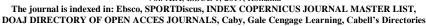


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FOOTBALL - HISTORY AND CHARACTERISTICS

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Abstract

Introduction. Sports games are one of the most passionate chapters of sporting activities in the world. Of these, football play is particularly remarkable. Soccer-like games have been practiced since ancient times in various regions of the globe, with about 5,000 years of age. Origins of football can be found in all corners of the earthly world. They were celebrated in 2018, 156 years since a sportive game that for centuries developed by chance, living longer in the shadow of myths and legends, has made its own status, being caught in the rules of a regulation self-standing and receiving a perfect organization set up by English.

Conclusion. Throughout history, all civilizations have had round-ball games, many of which can be considered precursors to today's modern game, a game that was officially born in England in the nineteenth century. Ball games took place for the first time in Egypt before 1800 BC However there are voices claiming that such games were recorded even earlier in ancient China, probably earlier than 2500 BC. Today's soccer tactic, scientifically directed football differs radically from what has been practiced in the past. Using new methods has made today's game the expression of a pronounced physical commitment, speed, skill, strength and resilience being indispensable qualities for current players. The current soccer player is a complex athlete who, during training, sums up high indexes of all sports training factors.

Key words: Soccer, history, features.

Introduction

The origins of the football game. Sport has emerged as a need for symbolic confrontation when individuals or groups have felt the need to prove their supremacy without being physically destroyed. From the beginning, there was an audience around the sport, with its ambiguous role as a judge and partisan of the race. Fans, galleries meet the need of individuals to know together. Contemporary society, dominated by individualism, offers fewer coagulation

opportunities around common goals. (Mircea Chivu, Dilema, year VII, no.335, July 15-21, 2010)

Methods

The incredible popularity of this sport has developed into the middle class of society, which has always been played by simple people, peasants, servants, farmers and aiders who served this class. Over the years, football has been subject to periodical

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vicissitudes, sometimes it has been banned, but its suppression has not been successful; on the contrary, it was practiced by growing circles. For example, in England, when this "sport" began to be a self-standing subject that dominated the discussions at that time, football became more and more attractive and loved in the middle class of society and the nobility. Later, "football clubs" grew up near British universities or public schools, which eventually led to the formation of the London Football Association which officiated the first set of rules of the game in 1863.(www.footballnetwork.org,www.historicalkits.c o.uk, en.wikipedia.org, The Encylopedia of British Football).

In the spring of 2001, FIFA informed that over 240 million people regularly play football in over 200 countries across the globe. (Http://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fotbal). In 2004, the governing body of this global sport, FIFA, recognized China as the birthplace of football. The means of direct expression, the geometric simplicity of its rules, the tension of a struggle involving the same gestures, the constant demand for collective intelligence, the need for an emotional discharge, and all that, and many others, could explain a phenomenon that in the present time produces a flux powerful emotions and electrifying crowds. Soccer is the confrontation of two tactical intelligences, agility, skill, and the will to overcome, with the predictability of the unpredictability, of certainty with probability. This game exerts a great force of attraction, because it seems a world where it defeats the best prepared. Football is concentrated history, it is the action of destiny to the dimension of human perception; is morally transposed into choreography. On the other hand, however, a game is just a game. If there was no

pleasure in it, the pure and useless pleasure of pleasure would not deserve such suffering(Florin Dumitrescu, Dilemma, VII year, no.335, 15-21 July 2010). Football can be said to be a unique, complex, novel and sometimes even paradoxical game. Football is a play that is easy to understand, a show that you do not talk about, but you are practicing. Football is the only area in which individual improvisation becomes collective. Football is a battle, not a school year. Without force, no speed, no athletic qualities, only a dribble can not succeed. (Mazilu T. -Football was not created by the devil, Stadion Publishing House, Bucharest 1972). The French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre said: "In a soccer match, everything is complicated by the presence of an adverse team!" ("Insight" (2000) - The FA Coaches Association Journal, Vol.3, London). a kind of chess game in which the teams think of their opponent's moves long before (Lucescu, M., (1981) - The Miraculous Turf, Ed. Junimea, Iasi).

Football is a miracle, as many of the virtues and qualities of a man are present in this game. This game teaches you to respect the value criteria like no one else, for football without ethical values would lose reason to be.

Andre Maurais said: "This sport is nothing but a moving intelligence." (Andre Maurais (1976) - Cours de bonheur conjugate, Ed. Hachette, Paris). We're dealing with a sport that is not long over the leaderboard and scores. He does not have the inhuman rigor of gymnastics, the fluidity of tennis, basketball choreography.

Football is a non-priority intersection, a rendez-vous place. No sport has the power to produce heroes and to mitologize them. Why? For three reasons. The first, the technical one, is the simplicity



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of the regulation. The second, the literary, is the ease with which it is allowed to be told. The third, the affective, relates to the way we yield to his formidable seduction powers from the first day we go out to play. If they are not sick or brilliant, the children beat the ball on the maid, or behind the block. Early socialization of boys implies, obligatory and almost ritualistically, the football match. The microbe that penetrates then in the body is actually a spring that helps to regain childhood. (Radu Paraschivescu, Dilema, year VII, no.335, July 15-21, 2010). Football is the nice dose that anyone tastes better that good always overcomes. An ideal team would consist of 11 people united around an idea, disciplined, willing to do raw work, but capable of being soloists when the situation demands it. (Cristian Geambaşu, Dilemma, VII, no.335, July 15-21, 2010.) Most of the technicians who are currently working in football believe that football is currently in its age of maturity with regard to the organization of the game and the possibilities for expression of the players. The stage currently reached by the evolution of the world football game as a result of the efforts and concerns of the specialists and the players for the continuous improvement of the game has inevitably led to the emergence of new and precisely set ideas and solutions, training, training and selection of players. Current football is characterized by rapidity, dynamism and intensity, and the player's job tasks multiply. The structure of the football game is unique and gives the game a special character.

The demands of a modern game require all players, regardless of the position they occupy in the team, to know and to be able to solve both playing and defense tasks in different compartments and positions as independent players. The big teams of the last few years have been playing an elaborate game. Soccer as a team play, it has the efficiency of all players as they solve their tasks on the positions they are specialized in, both in the attack and defense phases. Better training methods, innovations by coaches, players and technicians and tactics and regulatory changes have changed the dynamics of the game. All these changes of the game have made today's football different from the one practiced decades ago.

The essence of modern contemporary football is based on creativity, collective thinking, the intelligence of the game in which all team players are permanently involved, vitality and a perfect technique. The football competitions held in the last few years internally and internationally have shown us that the dynamics of the football game has changed completely, the contemporary football being characterized by a high speed of the players with ball and without ball.

The speed of movement and the speed of execution of the various processes and technical elements increased from one year to the next, the attack became much faster and more incisive, the more mobile the defense, and more and more even having tasks to support the attack - In a word, there is a general test of field specialists aimed at accelerating the movement of the ball, creating a player technically tactical, a player who can solve any situation that occurred during a party.

Team spirit is very well outlined, assimilating the notion of system and leaving the entire responsibility for organizing the game, because only it allows players to play permanently and not stay in task areas only in a certain direction and taking care of one opponent. They are no longer playing



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exclusively within the line or compartment of the respective post, the players carry out their actions where the playing phases catch them, neglecting the number on the t-shirt, so specializing on a certain fixed position. The technical value has been improved on a collective level, a pure moral aspect, by virtue of which the individual works to highlight the group.

For players to cope with current football games, training must be conducted and conducted scientifically according to current requirements using methods provided by other sciences: physiology, biochemistry, biomechanics, psychology, mathematics.

Ultimately, the main problem is finding optimal answers to the question: how to organize a team according to the real capabilities of the players, in order for it to be maximal?

Football has three significant features. First, it is both individual and socio-collective.

The creative personality has an essential role, but it must nevertheless become inflexible and integrate into a small tribe, in a game community, then, at an increasingly philosophical level, there is a very subtle balance between causal determination in football (force and technique, for example) and unpredictable, spontaneous the decision of randomness. At the same time, the global success and popularity of football is due to its original version of democracy, can be played in the most modest conditions by people of the most modest, people of all ages and genders without special equipment; (Virgil Nemoianu, Soccer, Globalism and American Society, Tradition and Liberties, Curtea Veche Publishing House, 2001)

From the beginning, there was an audience around the sport, with its ambiguous role as a judge

and partisan of the race. fans, galleries meet the need of individuals to know together. Contemporary society, dominated by individualism, offers fewer coagulation opportunities around common goals. (Mircea Chivu, Dilema, year VII, no.335, July 15-21, 2010). Football is not a war, but rather a ritualistic warfare, the channels of which absorb the aggressive collective potential of the world. Performance means rigor, efficiency, organization, tactics, strategy. We are dealing with a sport that is not much longer on the rankings and scores. This is where heroes and beasts are born, nobility and noblemen, fanciful and politrucians. Beyond stakes, sponsors, and marketing, over love for a team, football is the game that brings you back into the world of worry and makes you feel like you are 13 years old even if you are 80. Therefore, enjoy the alibi of tactics, and foolish fools of combativity. (Radu Paraschivescu, Dilema, year VII, no.335, July 15-21, 2010)

Football is the nice dose that anyone tastes better that good always overcomes. Tactics kills the show, the technique of players can resurrect. (Cristian Geambaşu, Dilema, VII year, no.335, 15-21 July 2010)



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