



The History of the Football Game and the Development of Football in Uzbekistan

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Abstract: This article tells about the history of the football game, world championships and the development of football in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: World Cup, football, penalty kicks, football association, competition.

Today, raising the next generation to be physically strong, mentally and spiritually mature is considered an important issue. The reforms implemented in the socio-economic, political, spiritual and cultural spheres of our republic require a fundamental renewal and development of the education and personnel training system. By developing the education system at the level of modern requirements and on the basis of the gained experiences, raising the growing young generation to be fully mature and highly moral people who actively participate in the life of the society is one of the most priority directions of our country.

Football (derived from the English words "foot" and "bool" - "ball") is a sports game.

Its history goes back to the ancient East - Egypt and China. It was known in Egypt, including in the years before Christ. An ancient jug stored in the Athens Museum depicts a teenager practicing with a ball in the 4th century BC. Epicross, played with a ball, hand and foot, was widespread among the Spartan troops.

There are opinions that European football is based on the "harpastum" - "hand ball" of the ancient Romans.

This game was part of the military training of the legionnaires, in which it was required to pass the ball between two posts installed on the field.

«Garpastum» Yevropaga ana shu Rim bosqinchilari tufayli kirib kelgan. I asrda Buyuk Britaniya oroli tub aholisi — brittlar va kel'tlar bu o'yinga juda berilganlar. Ular juda iqtidorli shogirdlari chiqqanliklarini, tarixiy manbalar qayd qilinganidek, 217 yilda Derbi shahrida Rim legionerlarini mag'lubiyatga uchratganliklari isbotlab turibdi.

With the fall of the Roman Empire in the 5th century, "harpastum" was also stopped being played. But the Europeans kept it in their memory. The game, called "da sul" in France and "calcio" in Italy, was very popular among the people. Even according to the testimony of his contemporaries, the great Leonardo da Vinci mentioned this game in his "Lives of the Most Famous Painters, Sculptors and Architects." showed not in sculpture, but in the favorite game of football of the Florentines."

Supporters of the English king Charles I, who was executed in the 17th century, found refuge in Italy and met "calcio". After Charles II ascended the throne in 1660, they brought him with them to England. It became the game of the royal court.

In England, medieval football was very primitive, to a certain extent, even wild. The football game between the English and the Scots was no less than a life-and-death battle between gladiators. This,

of course, did not leave the authorities indifferent to football, which turned into street fights. On April 13, 1314, King Edward II's edict was read to the people of London, ordering the players to be imprisoned if football was not stopped in the city.

In 1365, Edward III banned football altogether because it interfered with the soldiers' archery practice. The rulers of England after them - from Henry IV to James II - did not like football. It is interesting to note that in England, the word "football" was used for the first time in the banning of this game. By the 19th century in England, crowd football gradually began to take on the appearance of a sports game. The first rules of the football game were developed in 1846 at the "Rugby school".

In 1857, the first football club was founded in Sheffield, England. In 1863, the leaders of 7 football clubs of the country met in London, developed the first official rules of this game consisting of 13 articles and formed the English Football Association. These rules later became the basis of the game of football for all other national associations.

According to the first rules of the football game, the length of the field should not exceed 200 yards (183 meters), and the width should not exceed 100 yards (91 meters). The gates consisted of two posts with no crossbar between them, and the distance between the posts was 8 yards (7.32 meters). In 1866, a rope was pulled between the pillars to limit the height. Another 10 years later, this rope was replaced by a wooden beam.

The goalkeeper had no right to play with his hands. In 1871, it was allowed to play with the right hand, even then, only inside the goal area. It took more than three decades (1902) for the goalkeeper to be allowed to play with his hand even inside the penalty area.

For a long time, there were no free throws or penalty kicks. It was limited to free kicks for fouls. Finally, in 1891, one of the strictest punishments was introduced - an 11-meter kick, which is called a "penalty" in English.

During the formation of football, the team captains monitored the observance of the rules of the game. The referee appeared on the football field in 1880, and a year later, the referee and two assistants began to appear on the field. The whistle was introduced in 1878, until then the referee used voice or hand motions to stop or restart play. In those years, the rules were not the same or mandatory for all national football associations. Each association could make various changes to these rules at its own discretion. This situation made it difficult to hold international meetings or organize international competitions. 1882 yilga kelib to'p mustaqil futbol ittifoqlari, ya'ni Angliya, Shotlandiya, Uels va Irlandiya ittifoqlarining birlashuvi bo'lib o'tdi. Bunda yagona qoidalar qabul qilindi va futbol qoidalarida u yoki bu o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirish huquqiga ega bo'lgan xalqaro kengash tasdiqlandi.

In 1871, the direction of the country's cup was confirmed in England. Currently, English football clubs are fighting for this cup. The first international football match was held between England and Scotland in 1873.

Football became very popular in European and Latin American countries in the 1980s. In 1875, football came to Holland and later to Denmark. They started playing football in Switzerland from 1882, in the Czech Republic from 1890, and in Russia from 1897. In 1882, the Department of International Associations was founded. On May 21, 1904, the International Football Federation (FIFA) was established in Paris. This paved the way for organizing large and orderly international competitions. Frenchman Robert Guerin became the first president of FIFA. As the president of FIFA, he first proposed the idea of organizing international competitions between clubs, and then between national teams, but this idea was stuck. Because of this, not a single application for participation in the championship was received from any country. After this failure, Guerin announced his resignation on June 4, 1906, at the third congress of FIFA. These ideas were not implemented even during the time of Daniel Burley Woolfol, who came to the management of FIFA. After 29 months without a FIFA president, on April 1, 1921, Frenchman Jules Rimet took this position. Rime, who once again put forward the idea of holding the World Cup, left his name in history. That's why the World Cup used to be called the Jules Rime Cup. On May 29, 1928, at the

FIFA Congress held in Amsterdam, another Frenchman, Henri Delon, proposed that the 1st World Cup be held in 1930. The name of the host country became clear at the congress held in Barcelona on May 18-19, 1929. There were 6 candidates - Italy, Sweden, Holland, Hungary, Spain and Uruguay. 5 representatives of Europe unanimously gave the right to host this historic championship to their country across the ocean.

Along with FIFA, the European Football Union - UEFA has been operating since 1954.

Since 1930, the world football championships have been held every 4 years, and since 1958, the European championships in which national teams participate have been held.

Exhibition football matches were held at the first Olympiad. In 1900, it became an Olympic sport, but it was officially included in the program of the Olympic Games in 1908. Only three teams - Belgium, Great Britain and France - played in this first Olympic tournament. Three games were played in the tournament, and the British defeated the French 4-0 and became the first Olympic champions. 16 teams will participate in the Olympic football tournament. 14 of them will be determined in qualifying competitions held on continents. The hosts of the Olympic Games and previous Olympic champions will join their ranks directly.

Asian Football Confederation (OFK) was established in 1954. The Football Federation of Uzbekistan (association) has been a member of FIFA and OFK since 1994, and currently participates in all official competitions held by FIFA and OFK. Modern football appeared in Uzbekistan at the beginning of the 20th century. In 1912, the first football team ("Mus Komanda" - Muslim team) was formed in Kokon. Later, football teams appeared in the cities of Samarkand, Tashkent, Andijan, and Namangan. The most famous team among football fans from Tashkent was the team of Tashkent sports fans. This society was established in 1912, and in a very short time, it contributed a lot to the development of football and other sports. In the second half of 1912, the game of football began to spread in Uzbekistan. The most interesting matches of these years were the matches of the players of Fergana, Tashkent, Andijan, Samarkand. The first players who visited Tashkent were members of the Samarkand players' club. On August 29, 1913, they held a meeting with the players of the Tashkent sports fans' team. The well-prepared Tashkent team won 5-0.

In June 1913, "Andijan Football Club" was approved in Andijan. On May 25, 1914, the central meeting of the two strongest teams of Uzbekistan took place in Tashkent. The players of Tashkent and Fergana scored.

O'yin yakunida Toshkentliklar 3:2 hisobida g'alaba qozondilar. O'zbekistonda futbol rivojlanishining ilk davri haqida xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, futbol maydonlari va o'quv mashg'ulotlarining bo'lmaganligiga qaramay, qisqa vaqt ichida Farg'ona, Toshkent, Qo'qon, Andijon va Samarqandda o'zbek futbolining rivojiga ulkan hissa qo'shgan iste'dodli futbolchilar paydo bo'ldi.

It is significant that in 1921, the first meeting of Moscow and Tashkent football players was held. In 1925, the country's physical education council created a calendar of mass physical events. The organization of football in Uzbekistan has a slightly more organized system. In 1927, the first All-Uzbek spartakiade, which was an important stage in the training of Uzbek athletes, was held. The teams of Tashkent and Fergana, which are constant rivals, met in the Spartakiad final. Uzbekistan national team members participated in both teams, and Tashkent players won a hard-fought victory with a score of 2:1.

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Participation in the international spartakiade held in Moscow in 1928 was an extremely serious test for the players of Uzbekistan. The Uzbek players played a beautiful, combined game in this game, and the main time of the game ended with a score of 3:3. In the extra minutes, the Uzbek players, who showed strength, won 8:4 over the Swiss players. In the next difficult match, the Uzbek players lost to the Russian team with a score of 1:2.

In the following years, many strong football teams from Norway, Germany, Finland, Moscow, Leningrad, Ukraine and Trans-Caucasus countries came to Uzbekistan to play friendly matches.

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