



FUTBOL



POPULAR CULTURE IN THE AMERICAS

SPORT IS CULTURAL PERFORMANCE

For most of documented human history, sports have been a significant part of the human experience for both audience and participants. Archaeological artifacts about sports, including colosseums, weapons, and artistic representations of competition, have been traced back to China as early as 2000 BCE.

These ancient sports featured matches that tested performers' strength, stamina, and techniques, such as foot races and physical fights.



EVOLUTION OF SPORTS

A performance can be artful, active, and/or competitive. Anthropologist Ajeet Jaiswal (2019) describes the anthropology of sports as the study of human growth and development. If sports is a performance, one also sees that each performance is unique to the performer. Each athlete is part of a more significant cultural stage/performance that influences (global) society.

Examples:

- Roman Gladiators
- Messi/Barcelona FC/ Argentina National Team
- Michael Jordan/ The Chicago Bulls

FUTBOL IN LATIN AMERICA

F10RITO

Soccer arrived in Latin America in the late 1800s with a large influx of Europeans. Since then, it has exploded in popularity, dominating as the most popular sport (by a large margin) in almost all Latin American countries.



Soccer started as a sport played mainly by affluent Europeans but quickly spread throughout the culture, its low barrier to entry allowing for people of all socioeconomic classes to play.



Latin America has had a long, complex history of race and class issues that have divided people. Soccer has become intertwined with Latin American culture as it has acted as a common interest for people of all races, origins, and cultures.



Bridging gaps and prejudices that are commonplace in countries such as Brazil and Argentina. Because of this power, soccer has acted as almost a religion or major cultural component that people from all over Latin America can come together over sport.

FUTBOL & DIASPORAS

“Fútbol,” is by and large the most popular sport among Latino communities in the United States.

“When you leave another country, your old ways of being become broken, destabilized, and you get a feeling of dislocation,” said David Trouille, professor of sociology at James Madison University in Virginia and author of the book *Futbol in the Park: Immigrants, Soccer and the Creation of Social Ties* (University of Chicago Press, 2021).

“[For immigrants] soccer became a basis for performing social relationships, and also of reclaiming a sense of selves.”

From the first analogies between the game of football and its rules with rituals of so-called primitive cultures, the anthropological study of football developed into a relatively encompassing approach that includes an interest in all the actors who establish the game as a public, cultural good – players, experts, supporters, journalists, organizers, etc. – as well as its various cultural manifestations,

in the form of a tool for constructing identity and cultural symbol, a leisure activity with ties to the economy, to a specific apotheosis of the concepts of globalization and commodification of culture.

As a worldwide sport, soccer provides an opportunity to help ease pressures for people in challenging environments.

“SOCCER IS A FEAST FOR THE EYES THAT WATCH IT AND A JOY FOR THE BODY THAT PLAYS IT – THE BALL LAUGHS, RADIANT, IN THE AIR. HE BRINGS HER DOWN, PUTS HER TO SLEEP, SHOWERS HER WITH COMPLIMENTS, DANCES WITH HER, AND SEEING SUCH THINGS NEVER BEFORE SEEN HIS ADMIRERS PITY THEIR UNBORN GRANDCHILDREN WHO WILL NEVER SEE THEM.”- EDUARDO GALEANO



HISTORY OF FOOTBALL



- More than 240 million people around the world play soccer regularly.
- Records trace the history of soccer back more than 2,000 years ago to ancient China. Greece, Rome and parts of Central America also claim to have started the sport.
- The game has evolved from the sport of kicking around a rudimentary animal-hide ball, human head, or animal bladder, into the World Cup sport it is today.

HOW TO PLAY

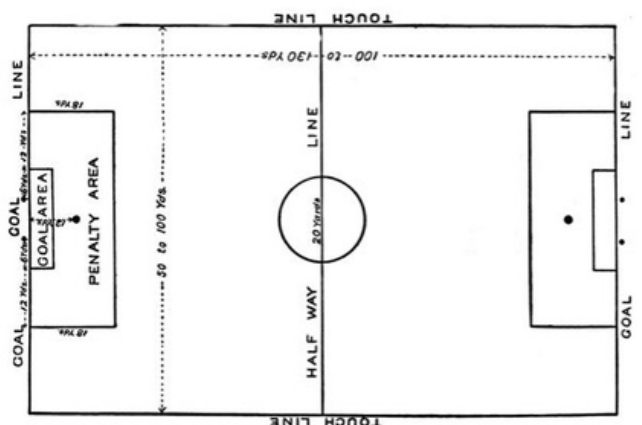
- There are 11 players including the goalie.
- Play initiates with a kickoff by a player. This player is not allowed to touch the ball again until it is touched by another player.
- Regulation game is 2-45 minute halves.
- Points are scored by advancing the ball into the opponent's goal.
- The team with the most goals at the end of regulation and stoppage play wins.
- There is no time outs. Game is played on a continuous clock.

GOALIE

The player positioned directly in front of the goal who tries to prevent shots from getting into the net behind him; the only player allowed to use his hands and arms, though only within the penalty area



SOCCER FIELD





**WORLD CUP FINAL 2022
MIAMI, FLORIDA
FIORITO
ALVAREZ FAMILY**

