

FIFA WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) currently conducts eight major outdoor soccer world championships played at the international level. Those tournaments are the FIFA World Cup, the FIFA Women's World Cup, the Men's Olympic Football Tournament, the Women's Olympic Football Tournament, the FIFA Under-20 World Cup, the FIFA Under-17 World Cup, the FIFA Under-20 Women's World Cup and the FIFA Under-17 Women's World Cup. Additionally, FIFA also conducts the Futsal World Cup every four years, and the Beach Soccer World Cup annually. A quick synopsis of these tournaments is listed below. More detail can be found on USA performances at each of these tournaments throughout the 2012 U.S. Men's National Team Media Guide and the 2012 U.S. Women's National Team Media Guide.

FIFA WORLD CUP

The FIFA World Cup has been played 18 times since the first competition in 1930 in Uruguay. The tournament has grown in stature over the years and has become not only the biggest sporting event in the world, but also simply the biggest event in the world every four years. Outside of the USA's third-place finish in the inaugural tournament, the team's quarterfinal run in 2002 is the team's best ever World Cup finish.

Year	Location	Champion	Runner-up	Third place	Fourth place	Teams
1930	Uruguay	Uruguay	Argentina	USA	Yugoslavia	13
1934	Italy	Italy	Czechoslovakia	Germany	Austria	16
1938	France	Italy	Hungary	Brazil	Sweden	15
1950	Brazil	Uruguay	Brazil	Sweden	Spain	13
1954	Switzerland	West Germany	Hungary	Austria	Uruguay	16
1958	Sweden	Brazil	Sweden	France	West Germany	16
1962	Chile	Brazil	Czechoslovakia	Chile	Yugoslavia	16
1966	England	England	West Germany	Portugal	Soviet Union	16
1970	Mexico	Brazil	Italy	West Germany	Uruguay	16
1974	West Germany	West Germany	Holland	Poland	Brazil	16
1978	Argentina	Argentina	Holland	Brazil	Italy	16
1982	Spain	Italy	West Germany	Poland	France	24
1986	Mexico	Argentina	West Germany	France	Belgium	24
1990	Italy	West Germany	Argentina	Italy	England	24
1994	USA	Brazil	Italy	Sweden	Bulgaria	24
1998	France	France	Brazil	Croatia	Holland	32
2002	Korea/Japan	Brazil	Germany	Turkey	Korea Republic	32
2006	Germany	Italy	France	Germany	Portugal	32
2010	South Africa	Spain	Netherlands	Germany	Uruguay	32
2014	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-
2018	Russia	-	-	-	-	-
2022	Qatar	-	-	-	-	-

FIFA WOMEN'S WORLD CUP

The FIFA Women's World Cup has been contested on six occasions with the USA earning two championships (China '91 and USA '99), Germany two (USA '03 and China '07) and Norway (Sweden '95 and Japan (Germany '11) one each. The 2007 Women's World Cup featured 16 teams for the third time, after seeing 12 compete in both 1991 and 1995. China hosted the most recent Women's World Cup in 2007, four years after the event was moved to the USA following an outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome. The U.S. came agonizingly close to winning its third title in 2011, losing to Japan in penalty kicks. More detailed information on the Women's World Cup can be found in the U.S. Women's National Team media guide.

Year	Location	Champion	Runner-up	Third place	Fourth place	Teams
1991	China	USA	Norway	Sweden	Germany	12
1995	Sweden	Norway	Germany	USA	China	12
1999	USA	USA	China	Brazil	Norway	16
2003	USA	Germany	Sweden	USA	Canada	16
2007	China	Germany	Brazil	USA	Norway	16
2011	Germany	Japan	USA	Sweden	France	16
2015	Canada	-	-	-	-	16

OLYMPIC FOOTBALL TOURNAMENTS

After competing as an exhibition sport at the 1900 and 1904 Olympic Games, soccer became the first team sport included in the Olympics with the first official tournament dating back to the 1908 London Games when the United Kingdom defeated Denmark to claim the gold medal. Since that time soccer has been part of every Olympic Games program except the 1932 event in the United States.

On the women's side, the sport wasn't introduced into the Olympics until the 1996 competition in the United States. The U.S. claimed the inaugural gold medal in women's Olympic football by defeating China 2-1 on Aug. 1, 1996, in front of a capacity crowd of 76,481 fans in Athens, Georgia.

The growth of professional football after World War II meant that some of the best players were not eligible to compete in the Olympics. Nevertheless, the Olympic Tournament retained its vitality as the forum for the amateur game. In 1952, Hungary's great generation with players such as Grosics, Czibor, Puskas and Kocsis won the tournament in Helsinki. After that and until Los Angeles in 1984 all the Olympic titles went to Eastern Europe, a span of eight straight tournaments.

When the Olympics moved into their modern open era, FIFA was obliged to reconsider its position for the Barcelona 1992 tournament, where for the first time the tournament was restricted to Under-23 national teams. In 1996, FIFA altered the U-23 designation slightly, allowing teams to add three overage players into the mix, a rule that was still in effect for the 2004 Olympiad.

Through the 1928 Olympics in Holland, Olympic caps were counted as full international appearances, but that designation changed with the advent of the World Cup in 1930. Although the Olympic Games football tournament actually falls under the realm of the International Olympic Committee, FIFA presides over the event on behalf of the IOC.

MEN'S OLYMPIC SOCCER TOURNAMENT

Year	Location	Gold Medal	Silver Medal	Bronze Medal	Teams
1908	London, Great Britain	United Kingdom	Denmark	Netherlands	5
1912	Stockholm, Sweden	United Kingdom	Denmark	Netherlands	11
1920	Antwerp, Belgium	Belgium	Spain	Netherlands	14
1924	Paris, France	Uruguay	Switzerland	Sweden	22
1928	Amsterdam, Holland	Uruguay	Argentina	Italy	17
1932	Los Angeles, USA	— no tournament —			
1936	Berlin, Germany	Italy	Austria	Norway	16
1948	London, Great Britain	Sweden	Yugoslavia	Denmark	18
1952	Helsinki, Finland	Hungary	Yugoslavia	Sweden	25
1956	Melbourne, Australia	Soviet Union	Yugoslavia	Bulgaria	11
1960	Rome, Italy	Yugoslavia	Denmark	Netherlands	16
1964	Tokyo, Japan	Hungary	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	14
1968	Mexico City, Mexico	Hungary	Bulgaria	Japan	16
1972	Munich, W. Germany	Poland	Hungary	E. Germany & Soviet Union	13
1976	Montreal, Canada	East Germany	Poland	Soviet Union	16
1980	Moscow, Soviet Union	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Soviet Union	16
1984	Los Angeles, USA	France	Brazil	Yugoslavia	16
1988	Seoul, South Korea	Soviet Union	Brazil	West Germany	16
1992	Barcelona, Spain	Spain	Poland	Ghana	16
1996	Atlanta, USA	Nigeria	Argentina	Brazil	16
2000	Sydney, Australia	Cameroon	Spain	Chile	16
2004	Athens, Greece	Argentina	Paraguay	Italy	16
2008	Beijing, China	Argentina	Nigeria	Brazil	16
2012	London, England	-	-	-	-
2016	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	-	-	-	-

WOMEN'S OLYMPIC SOCCER TOURNAMENT

Year	Location	Gold Medal	Silver Medal	Bronze Medal	Teams
1996	Atlanta, USA	USA	China	Norway	8
2000	Sydney, Australia	Norway	USA	Germany	8
2004	Athens, Greece	USA	Brazil	Germany	10
2008	Beijing, China	USA	Brazil	Germany	12
2012	London, England	-	-	-	-
2016	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	-	-	-	-

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FIFA UNDER-20 WORLD CUP

Contested every two years, the FIFA Under-20 World Cup is restricted to players under 20 years of age. The tournament was renamed from the FIFA World Youth Championship in 2006. The U.S. has qualified for the tournament on 11 occasions, finishing fourth in 1989 (Saudi Arabia). At the most recent qualifying tournament in 2011 in Guatemala, the U.S. won its group and kept clean sheets against Suriname and Panama but lost in the quarterfinals to Guatemala and were eliminated. That performance came eight years after forward Eddie Johnson became the first U.S. player to win a Golden Boot at a FIFA World Championship. The U.S. has won its group in four of the last five tournaments. In 2011, Brazil won its fifth title.

Year	Location	Champion	Runner-up	Third place	Fourth place	Teams
1977	Tunisia	Soviet Union	Mexico	Brazil	Uruguay	16
1979	Japan	Argentina	Soviet Union	Uruguay	Poland	16
1981	Australia	West Germany	Qatar	Romania	England	16
1983	Mexico	Brazil	Argentina	Poland	Korea Republic	16
1985	Soviet Union	Brazil	Spain	Nigeria	Soviet Union	16
1987	Chile	Yugoslavia	West Germany	East Germany	Chile	16
1989	Saudi Arabia	Portugal	Nigeria	Brazil	USA	16
1991	Portugal	Portugal	Brazil	Soviet Union	Australia	16
1993	Australia	Brazil	Ghana	England	Australia	16
1995	Qatar	Argentina	Brazil	Portugal	Spain	16
1997	Malaysia	Argentina	Uruguay	Ireland	Ghana	24
1999	Nigeria	Spain	Japan	Mali	Uruguay	24
2001	Argentina	Argentina	Ghana	Egypt	Paraguay	24
2003	UAE	Brazil	Spain	Colombia	Argentina	24
2005	Holland	Argentina	Nigeria	Brazil	Morocco	24
2007	Canada	Argentina	Czech Republic	Chile	Austria	24
2009	Egypt	Ghana	Brazil	Hungary	Costa Rica	24
2011	Colombia	Brazil	Portugal	Mexico	France	24
2013	Turkey	-	-	-	-	24
2015	New Zealand	-	-	-	-	24

FIFA UNDER-20 WOMEN'S WORLD CUP

Renamed as the FIFA Under-20 Women's World Cup in 2006, the tournament was staged as a U-20 event for the first time in 2006, after two initial tournaments were played as an Under-19 tournament. The inaugural FIFA U-19 Women's World Championship was held in Canada from Aug. 17-Sept. 1, 2002, with 12 teams from around the world competing in the event. The inaugural tournament was an incredible success, with the USA capturing the first championship via a Lindsay Tarpley golden goal in a 1-0 victory in front of 47,784 fans in Edmonton, Canada. The U.S. was unable to defend their crown in 2004, losing to Germany in the semifinals in Thailand, and in 2006 finished out of the top three for the first time in their history. In 2008, however, Golden Ball winner Sydney Leroux and Silver Ball winner Alex Morgan returned the U.S. to glory.

Year	Location	Champion	Runner-up	Third place	Fourth place	Teams
2002	Canada	USA	Canada	Germany	Brazil	12
2004	Thailand	Germany	China	USA	Brazil	12
2006	Russia	Korea DPR	China	Brazil	USA	16
2008	Chile	USA	Korea DPR	Germany	France	16
2010	Germany	Germany	Nigeria	Korea Rep.	Colombia	16
2012	Japan	-	-	-	-	16
2014	Canada	-	-	-	-	16

FIFA UNDER-17 WORLD CUP

The Under-17 World Championship is contested every two years for players under 17 years of age. The U.S. is the only country in the world to qualify for every U-17 World Championship, dating back to the tournament's inception in 1985. The first three tournaments were actually played as U-16 World Championship Tournaments, but FIFA changed the event to its present U-17 status in 1989. The CONCACAF region hosted the tournament for a second time in 2001, when Trinidad & Tobago served as the first-ever Caribbean host for a FIFA World Championship. Through 2009, the U.S. has finished among the top five in the tournament in three of the last six events. Mexico became the first CONCACAF team to win an outdoor men's world championship in 2005 with an impressive triumph in Peru. In 2011, the U.S. advanced to the knockout round for the seventh time but was eliminated after falling to Germany in the first Round of 16 game.

Year	Location	Champion	Runner-up	Third place	Fourth place	Teams
1985	China	Nigeria	West Germany	Brazil	Guinea	16
1987	Canada	Soviet Union	Nigeria	Ivory Coast	Italy	16
1989	Scotland	Saudi Arabia	Scotland	Portugal	Bahrain	16
1991	Italy	Ghana	Spain	Argentina	Qatar	16
1993	Japan	Nigeria	Ghana	Poland	Chile	16
1995	Ecuador	Ghana	Brazil	Argentina	Oman	16
1997	Egypt	Brazil	Ghana	Spain	Germany	16
1999	New Zealand	Brazil	Australia	Ghana	USA	16
2001	Trin. & Tobago	France	Nigeria	Burkina Faso	Argentina	16
2003	Finland	Brazil	Spain	Argentina	Colombia	16
2005	Peru	Mexico	Brazil	Holland	Turkey	16
2007	Korea Republic	Nigeria	Spain	Germany	Ghana	24
2009	Nigeria	Switzerland	Nigeria	Spain	Colombia	24
2011	Mexico	Uruguay	Mexico	Brazil	Germany	24
2013	UAE	-	-	-	-	24
2015	Chile	-	-	-	-	24

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FIFA UNDER-17 WOMEN'S WORLD CUP

The FIFA Under-17 Women's World Cup was played for the first time in 2008 in New Zealand. The U.S. team made an impressive run to the final, but was defeated by Korea DPR for second place.

Year	Location	Champion	Runner-up	Third place	Fourth place	Teams
2008	New Zealand	Korea DPR	USA	Germany	England	16
2010	Trinidad & Tobago	Korea Republic	Japan	Spain	Korea DPR	16
2012	Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	16
2014	Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	16

FIFA FUTSAL WORLD CUP

The FIFA Futsal World Cup has been contested six times with Brazil winning the first three tournaments, and Spain winning two championships in 2000 and 2004 before Brazil returned to glory as hosts in 2008. Spain ended Brazil's run in Guatemala in 2000 and then added to their trophy case with a victory in Chinese Taipei in 2004. The Futsal World Cup is the only indoor tournament hosted by FIFA. The 1992 second-place finish was the best-ever showing in a FIFA event by a U.S. men's team, and came on the heels of a third-place finish in 1989.

Year	Location	Champion	Runner-up	Third place	Fourth place	Teams
1989	Netherlands	Brazil	Netherlands	USA	Belgium	16
1992	Hong Kong	Brazil	USA	Spain	Iran	16
1996	Spain	Brazil	Spain	Russia	Ukraine	16
2000	Guatemala	Spain	Brazil	Portugal	Russia	16
2004	Chinese Taipei	Spain	Italy	Brazil	Argentina	16
2008	Brazil	Brazil	Spain	Italy	Russia	20
2012	Thailand	-	-	-	-	24

FIFA BEACH SOCCER WORLD CUP

Beach soccer became a part of the FIFA family in 2005 when the first-ever FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup was staged on Copacabana Beach in Rio de Janeiro. To everyone's surprise, France defeated Portugal in the final, while Brazil fell in the semis. A new location in 2008 and 2009 couldn't keep Brazil from the four-peat. 2011 marked the first time the competition was played biennially, and Russia upended Brazil in the final to win the Championship for the first time.

Year	Location	Champion	Runner-up	Third place	Fourth place	Teams
2005	Brazil	France	Portugal	Brazil	Japan	12
2006	Brazil	Brazil	Uruguay	France	Portugal	16
2007	Brazil	Brazil	Mexico	Uruguay	France	16
2008	France	Brazil	Italy	Portugal	Spain	16
2009	Dubai	Brazil	Switzerland	Portugal	Uruguay	16
2011	Italy	Russia	Brazil	Portugal	El Salvador	16
2013	Tahiti	-	-	-	-	-

FIFA CONFEDERATIONS CUP

The FIFA Confederations Cup was contested under FIFA's auspices for the first time in 1997 and replaced the Intercontinental Championship, which was staged in 1992 and 1995. Each of these three tournaments was held in Saudi Arabia. In 1999 the Confederations Cup was held in Mexico and it returned to Asia in 2001, where it was staged as a precursor to the 2002 FIFA World Cup in Korea Republic and Japan. Defending World Cup and European champion France added to their trophy case by winning the 2001 tournament, and would repeat as champions hosting the event in 2003.

Year	Location	Champion	Runner-up	Third place	Fourth place	Teams
1992	Saudi Arabia	Argentina	Saudi Arabia	United States	Ivory Coast	4
1995	Saudi Arabia	Denmark	Argentina	Mexico	Nigeria	6
1997	Saudi Arabia	Brazil	Australia	Czech Republic	Uruguay	8
1999	Mexico	Mexico	Brazil	United States	Saudi Arabia	8
2001	Korea / Japan	France	Japan	Australia	Brazil	8
2003	France	France	Cameroon	Turkey	Colombia	8
2005	Germany	Brazil	Argentina	Germany	Mexico	8
2009	South Africa	Brazil	USA	Spain	South Africa	8
2013	Brazil	-	-	-	-	8
2017	Russia	-	-	-	-	8
2021	Qatar	-	-	-	-	8

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FIFA CONFEDERATIONS CUP

The FIFA Confederations Cup was contested under FIFA's auspices for the first time in 1997 and replaced the Intercontinental Championship, also known as the King Fahd Cup, which was staged in 1992 and 1995. Each of these three tournaments was held in Saudi Arabia. In 1999 the Confederations Cup was held in Mexico and it returned to Asia in 2001, where it was staged as a precursor to the 2002 FIFA World Cup in Korea Republic and Japan. Defending World Cup and European champion France added to their trophy case by winning the 2001 tournament, and would repeat as champions hosting the event in 2003.

In 2005, the competition became quadrennial, staged one year before the World Cup in the tournament's host country. Brazil has taken control of the event winning back-to-back events in Germany 2005 and South Africa 2009.

1992 KING FAHD CUP (SAUDI ARABIA)

The U.S. team traveled to Saudi Arabia for the first time in its history in 1992 to take part in the King Fahd Cup, as it was then known. As 1991 CONCACAF Gold Cup Winners, the U.S. earned a birth into the four team tournament, which also included the Ivory Coast, who won the 1992 African Nations Cup, Argentina, winners of the 1991 Copa América, and host nation Saudi Arabia, who were champions of Asia in 1988. In the first game, the U.S. took on Saudi Arabia in the first ever match between the two countries. In front of a crowd of 70,000 in Riyadh, the Americans were beaten 3-0, courtesy of three second half goals from The Sons of the Desert. The third-place match saw the U.S. beat the Ivory Coast 5-2, in what is still the only meeting of the two countries. For the U.S., Marcelo Balboa opened the scoring, and the teams went back and forth before Eric Wynalda eventually grabbed what would prove to be the winning goal in the 56th minute.

1999 FIFA CONFEDERATIONS CUP (MEXICO)

For the first time in seven years, the U.S. competed in the Confederations Cup, which was held in the country of local rival Mexico. Because Mexico, as host, was automatically entered into the draw, the U.S. was put into the competition by virtue of their runner-up finish in the 1998 Gold Cup. The first major competition for then head coach Bruce Arena, the U.S. acquitted itself well and matched its third-place finish from 1992. After an opening defeat of New Zealand, the U.S. was beaten 1-0 by Brazil behind a goal from Ronaldinho. Needing a result in their final Group B game, the Americans came through, and defeated Germany 2-0 for the second time in six months, thanks to goals from Ben Olsen and Joe-Max Moore. Through to the semifinal, the U.S. ran into Mexico and a hostile Azteca Stadium crowd of over 80,000. Though they put up a memorable fight, Bruce Arena's side eventually succumbed to a Cuauhtémoc Blanco golden goal in the 97th minute. Despite the heartbreak of defeat, the U.S. rebounded to down Saudi Arabia 2-0, avenging its loss to the Saudis in 1992 and matching its finish of third-place from that tournament.

2003 FIFA CONFEDERATIONS CUP (FRANCE)

In 2003, the U.S. returned to the Confederations Cup, which was held in Europe for the first time. Drawn with Cameroon, Turkey and Brazil, the U.S. opened play against the Turks, but fell to a 2-1 defeat. Though DaMarcus Beasley opened the scoring, a resilient Turkey side fought back and eventually grabbed the winner in the 73rd minute. In the next match, the U.S. again met Brazil in the group stage, a rematch from the 1999 tournament, and the result was a similar 1-0 victory for the Seleção. This time, the Brazilians were powered by an Adriano goal in the 22nd minute. With two defeats from the opening two games, the final match was rendered meaningless, but the U.S. put forth a spirited effort to tie eventual runners-up Cameroon 0-0. The tournament was in the end overshadowed by the untimely death of Cameroonian midfielder Marc-Vivien Foé, who suffered a heart attack during the Africans' semifinal match against Colombia. Though France went on to win the championship courtesy of a Thierry Henry Golden Goal, the defining image from the 2003 tournament is undoubtedly Marcel Desailly and Rigobert Song, captains of France and Cameroon respectively, holding the winning trophy together in honor of Foé, who died at the age of only 28.

2009 FIFA CONFEDERATIONS CUP (SOUTH AFRICA)

Winning the 2007 CONCACAF Gold Cup earned the U.S. a spot in the 2009 FIFA Confederations Cup in South Africa – the second consecutive tournament held one year before the FIFA World Cup in the host country. The U.S. started shaky and were dismissed by the two defending FIFA World Cup champions, Italy and Brazil, by a combined 6-1 score in the first two matches of the 2009 event. Needing to score at least three goals and on the verge of elimination in their third game against Egypt, the U.S. overcame incredible odds and advanced to the semifinals on goals by Charlie Davies, Michael Bradley and Clint Dempsey. Once through to the semifinals, the U.S. stunned the world by defeating Spain and ending the European Champions' 35-game unbeaten streak. Tim Howard made eight saves as Jozy Altidore and Dempsey scored, sending the U.S. men to their first-ever final in a FIFA Tournament. In the final the U.S. would again face Brazil, and Dempsey scored in his third straight game with Landon Donovan adding another as the U.S. was up 2-0 on Brazil in the 27th minute. The U.S. would hold on until halftime, but just a minute into the second half Brazil scored and continued attacking in waves, eventually coming from behind for a 3-2 victory. Still, the second-place finish was the best performance ever for the team in a FIFA competition. Dempsey was honored by winning the Bronze Ball, while Howard won the Golden Glove – the first such awards for the U.S. at a FIFA tournament.

ALL-TIME U.S. RESULTS – CONFEDERATIONS CUP

KING FAHD CUP — SAUDI ARABIA 1992

Date	Opponent	Result	U.S. Goal Scorers	Location	Attendance
10/15/92	Saudi Arabia (s)	0-3 L	–	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	70,000
10/19/92	Ivory Coast (3)	5-2 W	Murray (2), Balboa, Jones, Wynalda	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	9,500

Champion: Argentina **Runner-up: Saudi Arabia** **USA finish: 3rd place**

CONFEDERATIONS CUP — MEXICO 1999

Date	Opponent	Result	U.S. Goal Scorers	Location	Attendance
7/24/99	New Zealand	2-1 W	McBride, Kirovski	Guadalajara, Mexico	60,000
7/28/99	Brazil	0-1 L	–	Guadalajara, Mexico	54,000
7/30/99	Germany	2-0 W	Olsen, Moore	Guadalajara, Mexico	53,000
8/1/99	Mexico (s)	0-1 L (ot)	–	Mexico City, Mexico	82,000
8/3/99	Saudi Arabia (3)	2-0 W	Bravo, McBride	Guadalajara, Mexico	38,000

Champion: Mexico **Runner-up: Brazil** **USA finish: 3rd place**

CONFEDERATIONS CUP — FRANCE 2003

Date	Opponent	Result	U.S. Goal Scorers	Location	Attendance
6/19/03	Turkey	1-2 L	Beasley	Saint-Étienne, France	16,944
6/21/03	Brazil	0-1 L	–	Lyon, France	20,306
6/23/03	Cameroon	0-0 T	–	Lyon, France	19,206

Champion: France **Runner-up: Cameroon** **USA finish: 7th place**

CONFEDERATIONS CUP — SOUTH AFRICA 2009

Date	Opponent	Result	U.S. Goal Scorers	Location	Attendance
6/15/09	Italy	1-3 L	Donovan	Tshwane/Pretoria, S. Africa	34,341
6/18/09	Brazil	0-3 L	–	Tshwane/Pretoria, S. Africa	39,617
6/21/09	Egypt	3-0 W	Davies, Bradley, Dempsey	Rustenburg, S. Africa	23,140
6/24/09	Spain (s)	2-0 W	Altidore, Dempsey	Bloemfontein, S. Africa	35,396
6/28/09	Brazil (f)	2-3 L	Dempsey, Donovan	Johannesburg, S. Africa	52,291

Champion: Brazil **Runner-up: USA** **USA finish: 2nd place**

USA'S ALL-TIME FIFA CONFEDERATIONS CUP RECORD: 6-8-1 (20 GF, 20 GA)

(q) Quarterfinal (s) Semifinal (3) Third-Place Match

COPA AMERICA

The Copa America is the oldest international tournament in South America, dating back to 1916. Since 1993, teams from CONCACAF and Asia have taken part in this biennial event as invitees of CONEMBOL. The U.S. made its debut in the tournament in Ecuador in 1993, but was eliminated in the first round. In 1995, the U.S. returned to Copa America, and advanced to the semifinals in Uruguay, eventually finishing in fourth place. After a 12-year absence from the event, the U.S. accepted an invitation to compete in the Venezuela edition of the tournament in 2007, though they were eliminated in the first round.

1993 COPA AMERICA (ECUADOR)

After competing in a four-nation international competition three days prior to the event, the U.S. made its debut at the 1993 Copa America in Ecuador but dropped two out of three first round matches and were eliminated from tournament play. The Americans opened the '93 Copa America with back-to-back shutout losses to Uruguay (1-0) and host Ecuador (2-0), but the team's 3-3 draw against Venezuela in their final game was arguably their most disappointing result. Needing to win with a strong goal-differential to still have a chance to advance to the quarterfinals as a third-place team, the U.S. built a 3-0 lead before watching the lowly Venezuelans score three unanswered goals in the final 25 minutes and earn a 3-3 draw.

1995 COPA AMERICA (URUGUAY)

In their second consecutive trip to the Copa America, the U.S. proved their worth against the South Americans, posting an impressive fourth-place finish. The Americans began the '95 Copa America with forward Eric Wynalda scoring twice in a 2-1 victory over Chile. After dropping a 1-0 decision to Bolivia, the USA earned a spot in the quarterfinals after shutting out defending champion Argentina 3-0 in the final match of group play. The victory vaulted the U.S. past the stunned Argentinians in goal differential and came in Paysandu, a city on the border of Uruguay and Argentina. The U.S. goals were scored by Wynalda, forward Frank Klopas and defender Alexi Lalas. In the quarterfinals, the U.S. faced a familiar foe from the CONCACAF Region: Mexico, whom the U.S. downed in penalty kicks 4-1 after a goalless draw. The USA's run ended in the semifinals as the squad lost a heartbreaking 1-0 match to Brazil. U.S. midfielder John Harkes was named Co-MVP of the '95 Copa America (along with Uruguay Captain Enzo Francescoli), while U.S. goalkeeper Kasey Keller and Wynalda were both named to the All-Tournament Team.

2007 COPA AMERICA (VENEZUELA)

For the first time in over a decade, the U.S. team traveled to South America to compete in the world's oldest soccer tournament. The United States was drawn in a group including Argentina, Paraguay and Colombia, and headed to what would be their home base in Maracaibo just hours after completing their victory against Mexico in the Gold Cup.

The first game was played against regional and world powerhouse Argentina at the Estadio José Pachencho Romero. Though the U.S. jumped out to an early lead courtesy of an Eddie Johnson penalty kick, the *Albiceleste* fought back to equalize before the halftime break. In the second period, the quality of the two-time world champions was apparent, and they eventually broke the resistance of the U.S. defense to score three goals in the final half hour, winning the game 4-1.

Having lost the opening match of the tournament, the U.S. entered its second game with Paraguay needing a positive result. Played at the Estadio Agustín Tovar in Barinas, the match was an even affair, with Paraguay jumping out to an early lead. The U.S. equalized through Ricardo Clark in the 35th minute after the midfielder slotted home a Taylor Twellman pass. After halftime, though, Paraguay regained their one-goal advantage in the 56th minute and the teams exchanged blows for the rest of the game, with the U.S. coming close to equalizing on more than a few occasions. In the end, however, Paraguay scored a goal against the run of play in injury time to close out the game with a 3-1 victory.

The third match of the group stage was played with the knowledge that neither the U.S. nor Colombia would advance to the next round. Nonetheless, the crowd at the Estadio Metropolitano de Fútbol de Lara were treated to a competitive affair which Colombia won 1-0. In the end, the young U.S. squad, though eliminated in the first round, gained worthwhile experience in one of the world's premier tournaments and showed again their ability to compete on one of soccer's largest stages.

ALL-TIME U.S. RESULTS – COPA AMERICA

COPA AMERICA — ECUADOR 1993

Date	Opponent	Result	U.S. Goal Scorers	Location	Attendance
6/16/93	Uruguay	0-1 L	–	Ambato, Ecuador	20,000
6/19/93	Ecuador	0-2 L	–	Quito, Ecuador	55,000
6/19/93	Venezuela	3-3 T	Henderson, Doyle, Kinneary	Quito, Ecuador	55,000
Champion: Argentina			Runner-up: Mexico	USA finish: 12th place	

COPA AMERICA — URUGUAY 1995

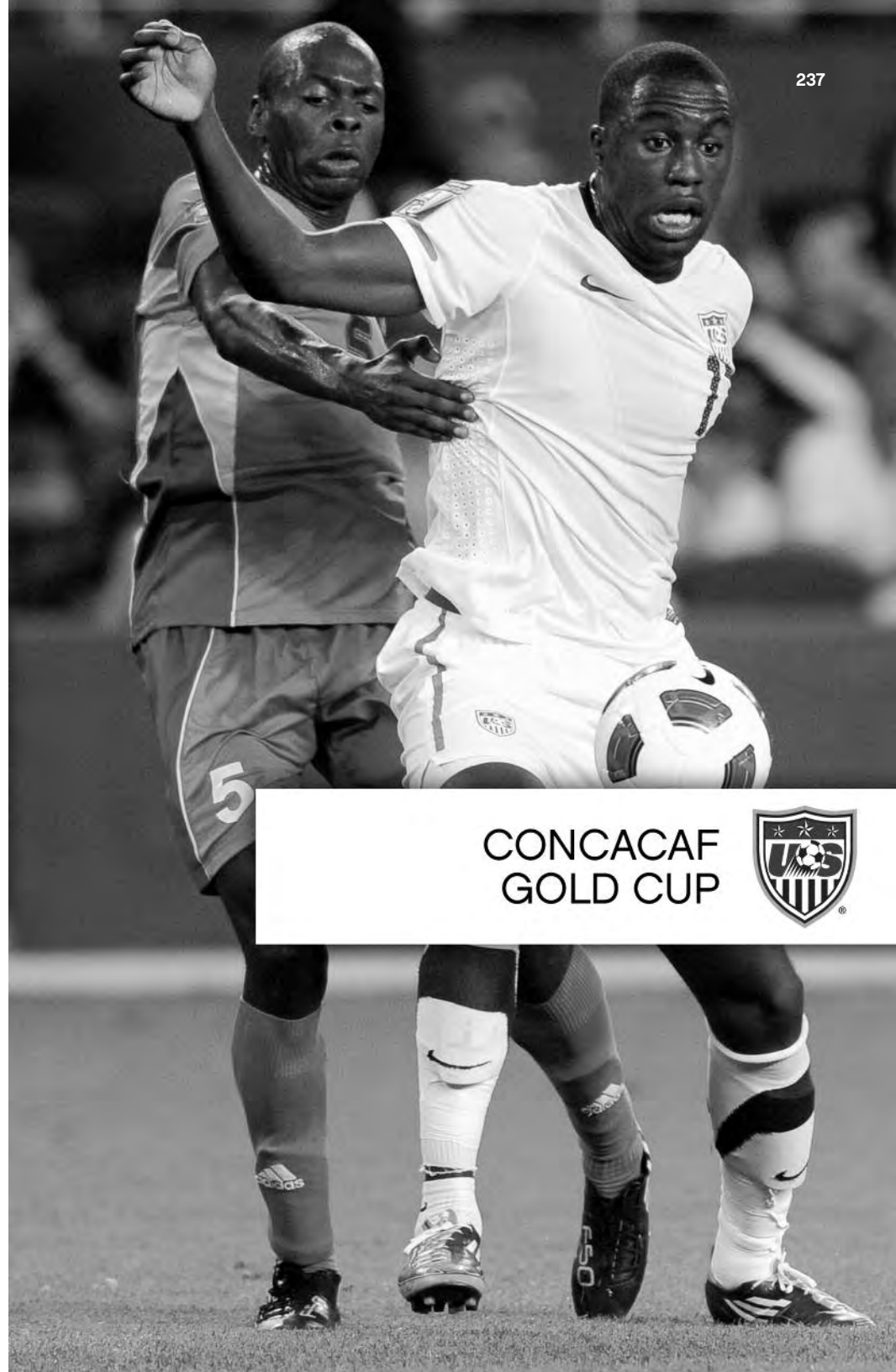
Date	Opponent	Result	U.S. Goal Scorers	Location	Attendance
7/8/95	Chile	2-1 W	Wynalda (2)	Paysandu, Uruguay	15,000
7/11/95	Bolivia	0-1 L	–	Paysandu, Uruguay	18,000
7/14/95	Argentina	3-0 W	Wynalda, Klopas, Lalas	Paysandu, Uruguay	21,000
7/17/95	Mexico (q)	0-0 T (4-1 pk)	–	Paysandu, Uruguay	21,000
7/20/95	Brazil (s)	0-1 L	–	Maldonado, Uruguay	9,000
7/22/95	Colombia (3)	1-4 L	Moore	Maldonado, Uruguay	3,000
Champion: Uruguay			Runner-up: Brazil	USA finish: 4th place	

COPA AMERICA – VENEZUELA 2007

Date	Opponent	Result	U.S. Goal Scorers	Location	Attendance
6/28/07	Argentina	1-4 L	Johnson	Maracaibo, Venezuela	34,500
7/2/07	Paraguay	1-3 L	Clark	Barinas, Venezuela	28,200
7/5/07	Colombia	0-1 L	–	Barquisimeto, Venezuela	37,500
Champion: Brazil			Runner-up: Argentina	USA finish: 12th place	

USA'S ALL-TIME COPA AMERICA RECORD: 2-8-2 (11 GF, 21 GA)

(q) Quarterfinal (s) Semifinal (3) Third-Place Match



CONCACAF GOLD CUP 

U.S. MNT
MNT HISTORY
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CONCACAF GOLD CUP HISTORY

Although it only dates back to 1991, the CONCACAF Gold Cup has quickly established itself as a top-flight international tournament. Originally staged as a biennial event held in July of odd-numbered years, the tournament was staged from 1996 to 2002 in even-numbered years in the winter. In 2003, the tournament returned to a summer schedule in odd-numbered years with the next Gold Cup now scheduled for the summer of 2013. Below is a quick synopsis of the 10 Gold Cups played since its inception in 1991.

1991 GOLD CUP

Venues: Los Angeles and Pasadena, Calif., USA

The U.S. surprised the region in 1991 when they swept their way to the inaugural Gold Cup championship. In the finals, the U.S. downed Honduras 4-3 in penalty kicks after the two teams went scoreless after 120 minutes of action in front of 39,873 fans at the L.A. Coliseum. It was in the semifinals, though, where the U.S. stunned all observers with a convincing 2-0 victory against Mexico behind goals from John Doyle and Peter Vermes.



In group play, Marcelo Balboa's stunning bicycle-kick goal capped off a last-minute comeback for the U.S. in their 2-1 victory over Trinidad & Tobago in the opening Gold Cup match. That victory was followed by wins against Guatemala (3-0) and Costa Rica (3-2), which set-up the U.S. heroics against Mexico.

Mexico was forced into the match-up with the U.S. when they lost their group to Honduras on goal differential. Honduras would later advance to the finals with a 2-0 semifinal victory against Costa Rica, which set-up a 2-0 victory for Mexico against the *Ticos* in the third place match.

1993 GOLD CUP

Venues: Dallas, Texas, USA; and Mexico City, Mexico

The second Gold Cup tournament wasn't quite as successful for the U.S., but the team still advanced to the finals where they fell to Mexico 4-0 at Azteca Stadium. Following three single-goal victories in the first round against Jamaica (1-0), Panama (2-1) and Honduras (1-0), the U.S. squared off against Costa Rica in the semifinals in Dallas. In that match, the U.S. extended their unbeaten Gold Cup run to nine-games with a 103rd minute golden goal from defender Cle Kooiman.

Meanwhile in Mexico City, where the Mexican team would play all their matches, the Tricolores were racing into the finals. Led by Luis Robert Alves (better known as Zague), the ruthlessly efficient Mexican attack produced 28 goals in five matches, overwhelming group foes Martinique (9-0) and Canada (8-0), while drawing with Costa Rica (1-1). Zague's seven goals against Martinique is, obviously, a Gold Cup record.

In front of a capacity crowd of 120,000, Zague scored again in the final as Mexico downed the U.S. 4-0. Zague finished the tournament with 12 goals in five matches, another Gold Cup record. Third place honors were split after a 1-1 draw between Costa Rica and Jamaica.

1996 GOLD CUP

Venues: Anaheim, San Diego and Los Angeles, Calif., USA

With Brazil competing in the tournament for the first time via a special invitation, most eyes centered on the defending World Champions. But an impressive 2-0 victory by Mexico on a muddy, wet pitch in front of 88,155 rain-soaked fans handed Mexico their second straight Gold Cup victory. With goals from Luis Garcia and Cuauhtemoc Blanco, the Mexicans were able to stymie the Brazilian attack with help from muddy conditions. Nevertheless, the Brazilians impressed throughout the tournament with a young squad using the experience to prepare for the 1996 Summer Olympic Games.

For the U.S., the tournament wasn't as disappointing as their third place finish would seem. Only a third consecutive 1-0 defeat at the hands of Brazil kept the U.S. out of the finals after the team easily handled the rest of their opposition, including an impressive 3-0 victory against Guatemala in the third place match. That match featured Eric Wynalda's tournament-leading fourth goal, which was the 22nd of his international career, setting a new USA goal standard.

The MVP of the tournament, though, was probably former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The Nobel Peace Prize winner and lifelong soccer fan helped secure visas for scores of visiting players despite a U.S. government shutdown.

1998 GOLD CUP

Venues: Miami, Fla., Oakland and Los Angeles, Calif., USA

The 1998 Gold Cup was the most successful yet for CONCACAF, despite bad weather, postponed games and an historic USA-Brazil clash which was played with less than 24 hours notice for both teams.

Preki Radosavljevic was the story for the U.S. on the offensive end, scoring a brilliant late goal against Costa Rica to send the U.S. through to the semifinals. That goal would have been enough to lift Radosavljevic into U.S. prominence, but he did it one better in the USA's next match, an historic 1-0 triumph against Brazil courtesy of a 22-yard bomb from Preki in the 65th minute.

Of course, Preki's goal was only half the story, as goalkeeper Kasey Keller replaced Brad Friedel in the nets (who started the USA's first two matches) and stymied Romario and Brazil with a 10-save performance, widely considered to be the best in U.S. Soccer history. On the strength of that game alone, and a 1-0 loss to Mexico in the finals notwithstanding, Keller was voted the MVP of the tournament for just two games' work.

In the final, Mexican World Cup hero Luis Hernandez scored in the closing minutes of the first half to give the *Tricolores* a 1-0 victory against the U.S. National Team and the 1998 Gold Cup crown in front of a sold-out crowd of 91,255 fans at the Los Angeles Coliseum. The crowd was the fourth largest to watch the U.S. National Team domestically, and could have included an additional 6,941 paid spectators who watched the game on a giant television screen inside the Los Angeles Sports Arena, adjacent to the Coliseum.

2000 GOLD CUP

Venues: Miami, Fla., Oakland and Los Angeles, Calif., USA

The first Gold Cup of the new millennium featured nine teams from the CONCACAF and three invited squads (Colombia, Peru and Korea Republic). The 2000 edition also had several surprises, with a new champion being crowned (Canada) and both Mexico and the United States not reaching the semifinal round, a first for the two regional rivals.

The Americans cruised through the first round by capturing the Group B title with back-to-back shutouts against Haiti (3-0) and Peru (1-0). Cobi Jones led the offense for the USA by notching a goal in the win over Haiti and the game-winner against Peru. In the quarterfinals, though, the U.S. faltered. After battling Colombia to a 2-2 draw through regulation and two overtime periods, the U.S. were defeated in penalty kicks 2-1 and were eliminated from the competition.

Colombia would go on to meet Canada in the 2000 finals. The Canadians had surprisingly advanced out of their first round group by winning a coin-flip tiebreaker against Korea Republic after the two teams had finished dead-even on results and goals. After eliminating three-time defending champion Mexico 2-1 in overtime in the quarterfinals and then topping Trinidad & Tobago 1-0 in the semifinals, Canada would pull off yet another shocker, being crowned 2000 Gold Cup champions after blanking Colombia 2-0 in the finals.

2002 GOLD CUP

Venues: Miami, Fla., Pasadena, Calif., USA

The 2002 Gold Cup once again featured two invited teams (Ecuador and Korea Republic) along with 10 CONCACAF teams. In spectacular fashion, the U.S. won their first title since 1991 by posting a 4-0-1 record with four shutouts on their way to their 2002 Gold Cup crown.

The United States opened the tournament with consecutive wins in the first round against the Korea Republic (2-1) and Cuba (1-0). After easily blanking El Salvador 4-0 in the quarterfinals, the semifinals saw the U.S. defeat the defending champion

Canada 4-2 on penalty kicks after both teams battled to a scoreless draw.

The 2002 final had the USA topping CONCACAF rival Costa Rica 2-0 at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, Calif. Forward Brian McBride was named the tournament MVP after leading the Americans with four tallies.



2003 GOLD CUP

Venues: Foxborough, Mass.; Miami, Fla.; USA; Mexico City, Mexico

The 2003 Gold Cup was the first in 10 years to be played in two countries, with games in both Mexico and the United States. Mexico twice defeated Brazil, who along with Colombia was an invited guest to the tournament, by one goal in Azteca Stadium, including a golden-goal victory in the final. The U.S. finished in the top three for the sixth time in seven tournaments with a thrilling 3-2 come from behind victory over Costa Rica in the Orange Bowl.

The U.S. continued its win streak in group play of the Gold Cup, making easy work of El Salvador and Martinique by identical 2-0 margins. Brian McBride continued his Midas-touch scoring in the tournament with three of the first four U.S. goals. The victories extended the USA's standing as the only CONCACAF team to win every one of its first round games since the inception of the tournament in 1991. The U.S. has won 16 consecutive first round games and has outscored their opponents 33-8. The winning streak includes 10 shutouts, nine one-goal victories and four come-from-behind wins.

2005 GOLD CUP

Venues: Carson, Calif.; East Rutherford, N.J.; Foxborough, Mass.; Houston, Texas; Los Angeles, Calif.; Miami, Fla.; Seattle, Wash.

The 2005 Gold Cup was played in a record-high seven different venues in the United States, and was noteworthy as the United States became the first team in the tournament's history to advance to five overall finals. The USA would go on to win their third title, and second in three tournaments since 2002.

The USA's victory would not come easy, though, as the team needed a penalty kick shootout to down Panama in the tournament's scoreless championship game at Giants Stadium in East Rutherford, N.J. To get to the final, the U.S. needed two goals in the game's final moments to overcome a 1-0 deficit to Honduras and win 2-1.

In the 2005 tournament, the U.S. extended their amazing undefeated history in first round play at the Gold Cup with two more wins and a draw. The USA has never lost one of their 19 opening round matches in eight all-time Gold Cups.



2007 GOLD CUP

Venues: Carson, Calif.; East Rutherford, N.J.; Foxborough, Mass.; Houston, Texas; Los Angeles, Calif.; Miami, Fla.

The 2007 edition of the Gold Cup was played with the added incentive of admission to the 2009 FIFA Confederations Cup for the winner. The United States successfully defended its title, its fourth all-time and third in the last four tournaments.

Though the U.S. coasted through the group stage, taking maximum points while not allowing a goal and in the process extending its unbeaten record in the opening round, they ran into some tough opposition in the knockout stage. After defeating Panama 2-1 in the quarterfinals, the U.S. came up against a stingy Canadian side in the semifinals, and ended up holding on for a 2-1 victory to set up a U.S.-Mexico marquee match up in the final.

Played at Soldier Field for the first time, the championship game pitted the two CONCACAF powers against one another in what would prove to be a gritty affair. In front of 60,000 people, the U.S. came from behind for the first time in the 2007 tournament to eventually defeat Mexico 2-1 for its second consecutive Gold Cup title.



2009 GOLD CUP

Venues: Arlington, Texas; Carson, Calif.; Chicago, Ill.; Columbus, Ohio, East Rutherford, N.J.; Foxborough, Mass.; Glendale, Ariz.; Houston, Texas; Miami, Fla.; Oakland, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; Washington, D.C.

Held in a record 12 venues across the U.S., the 2009 CONCACAF Gold Cup made a national footprint during the 2009 "Summer of Soccer" in the U.S. The U.S. team, however, faced the disappointment of not winning a third-consecutive title, but did have the satisfaction of returning to a third-straight final with a largely unproven roster.

The CONCACAF Gold Cup kicked off just six days after the U.S. played the 2009 FIFA Confederations Cup Final, and Bob Bradley selected an inexperienced squad that saw seven players earn their first cap during the event. The U.S. continued its unbeaten record in group play, and in the knockout stage got past Panama and Honduras.

By the time the U.S. met Mexico in the final, a record 10 different players had scored the U.S. teams' 12 goals in the tournament. In the second-straight Gold Cup title game against Mexico, the U.S. returned only Brian Ching to the starting lineup from the 2007 squad. The teams were evenly matched for a half, but eventually Mexico prevailed by opening the flood gates with five second-half goals for a 5-0 win.

2011 GOLD CUP

Venues: Arlington, Texas; Carson, Calif.; Charlotte, N.C.; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; East Rutherford, N.J.; Harrison, N.J.; Houston, Texas; Kansas City, Kan.; Pasadena, Calif.; Miami, Fla.; Tampa, Fla.; Washington, D.C.

The 2011 CONCACAF Gold Cup shaped up to be another spectacular event, with 13 venues across the United States tagged to host matches in the confederation championship. The U.S. aimed to reach its fourth consecutive Gold Cup Final, while Mexico sought to defend their title and teams like Costa Rica, Honduras, Jamaica and Panama prepared to demonstrate the shrinking gap between CONCACAF nations.

Keen on winning another championship and earning a spot in the 2013 FIFA Confederations Cup, the U.S. started strong with a 2-0 win against Canada. They took a surprise setback with a loss to Panama – the first ever in the group stage – but rebounded to claim the top spot in the group. After an emphatic win against Jamaica in the quarterfinals and taking revenge on Panama in the semifinals, the stage was set for another marquee meeting between the USA and Mexico.

Facing a stacked Mexican team that included one of club football's most prolific scorers in Manchester United striker Javier "Chicharito" Hernandez, the U.S. bounded out to a 2-0 lead with goals from Michael Bradley and Landon Donovan. Undaunted, the Mexicans recovered to score four unanswered goals in one of the most exciting and well-played finals in Gold Cup history.

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All-Time U.S. Results – CONCACAF Gold Cup

1st CONCACAF Gold Cup – United States '91 (Los Angeles & Pasadena, Calif.)

Date	Opponent	Result	U.S. Goal Scorers	Location	Attendance
6/29/91	Trinidad & Tobago	2-1 W	Balboa, Murray	Pasadena, Calif.	18,435
7/1/91	Guatemala	3-0 W	Murray, Quinn, Wynalda	Pasadena, Calif.	6,344
7/3/91	Costa Rica	3-2 W	Perez, Vermes, own goal	Los Angeles, Calif.	36,703
7/5/91	Costa Rica (s)	2-0 W	Doyle, Vermes	Los Angeles, Calif.	41,103
7/7/91	Honduras (f)	0-0 T (4-3 pk)	–	Los Angeles, Calif.	39,873
Champion: USA		Runner-up: Honduras		USA finish: 1st place	

2nd CONCACAF Gold Cup – Mexico & United States '93 (Dallas, Texas & Mexico City, D.F.)

Date	Opponent	Result	U.S. Goal Scorers	Location	Attendance
7/10/93	Jamaica	1-0 W	Wynalda	Dallas, Texas	11,642
7/14/93	Panama	2-1 W	Dooley, Wynalda	Dallas, Texas	13,771
7/17/93	Honduras	1-0 W	Lalas	Dallas, Texas	18,107
7/21/93	Costa Rica (s)	1-0 W (ot)	Kooiman	Dallas, Texas	14,826
7/25/93	Mexico (f)	0-4 L	–	Mexico City, Mexico	120,000
Champion: Mexico		Runner-up: United States		USA finish: 2nd place	

3rd CONCACAF Gold Cup – United States '96 (Anaheim, Los Angeles & San Diego, Calif.)

Date	Opponent	Result	U.S. Goal Scorers	Location	Attendance
1/13/96	Trinidad & Tobago	3-2 W	Moore, Wynalda (2)	Anaheim, Calif.	12,425
1/16/96	El Salvador	2-0 W	Balboa, Wynalda	Anaheim, Calif.	52,355
1/18/96	Brazil (s)	0-1 L	–	Los Angeles, Calif.	22,038
1/21/96	Guatemala (3)	3-0 W	Agoos, Kirovski, Wynalda	Los Angeles, Calif.	88,000
Champion: Mexico		Runner-up: Brazil		USA finish: 3rd place	

4th CONCACAF Gold Cup – United States '98 (Miami, Fla., Oakland & Los Angeles, Calif.)

Date	Opponent	Result	U.S. Goal Scorers	Location	Attendance
2/1/98	Cuba	3-0 W	Wegerle, Wynalda, Moore	Oakland, Calif.	11,234
2/7/98	Costa Rica	2-1 W	Pope, Radosavljevic	Oakland, Calif.	36,240
2/10/98	Brazil (s)	1-0 W	Radosavljevic	Los Angeles, Calif.	12,298
2/15/98	Mexico (f)	0-1 L	–	Los Angeles, Calif.	91,255
Champion: Mexico		Runner-up: United States		USA finish: 2nd place	

5th CONCACAF Gold Cup – United States '00 (Miami, Fla., San Diego & Los Angeles, Calif.)

Date	Opponent	Result	U.S. Goal Scorers	Location	Attendance
2/12/00	Haiti	3-0 W	Kirovski, Wynalda, Jones	Miami, Fla.	49,513
2/16/00	Peru	1-0 W	Jones	Miami, Fla.	36,004
2/19/00	Colombia (q)	2-2 T (1-2 pk)	McBride, Armas	Miami, Fla.	32,972
Champion: Canada		Runner-up: Colombia		USA finish: 5th place	

6th CONCACAF Gold Cup – United States '02 (Miami, Fla., & Pasadena, Calif.)

Date	Opponent	Result	U.S. Goal Scorers	Location	Attendance
1/19/02	Korea Republic	2-1 W	Donovan, Beasley	Pasadena, Calif.	42,117
1/21/02	Cuba	1-0 W	McBride	Pasadena, Calif.	31,244
1/27/02	El Salvador (q)	4-0 W	McBride (3), Razov	Pasadena, Calif.	31,628
1/30/02	Canada (s)	0-0 T (4-2 pk)	–	Pasadena, Calif.	7,241
2/2/02	Costa Rica (f)	2-0 W	Wolff, Agoos	Pasadena, Calif.	14,432
Champion: USA		Runner-up: Costa Rica		USA finish: 1st place	

7th CONCACAF Gold Cup – United States/Mexico '03 (Foxborough, Mass., Miami, Fla. & Mexico City)

Date	Opponent	Result	U.S. Goal Scorers	Location	Attendance
7/12/03	El Salvador	2-0 W	Lewis, McBride	Foxborough, Mass.	33,652
7/14/03	Martinique	2-0 W	McBride (2)	Foxborough, Mass.	8,780
7/19/03	Cuba (q)	5-0 W	Donovan (4), Ralston	Foxborough, Mass.	15,627
7/23/03	Brazil (s)	1-2 L	Bocanegra	Miami, Fla.	35,211
7/26/03	Costa Rica (3)	3-2 W	Stewart, Bocanegra, Convey	Miami, Fla.	5,093
Champion: Mexico		Runner-up: Brazil		USA finish: 3rd place	

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8th CONCACAF Gold Cup – United States '05 (Carson, Calif.; East Rutherford, N.J.; Foxborough, Mass.; Houston, Texas; Los Angeles, Calif.; Miami, Fla.; Seattle, Wash.)

Date	Opponent	Result	U.S. Goal Scorers	Location	Attendance
7/7/05	Cuba	4-1 W	Donovan (2), Beasley, Dempsey	Seattle, Wash.	15,831
7/9/05	Canada	2-0 W	Donovan, own goal	Seattle, Wash.	15,109
7/12/05	Costa Rica	0-0 T	–	Foxborough, Mass.	15,211
7/16/05	Jamaica (q)	3-1 W	Beasley (2), Wolff	Foxborough, Mass.	22,108
7/21/05	Honduras (s)	2-1 W	O'Brien, Onyewu	East Rutherford, N.J.	41,721
7/24/05	Panama (f)	0-0 T (3-1 pk)	–	East Rutherford, N.J.	31,018
Champion: USA		Runner-up: Panama		USA finish: 1st place	

9th CONCACAF Gold Cup – United States '07 (Carson, Calif.; East Rutherford, N.J.; Foxborough, Mass.; Houston, Texas; Los Angeles, Calif.; Miami, Fla.)

Date	Opponent	Result	U.S. Goal Scorers	Location	Attendance
6/7/07	Guatemala	1-0 W	Dempsey	Carson, Calif.	21,334
6/9/07	Trinidad & Tobago	2-0 W	Ching, Johnson	Carson, Calif.	27,000
6/12/07	El Salvador	4-0 W	Beasley (2), Donovan, Twellman	Foxborough, Mass.	26,523
6/16/07	Panama (q)	2-1 W	Donovan, Bocanegra	Foxborough, Mass.	22,412
6/21/07	Canada (s)	2-1 W	Hejduk, Donovan	Chicago, Ill.	50,760
6/24/07	Mexico (f)	2-1 W	Donovan, Feilhaber	Chicago, Ill.	60,000
Champion: USA		Runner-up: Mexico		USA finish: 1st place	

10th CONCACAF Gold Cup – United States '09 (Arlington, Texas; Carson, Calif.; Chicago, Ill.; Columbus, Ohio; East Rutherford, N.J.; Foxborough, Mass.; Glendale, Ariz.; Houston, Texas; Miami, Fla.; Oakland, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; Washington, D.C.)

Date	Opponent	Result	U.S. Goal Scorers	Location	Attendance
7/4/09	Grenada	4-0 W	Adu, Holden, Rogers, Davies	Seattle, Wash.	15,387
7/8/09	Honduras	2-0 W	Quaranta, Ching	Washington, D.C.	26,079
7/11/09	Haiti	2-2 T	Arnaud, Holden	Foxborough, Mass.	24,137
7/18/09	Panama (q)	2-1 W (ot)	Beckerman, Cooper	Philadelphia, Pa.	31,087
7/23/09	Honduras (s)	2-0 W	Goodson, Cooper	Chicago, Ill.	55,173
7/26/09	Mexico (f)	0-5 L	–	East Rutherford, N.J.	79,156
Champion: Mexico		Runner-up: USA		USA finish: 2nd place	

11th CONCACAF Gold Cup – United States '11 (Arlington, Texas; Carson, Calif.; Charlotte, N.C.; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; East Rutherford, N.J.; Harrison, N.J.; Houston, Texas; Kansas City, Kan.; Pasadena, Calif.; Miami, Fla.; Tampa, Fla.; Washington, D.C.)

Date	Opponent	Result	U.S. Goal Scorers	Location	Attendance
6/7/11	Canada	2-0 W	Altidore, Dempsey	Detroit, Mich.	28,209
6/11/11	Panama	1-2 L	Goodson	Tampa, Fla.	27,731
6/14/11	Guadeloupe	1-0 W	Altidore	Kansas City, Kan.	20,109
6/19/11	Jamaica (q)	2-0 W	Jones, Dempsey	Washington, D.C.	45,423
6/22/11	Panama (s)	1-0 W	Dempsey	Houston, Texas	70,267
6/25/11	Mexico (f)	2-4 L	Bradley, Donovan	Pasadena, Calif.	93,420
Champion: Mexico		Runner-up: USA		USA finish: 2nd place	

USA's All-time Gold Cup Record: 42-7-6 (102 GF, 40 GA)

(q) Quarterfinal (s) Semifinal (3) Third-place Match (f) Final

All-Time CONCACAF Gold Cup Register

Player	Caps	Goals	Player	Caps	Goals	Player	Caps	Goals
Adu, Freddy	4	1	Edu, Maurice	3	0	Murray, Bruce	5	2
Agoos, Jeff	15	2	Evans, Brad	3	0	Noonan, Pat	3	0
Agudelo, Juan	5	0	Feilhaber, Benny	6	1	O'Brien, John	6	1
Altidore, Jozy	4	2	Fraser, Robin	2	0	Olsen, Ben	7	0
Armas, Chris	14	1	Friedel, Brad	5	0	Onyewu, Oguchi	9	1
Armstrong, Desmond	9	0	Gibbs, Cory	3	0	Parkhurst, Michael	5	0
Arnaud, Davy	5	1	Goodson, Clarence	10	2	Pause, Logan	5	0
Balboa, Marcelo	9	2	Hahnemann, Marcus	1	0	Pearce, Heath	5	0
Beasley, DaMarcus	17	6	Harkes, John	11	0	Perez, Hugo	5	1
Beckerman, Kyle	6	1	Heaps, Jay	4	0	Perkins, Troy	5	0
Bedoya, Alejandro	4	0	Hejduk, Frankie	21	1	Pope, Eddie	8	1
Berhalter, Gregg	1	0	Henderson, Chris	11	0	Quaranta, Santino	7	1
Bocanegra, Carlos	19	3	Holden, Stuart	5	2	Quinn, Brian	5	1
Bornstein, Jonathan	1	0	Howard, Tim	10	0	Radosavljevic, Preki	4	2
Bradley, Michael	11	1	Johnson, Eddie	3	1	Ralston, Steve	11	1
Brown, C.J.	3	0	Jones, Cobi	20	2	Ramos, Tab	8	0
Burns, Mike	8	0	Jones, Jermaine	6	1	Razov, Ante	3	1
Clark, Colin	1	0	Keller, Kasey	23	0	Ream, Tim	2	0
Califf, Danny	4	0	Kinnear, Dominic	6	0	Reyna, Claudio	12	0
Caligiuri, Paul	8	0	Kirovski, Jovan	5	2	Robles, Luis	1	0
Casey, Conor	1	0	Kljestan, Sacha	6	0	Rogers, Robbie	5	1
Cherundolo, Steve	11	0	Kooiman, Cle	5	1	Sanneh, Tony	2	0
Ching, Brian	9	2	Lagos, Manny	1	0	Savage, Bruce	1	0
Clark, Ricardo	4	0	Lalas, Alexi	12	1	Simek, Frank	3	0
Clavijo, Fernando	9	0	Lassiter, Roy	3	0	Sorber, Mike	1	0
Conrad, Jimmy	8	0	Lewis, Eddie	12	1	Spector, Jonathan	3	0
Convey, Bobby	4	1	Lichaj, Eric	4	0	Stewart, Earnie	5	1
Cooper, Kenny	5	2	Llamosa, Carlos	1	0	Trittshuh, Steve	1	0
Cronin, Sam	2	0	Maisonneuve, Brian	1	0	Twellman, Taylor	6	1
Cunningham, Jeff	2	0	Mapp, Justin	1	0	Vanney, Greg	8	0
Davies, Charlie	3	1	Marshall, Chad	5	0	Vermes, Peter	6	2
Davis, Brad	2	0	Mastroeni, Pablo	16	0	Wegerle, Roy	9	1
DeMerit, Jay	2	0	Mathis, Clint	7	0	West, Brian	2	0
Dempsey, Clint	15	5	McBride, Brian	14	8	Williams, Richie	4	0
Donovan, Landon	28	13	Meola, Tony	10	0	Wolff, Josh	9	2
Dooley, Thomas	8	1	Michallik, Janusz	1	0	Wondolowski, Chris	3	0
Doyle, John	4	1	Moore, Joe-Max	10	2	Wynalda, Eric	21	9
Eck, Ted	4	0	Mulrooney, Richard	4	0			

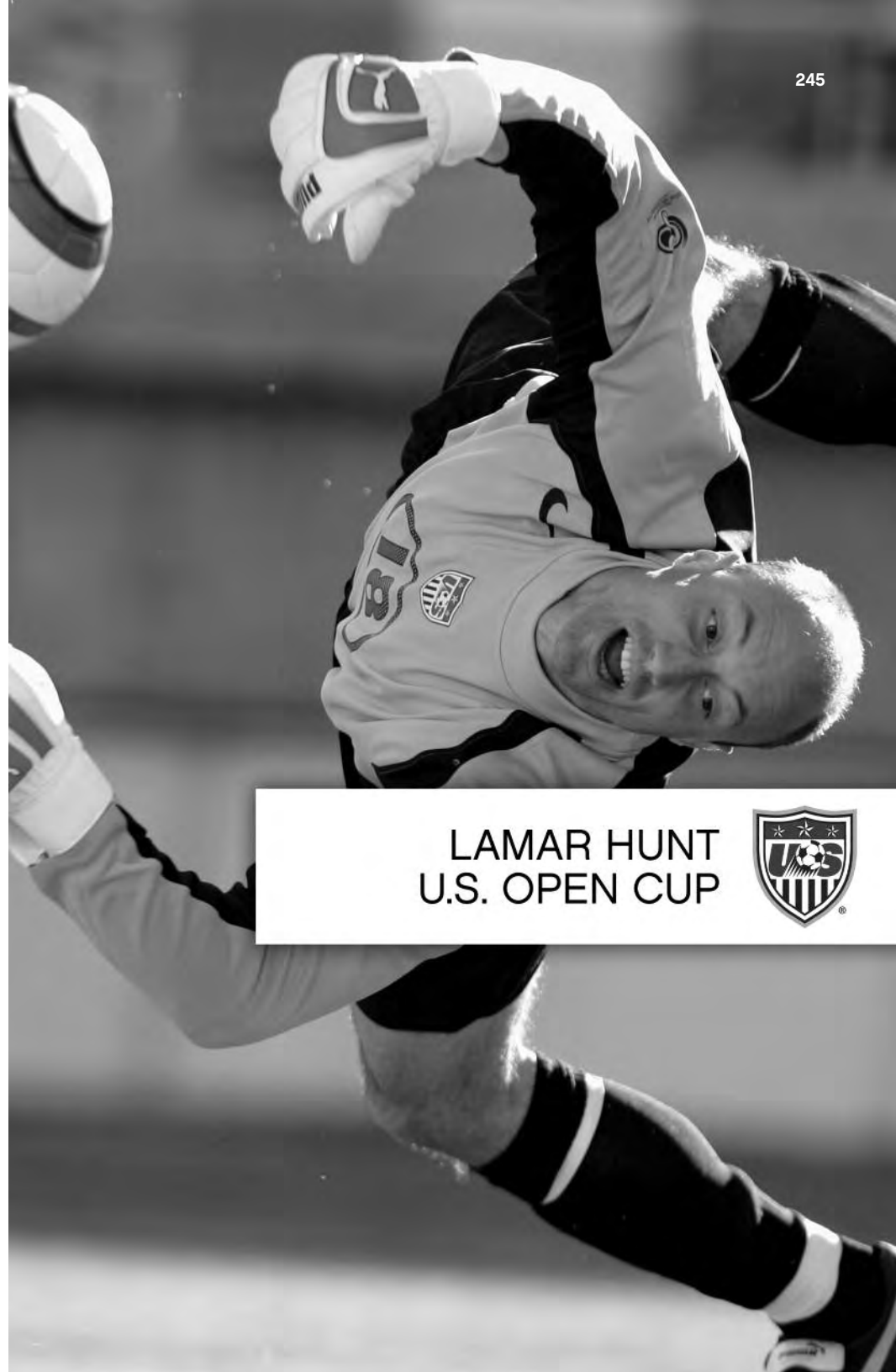
U.S. Men's National Team CONCACAF Gold Cup Leaders

CAPS

Name	Caps
1. Donovan, Landon	28
2. Keller, Kasey	23
3. Hejduk, Frankie	21
Wynalda, Eric	21
5. Jones, Cobi	20
6. Bocanegra, Carlos	19
7. Beasley, DaMarcus	17
8. Mastroeni, Pablo	16
9. Agoos, Jeff	15
Dempsey, Clint	15
11. Armas, Chris	14
McBride, Brian	14

GOALS

Name	Goals
1. Donovan, Landon	13
2. Wynalda, Eric	9
3. McBride, Brian	8
4. Beasley, DaMarcus	6
5. Dempsey, Clint	5
6. Bocanegra, Carlos	3
7. Agoos, Jeff	2
Altidore, Jozy	2
Balboa, Marcelo	2
Ching, Brian	2
Cooper, Kenny	2
Dempsey, Clint	2
Holden, Stuart	2
Goodson, Clarence	2
Jones, Cobi	2
Kirovski, Jovan	2
Moore, Joe-Max	2
Murray, Bruce	2
Radosavljevic, Preki	2
Vermes, Peter	2
Wolff, Josh	2



LAMAR HUNT
U.S. OPEN CUP



Lamar Hunt U.S. Open Cup

WHAT IS THE LAMAR HUNT U.S. OPEN CUP?

Dating back to 1914, the U.S. Open Cup is the oldest cup competition in United States soccer and is among the oldest in the world. Open to all affiliated amateur and professional teams in the United States, the annual U.S. Open Cup is a 98-year-old single-elimination tournament.

In a nutshell, the U.S. Open Cup is very similar to domestic cup competitions popular throughout Europe, South America and the rest of the world. Cup competitions, which usually run concurrent with a country's league season, are open in the early stages to any club that can qualify, giving local amateur teams a chance to compete against the best teams a country has to offer.

In leagues like the Premier League in England, the Serie A in Italy and the Bundesliga in Germany, cup competitions are prestigious tournaments waged between countries' strongest teams like Manchester United, AC Milan and Bayern Munich, and smaller teams like the amateur French side Calais that made it to the finals of the 2000 French Cup only to fall to defending champions Nantes on an injury time penalty kick. Watford F.C. in England, was another small-time club that hit it big in 1984 by making it all the way to the F.A. Cup Final. In the last decade, unfashionable Chesterfield of the Second Division (the third flight in England) advanced to the semifinals of the 1997 F.A. Cup in England before finally losing. The winner of each country's domestic cup competition, in addition to taking home the prize money, is automatically placed into a tournament to compete against neighboring countries' cup winners.

In 1999, the U.S. Open Cup was renamed the Lamar Hunt U.S. Open Cup to honor the long-time soccer supporter and pioneer. Hunt, who died in 2006, was one of the sport's first major ownership figures and is a member of the National Soccer Hall of Fame. His family continues to operate FC Dallas and the Columbus Crew in Major League Soccer.

The winning team of the U.S. Open Cup has their name engraved on the Dewar Challenge Trophy, which has been permanently retired and remains at U.S. Soccer House in Chicago.

HISTORY OF THE LAMAR HUNT U.S. OPEN CUP

As the oldest annual team tournament in U.S. sports history, the U.S. Open Cup dates back to 1914 when the Brooklyn Field Club of the North American Foot Ball League (NAFBL) won the first national title by defeating the Brooklyn Celtics in Pawtucket, R.I. First instituted as the National Challenge Cup under the aegis of the United States Football Association (now U.S. Soccer), it was conceived as a competition open to all players (amateur and professional) and based upon England's Football Association Cup format.

During the Open Cup's early years, teams sponsored by industry in the East's urban centers dominated the competition. Bethlehem Steel of Pennsylvania (NAFBL) won four Open Cup titles between 1915 and 1919. Bethlehem Steel would make it five overall titles in 1926, while the American Soccer League's Fall River Marksmen (Mass.) won four national crowns between 1924 and 1931. The Marksmen became the New Bedford Whalers in 1932 and captured their fifth Open Cup crown (tying Bethlehem Steel) that same year.

The last team to capture five tournament titles was the Los Angeles Maccabee S.C. (1973, 1975, 1977, 1978, 1981).

Although there have been numerous back-to-back winners (eight overall by seven different teams), only the New York Greek-Americans, the Fall River Marksmen/New Bedford Whalers, St. Louis Stix, Baer and Fuller/St. Louis Central Breweries F.C., and the Seattle Sounders of Major League Soccer have won three consecutive crowns. The Marksmen/New Bedford Whalers did it first from 1930-1932, while St. Louis Stix, Baer and Fuller/St. Louis Central Breweries F.C. followed them up with treble of their own from 1933-1935. The Greek-Americans won three straight from 1967-1969 and Sounders FC became the fourth team when they lifted the trophy in 2011 after their 2010 and 2009 triumphs.

While teams sponsored by industries in the East's urban centers dominated the Men's Open and Amateur Cups until the 1950s, the teams from the West and Midwest have flexed their muscles in the later years. In fact, California alone has garnered the lion's share of success, winning 12 titles since 1973. Missouri, Illinois and Florida have also appeared regularly on the winner's list.

Although it is now a complete "knock-out" tournament, with a few exceptions the U.S. Open Cup final was a two-leg, home-and-away series between 1928 and 1968.

Despite the prominence of the North American Soccer League from 1967 to 1984, NASL teams rarely showed the inclination to enter the U.S. Open Cup competition. In fact, until the emergence of Major League Soccer, full professional teams were almost non-existent in the competition. That has changed in the last two decades, though, with MLS taking part since 1996, thus helping to make the tournament a true "national" championship.

HISTORY OF THE DEWAR CHALLENGE TROPHY

The oldest trophy in United States team sports history, the Dewar Challenge Trophy was donated to the American Amateur Football Association in 1912 by Sir Thomas R. Dewar, a British distiller, sportsman and philanthropist during an AAFA (now United States Amateur Soccer Association) visit to London prior to the 1912 Olympics. The trophy was originally purchased for \$500 and given in the hope of promoting soccer in the United States and in the name of Anglo-American friendship.

The cup was first awarded to the Yonkers Football Club (N.Y.) in 1912 after they defeated the Hollywood Inn Football Club (N.Y.) at the Lennox Oval in New York City. The trophy was officially adopted as the U.S. Open Cup trophy prior to the Brooklyn Field Club's inaugural championship in 1914 in Pawtucket, R.I.

The trophy was retired in 1979, but was refurbished by the USASA in 1997 and was presented to the 1997 and 1998 Open Cup winners, before returning to the National Soccer Hall of Fame in Oneonta, N.Y., in 1999. Starting in 2011, the trophy resides in the main trophy room at U.S. Soccer House in Chicago. When logistics permit, the still fragile trophy can be taken to the site of the cup final to display prior to the event for fans, and also for the winning team to raise for a night.



2011 Lamar Hunt U.S. Open Cup Review

FINAL RECAP: SEATTLE SOUNDERS WIN THIRD CONSECUTIVE TITLE

In front of the largest crowd to ever witness a Lamar Hunt U.S. Open Cup Final in the history of the 98-year-old tournament – eclipsing last year's record-breaking mark – Seattle Sounders FC became the first team to win three consecutive titles in more than 40 years with a definitive 2-0 victory against the Chicago Fire at CenturyLink Stadium.

After winning their first Dewar Trophy in 2009 in Washington, D.C., and their second last year at Qwest Field, the Sounders won their third straight championship in front of a record-breaking 35,615 fans. The Sounders are the fourth team in the tournament's history to win three straight titles, the last team being the New York Greek-Americans from 1967-69.

Known for having one of American soccer's most dedicated home crowds, the Seattle faithful added another 4,301 to the number that last year smashed the old mark of 21,583, which was set in 1929. Dating back to 1914, the U.S. Open Cup is the oldest cup competition in United States soccer and is among the oldest in the world.

Seattle's Freddy Montero's 77th minute close-range tap-in was the deciding goal in the match. In the final moments, the Sounders' Osvaldo Alonso made sure of the result after a confident piece of individual dribbling took him around Fire goalkeeper Sean Johnson and multiple defenders. He slipped the ball into the empty net in the sixth minute of second half stoppage time, sparking scenes of pandemonium at CenturyLink Stadium.

2011 U.S. OPEN CUP FIELD

When the 2011 Lamar Hunt U.S. Open Cup began on June 14, there were 40 teams with the goal of making it to the Open Cup final. Below is a list of the teams that qualified for the U.S. Open Cup, including eight MLS teams and 11 teams that play in USL PRO, which occupies the third division of U.S. Soccer. The tournament winners and runners-up win \$100,000 and \$50,000, respectively, while the winning teams in the third and amateur divisions each win a \$10,000 cash prize. The Richmond Kickers (USL PRO) and Chicago Fire PDL (PDL) won the third and amateur prizes, respectively.

MLS (8): Chicago Fire, Columbus Crew, FC Dallas, LA Galaxy, New York Red Bulls, Real Salt Lake, Seattle Sounders FC, Sporting Kansas City

USL PRO (11): Charleston Battery, Charlotte Eagles, Dayton Dutch Lions, FC New York, Harrisburg City Islanders, Los Angeles Blues, Orlando City Soccer Club, Pittsburgh Riverhounds, Richmond Kickers, Rochester Rhinos, Wilmington Hammerheads

NPSL (4): Brooklyn Italians, Chattanooga FC, Hollywood United, Madison 56ers

Premier Development League (9): Carolina Dynamo, Central Florida Kraze, Chicago Fire PDL, Chivas El Paso Patriots, Kitsap Pumas, Reading United A.C., Real Colorado Foxes, Ventura County Fusion, Western Mass. Pioneers

USASA (8): AAC Eagles, ASC New Stars, Doxa Italia, DV8 Defenders, Iowa Menace, Pancyprian Freedoms, Phoenix SC, Regals FC



TRIPLE THREAT: Seattle Sounders FC became just the fourth club to win three consecutive titles in U.S. Open Cup history after their championship run in 2011.

2011 Lamar Hunt U.S. Open Cup Results

FIRST ROUND

No.	Date	Home, Visitor
1	June 14	Brooklyn Italians (NPSL) 1, N.Y. Pancyprian Freedoms (USASA) 2
2	June 14	Western Mass. Pioneers (PDL) 0, FC New York (USL PRO) 3
3	June 14	Reading United A.C. (PDL) 1, Harrisburg City Islanders (USL PRO) 2
4	June 14	Phoenix SC (USASA-Pa.) 1, Rochester Rhinos (USL PRO) 2
5	June 14	Chattanooga FC (NPSL) 2 Pittsburgh Riverhounds (USL PRO) 3 (OT)
6	June 14	Dayton Dutch Lions (USL PRO) 1, Richmond Kickers (USL PRO) 4
7	June 14	Charlotte Eagles (USL PRO) 3, Carolina Dynamo (PDL) 1
8	June 14	Central Florida Kraze (PDL) 0, Wilmington Hammerheads (USL PRO) 4
9	June 14	ASC New Stars (USASA-Texas) 0, Orlando City Soccer Club (USL PRO) 4
10	June 14	Regals FC (USASA-Texas) 0, Charleston Battery (USL PRO) 2
11	June 14	AAC Eagles (USASA-III.) 0, Madison 56ers (NPSL) 4
12	June 14	Chicago Fire PDL (PDL) 1, Iowa Menace (USASA) 0
13	June 14	DV8 Defenders (USASA-Calif.) 0, Real Colorado Foxes (PDL) 5
14	June 14	Kitsap Pumas (PDL) 0, Chivas El Paso Patriots (PDL) 0 (6-5 PKs)
15	June 14	Hollywood United (NPSL) 1, Los Angeles Blues (USL PRO) 3
16	June 14	Doxa Italia (USASA-Calif.) 1, Ventura County Fusion (PDL) 3

SECOND ROUND

17	June 21	FC New York (USL PRO) 0, N.Y. Pancyprian Freedoms (USASA) 0 (6-5 PKs)
18	June 21	Rochester Rhinos (USL PRO) 1, Harrisburg City Islanders (USL PRO) 0
19	June 21	Pittsburgh Riverhounds (USL PRO) 1, Richmond Kickers (USL PRO) 4
20	June 21	Charlotte Eagles (USL PRO) 2, Wilmington Hammerheads (USL PRO) 3
21	June 21	Orlando City Soccer Club (USL PRO) 1, Charleston Battery (USL PRO) 0
22	June 22*	Chicago Fire PDL (PDL) 2, Madison 56ers (NPSL) 0
23	June 21	Real Colorado Foxes (PDL) 1, Kitsap Pumas (PDL) 3
24	June 21	Los Angeles Blues (USL PRO) 1, Ventura County Fusion (PDL) 0

*Game was rescheduled due to weather.

THIRD ROUND

25	June 28	FC New York (USL PRO) 1, New York Red Bulls (MLS) 2
26	June 28	Chicago Fire (MLS) 1, Rochester Rhinos (USL PRO) 0
27	June 28	Richmond Kickers (USL PRO) 2, Columbus Crew (MLS) 1
28	June 28	Wilmington Hammerheads (USL PRO) 0, Real Salt Lake (MLS) 2
29	June 28	Orlando City Soccer Club (USL PRO) 2, FC Dallas (MLS) 3
30	June 28	Chicago Fire PDL (PDL) 0, Sporting Kansas City (MLS) 3
31	June 28	Kitsap Pumas (PDL) 1, Seattle Sounders (MLS) 2
32	June 28	Los Angeles Blues (USL PRO) 1, LA Galaxy (MLS) 2

QUARTERFINALS

33	July 12	New York Red Bulls (MLS) 0, Chicago Fire (MLS) 4
34	July 12	Richmond Kickers (USL PRO) 2, Sporting Kansas City (MLS) 0
35	July 12	Real Salt Lake (MLS) 0, FC Dallas (MLS) 2
36	July 13	LA Galaxy (MLS) 1, Seattle Sounders (MLS) 3

SEMIFINALS

37	Aug. 30	Richmond Kickers (USL PRO) 1, Chicago Fire (MLS) 2
38	Aug. 30	FC Dallas (MLS) 0, Seattle Sounders (MLS) 1

FINAL

39	Oct. 4	Chicago Fire (MLS) 0, Seattle Sounders (MLS) 2
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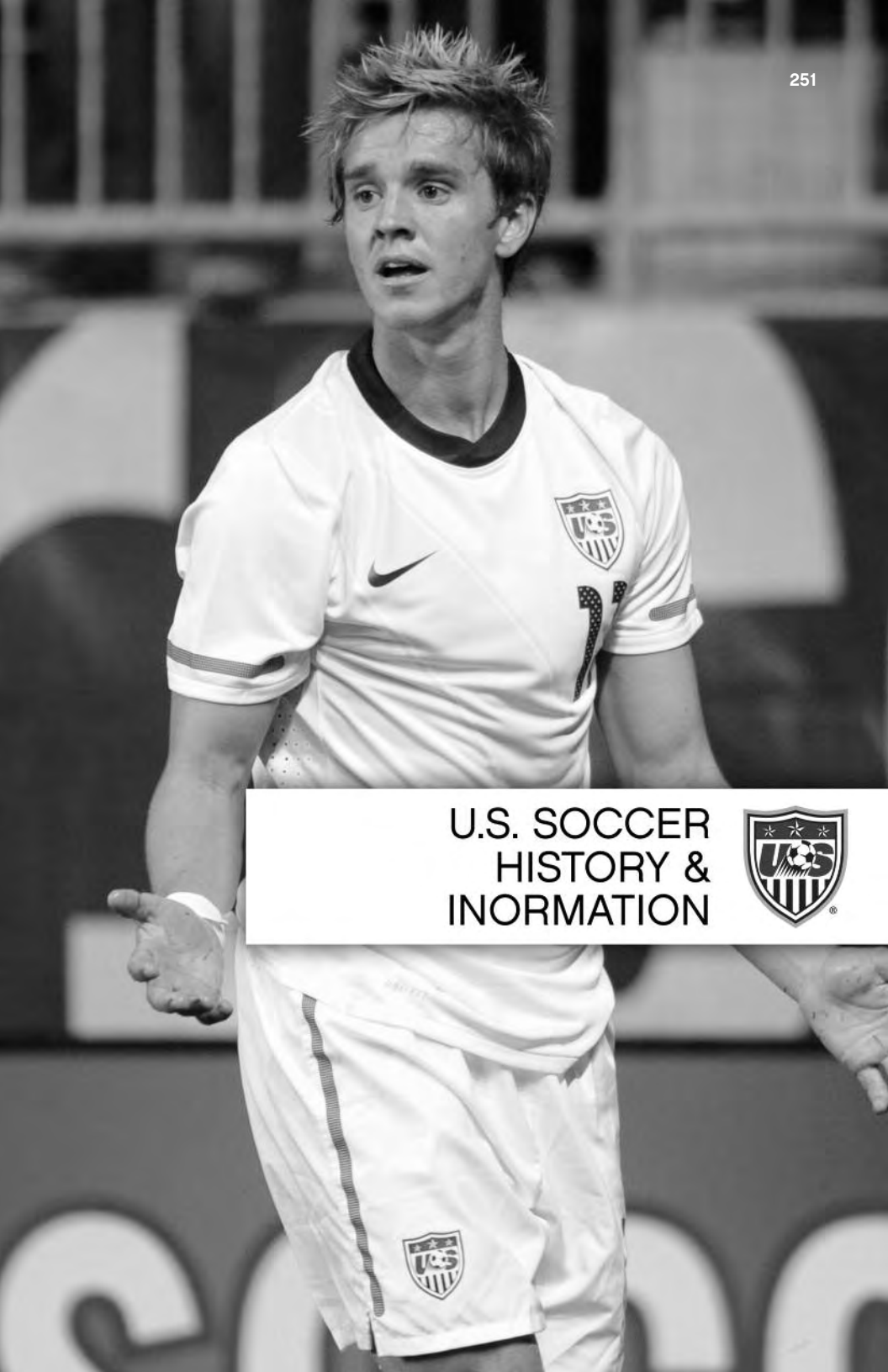
KEY: MLS (Major League Soccer – Division I); USL PRO (Division III); NPSL (National Premier Soccer League – Division IV); PDL (United Soccer Leagues Premier Development League – Amateur); USASA (U.S. Amateur Soccer Association – Regions I-IV Amateur).

All-Time U.S. Open Cup Winners

- | | | | |
|------|---|------|---|
| 1914 | Brooklyn Field Club (NAFBL) | 1964 | Los Angeles Kickers |
| 1915 | Bethlehem Steel of Pa. (NAFBL) | 1965 | New York Ukrainians (GAL) |
| 1916 | Bethlehem Steel of Pa. (NAFBL) | 1966 | Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals (ASL II) |
| 1917 | Fall River Rovers of Mass. (SNESL) | 1967 | New York Greek-American (GAL) |
| 1918 | Bethlehem Steel of Pa. (NAFBL) | 1968 | New York Greek-American (GAL) |
| 1919 | Bethlehem Steel of Pa. (NAFBL) | 1969 | New York Greek-American (GAL) |
| 1920 | St. Louis Ben Miller F.C. (SLSL) | 1970 | S.C. Elizabeth of N.J. (GAL) |
| 1921 | Brooklyn Robbins Dry Dock (NAFBL) | 1971 | New York Hota (GAL) |
| 1922 | St. Louis Scullin Steel (SLSL) | 1972 | S.C. Elizabeth of N.J. (GAL) |
| 1923 | Paterson F.C. of N.J. (ASL I) | 1973 | Los Angeles Maccabee S.C. |
| 1924 | Fall River Marksmen of Mass. (ASL I) | 1974 | New York Greek-American (GAL) |
| 1925 | Shawsheen F.C. of Andover, Mass. | 1975 | Los Angeles Maccabee S.C. |
| 1926 | Bethlehem Steel of Pa. (ASL I) | 1976 | San Francisco A.C. |
| 1927 | Fall River Marksmen of Mass. (ASL I) | 1977 | Los Angeles Maccabee S.C. |
| 1928 | New York Nationals (ASL I) | 1978 | Los Angeles Maccabee S.C. |
| 1929 | New York Hakoah S.C. (ESL) | 1979 | Brooklyn Dodgers (CSL) |
| 1930 | Fall River Marksmen of Mass. (ASL I) | 1980 | New York Pancyprrian-Freedoms (CSL) |
| 1931 | Fall River Marksmen of Mass. (ASL I) | 1981 | Los Angeles Maccabee S.C. |
| 1932 | New Bedford Whalers of Mass. (ASL I) | 1982 | New York Pancyprrian-Freedoms (CSL) |
| 1933 | St. Louis Stix, Baer and Fuller (SLSL) | 1983 | New York Pancyprrian-Freedoms (CSL) |
| 1934 | St. Louis Stix, Baer and Fuller (SLSL) | 1984 | New York A.O. Krete |
| 1935 | St. Louis Central Breweries F.C. | 1985 | San Francisco Greek-American A.C. |
| 1936 | Philadelphia German-Americans | 1986 | St. Louis Kutis S.C. |
| 1937 | New York Americans (ASL II) | 1987 | Club España of Washington, D.C. |
| 1938 | Chicago Sparta A.B.A. (NSL) | 1988 | St. Louis Busch S.C. |
| 1939 | Brooklyn St. Mary's Celtic (ASL II) | 1989 | St. Petersburg Kickers of Fla. |
| 1940 | Baltimore S.C. (ASL II) | 1990 | Chicago A.A.C. Eagles |
| | Chicago Sparta A.B.A. (NSL) co-champions | 1991 | Brooklyn Italians S.C. |
| 1941 | Pawtucket Rangers of R.I. (ASL II-NE) | 1992 | San Jose Oaks of Calif. (SFDML) |
| 1942 | Pittsburgh Gallatin S.C. | 1993 | San Francisco C.D. Mexico (SFDML) |
| 1943 | Brooklyn Hispano (ASL II) | 1994 | San Francisco Greek-American A.C. (SFDML) |
| 1944 | Brooklyn Hispano (ASL II) | 1995 | Richmond Kickers (Premier League, USISL) |
| 1945 | New York Brookhattan (ASL II) | 1996 | D.C. United (MLS) ** |
| 1946 | Chicago Vikings (NASFL) | 1997 | Dallas Burn (MLS) |
| 1947 | Fall River Ponta Delgada S.C. of Mass. * | 1998 | Chicago Fire (MLS) ** |
| 1948 | St. Louis Simpkins-Ford (SLSL) | 1999 | Rochester Raging Rhinos (A-League, USL) |
| 1949 | Pittsburgh Morgan S.C. | 2000 | Chicago Fire (MLS) |
| 1950 | St. Louis Simpkins-Ford (SLSL) | 2001 | LA Galaxy (MLS) |
| 1951 | New York German Hungarian S.C. * | 2002 | Columbus Crew (MLS) |
| 1952 | Pittsburgh Harmarville S.C. | 2003 | Chicago Fire (MLS) |
| 1953 | Chicago Falcons (NSL) | 2004 | Kansas City Wizards (MLS) |
| 1954 | New York Americans (ASL II) | 2005 | LA Galaxy (MLS) ** |
| 1955 | S.C. Eintracht of N.Y. (GAL) | 2006 | Chicago Fire (MLS) |
| 1956 | Pittsburgh Harmarville S.C. | 2007 | New England Revolution (MLS) |
| 1957 | St. Louis Kutis S.C. * | 2008 | D.C. United (MLS) |
| 1958 | Los Angeles Kickers | 2009 | Seattle Sounders FC (MLS) |
| 1959 | San Pedro McIlvaine Canvasbacks of Calif. | 2010 | Seattle Sounders FC (MLS) |
| 1960 | Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals (ASL II) | 2011 | Seattle Sounders FC (MLS) |
| 1961 | Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals (ASL II) | | |
| 1962 | New York Hungaria (GAL) | | |
| 1963 | Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals (ASL II) | | |

* Also won Men's Amateur Cup
 ** Also won Division I league championship

ASL I = American Soccer League I (1923-1933)
 ASL II = American Soccer League II (1934-1983)
 ASL II-NE = American Soccer League II - New England Division
 CSL = Cosmopolitan Soccer League
 ESL = Eastern Soccer League
 GAL = German-American Soccer League
 MLS = Major League Soccer
 NAFBL = National Association Foot Ball League
 NASFL = North American Soccer Football League
 NSL = National Soccer League of Chicago
 SFDML = San Francisco Division Major League
 SLSL = St. Louis Soccer League
 SNESL = Southern New England Soccer League
 USL = United Soccer League (Formerly the USISL)



U.S. SOCCER
 HISTORY &
 INFORMATION



U.S. HISTORY & INFO
 COMPETITIONS
 MNT PROGRAMS
 WORLD CUP HISTORY
 MNT HISTORY
 U.S. MNT