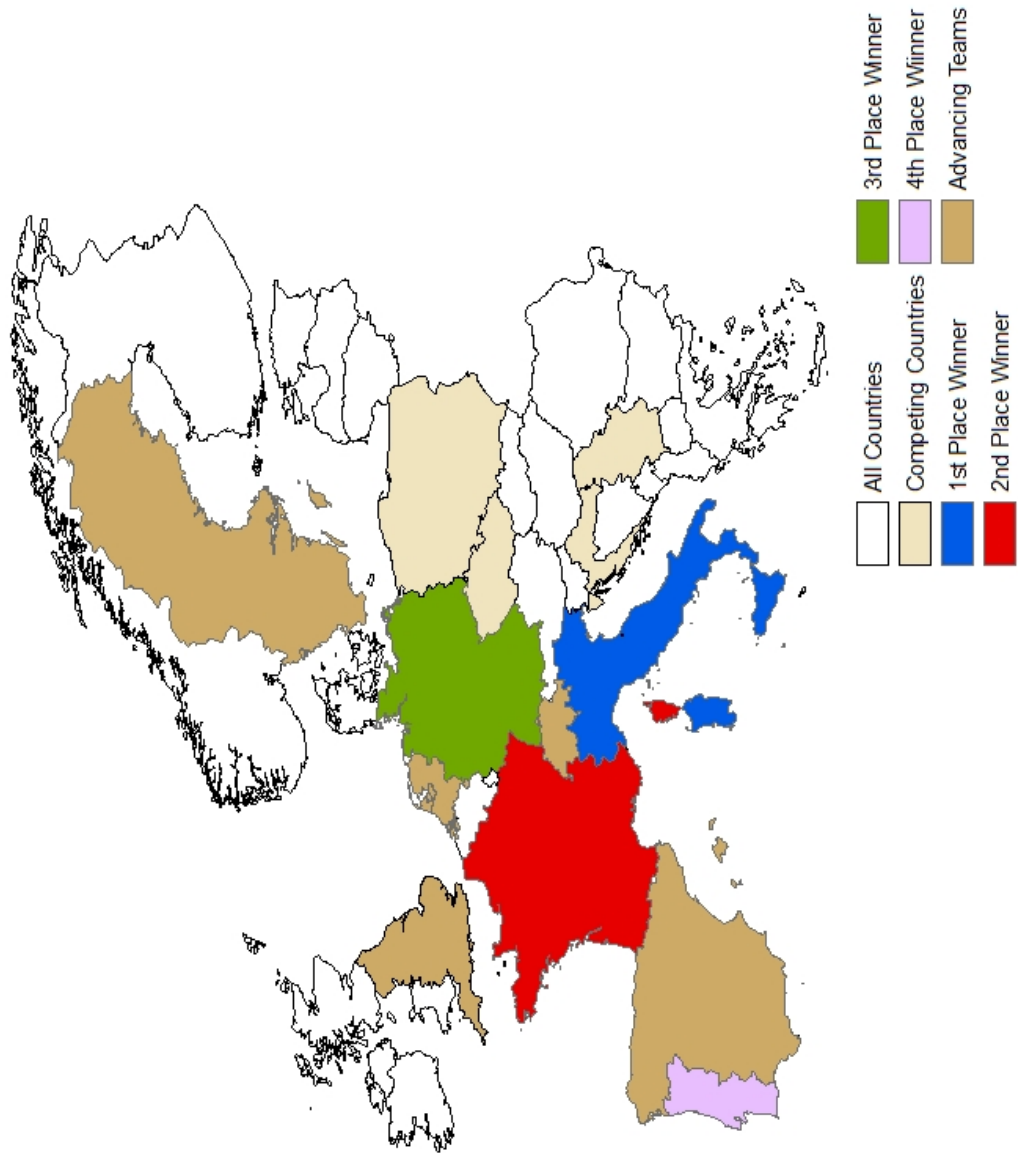
In 2006 the tournament again returned to Europe with Germany as the host, and as in the prior World Cup, there was a wide array of teams participating from all over the World. For the first time in the history of the World Cup, six continents were represented (Figures 4.18a and 4.18b). The diversity of the teams who qualified proves that soccer is truly the Worlds' game and is played all over the globe. After viewing the maps of teams who qualified in recent World Cups, it becomes evident upon where soccer is blossoming.

Figure 4.18a: 2006 World Cup Participants, Top Four Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: Germany



Source: FIFA

Figure 4.18b: 2006 World Cup Participants, Top Four Teams and Advancing Teams
Host Country: Germany

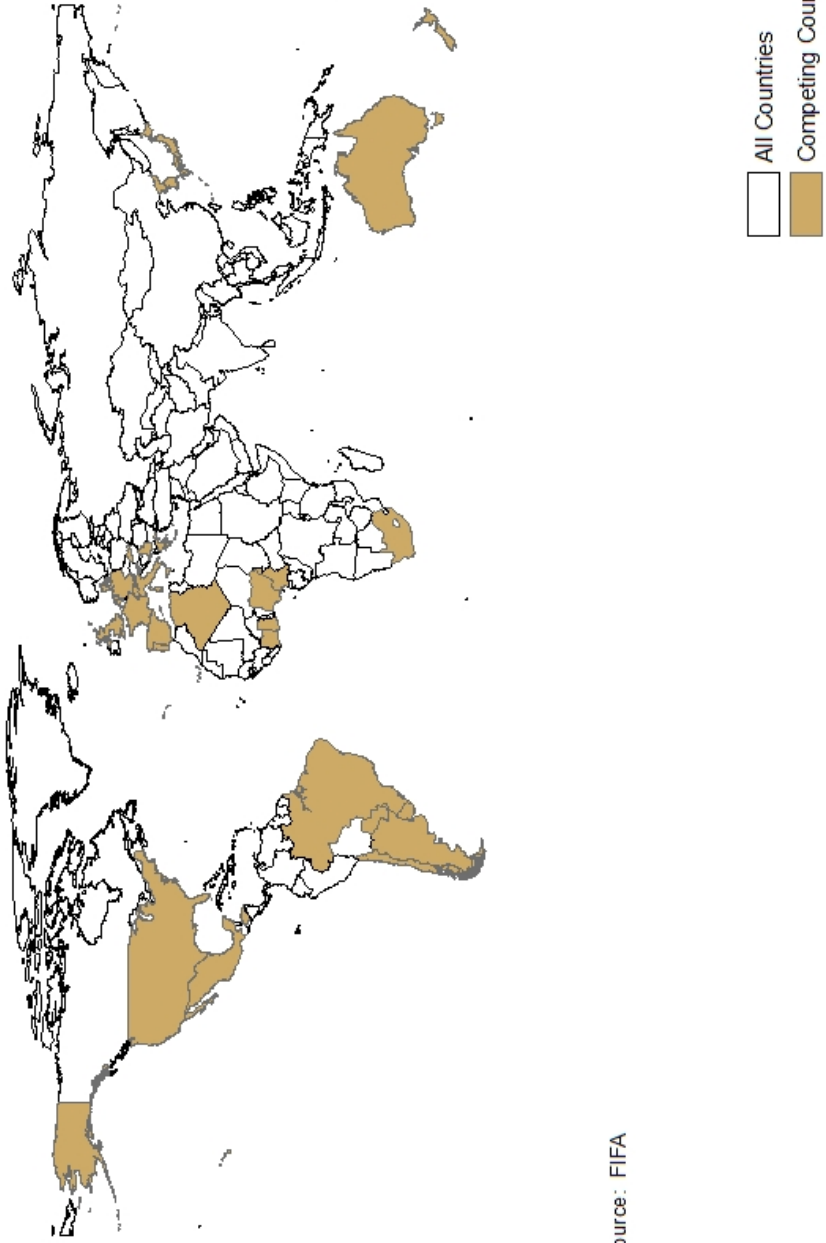


Source: FIFA

The quality of play has most notably increased in countries such as Korea, Japan, the United States, and especially West Africa. These nations are becoming staples in the pool of teams qualifying for the World Cup. While Europe and South America perpetually have successful teams that qualify and win the tournament—no country outside of Europe or South America has ever won the World Cup—it is important to note that other countries are now fielding competitive teams as well.

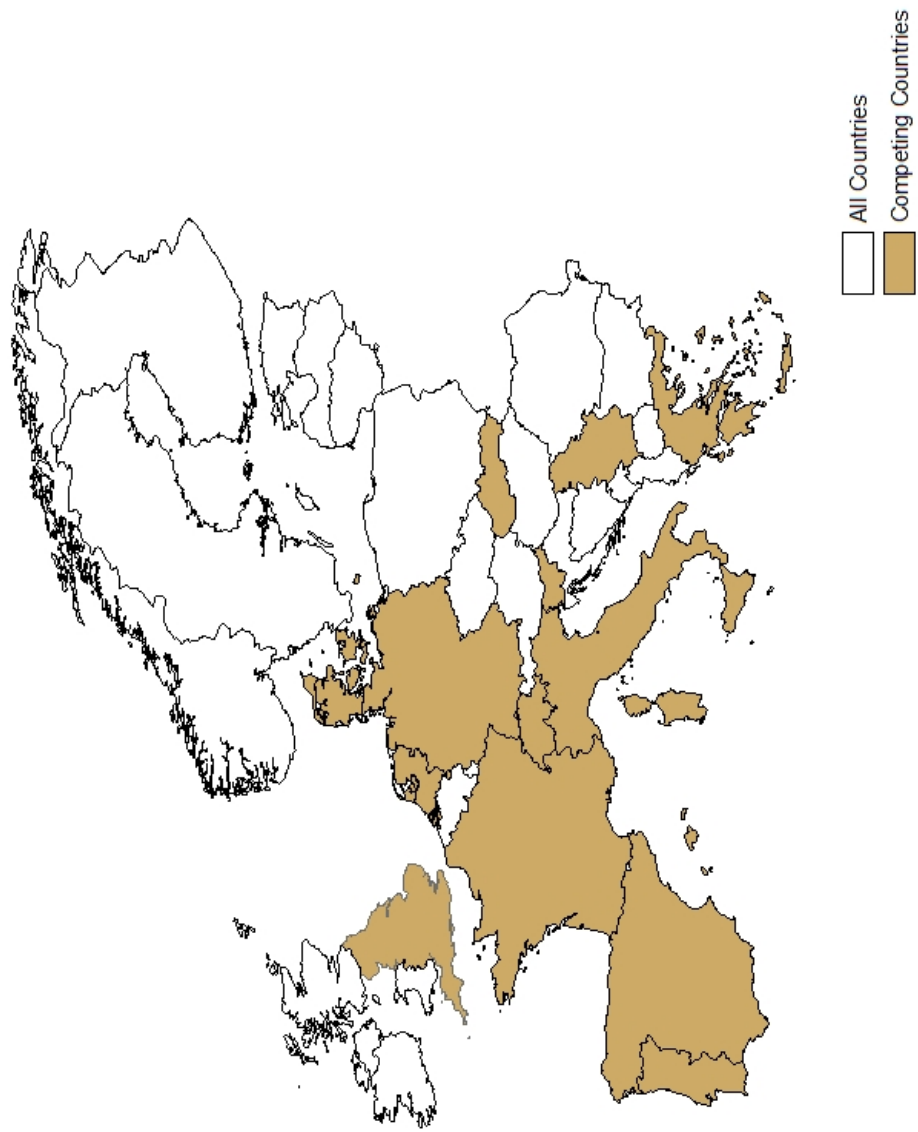
In the summer of 2010, South Africa was the first African nation to host the World Cup. Once again, six continents were represented in the tournament. There were six nations from Africa, one more than South America. Three countries from both North America and Asia along with Australia and New Zealand participated in the tournament. Thirteen nations qualified from Europe (Figures 4.19a and 4.19b).

**Figure 4.19a : 2010 World Cup Participants
Host Country: South Africa**



Source: FIFA

**Figure 4.19b: 2010 World Cup Participants
Host Country: South Africa**



Source: FIFA

Just as in 1994, a similar problem emerged as many feared that the stadiums would not be filled to capacity. As of March 2010, of the 2.95 million tickets available, 650,000 remained unsold. These numbers are worrisome for the organizing committee because the Germany World Cup in 2006 had 15 million ticket applications for 3.4 million available seats.⁵⁹

Since the inception of the World Cup, one of Jules Rimet's initial dreams was to create an *international* soccer competition. This is proven when the first tournament was held in Uruguay, not Europe-- the birthplace of the game. The first several World Cups consisted primarily of European and Latin American based teams with the occasional outlier coming from another continent. As time passed and the tournament progressed into a more popular and important event, more and more nations joined FIFA, confederations were created, more teams sought to qualify, and the tournament expanded— from the original 13, then to 16 in 1954, then to 24 teams in 1982, and to 32 teams in 1998.

What makes today's World Cup truly so spectacular is the fact that 32 nations from every corner of the globe compete against each other. This aspect of the tournament is the most compelling because every team has a different style of play. Understandably, nations that emerge out a single geographic area will have similar playing styles, however, in the modern tournament; it is quite possible that a team qualifying from Europe will have to play another team from Europe, one from South America, and one from Africa. Each of those three other teams have varying styles of play, requiring the team to prepare differently for each game. Compared to earlier tournaments when the teams were only European or Latin American based, the style of play then was fairly static.

Not only does having to prepare for different types of play cause difficulties for the team itself, it also creates excitement for the fan who gets to watch two conflicting playing styles and

⁵⁹ ESPN. "650,000 tickets remain unsold ." *ESPN.com*. March 3, 2010.

see which one can emerge victorious. Depending on who is playing, the fan could see a vast array of possibilities, from flashy play, to high paced, to a slow defensive battle,

“the basic British style has been power and speed and attack; defensive play was considered a necessary evil, and no one paid much attention to it. The idea was to drive the ball down the field and bang it into the net. The British tradition is to roll up the score and give the fans what they want: action and goals...An Italian match in which three or four goals are scored is considered a wild, disorganized, anarchistic event and is likely to send the Italians sportswriters into depression over the dismal future of the game in Italy...the Brazilians bring their samba culture into the game, with relaxed, uninhibited play marked by dashing runs by their forwards..the Czechs play a game based on the short pass...the Germans are practitioners of the give and go, with one player pushing off a short pass to a team mate and racing down the field for a return”.⁶⁰

African nations tend to use speed as their primary weapon. They tend to focus less on defense, but rather play the ball to their speedy, athletic forwards who can score quickly. African teams are consistently entertaining games to watch. But as Olsen puts it, “The best 11 players in the world may currently be in Brazil; the best 11,000 are in England”.⁶¹

With the expansion of the tournament to include more teams, especially African and Asian teams, yields two results: firstly, the World Cup truly epitomizes its name as a global soccer tournament. Secondly, it allows more people to follow their favorite team, thus spreading and increasing the game of soccer (See Table 4.1 for list of hosts and winners).

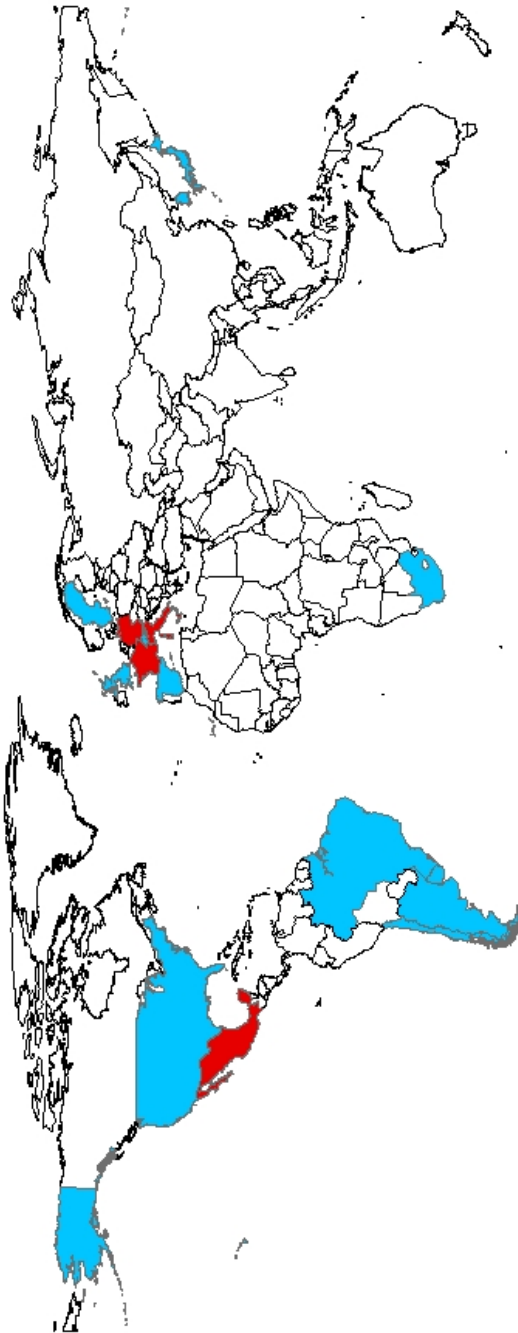
⁶⁰ Jack Olsen, “Six Dreary Days—then Saturday: The Story of British Football”, *Sports Illustrated Vault*, October 12, 1964.

⁶¹ Olsen, 1.

Table 4.1: Location and Winner of World Cup by Year

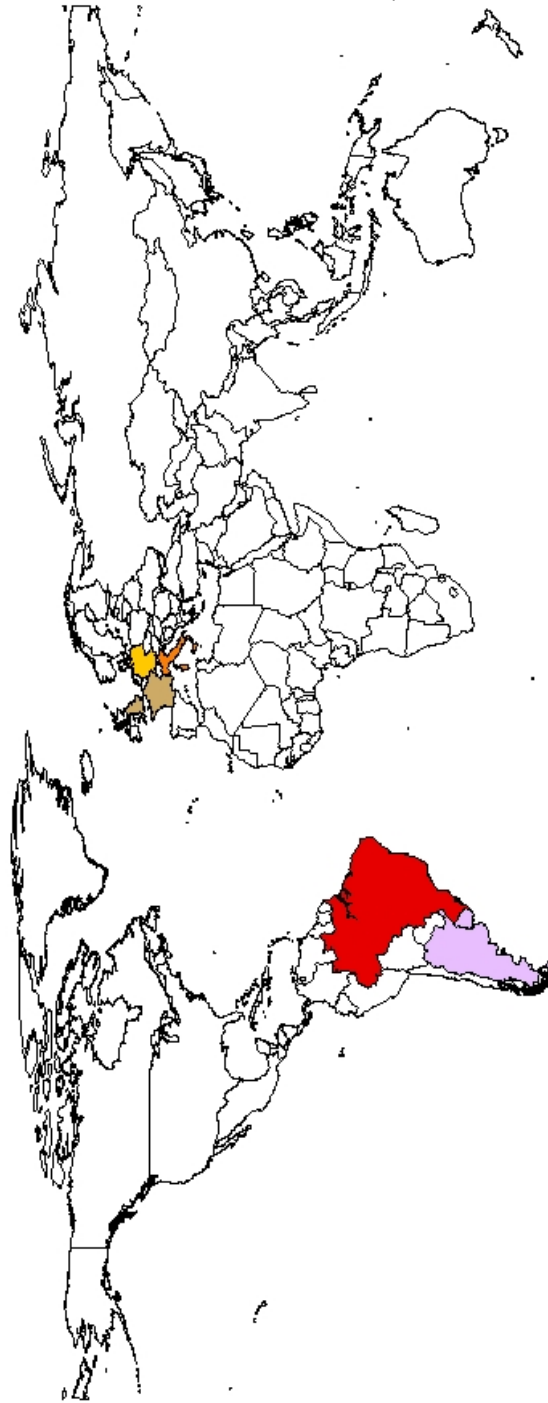
<u>Year</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Winner</u>
1930	Uruguay	Uruguay
1934	Italy	Italy
1938	France	Italy
1950	Brazil	Uruguay
1954	Switzerland	Germany
1958	Sweden	Brazil
1962	Chile	Brazil
1966	England	England
1970	Mexico	Brazil
1974	Germany	Germany
1978	Argentina	Argentina
1982	Spain	Italy
1986	Mexico	Argentina
1990	Italy	Germany
1994	USA	Brazil
1998	France	France
2002	Korea/Japan	Brazil
2006	Germany	Italy
2010	South Africa	TBD

Figure 4.20
World Cup Host Countries



Source: FIFA

Figure 4.21
World Cup Winners



Source : FIFA

Figure 4.22 World Cup Appearances 1930, 1934, and 1938

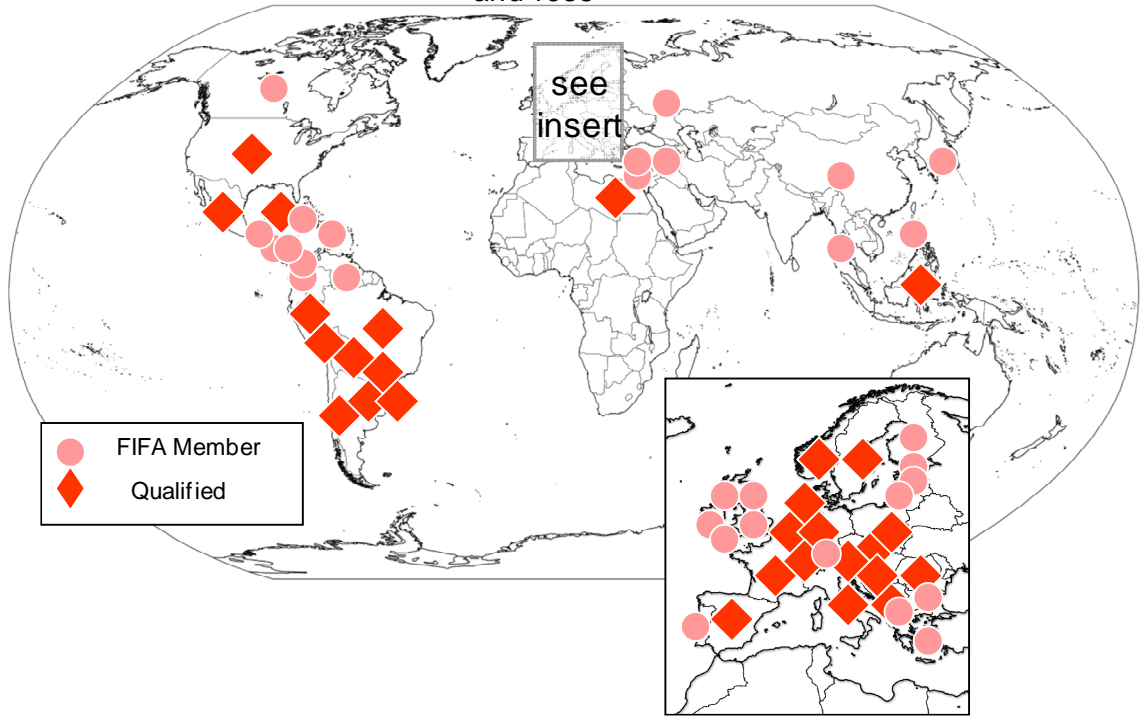


Figure 4.23 World Cup Appearances 1950, 1954, 1958 and 1962.

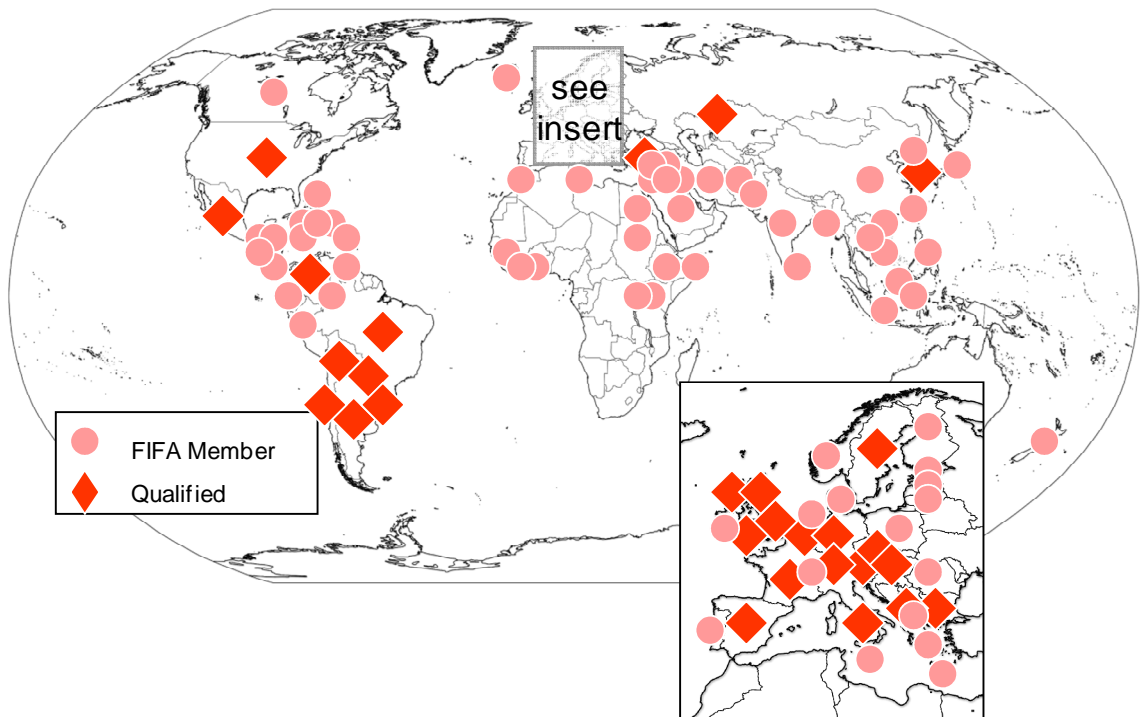


Figure 4.24 World Cup Appearances 1966, 1970, 1974, 1978, and 1982

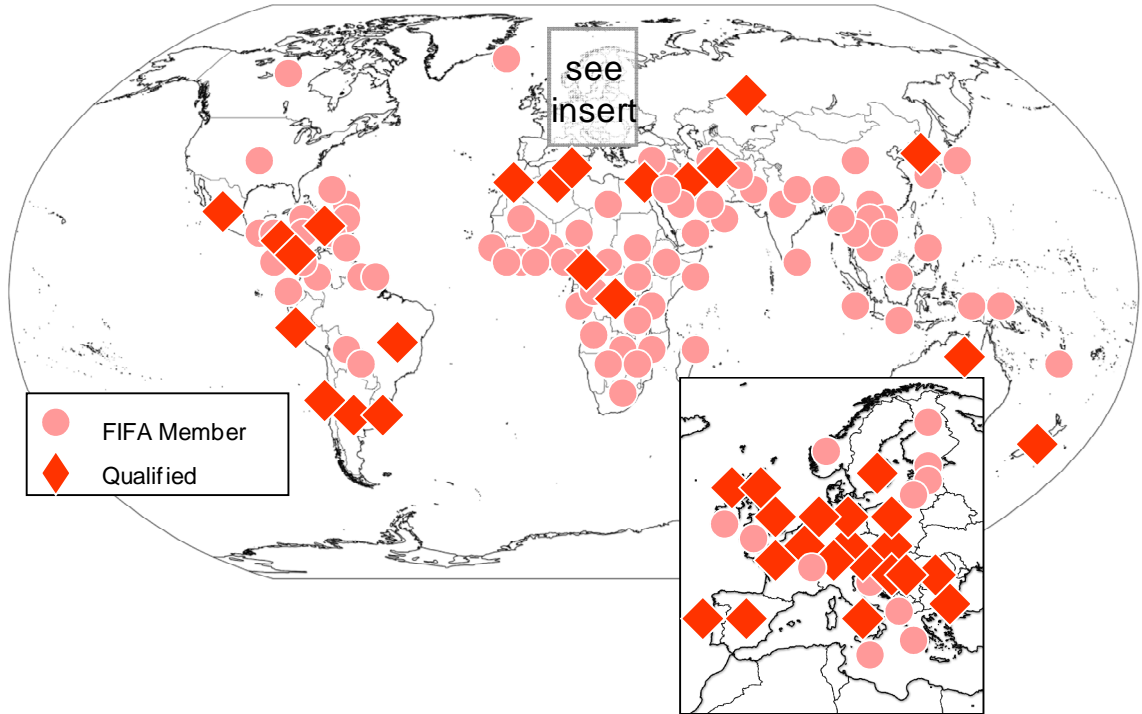
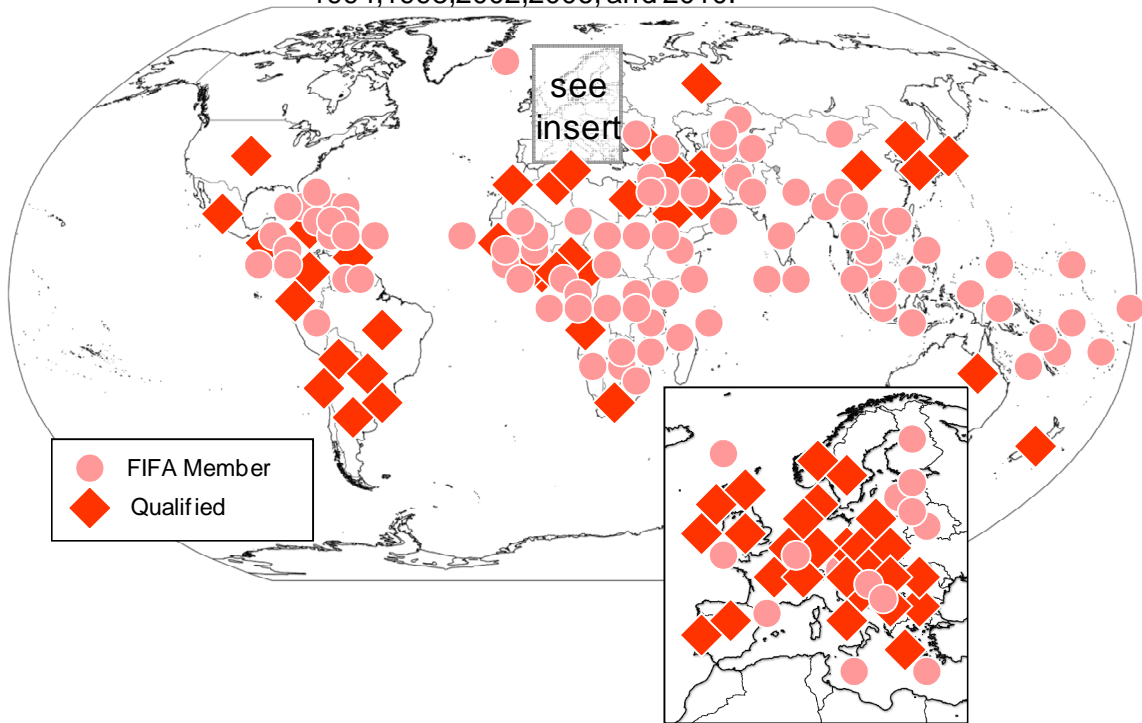


Figure 4.25 World Cup Appearances 1986, 1990, 1994, 1998, 2002, 2006, and 2010.



CHAPTER FIVE

ANALYSIS OF GDP AND POPULATION OF FIFA MEMBERS

A part of this research was to determine factors that influenced the success of nations attempting to qualify for the World Cup. Currently there are 208 member associations in FIFA, however, the vast majority have never qualified for the World Cup tournament. Only 80 nations have actually qualified to compete in the tournament. Of those 80 nations, seven have won the World Cup title.

It would seem logical that the population and the wealth of a country would influence its soccer prowess. By conducting a comparative correlation analysis of a nation's population and per capita GDP compared to the point schematic based on success at the World Cup, these factors could be assessed.

Prior to doing this part of the study, I hypothesized that the population of a country would have a greater impact than the GDP per capita in qualifying for the World Cup. The reasoning for this is because the more people a country has, the greater likelihood they can field a competitive team. But then the data showed that India and China, the world's two most populous countries, had only been in the World Cup a combined total of one time. Furthermore, smaller countries such as Slovenia and Trinidad and Tobago qualified for the World Cup, and their populations are considerably smaller than many of the other qualifying nations. I thought GDP may not have as much of an influence because many of the South American and African nations qualify with lower GDP's.

I first listed all 208 member associations of FIFA. I then obtained population and GDP per capita figures for all member nations. Creating two separate spreadsheets, the populations were

ranked in descending order, from most populous to least populous and the GDP was ranked from highest GDP to lowest GDP. I then created two additional spreadsheets, solely of teams who have qualified for the tournament in which to do the comparison; one for population and one for GDP. I then created a point schematic by quantifying success for each nation; 10 points for winning the World Cup, 8 points for being runner up, 6 points for making the semi-finals, 4 points for advancing out of the group stage, and 2 points for qualifying to make the tournament (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Point Scheme for World Cup Success

Country	Winner- 10 pts	Second- 8pts	Semi- 6 pts	Advance- 4pts	Appeared- 2 pts	Total Points
Algeria					6	6
Angola					2	2
Argentina	20	16		24	30	90
Australia				4	6	10
Austria			12	8	14	34
Belgium			6	16	22	44
Bolivia					6	6
Brazil	50	16	18	20	38	142
Bulgaria			6	4	14	24
Cameroon				4	12	16
Canada					2	2
Chile			6	4	16	26
China					2	2
Colombia				4	8	12
Costa Rica				4	6	10
Croatia			6		6	12
Cuba				4	2	6
Czech Republic					2	2
Czechoslovakia		16		8	16	40
Denmark				12	8	20
Dutch East Indies					2	2
East Germany				4	2	6
Ecuador				4	4	8
Egypt					4	4
El Salvador					4	4
England	10		6	32	26	74
France	10	8	18	4	26	66
Germany	30	32	24	16	34	136
Ghana				4	4	8
Greece					4	4
Haiti					2	2
Honduras					4	4
Hungary		16		12	18	46
Iran					6	6
Iraq					2	2
Israel					2	2
Italy	40	16	12	12	34	114
Ivory Coast					4	4
Jamaica					2	2
Japan				4	8	12
Korea DPR				4	4	8
Korea Republic			6		16	22
Kuwait					2	2
Mexico				24	28	52

Table 5.1: Point Scheme for World Cup Success (continued)

Country	Winner- 10 pts	Second- 8pts	Semi- 6 pts	Advance- 4pts	Appeared- 2 pts	Total Points
Morocco				4	8	12
Netherlands		16	6	12	18	52
New Zealand					4	4
Nigeria				8	8	16
Northern Ireland				8	6	14
Norway				4	6	10
Paraguay				12	16	28
Peru				8	8	16
Poland			12	8	14	34
Portugal			12		10	22
Republic of Ireland				12	6	18
Romania				12	14	26
Russia					4	4
Saudi Arabia				4	8	12
Scotland					16	16
Senegal				4	2	6
Serbia					2	2
Serbia and Montenegro					2	2
Slovakia					2	2
Slovenia					4	4
South Africa					6	6
Soviet Union			6	20	14	40
Spain			6	28	26	60
Sweden		8	18	16	20	62
Switzerland				20	18	38
Togo					2	2
Trinidad and Tobago					2	2
Tunisia					8	8
Turkey			6		4	10
Ukraine				4	2	6
United Arab Emirates					2	2
Uruguay	20		12	12	22	66
USA			6	8	18	32
Wales				4	2	6
Yugoslavia			12	20	18	50
Zaire					2	2

source: FIFA.com "Previous World Cups"

Correlation analysis seeks to explain the relationship between two phenomena, in my case between population and World Cup success points, and per capita GDP and World Cup success points. In such analysis, a perfect positive relationship is 1.00. After computing the correlation between population and World Cup success points the result was a positive 0.033, no correlation. In hopes of a higher correlation, I then removed China from the equation because China has a population four times larger than the next largest country. The result of that equation was a stronger 0.2667. This shows that population has a minimal, but somewhat positive relationship in terms of World Cup success (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Correlation of World Cup Countries by Population

Country	Population	WC Points	WC Appearance	Embryonic	Modern
China	1,300,000,000	2	1	0	1
USA	307,000,000	32	9	3	6
Soviet Union	290,900,000	40	7	2	5
Dutch East Indies	240,200,000	2	1	1	0
Brazil	198,000,000	142	19	7	12
Nigeria	149,000,000	16	4	0	4
Russia (USSR)	140,000,000	4	9	0	2
Japan	127,000,000	12	4	0	4
Mexico	111,000,000	52	14	5	9
Germany	82,000,000	136	17	5	12
Egypt	78,000,000	4	2	1	1
Turkey	76,800,000	10	2	1	1
Zaire	68,700,000	2	1	0	1
Iran	66,400,000	6	3	0	3
France	64,000,000	66	13	5	8
Italy	58,000,000	114	17	5	12
England (UK)	50,000,000	74	13	4	9
South Africa	49,000,000	6	3	0	3
Korea Republic	48,500,000	22	8	1	7
Ukraine	45,700,000	6	1	0	1
Colombia	43,600,000	12	4	1	3
Argentina	41,000,000	90	15	4	11
Spain	40,500,000	60	13	3	10
Poland	38,400,000	34	7	1	6
Algeria	34,100,000	6	3	0	3
Canada	33,400,000	2	1	0	1
Morocco	31,200,000	12	4	0	4
Peru	29,500,000	16	4	1	3
Iraq	28,900,000	2	1	0	1
Saudi Arabia	28,600,000	12	4	0	4
Yugoslavia	23,800,000	50	9	5	4
Ghana	23,800,000	8	2	0	2
Korea DPR	22,600,000	8	2	0	2
Romania	22,000,000	26	7	3	4
Australia	21,200,000	10	3	0	3
Ivory Coast	20,600,000	4	2	0	2
Cameroon	18,800,000	16	6	0	6
Netherlands	16,700,000	52	9	2	7
Chile	16,600,000	26	8	3	5
East Germany	16,000,000	6	1	0	1
Czechoslovakia	15,600,000	40	8	5	3
Ecuador	14,500,000	8	2	0	2
Senegal	13,700,000	6	1	0	1
Angola	12,800,000	2	1	0	1
Cuba	11,400,000	6	1	1	0
Portugal	10,700,000	22	5	0	5
Greece	10,700,000	4	2	0	2
Tunisia	10,500,000	8	4	0	4
Serbia and Montenegro	10,500,000	2	1	0	1
Belgium	10,400,000	44	11	4	7
Czech Republic	10,200,000	2	1	0	1
Hungary	9,900,000	46	9	5	4

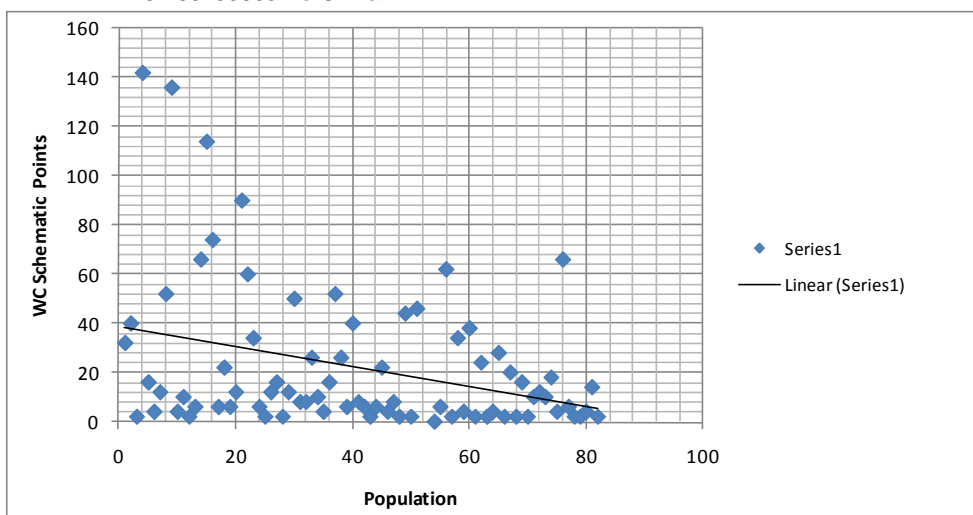
Table 5.2: Correlation of World Cup Countries by Population (continued)

Country	Population	WC Points	WC Appearance	Embryonic	Modern
Bolivia	9,700,000	6	3	2	1
Sweden	9,000,000	62	10	4	6
Haiti	9,000,000	2	1	0	1
Austria	8,200,000	34	7	3	4
Honduras	7,800,000	4	2	0	2
Switzerland	7,600,000	38	9	5	4
Serbia	7,300,000	2	1	0	1
Bulgaria	7,200,000	24	7	1	6
Israel	7,200,000	2	1	0	1
El Salvador	7,100,000	4	2	0	2
Paraguay	6,900,000	28	8	3	5
Togo	6,000,000	2	1	0	1
Denmark	5,500,000	20	4	0	4
Slovakia	5,400,000	2	1	0	1
Scotland (UK)	5,168,500	16	8	2	6
United Arab Emirates	4,800,000	2	1	0	1
Norway	4,600,000	10	3	1	2
Croatia	4,490,000	12	3	0	3
Costa Rica	4,200,000	10	3	0	3
Republic of Ireland	4,200,000	18	3	0	3
New Zealand	4,200,000	4	2	0	2
Uruguay	3,500,000	66	11	4	7
Wales (UK)	2,980,000	6	1	1	0
Jamaica	2,800,000	2	1	0	1
Kuwait	2,700,000	2	1	0	1
Slovenia	2,000,000	4	2	0	2
N. Ireland (UK)	1,775,000	14	3	1	2
Trinidad and Tobago	1,200,000	2	1	0	1

Correlation

0.033103675 w/ China

0.266733603 no China



The GDP correlation analysis used the same test, with GDP as the variable in place of population. This result showed a correlation value of 0.20, slightly less than the population relationship. This result is what was anticipated, a minimal positive relationship between GDP per capita and World Cup success (Table 5.3). Although the results between the two tests were very similar, population had a slightly greater correlation than GDP when it comes to a nation's success at soccer.

Table 5.3: Correlation of World Cup Countries by GDP

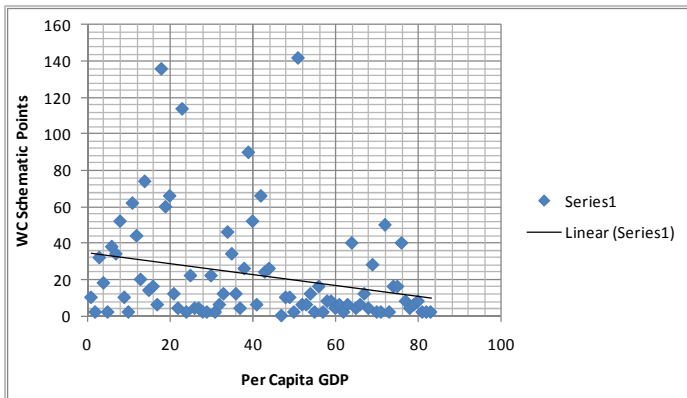
Country	GDP Per Capita	WC Points	WC Appearance	Embryonic	Modern
Norway	\$58,600	10	3	1	2
Kuwait	\$54,100	2	1	0	1
USA	\$46,400	32	9	3	6
Republic of Ireland	\$42,200	18	3	0	3
United Arab Emirates	\$42,000	2	1	0	1
Switzerland	\$41,700	38	9	5	4
Austria	\$39,400	34	7	3	4
Netherlands	\$39,200	52	9	2	7
Australia	\$38,800	10	3	0	3
Canada	\$38,400	2	1	0	1
Sweden	\$36,800	62	10	4	6
Belgium	\$36,600	44	11	4	7
Denmark	\$36,000	20	4	0	4
England (UK)	\$35,200	74	13	4	9
N. Ireland (UK)	\$35,200	14	3	1	2
Scotland (UK)	\$35,200	16	8	2	6
Wales (UK)	\$35,200	6	1	1	0
Germany	\$34,100	136	17	5	12
Spain	\$33,700	60	13	3	10
France	\$32,800	66	13	5	8
Japan	\$32,600	12	4	0	4
Greece	\$32,100	4	2	0	2
Italy	\$30,300	114	17	5	12
Israel	\$28,400	2	1	0	1
Korea Republic	\$28,000	22	8	1	7
Slovenia	\$27,900	4	2	0	2
New Zealand	\$27,300	4	2	0	2
Czech Republic	\$25,100	2	1	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	\$23,100	2	1	0	1
Portugal	\$21,800	22	5	0	5
Slovakia	\$21,200	2	1	0	1
East Germany	\$21,000	6	1	0	1
Saudi Arabia	\$20,400	12	4	0	4
Hungary	\$18,600	46	9	5	4
Poland	\$17,900	34	7	1	6
Croatia	\$17,600	12	3	0	3
Russia (USSR)	\$15,100	4	9	0	2
Chile	\$14,700	26	8	3	5
Argentina	\$13,800	90	15	4	11
Mexico	\$13,500	52	14	5	9
Iran	\$12,900	6	3	0	3
Uruguay	\$12,700	66	11	4	7
Bulgaria	\$12,600	24	7	1	6
Romania	\$11,500	26	7	3	4

Table 5.3: Correlation of World Cup Countries by GDP (continued)

Country	GDP Per Capita	WC Points	WC Appearance	Embryonic	Modern
Turkey	\$11,200	10	2	1	1
Costa Rica	\$10,900	10	3	0	3
Serbia	\$10,400	2	1	0	1
Brazil	\$10,200	142	19	7	12
South Africa	\$10,100	6	3	0	3
Cuba	\$9,700	6	1	1	0
Colombia	\$9,200	12	4	1	3
Angola	\$8,900	2	1	0	1
Peru	\$8,600	16	4	1	3
Jamaica	\$8,200	2	1	0	1
Tunisia	\$8,000	8	4	0	4
Ecuador	\$7,400	8	2	0	2
El Salvador	\$7,100	4	2	0	2
Algeria	\$7,000	6	3	0	3
China	\$6,600	2	1	0	1
Ukraine	\$6,400	6	1	0	1
Czechoslovakia	\$6,300	40	8	5	3
Egypt	\$6,000	4	2	1	1
Bolivia	\$4,600	6	3	2	1
Morocco	\$4,600	12	4	0	4
Honduras	\$4,200	4	2	0	2
Paraguay	\$4,100	28	8	3	5
Dutch East Indies	\$4,000	2	1	1	0
Iraq	\$3,600	2	1	0	1
Yugoslavia	\$3,600	50	9	5	4
Serbia and Montenegro	\$3,200	2	1	0	1
Nigeria	\$2,400	16	4	0	4
Cameroon	\$2,300	16	6	0	6
Soviet Union	\$2,300	40	7	2	5
Korea DPR	\$1,900	8	2	0	2
Ivory Coast	\$1,700	4	2	0	2
Senegal	\$1,600	6	1	0	1
Ghana	\$1,500	8	2	0	2
Haiti	\$1,300	2	1	0	1
Togo	\$900	2	1	0	1
Zaire	\$300	2	1	0	1

correlation: 0.20520791

** Note Former Communist Countries GDP per Capita are estimated based on currency converters*



What may possibly be the most important factor in a nation's success at soccer is its historical tradition of playing the game. The most successful nations had the game introduced or domestic clubs founded in the latter 1800s. This means that soccer has had a chance to grow for more than a century. Countries such as Brazil, Argentina, England, Italy, and Germany have all been successful at the World Cup and soccer has been a part of their cultural tradition since the second half of the 19th century.

Overall, the most successful soccer nations tend to have a rich soccer tradition, along with a large population. Many of the more successful nations also have a relatively high GDP per capita. Taking these factors in to consideration, it is imperative to note that many of Western Europe's nations, the cradle of soccer, tend to have large populations along with high GDP's. Other wealthy, populous nations, that don't have a long history of successful soccer include: the USA, Japan, Australia, and South Korea. These nations, however, have become increasingly competitive in soccer in the past two decades which may indicate a shift in determining success at the international level. Perhaps GDP per capita may be a more important factor than tradition in the near future. With higher GDP's, countries can create and support domestic leagues, which in turn will help further the growth and development of local players, and success at the World Cup level.

Recent Growth in the United States

Soccer has been played in the United States since the late 1800's. In the early years in the US it was played primarily by immigrant groups in the urban northeast and German and Italian ethnic communities of the Midwest such as St. Louis and Milwaukee. The United States competed in three of the first four World Cups, but did not qualify again until 1990. Soccer reemerged as a popular youth sport in the 1970's after Brazilian superstar Pele' played for the New York Cosmos. Over the past three decades, soccer has grown exponentially with the

Americans. Although still not as popular as football, basketball, and baseball, the growth has been impressive nonetheless.

High school soccer, once nearly non-existent in the United States, has grown to become one of the most popular sports. In 1970, only 50,000 high school boys played soccer. By 1980, it had increased to 150,000 players, and by 1990 there were 228,000 high school boy soccer players (Appendix 1).

These numbers skyrocketed again after the United States hosted the 1994 FIFA World Cup. Prior to then, soccer was played, but not on the wide scale level it is today. Following the World Cup, soccer exploded. The 1994 World Cup set attendance records that have been unmatched. Over 3.5 million spectators watched the tournament in the US, with an average of 69,000 per game.

By the year 2000, there were 333,000 high school soccer players in the United States, and by 2008 that number had increased to 380,000. According to the US Soccer Federation, "since 1980, the number of youth soccer participants has quadrupled from a total of 888,000 to 3.5 million in 2000".⁶² The World Cup was *the* integral factor in the growth of soccer in the United States, "since World Cup 1994, there has been an increase in youth soccer of 200,000 players per year. Prior to World Cup '94 there was an increase of fewer than 100,000 per year".⁶³ The United States is a prime example of how the World Cup is a catalyst in the growth of soccer.

The United States domestic league, Major League Soccer (MLS) inaugural season was in 1996. Its continued growth is a direct result of the popularity and success the World Cup had in the United States. The MLS currently has 16 teams with three more expansion teams coming in the next two years.⁶⁴

⁶² US Soccer Federation, *Soccer for Dummies*

⁶³ US Soccer Federation, 237.

⁶⁴ Major League Soccer. "Clubs." *MLSnet.com* March 29, 2010

Along with the United States, Japan, South Korea, and Australia have all had major growth in soccer over the past two decades. Each country has created a successful domestic league. This move will certainly increase the growth of soccer, as well as develop quality players. The strategy seems to be paying off as all four countries participated in the 2010 World Cup. It will be Australia's second consecutive World Cup, Japan's fourth consecutive, United States sixth consecutive, and South Korea's seventh consecutive World Cup. Clearly, there has been significant growth in these countries. The United States, Korea, and Japan have all been hosts of the tournaments and have greatly benefited from the event.

Looking Towards the Future

One of the most important acts that FIFA does is selecting a host for the World Cup tournament. Serving as the World Cup host is a great honor because it puts a nation in the international spotlight for the biggest sporting event in the world. Because the tournament is only held every four years, national federations spend countless hours compiling information such as projected expenses, income, locations of games, and expected attendance. If a tournament is successful, the host nation can reap great financial gain, as well as international recognition and tourism.

FIFA announces host nations several years in advance to allow ample time for the host nation to prepare. South Africa was announced host of the 2010 tournament in 2004. Brazil will be the host country in 2014. They were announced host in 2003. For the 2010 tournament, South Africa had a considerable amount of work to prepare. Five new stadiums had to be built and an additional five required extensive renovations. South Africa made improvements to its road and rail infrastructure and hired an additional 44,000 police officers and took extra security measures to ensure the safety of international guests.⁶⁵

⁶⁵ FIFA. "Facts and Figures." *FIFA.com*. March 17, 2010

In December 2010, FIFA will announce the host for both the 2018 and 2022 World Cup. FIFA has a rotation policy that states that any federation who has hosted one of the two previous World Cup tournaments is excluded from bidding for the next World Cup. African federations cannot bid in 2018 because South Africa host in 2010, and South American federations cannot bid for 2022 because Brazil will be host in 2014.

As of 2010, FIFA has 9 prospective sites to choose from for hosts for the 2018 and 2022 tournaments. Australia, Belgium-Netherlands (joint tournament), England, Russia, Spain-Portugal (joint tournament) and the United States all have bids in for both tournaments. Japan, Qatar, and South Korea have bids in for the 2022 tournament only.

Countries must first express interest in hosting the World Cup, then produce an official bid report. The official bids that are presented to FIFA are quite extensive, the United States' bid book was a five volume set with each volume at 1,250 pages. "Each bid book explains how the month-long, 64-match tournament would be organized, with details of at least 12 stadiums, plus training camps, hotels, security protocols, IT and medical support, and fans' entertainment".⁶⁶ Prior to voting, FIFA's Executive Committee travels to each of the sites to confirm that the bidding country meets the requirements to host the event. The host country is determined based on votes from the Executive Committee members.⁶⁷

The 2018 tournament will most likely be held in Europe. Europe has the most members in FIFA and the most votes on the committee. With the 2010 and 2014 tournaments held in Africa and South America respectively, by 2018 Europe would be the logical choice because of soccer's overwhelming popularity. The 2022 tournament could quite possibly be held in the United States. The United States already has the infrastructure and stadiums needed to host the tournament, something that FIFA and South Africa had to work on in order to make the 2010 tournament a

⁶⁶ ESPN. "USA to bid for 2018,2022 World Cups." *ESPN.com*. May 13, 2010.

⁶⁷ Go USA Bid. "The Bid." *GoUSABid.com*. May 12, 2010.

success. In January 2010, the United States bid committee produced 18 cities with 21 possible venues. The majority of sites are NFL stadiums with an average capacity of 77,000.

Assuming the United States does host the 2022 World Cup, it is likely that attendance records and income records would be shattered. FIFA has a difficult decision in selecting a host country because of the World Cup impact. "Demands have never been greater on candidates bidding to host the world's biggest sports event, which provides FIFA about 95 percent of its income. The 2010 tournament in South Africa will generate about \$3.4 billion for the governing body in commercial revenue".⁶⁸

It will be interesting to see the future host sites of the World Cup. In some regards, the host selection depends on FIFA's ultimate goal. It appears that FIFA has three ultimate goals in determining a host site: To further the spread of soccer in areas without strong historical ties. To have a financial success and ease of selling out the games, or to have the tournament in areas where soccer is popular, but top level games are not always accessible.

In the case of USA '94 and Korea/Japan 2002, the World Cup spread the popularity of the game to a market that hasn't traditionally been known as a soccer haven. Both tournaments were great successes in growing the game of soccer. By having the tournament in Europe or South America (Germany 2006 or Brazil 2014), FIFA has guaranteed an overwhelmingly successful tournament because of the "football crazed" nations in those perspective regions. With South Africa hosting the tournament in 2010, FIFA has taken an approach other than financial success and more of sentimental success. South Africa will be the first time the World Cup is hosted in Africa. By doing this FIFA will further spread the popularity of soccer while giving the Africans the opportunity to see the greatest sporting event in the world.

⁶⁸ ESPN. "USA to bid for 2018,2022 World Cups." *ESPN.com*. May 13, 2010.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSIONS

The World Cup has seen exponential growth over the past 80 years. It has evolved from a small, relatively unknown tournament consisting of 13 teams being invited to play, to an international soccer tournament followed by billions around the world. Today soccer is the World's most popular sport. FIFA has 240 million registered players, while millions more eagerly anticipate the World Cup every four years. The World Cup has no doubt been the catalyst for growth of soccer worldwide. By examining the origin and diffusion of soccer, and mapping the participants over time, one can see how the game has expanded from the "hotbeds" in Europe and South America, and then diffused into North America, Africa, and Asia.

Sports like soccer have been played for thousands of years, but the modern version of the game wasn't established until the British codified the rules in 1863. Throughout the vast British Empire, merchants, missionaries, and travelers spread the game across Europe and to the rest of the world. South American nations Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay were introduced to soccer in the late 1800's and have embraced it ever since. For nations directly under British rule, or previously under their influence, it took longer for the game to become widely played. In the United States, many people rejected soccer as they felt it was too English and instead developed their own national sports.

This study is a geographical analysis of origin and diffusion. Historically, the game began in England, then spread across Europe, South America, and the expanses of the British Empire. The data clearly demonstrate that in the embryonic period of the World Cup, Europe and South America fielded the most successful teams. In the modern era, while Europe still has the most successful teams, other nations outside the traditional hotbeds of soccer began to emerge.

Without a governing body such as FIFA, the popularity of soccer would be a fraction of what it is today. Since its founding in 1904, the organization has been the authoritative overseer of soccer worldwide. With countries playing the game all over the world, it is necessary to have an organization that sets rules and creates a standard order. More importantly, without FIFA, the World Cup would not be the extraordinary event that it is today.

There are two distinct eras of World Cups. The embryonic era which is from 1930-1962 constitutes a tournament that was relatively insignificant. Until the end of World War II the amount of time it took for teams to travel was extensive and the games weren't regionally televised until 1954. It was difficult for people to stay up to date with news about the tournament. The teams that participated in this era were primarily from Europe and South America.

The modern era of the World Cup began in 1966 when England hosted the tournament. The tournament had official sponsors, mascots, but most importantly the tournament included additional nations outside of Europe or Latin America. The modern era would see the expansion of the tournament in 1982 and again in 1998. The World Cup went from being a tournament consisting of primarily European and South American teams to teams from Asia, Africa, North America and the South Pacific. The modern World Cup indeed epitomizes its name.

Television has also had a tremendous impact on the growth of the sport. The World Cup is the most popular sporting event in the World, and television has made it far easier to follow the tournament. In 2006, the World Cup was broadcast in 214 countries with an international television audience of 26.3 billion for the entire tournament.⁶⁹

The World Cup is the culmination of the Super Bowl, World Series, and Olympics all tied into one event. Some of the World's greatest athletes gather for a tournament of the world's most popular sport once every four years. Looking forward, it is possible that more African and Asian teams will participate in the tournament. While European nations will continue to have the most

⁶⁹ FIFA. "Facts and Figures." *FIFA.com*. March 17, 2010

successful domestic leagues and national teams, other areas are catching up. African nations continue to produce world class players that excel in top European leagues so it won't be surprising to see some of those countries become more successful in the near future.

Further Research

While this project focused on the World Cup from a holistic geographic perspective, there are other studies that could be done by more isolated measures. By comparing the popularity of soccer in various nations, it would be possible to quantify and name certain qualities a country has to determine if they will be a successful soccer nation. Doing this would go further than the comparative correlation analysis. It would require the gathering of data regarding total population, GDP, total soccer participants by age, professional league analysis, and youth club systems. It would require an examination of other sports that may be barriers for soccer to grow. With more selective information, it would be possible to create a database for an organization such as FIFA or the national federation to see where more effort needs be made for the expansion of soccer. Using this information, the organization could lobby to build more fields, create youth or adult leagues, or if the demand is present, the creation of a professional team or league; all of which would create excitement and further the growth of soccer.

Another possibility for further research would be to determine the total impact television has had on the World Cup. Without a doubt television has been a major catalyst in the popularity of the tournament. However, does TV have enough of an impact to warrant changes in the format of the World Cup? Have the television figures grown steadily over time, or was there a major event that propelled TV figures higher? Further questions could involve the location of the highest World Cup ratings. Is it the nations in Europe and South America, the hotbeds? Or is there a large demand of viewers in high population nations such as China, India, Malaysia, and the United States? If it is the latter group, perhaps FIFA needs to focus more on growing soccer in those areas. As we have seen, China and India, the world's two largest countries, have only qualified for a total of one World Cup, so there is clearly much room for growth.

One final question for further study would be an in-depth look at the economic impact the World Cup brings to a host nation. Depending on the necessary state of the nation's stadia and infrastructure, the World Cup could create either financial gains or losses. Comparing the economic impact numbers with tourism numbers could show an indicator in the success of the tournament and whether or not the country was seen in a positive light from an international audience. If the number of tourists increased following the World Cup, then that could prove to be an extra benefit in opting to host the tournament. If tourism decreases, then perhaps that could persuade nations to not host the World Cup.

The World Cup is an extraordinary event that has grown significantly over time. It started as a small tournament consisting of a few teams, but it has grown into the Worlds' most anticipated and popular sporting event. The World Cup has seen great expansion and the inclusion of teams outside of traditional cultural hearths of soccer. The World Cup started with primarily European and Latin American teams, but it has grown to include teams from six continents. The World Cup truly is the catalyst for the growth of soccer worldwide.

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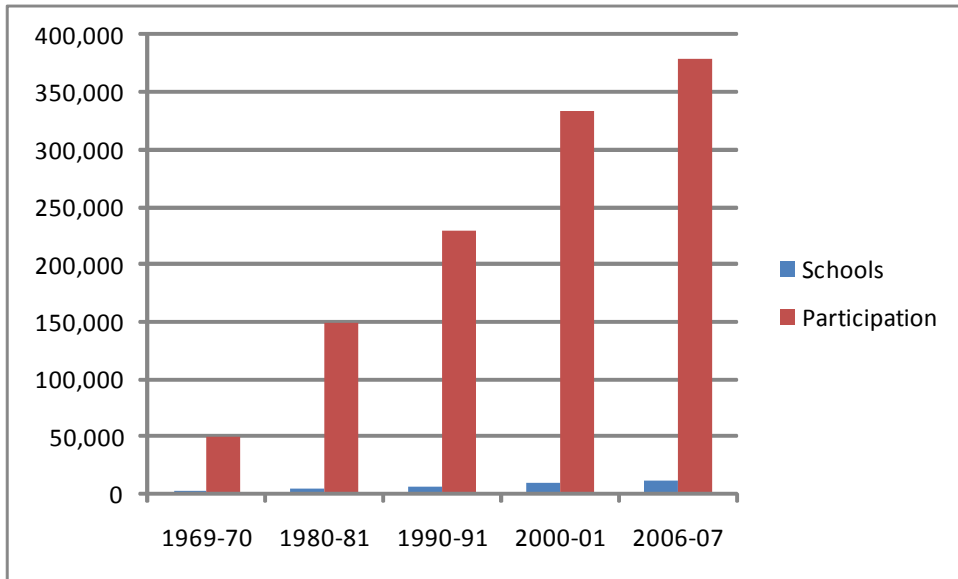
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APPENDICES

Appendix 1

High School Boys Soccer Over Time

Year	Schools	Participation
1969-70	2,217	49,593
1980-81	4,555	149,376
1990-91	6,785	228,380
2000-01	9,846	332,850
2006-07	11,066	377,999



Appendix 2

List of Countries Who Have Participated in World Cup

Algeria	Dutch East Indies	Korea DPR	Serbia and Montenegro
Angola	East Germany	Korea Republic	Serbia
Argentina	Ecuador	Kuwait	Slovakia
Australia	Egypt	Mexico	Slovenia
Austria	El Salvador	Morocco	South Africa
Belgium	England	Netherlands	Soviet Union
Bolivia	France	New Zealand	Spain
Brazil	Germany	Nigeria	Sweden
Bulgaria	Ghana	Northern Ireland	Switzerland
Cameroon	Greece	Norway	Togo
Canada	Haiti	Paraguay	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Honduras	Peru	Tunisia
China	Hungary	Poland	Turkey
Colombia	Iran	Portugal	Ukraine
Costa Rica	Iraq	Republic of Ireland	United Arab Emirates
Croatia	Israel	Romania	Uruguay
Cuba	Italy	Russia	USA
Czech Republic	Ivory Coast	Saudi Arabia	Wales
Czechoslovakia	Jamaica	Scotland	Yugoslavia
Denmark	Japan	Senegal	Zaire
Total-80			

Appendix 3

List of Countries who have Participated In World Cup by Year

Country	1930	1934	1938	1950	1954	1958	1962	1966	1970	1974	1978	1982	1986	1990	1994	1998	2002	2006	2010	
Algeria																				I
Angola																			I	
Argentina	I	I			I	I	I	I		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Australia									I									I		I
Austria		I			I	I				I						I				
Belgium	I	I	I		I			I				I	I	I	I	I	I			
Bolivia	I			I																
Brazil	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Bulgaria						I	I		I	I			I		I	I				
Cameroon												I		I	I	I	I			I
Canada													I							
Chile	I			I			I	I		I		I								I
China																	I			
Colombia						I							I	I		I				
Costa Rica													I				I	I	I	
Croatia																I	I	I		
Cuba			I																	
Czech Republic																		I		
Czechoslovakia	I	I	I		I	I	I		I			I		I						
Denmark													I			I	I			I
Dutch East Indies			I																	
East Germany									I											
Ecuador																	I	I		
Egypt		I												I						
El Salvador									I			I								
England				I	I	I	I	I	I			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
France	I	I	I		I	I	I	I		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Germany		I	I		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Ghana																			I	I
Greece																				
Haiti									I											

Appendix 3

List of Countries who have Participated In World Cup by Year (continued)

Country	1930	1934	1938	1950	1954	1958	1962	1966	1970	1974	1978	1982	1986	1990	1994	1998	2002	2006	2010	
Honduras																				
Hungary																				
Iran																				
Iraq																				
Israel																				
Italy																				
Ivory Coast																				
Jamaica																				
Japan																				
Korea DPR																				
Korea Republic																				
Kuwait																				
Mexico																				
Morocco																				
Netherlands																				
New Zealand																				
Nigeria																				
Northern Ireland																				
Norway																				
Paraguay																				
Peru																				
Poland																				
Portugal																				
Republic of Ireland																				
Romania																				
Russia																				
Saudi Arabia																				
Scotland																				
Senegal																				
Serbia																				
Serbia and Montenegro																				

Appendix 3
List of Countries who have Participated In World Cup by Year (continued)

Country	1930	1934	1938	1950	1954	1958	1962	1966	1970	1974	1978	1982	1986	1990	1994	1998	2002	2006	2010	
Slovakia																				I
Slovenia																	I			I
South Africa																I	I			I
Soviet Union						I	I	I	I											
Spain		I		I			I	I			I					I	I			I
Sweden		I	I	I		I			I						I		I			I
Switzerland		I	I	I	I		I	I							I					I
Togo																				I
Trinidad and Tobago																				I
Tunisia											I					I	I			I
Turkey																	I			
Ukraine																				I
United Arab Emirates														I						
Uruguay	I			I	I		I	I	I					I			I			I
USA	I	I		I										I	I	I	I			I
Wales						I														
Yugoslavia	I			I	I	I	I													I
Zaire										I										

List of World Cup Teams by Year

Uruguay- 1930	Italy-1934	France- 1938
Belgium	Egypt	Dutch East Indies
France	Austria 4th	Belgium
Romania	Belgium	Czechoslovakia advance
Yugoslavia 4th	Czechoslovakia 2nd	France advance
Mexico	France	Germany
USA 3rd	Germany 3rd	Hungary 2nd
Argentina 2nd	Hungary advance	Italy 1st
Bolivia	Italy 1st	Netherlands
Brazil	Netherlands	Norway
Chile	Romania	Poland
Paraguay	Spain advance	Romania
Peru	Sweden advance	Sweden 4th
Uruguay 1st	Switzerland advance	Switzerland advance
	USA	Cuba advance
	Argentina	Brazil 3rd
	Brazil	
Brazil- 1950	Switzerland- 1954	Sweden- 1958
England	Korea Republic	Austria
Italy	Austria 3rd	Czechoslovakia
Spain 4th	Belgium	England
Sweden 3rd	Czechoslovakia	France 3rd
Switzerland	England advance	Germany 4th
Yugoslavia	France	Hungary
Mexico	Germany 1st	Northern Ireland advance
USA	Hungary 2nd	Scotland
Bolivia	Italy	Soviet Union advance
Brazil 2nd	Scotland	Sweden 2nd
Chile	Switzerland advance	Wales advance
Paraguay	Turkey	Yugoslavia advance
Uruguay 1st	Yugoslavia advance	Mexico
	Mexico	Argentina
	Brazil advance	Brazil 1st
	Uruguay 4th	Paraguay

Appendix 4

List of World Cup Teams by Year (continued)

Chile- 1962		England- 1966		Mexico- 1970	
Bulgaria		North Korea	advance	Morocco	
Czechoslovakia	2nd	Bulgaria		Belgium	
England	advance	England	1st	Bulgaria	
Germany	advance	France		Czechoslovakia	
Hungary	advance	Germany	2nd	England	advance
Italy		Hungary	advance	Germany	3rd
Soviet Union	advance	Italy		Israel	
Spain		Portugal	3rd	Italy	2nd
Switzerland		Soviet Union	4th	Romania	
Yugoslavia	4th	Spain		Soviet Union	advance
Mexico		Switzerland		Sweden	
Argentina		Mexico		El Salvador	
Brazil	1st	Argentina	advance	Mexico	advance
Chile	3rd	Brazil		Brazil	1st
Colombia		Chile		Peru	advance
Uruguay		Uruguay	advance	Uruguay	4th
Germany- 1974		Argentina- 1978		Spain- 1982	
Zaire		Tunisia		Algeria	
Australia		Iran		Cameroon	
Bulgaria		Austria	advance	Kuwait	
East Germany	advance	France		Austria	advance
Germany	1st	Germany	advance	Belgium	advance
Italy		Hungary		Czechoslovakia	
Netherlands	2nd	Italy	4th	England	advance
Poland	3rd	Netherlands	2nd	France	4th
Scotland		Poland	advance	Germany	2nd
Sweden	advance	Scotland		Hungary	
Yugoslavia	advance	Spain		Italy	1st
Haiti		Sweden		Northern Ireland	advance
Argentina	advance	Mexico		Poland	3rd
Brazil	4th	Argentina	1st	Scotland	
Chile		Brazil	3rd	Soviet Union	advance
Uruguay		Peru	advance	Spain	advance
				Yugoslavia	
				El Salvador	
				Honduras	
				New Zealand	
				Argentina	advance
				Brazil	advance
				Chile	
				Peru	

List of World Cup Teams by Year (continued)

Mexico- 1986	Italy- 1990	USA- 1994
Algeria	Cameroon	Cameroon
Moroco	Egypt	Morocco
Iraq	Korea Republic	Nigeria
Korea Republic	UAE	Korea Republic
Belgium	Austria	Saudi Arabia
Bulgaria	Belgium	Belgium
Denmark	Czechoslovakia	Bulgaria
England	England	Germany
France	Germany	Greece
Germany	Italy	Italy
Hungary	Netherlands	Netherlands
Italy	Republic of Ireland	Norway
Northern Ireland	Romania	Republic of Ireland
Poland	Scotland	Romania
Portugal	Soviet Union	Russia
Scotland	Spain	Spain
Soviet Union	Sweden	Sweden
Spain	Yugoslavia	Switzerland
Canada	Costa Rica	Mexico
Mexico	USA	USA
Argentina	Argentina	Argentina
Brazil	Brazil	Bolivia
Paraguay	Colombia	Brazil
Uruguay	Uruguay	Colombia
France- 1998	Korea/Japan- 2002	Germany- 2006
Cameroon	Cameroon	Angola
Morocco	Nigeria	Ivory Coast
Nigeria	Senegal	Ghana
South Africa	South Africa	Togo
Tunisia	Tunisia	Tunisia
Iran	China	Australia
Japan	Japan	Iran
Korea Republic	Korea Republic	Japan
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	Korea Republic
Austria	Belgium	Saudi Arabia
Belgium	Croatia	Croatia
Bulgaria	Denmark	Czech Republic
Croatia	England	England
Denmark	France	France
England	Germany	Germany
France	Italy	Italy
Germany	Poland	Netherlands
Italy	Portugal	Poland
Netherlands	Republic of Ireland	Portugal
Norway	Russia	Serbia and Montenegro
Romania	Slovenia	Spain
Scotland	Spain	Sweden
Spain	Sweden	Switzerland
Yugoslavia	Turkey	Ukraine
Jamaica	Costa Rica	Costa Rica
Mexico	Mexico	Mexico
USA	USA	Trinidad and Tobago
Argentina	Argentina	USA
Brazil	Brazil	Argentina
Chile	Ecuador	Brazil
Colombia	Paraguay	Ecuador
Paraguay	Uruguay	Paraguay

List of World Cup Teams by Year (continued)

South Africa-2010

Algeria
Cameroon
Ghana
Ivory Coast
Nigeria
South Africa
Australia
Japan
Korea Republic
New Zealand
North Korea
Denmark
England
France
Germany
Greece
Italy
Netherlands
Portugal
Serbia
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Switzerland
Honduras
Mexico
United States
Argentina
Brazil
Chile
Paraguay
Uruguay

Population and GDP of World Cup Nations

Country	Population (rank world)	WC			GDP Per Capita (rank world)
		Appearance	Embryonic	Modern	
China	1.3 billion (1)	1	0	1	\$6,600 (128)
India	1.15 billion (2)	0	0	0	\$3,100 (164)
USA	307 million (3)	9	3	6	\$46,400 (11)
Dutch East Indies	240.2 million (4)	1	1	0	\$4,000 (155)
Brazil	198 million (5)	19	7	12	\$10,200 (105)
Pakistan	174.6 million (6)	0	0	0	\$2,600 (171)
Bangladesh	156 million (7)	0	0	0	\$1,600 (193)
Nigeria	149 million (8)	4	0	4	\$2,400 (177)
Russia (USSR)	140 million (9)	9	0	2	\$15,100 (75)
Soviet Union		7	2	5	
Japan	127 million (10)	4	0	4	\$32,600 (42)
Mexico	111 million (11)	14	5	9	\$13,500 (83)
Philippines	98 million (12)	0	0	0	\$3,300 (162)
Vietnam	88.5 million (13)	0	0	0	\$2,900 (165)
Ethiopia	85.2 million (14)	0	0	0	\$900 (213)
Germany	82 million (15)	17	5	12	\$34,100 (37)
East Germany		1	0	1	
Egypt	78.8 million (16)	2	1	1	\$6,000 (134)
Turkey	76.8 million (17)	2	1	1	\$11,200 (98)
Zaire	68.7 million (18)	1	0	1	\$300 (227)
Iran	66.4 million (19)	3	0	3	\$12,900 (87)
Thailand	66 million (20)	0	0	0	\$8,100 (120)
France	64 million (21)	13	5	8	\$32,800 (40)
England (UK)	61.1 million (22)	13	4	9	\$35,200 (34)
N. Ireland (UK)	61.1 million (22)	3	1	2	\$35,200 (34)
Scotland (UK)	61.1 million (22)	8	2	6	\$35,200 (34)
Wales (UK)	61.1 million (22)	1	1	0	\$35,200 (34)
Italy	58 million (23)	17	5	12	\$30,300 (44)
South Africa	49 million (24)	3	0	3	\$10,100 (107)
Korea Republic	48.5 million (25)	8	1	7	\$28,000 (49)
Myanmar	48.1 million (26)	0	0	0	\$1,100 (208)
Ukraine	45.7 million (27)	1	0	1	\$6,400 (129)
Colombia	43.6 million (28)	4	1	3	\$9,200 (110)
Sudan	41.1 million (29)	0	0	0	\$2,300 (181)
Tanzania	41 million (30)	0	0	0	\$1,400 (202)
Argentina	41 million (31)	15	4	11	\$13,800 (82)
Spain	40.5 million (32)	13	3	10	\$33,700 (38)
Kenya	39 million (33)	0	0	0	\$1,600 (194)
Poland	38.4 million (34)	7	1	6	\$17,900 (68)
Algeria	34.1 million (35)	3	0	3	\$7,000 (125)
Canada	33.4 million (36)	1	0	1	\$38,400 (36)
Uganda	32.4 million (37)	0	0	0	\$1,300 (204)
Morocco	31.2 million (38)	4	0	4	\$4,600 (146)
Peru	29.5 million (39)	4	1	3	\$8,600 (115)
Iraq	28.9 million (40)	1	0	1	\$3,600 (159)
Saudi Arabia	28.6 million (41)	4	0	4	\$20,400 (60)
Nepal	28.5 million (42)	0	0	0	\$1,200 (207)
Afghanistan	28.4 million (43)	0	0	0	\$800 (219)
Uzbekistan	27.6 million (44)	0	0	0	\$2,800 (168)
Venezuela	26.8 million (45)	0	0	0	\$13,100 (86)

Population and GDP of World Cup Nations (continued)

Country	Population (rank world)	WC			GDP Per Capita (rank world)
		Appearance	Embryonic	Modern	
Malaysia	25.7 million (46)	0	0	0	\$14,800 (77)
Ghana	23.8 million (47)	2	0	2	\$1,500 (199)
Yemen	22.9 million (49)	0	0	0	\$2,500 (173)
Korea DPR	22.6 million (50)	2	0	2	\$1,900 (188)
Romania	22 million (51)	7	3	4	\$11,500 (96)
Syria	21.7 million (52)	0	0	0	\$4,600 (145)
Mozambique	21.7 million (53)	0	0	0	\$900 (218)
Sri Lanka	21.3 million (54)	0	0	0	\$4,500 (148)
Australia	21.2 million (55)	3	0	3	\$38,800 (23)
Madagascar	20.6 million (56)	0	0	0	\$1,000 (211)
Ivory Coast	20.6 million (57)	2	0	2	\$1,700 (190)
Cameroon	18.8 million (58)	6	0	6	\$2,300 (180)
Netherlands	16.7 million (59)	9	2	7	\$39,200 (22)
Chile	16.6 million (60)	8	3	5	\$14,700 (78)
Burkina Faso	15.7 million (61)	0	0	0	\$1,200 (206)
Kazakstan	15.4 million (62)	0	0	0	\$11,800 (94)
Niger	15.3 million (63)	0	0	0	\$700 (222)
Malawi	15 million (64)	0	0	0	\$900 (217)
Ecuador	14.5 million (65)	2	0	2	\$7,400 (123)
Cambodia	15 million (66)	0	0	0	\$1,900 (187)
Senegal	13.7 million (67)	1	0	1	\$1,600 (195)
Mali	13.4 million (68)	0	0	0	\$1,200 (205)
Guatemala	13.2 million (69)	0	0	0	\$5,200 (140)
Angola	12.8 million (70)	1	0	1	\$8,900 (114)
Zambia	11.8 million (71)	0	0	0	\$1,500 (200)
Cuba	11.4 million (72)	1	1	0	\$9,700 (109)
Zimbabwe	11.4 million (73)	0	0	0	\$200 (228)
Rwanda	10.7 million (74)	0	0	0	\$900 (216)
Greece	10.7 million (75)	2	0	2	\$32,100 (43)
Portugal	10.7 million (76)	5	0	5	\$21,800 (57)
Tunisia	10.5 million (77)	4	0	4	\$8,000 (122)
Belgium	10.4 million (78)	11	4	7	\$36,600 (29)
Chad	10.3 million (79)	0	0	0	\$1,600 (196)
Czech Republic	10.2 million (80)	1	0	1	\$25,100 (52)
Czechoslovakia		8	5	3	
Guinea	10 million (81)	0	0	0	\$1,000 (212)
Hungary	9.9 million (82)	9	5	4	\$18,600 (63)
Somalia	9.8 million (83)	0	0	0	\$600 (224)
Bolivia	9.7 million (84)	3	2	1	\$4,600 (144)
Dominican Republic	9.6 million (85)	0	0	0	\$8,300 (116)
Belarus	9.6 million (86)	0	0	0	\$11,600 (95)
Burundi	9.5 million (87)	0	0	0	\$300 (226)
Sweden	9 million (88)	10	4	6	\$36,800 (28)
Haiti	9 million (89)	1	0	1	\$1,300 (203)
Benin	8.8 million (90)	0	0	0	\$1,500 (198)
Azerbaijan	8.2 million (91)	0	0	0	\$10,400 (103)
Austria	8.2 million (92)	7	3	4	\$39,400 (21)

Population and GDP of World Cup Nations (continued)

Country	Population (rank world)	WC			GDP Per Capita (rank world)
		Appearance	Embryonic	Modern	
Honduras	7.8 million (93)	2	0	2	\$4,200 (151)
Switzerland	7.6 million (94)	9	5	4	\$41,700 (19)
Serbia	7.3 million (95)	1	0	1	\$10,400 (104)
Serbia and Montenegro		1	0	1	
Tajikistan	7.3 million (96)	0	0	0	\$1,800 (189)
Israel	7.2 million (97)	1	0	1	\$28,400 (48)
Bulgaria	7.2 million (98)	7	1	6	\$12,600 (89)
El Salvador	7.1 million (99)	2	0	2	\$7,100 (124)
Hong Kong	7 million (100)	0	0	0	\$42,700 (15)
Paraguay	6.9 million (101)	8	3	5	\$4,100 (154)
Laos	6.8 million (102)	0	0	0	\$2,100 (186)
Libya	6.3 million (103)	0	0	0	\$15,200 (73)
Jordan	6.2 million (104)	0	0	0	\$5,300 (139)
Togo	6 million (105)	1	0	1	\$900 (214)
Papua New Guinea	5.9 million (106)	0	0	0	\$2,400 (178)
Nicaragua	5.9 million (107)	0	0	0	\$2,800 (169)
Eritrea	5.6 million (108)	0	0	0	\$700 (221)
Denmark	5.5 million (109)	4	0	4	\$36,000 (31)
Slovakia	5.4 million (110)	1	0	1	\$21,200 (59)
Kyrgyzstan	5.4 million (111)	0	0	0	\$2,100 (184)
Finland	5.2 million (112)	0	0	0	\$34,900 (36)
Sierra Leone	5.1 million (113)	0	0	0	\$900 (215)
Turkmenistan	4.9 million (114)	0	0	0	\$6,900 (127)
United Arab Emirates	4.8 million (115)	1	0	1	\$42,000 (17)
Norway	4.6 million (116)	3	1	2	\$58,600 (5)
Singapore	4.6 million (117)	0	0	0	\$50,300 (8)
Georgia	4.6 million (118)	0	0	0	\$4,400 (149)
Bosnia-Herzegovina	4.6 million (119)	0	0	0	\$6,300 (132)
C. African Republic	4.5 million (120)	0	0	0	\$700 (220)
Croatia	4.49 million (121)	3	0	3	\$17,600 (69)
Yugoslavia		9	5	4	
Moldova	4.3 million (122)	0	0	0	\$2,300 (182)
Costa Rica	4.2 million (123)	3	0	3	\$10,900 (99)
New Zealand	4.2 million (124)	2	0	2	\$27,300 (51)
Republic of Ireland	4.2 million (125)	3	0	3	\$42,200 (16)
Lebanon	4 million (126)	0	0	0	\$13,100 (85)
Congo	4 million (127)	0	0	0	\$4,100 (153)
Puerto Rico	3.9 million (128)	0	0	0	\$17,200 (70)
Albania	3.6 million (129)	0	0	0	\$6,300 (131)
Lithuania	3.5 million (130)	0	0	0	\$15,400 (72)
Uruguay	3.5 million (131)	11	4	7	\$12,700 (88)
Liberia	3.4 million (132)	0	0	0	\$500 (225)
Oman	3.4 million (133)	0	0	0	\$23,900 (53)
Panama	3.3 million (134)	0	0	0	\$11,900 (93)
Maritania	3.1 million (135)	0	0	0	\$2,100 (185)
Mongolia	3 million (136)	0	0	0	\$3,200 (163)
Armenia	2.9 million (137)	0	0	0	\$5,900 (135)

Population and GDP of World Cup Nations (continued)

Country	Population (rank world)	WC			GDP Per Capita (rank world)
		Appearance	Embryonic	Modern	
Jamaica	2.8 million (138)	1	0	1	\$8,200 (117)
Kuwait	2.7 million (139)	1	0	1	\$54,100 (7)
Latvia	2.2 million (141)	0	0	0	\$14,500 (79)
Lesotho	2.1 million (142)	0	0	0	\$1,700 (191)
Namibia	2.1 million (143)	0	0	0	\$6,400 (130)
Macedonia	2 million (144)	0	0	0	\$9,000 (112)
Slovenia	2 million (145)	2	0	2	\$27,900 (50)
Botswana	1.9 million (146)	0	0	0	\$13,100 (84)
Gambia	1.7 million (148)	0	0	0	\$1,400 (201)
Guinea-Bissau	1.5 million (150)	0	0	0	\$600 (223)
Gabon	1.5 million (151)	0	0	0	\$13,900 (81)
Swaziland	1.3 million (152)	0	0	0	\$4,400 (150)
Estonia	1.3 million (153)	0	0	0	\$18,700 (62)
Maritius	1.3 million (154)	0	0	0	\$12,400 (91)
Trinidad and Tobago	1.2 million (155)	1	0	1	\$23,100 (550)
Timor-Leste	1.1 million (156)	0	0	0	\$2,400 (179)
Cyprus	1 million (157)	0	0	0	\$21,200 (58)
Fiji	900 thousand (158)	0	0	0	\$3,900 (156)
Qatar	800 thousand (159)	0	0	0	\$121,700 (2)
Guyana	750 thousand (160)	0	0	0	\$3,800 (157)
Comoros	750 thousand (161)	0	0	0	\$1,000 (209)
Bahrain	730 thousand (162)	0	0	0	\$38,400 (25)
Djibouti	720 thousand (163)	0	0	0	\$2,800 (167)
Bhutan	690 thousand (164)	0	0	0	\$5,400 (137)
Montenegro	670 thousand (165)	0	0	0	\$9,800 (108)
Equatorial Guinea	630 thousand (166)	0	0	0	\$36,600 (30)
Solomon Islands	600 thousand (167)	0	0	0	\$2,600 (170)
Macau	560 thousand (168)	0	0	0	\$33,000 (39)
Luxembourg	490 thousand (169)	0	0	0	\$78,000 (3)
Suriname	480 thousand (170)	0	0	0	\$9,000 (113)
Cape Verde Islands	430 thousand (171)	0	0	0	\$3,400 (160)
Malta	405 thousand (173)	0	0	0	\$23,800 (54)
Maldives	400 thousand (174)	0	0	0	\$4,200 (152)
Brunei	390 thousand (175)	0	0	0	\$50,100 (9)
Belize	308 thousand (176)	0	0	0	\$8,100 (118)
Bahamas	307 thousand (177)	0	0	0	\$29,800 (46)
Iceland	307 thousand (178)	0	0	0	\$39,600 (20)
Barbados	284 thousand (180)	0	0	0	\$18,500 (64)
New Caledonia	227 thousand (181)	0	0	0	\$15,000 (76)
Netherlands Antilles	227 thousand (182)	0	0	0	\$16,000 (71)
Samoa	220 thousand (184)	0	0	0	\$5,400 (138)
Vanuatu	218 thousand (185)	0	0	0	\$4,800 (143)
Sao Tome & Principe	212 thousand (186)	0	0	0	\$1,700 (192)
St Lucia	160 thousand (187)	0	0	0	\$10,900 (100)
Tonga	121 thousand (188)	0	0	0	\$4,600 (147)
US Virgin Islands	110 thousand (190)	0	0	0	\$14,500 (80)
St Vincent/Grenadine	104 thousand (191)	0	0	0	\$18,100 (66)

Appendix 5

Population and GDP of World Cup Nations (continued)

Country	Population (rank world)	WC Appearance	Embryonic	Modern	GDP Per Capita (rank world)
Aruba	103 thousand (193)	0	0	0	\$21,800 (56)
Grenada	91 thousand (195)	0	0	0	\$10,800 (101)
Seychelles	87 thousand (196)	0	0	0	\$19,400 (61)
Antigua & Barbuda	85 thousand (197)	0	0	0	\$18,100 (65)
Andorra	84 thousand (198)	0	0	0	\$44,900 (12)
Dominica	72 thousand (200)	0	0	0	\$10,200 (106)
Bermuda	68 thousand (201)	0	0	0	\$69,900 (4)
American Samoa	65 thousand (202)	0	0	0	\$8,000 (121)
Cayman Islands	49 thousand (207)	0	0	0	\$43,800 (14)
Faroe Islands	49 thousand (208)	0	0	0	\$48,200 (10)
St Kitts & Nevis	40 thousand (209)	0	0	0	\$15,200 (74)
Liechtenstein	34 thousand (210)	0	0	0	\$127,100 (1)
San Marino	30 thousand (212)	0	0	0	\$41,900 (18)
British Virgin Islands	24 thousand (215)	0	0	0	\$38,500 (24)
Turks & Cacos Islands	23 thousand (216)	0	0	0	\$11,500 (97)
Anguilla	14 thousand (221)	0	0	0	\$12,200 (92)
Cook Islands	11 thousand (224)	0	0	0	\$9,100 (111)
Monteserrat	5 thousand (228)	0	0	0	\$3,400 (161)

Appendix 6

Grouping of Nations by Classification of High or Low Population and GDP Per Capita

Country	Population	WC		GDP Per		GDP Per
		Appearance	Capita	Population	Appearance	
England (UK)	50,000,000	13	\$35,200	H	H	H
Spain	40,500,000	13	\$33,700	H	H	H
France	64,000,000	13	\$32,800	H	H	H
Germany	82,000,000	17	\$34,100	H	H	H
Italy	58,000,000	17	\$30,300	H	H	H
Mexico	111,000,000	14	\$13,500	H	H	L
Argentina	41,000,000	15	\$13,800	H	H	L
Brazil	198,000,000	19	\$10,200	H	H	L
Canada	33,400,000	1	\$38,400	H	L	H
Australia	21,200,000	3	\$38,800	H	L	H
Japan	127,000,000	4	\$32,600	H	L	H
Saudi Arabia	28,600,000	4	\$20,400	H	L	H
Poland	38,400,000	7	\$17,900	H	L	H
Korea Republic	48,500,000	8	\$28,000	H	L	H
USA	307,000,000	9	\$46,400	H	L	H
Russia (USSR)	140,000,000	9	\$15,100	H	L	H
China	1,300,000,000	1	\$6,600	H	L	L
Ukraine	45,700,000	1	\$6,400	H	L	L
Dutch East Indies	240,200,000	1	\$4,000	H	L	L
Iraq	28,900,000	1	\$3,600	H	L	L
Zaire	68,700,000	1	\$300	H	L	L
Turkey	76,800,000	2	\$11,200	H	L	L
Egypt	78,000,000	2	\$6,000	H	L	L
Korea DPR	22,600,000	2	\$1,900	H	L	L
Ivory Coast	20,600,000	2	\$1,700	H	L	L
Ghana	23,800,000	2	\$1,500	H	L	L
Iran	66,400,000	3	\$12,900	H	L	L
South Africa	49,000,000	3	\$10,100	H	L	L
Algeria	34,100,000	3	\$7,000	H	L	L
Colombia	43,600,000	4	\$9,200	H	L	L
Peru	29,500,000	4	\$8,600	H	L	L
Morocco	31,200,000	4	\$4,600	H	L	L
Nigeria	149,000,000	4	\$2,400	H	L	L
Romania	22,000,000	7	\$11,500	H	L	L
Soviet Union	290,900,000	7	\$2,300	H	L	L
Yugoslavia	23,800,000	9	\$3,600	H	L	L
Sweden	9,000,000	10	\$36,800	L	H	H
Belgium	10,400,000	11	\$36,600	L	H	H
Uruguay	3,500,000	11	\$12,700	L	H	L

Appendix 6

Grouping of Nations by Classification of High or Low Population and GDP Per Capita

(continued)

Country	WC			GDP Per		
	Population	Appearance	Capita	Population	Appearance	Capita
Kuwait	2,700,000	1	\$54,100	L	L	H
United Arab Emirates	4,800,000	1	\$42,000	L	L	H
Wales (UK)	2,980,000	1	\$35,200	L	L	H
Israel	7,200,000	1	\$28,400	L	L	H
Czech Republic	10,200,000	1	\$25,100	L	L	H
Trinidad and Tobago	1,200,000	1	\$23,100	L	L	H
Slovakia	5,400,000	1	\$21,200	L	L	H
East Germany	16,000,000	1	\$21,000	L	L	H
Greece	10,700,000	2	\$32,100	L	L	H
Slovenia	2,000,000	2	\$27,900	L	L	H
New Zealand	4,200,000	2	\$27,300	L	L	H
Norway	4,600,000	3	\$58,600	L	L	H
Republic of Ireland	4,200,000	3	\$42,200	L	L	H
N. Ireland (UK)	1,775,000	3	\$35,200	L	L	H
Croatia	4,490,000	3	\$17,600	L	L	H
Denmark	5,500,000	4	\$36,000	L	L	H
Portugal	10,700,000	5	\$21,800	L	L	H
Austria	8,200,000	7	\$39,400	L	L	H
Scotland (UK)	5,168,500	8	\$35,200	L	L	H
Switzerland	7,600,000	9	\$41,700	L	L	H
Netherlands	16,700,000	9	\$39,200	L	L	H
Hungary	9,900,000	9	\$18,600	L	L	H
Serbia	7,300,000	1	\$10,400	L	L	L
Cuba	11,400,000	1	\$9,700	L	L	L
Angola	12,800,000	1	\$8,900	L	L	L
Jamaica	2,800,000	1	\$8,200	L	L	L
Serbia and Montenegro	10,500,000	1	\$3,200	L	L	L
Senegal	13,700,000	1	\$1,600	L	L	L
Haiti	9,000,000	1	\$1,300	L	L	L
Togo	6,000,000	1	\$900	L	L	L
Ecuador	14,500,000	2	\$7,400	L	L	L
El Salvador	7,100,000	2	\$7,100	L	L	L
Honduras	7,800,000	2	\$4,200	L	L	L
Costa Rica	4,200,000	3	\$10,900	L	L	L
Bolivia	9,700,000	3	\$4,600	L	L	L
Tunisia	10,500,000	4	\$8,000	L	L	L
Cameroon	18,800,000	6	\$2,300	L	L	L
Bulgaria	7,200,000	7	\$12,600	L	L	L
Chile	16,600,000	8	\$14,700	L	L	L
Czechoslovakia	15,600,000	8	\$6,300	L	L	L
Paraguay	6,900,000	8	\$4,100	L	L	L

List of FIFA Members

Afghanistan	Chinese Taipei	Honduras	Morocco	Solomon Islands
Albania	Colombia	Hong Kong	Mozambique	Somalia
Algeria	Comoros	Hungary	Myanmar	South Africa
American Samoa	Congo	Iceland	Namibia	Spain
Andorra	Congo DR	India	Nepal	Sri Lanka
Angola	Cook Islands	Indonesia	Netherlands	St. Kitts and Nevis
Anguilla	Costa Rica	Iran	Netherlands Antilles	St. Lucia
Antigua and Barbuda	Côte d'Ivoire	Iraq	New Caledonia	St. Vincent/Grenadines
Argentina	Croatia	Israel	New Zealand	Sudan
Armenia	Cuba	Italy	Nicaragua	Suriname
Aruba	Cyprus	Jamaica	Niger	Swaziland
Australia	Czech Republic	Japan	Nigeria	Sweden
Austria	Denmark	Jordan	Northern Ireland	Switzerland
Azerbaijan	Djibouti	Kazakhstan	Norway	Syria
Bahamas	Dominica	Kenya	Oman	Tahiti
Bahrain	Dominican Republic	Korea DPR	Pakistan	Tajikistan
Bangladesh	Ecuador	Korea Republic	Palestine	Tanzania
Barbados	Egypt	Kuwait	Panama	Thailand
Belarus	El Salvador	Kyrgyzstan	Papua New Guinea	Timor-Leste
Belgium	England	Laos	Paraguay	Togo
Belize	Equatorial Guinea	Latvia	Peru	Tonga
Benin	Eritrea	Lebanon	Philippines	Trinidad and Tobago
Bermuda	Estonia	Lesotho	Poland	Tunisia
Bhutan	Ethiopia	Liberia	Portugal	Turkey
Bolivia	Faroe Islands	Libya	Puerto Rico	Turkmenistan
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Fiji	Liechtenstein	Qatar	Turks and Caicos Islands
Botsswana	Finland	Lithuania	Republic of Ireland	Uganda
Brazil	France	Luxembourg	Romania	Ukraine
British Virgin Islands	FYR Macedonia	Macau	Russia	United Arab Emirates
Brunei Darussalam	Gabon	Madagascar	Rwanda	Uruguay
Bulgaria	Gambia	Malawi	Samoa	US Virgin Islands
Burkina Faso	Georgia	Malaysia	San Marino	USA
Burundi	Germany	Maldives	Sao Tome e Principe	Uzbekistan
Cambodia	Ghana	Mali	Saudi Arabia	Vanuatu
Cameroon	Greece	Malta	Scotland	Venezuela
Canada	Grenada	Mauritania	Senegal	Vietnam
Cape Verde Islands	Guam	Mauritius	Serbia	Wales
Cayman Islands	Guatemala	Mexico	Seychelles	Yemen
Central African Republic	Guinea	Moldova	Sierra Leone	Zambia
Chad	Guinea-Bissau	Mongolia	Singapore	Zimbabwe
Chile	Guyana	Montenegro	Slovakia	
China PR	Haiti	Montserrat	Slovenia	

Source: FIFA.com

VITA

Kyle Andrew Springer

Candidate for the Degree of

Master of Science

Thesis: GOOOOOOOOOOAL!! A GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD CUP: HOW THE FIFA WORLD CUP IS THE CATALYST FOR THE GROWTH OF SOCCER WORLDWIDE

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Scope and Method of Study: The purpose of this study was to geographically analyze the growth and diffusion of the FIFA World Cup. The overall hope was to establish that the World Cup is the catalyst for the growth of soccer worldwide. By compiling and mapping data from the initial World Cup in 1930 through the 2010 edition, it would then be possible to visualize the growth of soccer over the years. The World Cup occurs every four years and the data was organized and mapped with every tournament cycle. Thus, chronologically, it can be determined that the World Cup grows and spreads from the cultural hearths of soccer, Europe and South America, into new areas, Africa, Asia, and North America. Prior to the study, a secondary hypothesis was made, suggesting there are two distinct eras of the World Cup: an embryonic period from 1930-1962, and a modern period from 1966-2010.

Findings and Conclusions: The World Cup started in 1930 with 13 teams being invited to play. As the years passed, the tournament became more popular. Technological innovations allowed for decreased travel time and faster news distribution. The World Cup became increasingly popular amongst fans and nations. In 1966, the World Cup entered the modern era with advertising, sponsors, mascots, and most importantly, more nations would be involved from there on out. The World Cup began as primarily a European and Latin American tournament, however, in the modern era, teams qualified from all over the world. In the 2010 tournament, there represented 32 teams from six continents, a major change from the embryonic period. Television has also made a tremendous impact. The 2006 World Cup Final was viewed by 715 million people globally. Based on the expansive growth that FIFA membership and the World Cup has seen over the years, it is accurate to say the World Cup is the catalyst for the growth of soccer worldwide.

Advisor's Approval:

Dr. John Rooney