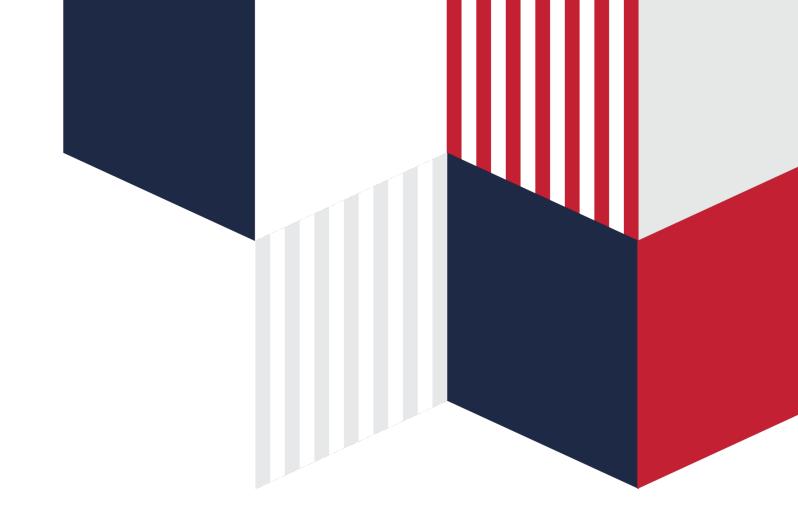


U.S. SOCCER FEDERATION

PLAYER DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK 9V9 U11 - U12 LEARNING PLAN







WHO IS IN FRONT OF US?

A PLAYER-CENTERED APPROACH TO PLAYING THE GAME

FOCUS ON CREATING A DEVELOPMENTALLY APPROPRIATE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

	0 00	0 07	0 00	0 03	0 010	0 011	O OIL	0 015	0 014	0 015		3 017 3 010
	SOCIA	AL CHARACTERISTICS		EMOTIONAL CHA	ARACTERISTICS	L	ANGUAGE CHARACTERI	STICS	COGNIT	IVE CHARACTERISTICS		PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS
U11	environment to a n school to middle so • Begin growing des	a 'safe' and predictable sochew and unpredictable one (echool) ire to assert individuality and relation to their parents)	elementary er st d • Ca	ruggle in restraining thei In change emotions quick	stration, and rejection and can	abstract Like to ta Ask many	is evolving - the conversatio (e.g., sportsmanship, fairnes k; use language to express f questions and want though	s, etc.) eelings/tell stories	different points o • Beginning to use i	ncreases and can better und of view more logic and also thinking as hypothetical situations		 Growth rate begins to increase due to the onset of the adolescent growth spurt and the beginning of puberty for some (early maturing individuals) Because of increased growth rate and maturation, players can be more susceptible to injury (overuse vs.
U12	 Very loyal to peer g (judgement) Are self-conscious others think of the Can be critical of peer general control of peer do 	group and are influenced by to of their abilities and sensitiven	them ra ve to what in (e Be Se Do Fe	pid pace and are much meginning to gain experients the fact that someone mpathy is not yet develoecome vulnerable to peer not accept authority blings or	nore extreme than with adults. Ices which give them insight Icean have a different opinion Ic				 Still willing to use Can sequence the perform more corned and perform more corned also enjoy probler Still have difficult recognize all the compact their percone self-regulation skin impulsively), so contact their percone impulsively), so contact their percone self-regulation skin impulsively), so contact their percone self-regulation skin impulsively), so contact the self-regulation skin impulsively), so contact the self-regulation skin impulsively. 	imagination and creativity bughts and actions; improving applex tasks (within that sectors solving and rule-based gains and actions because the different options available, a eptions of consequences kills are still developing (can omplex behaviors like independent of a system of the control	quence). mes hey do not nd this can act endently	 acute injury) Increased physical development through the interaction of exercise and maturation (physical qualities like speed/strength improve because of the interaction between both physical growth and the training environment) Bigger differences begin to emerge Females enter adolescence and may begin to exhibit early signs of puberty (beginning of adolescent growth spurt for early maturing individuals developing both primary and secondary sexual characteristics)
			·			FOUNDA1	ION PHASE III					
				SCAN	NNING & POSITIONING, REC	EIVING, DRIBL	LING, QUICK COMBINAT	ION PLAY AND FIN	NISHING			
Players developPlayers developPlayers continue	 GOALS Players develop scanning skills (ME AND MY SCANNING SKILLS) Players develop fundamental movement skills (ME AND MY MOVEMENT SKILLS) Players continue to develop fundamental soccer skills with and without the ball under a high level of pressure (ME AND THE BALL) Players develop cooperative play, moderate structured team play based on a style of play (ME AND MY TEAMMATES) LEARNING ENVIRONMENT: OBJECTIVES											
 To develop more complex movement skills with an emphasis on multi-lateral development: maintain and enhance flexibility, strength, agility and mobility To develop reaction speed and acceleration speed: focus on accelerations and deceleration To develop a systematic approach to solving game situations (collaboration) To develop coordinated movements with teammates: including increased spatial awareness and interchange of roles during play To develop more complex player actions with a high focus on quick combination play between players (pace and fluidity) To develop the understanding and execution of 2VI situations in attacking and defending To develop team principles in attacking, defending and transition moments: utilize a Style of Play as a structure for decision making play in a formation with roles and responsibilities: focus on anticipation and support To develop a deeper understanding of responsibilities of players off the ball To develop player ownership: player to player coaching - using verbal and non-verbal communication To introduce of the concept of a warming-up routine with responsibilities for the players To develop self-reglection and self-regulation skills To develop teamwork: group reflection skills 												
					LE	ARNING ENVIR	ONMENT: ACTIVITIES					
 Activities are not a specific Focus on a spondard utilize inclusion 	Utilize a variety of activities that help develop physical qualities, technical skills and decision making Activities are not only formed around deliberate PLAY with the ball (one player - one ball), but also focused on small group teamplay - Utilize specific training session goals(player actions / team tactical principles) Focus on a spontaneous experience and fun IN cooperative GAMES (learning through moderate structured play that allows for players' choice) - Utilize inclusionary small sided games: 1v1 → 9v9 (including use of unbalanced games) Use of positional games (ronds)											

LEARNING ENVIRONMENT: COACHING

DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE: LATE CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

B-U12

G-U12

B-U13

G-U13

B-U14

G-U14

B-U15

G-U15

B-U16

G-U16

B-U17

G-U17

B-U18

G-U18

B-U11

G-U11

- Encourage collaboration: a coach can expect his or her players to understand the game and use teammates to help solve problems.
- Support the idea that field space can be successfully covered by several small passes, or by one properly played long pass.

• Short ball-oriented activities challenging the players' movement focused on power, speed, agility and mobility

- Be patient with players that are eager to learn; find the appropriate level of challenge to stimulate and not stifle the learning process.
 - Help each player develop at their own rate and not compare themselves to other players.
- Understand the different types of questions to engage players.

• Focus on the development of both feet

B-U5

G-U5

B-U6

G-U6

B-U7

G-U7

B-U8

G-U8

B-U9

G-U9

B-U10

G-U10

Encourage and support playing and development in multiple roles and positions throughout the season.

U.S. Soccer Player Development Framework Slide #95



PLAYER-CENTERED: THE PLAYER

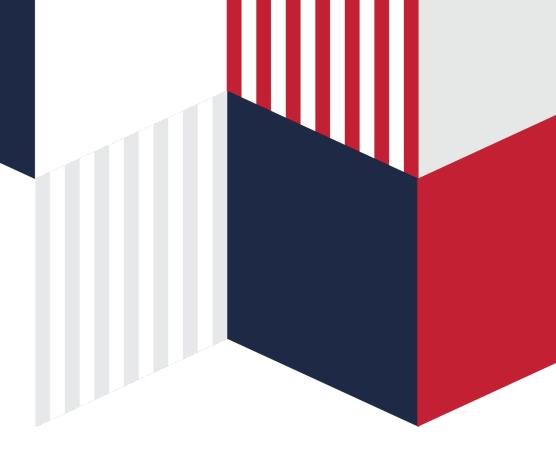




U11 - U12

SOCIAL

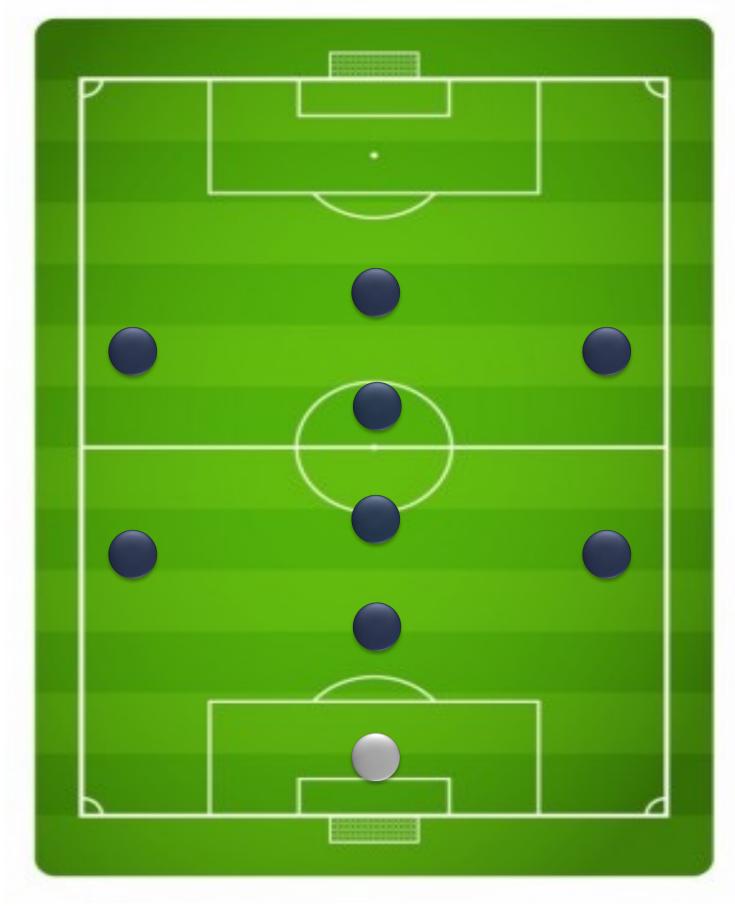
- Transitioning from a 'safe' and predictable social environment to a new and unpredictable one (elementary school to middle school)
- Begin growing desire to assert individuality and independence (in relation to their parents)
- Very loyal to peer group and are influenced by them (judgement)
- Are self-conscious of their abilities and sensitive to what others think of them
- Can be critical of peers and adults
- Enjoy more peer dominated group discussions
- Struggle to understand intentions of others





PLAYER-CENTERED: THE PLAYER

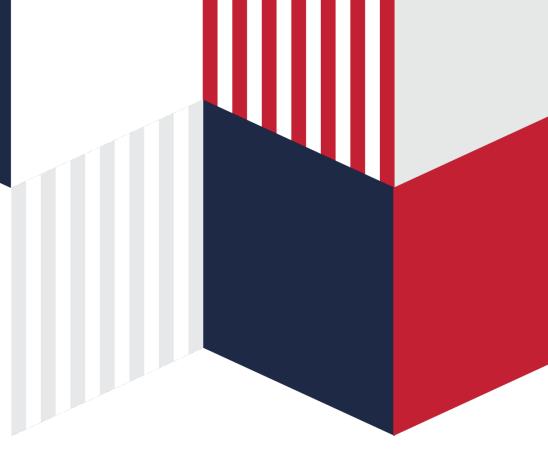




U11 - U12

EMOTIONAL

- Anxious about growing up, are learning to handle emotions such as fear, frustration, and rejection and can struggle in restraining their strong emotions
- Can change emotions quickly- may be overly sensitive and dramatic. Joy, irritation, euphoria and anger alternate at a rapid pace and are much more extreme than with adults.
- Beginning to gain experiences which give them insight into the fact that someone can have a different opinion (empathy is not yet developed)
- Become vulnerable to peer pressure because they are sensitive to the feelings or impressions of others
- Do not accept authority blindly
- Females may exhibit more emotional maturity due to the onset of adolescence and beginning of puberty





PLAYER-CENTERED: THE PLAYER

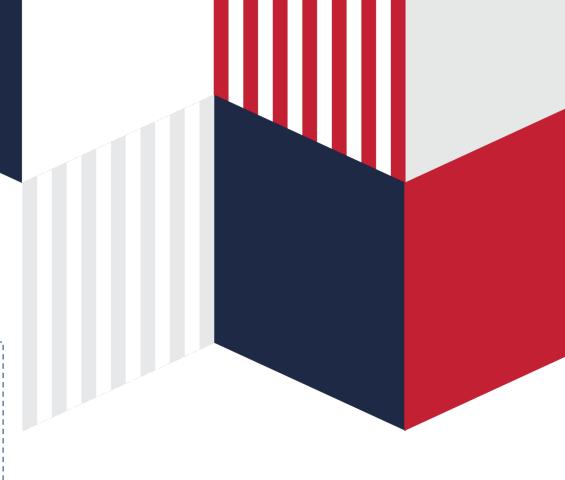




U11 - U12

COGNITIVE

- Eager to learn
- Active listening increases and can better understand different points of view
- Beginning to use more logic and also thinking in abstract terms; can address hypothetical situations
- Still willing to use imagination and creativity
- Can sequence thoughts and actions; improving ability to perform more complex tasks (within that sequence). Also enjoy problem solving and rulebased games
- Still have difficulty making choices because they do not recognize all the different options available, and this can impact their perceptions of consequences
- Self-regulation skills are still developing (can act impulsively), so complex behaviors like independently organizing difficult tasks and acting in a systematic way can be challenging





PLAYER-CENTERED: THE PLAYER

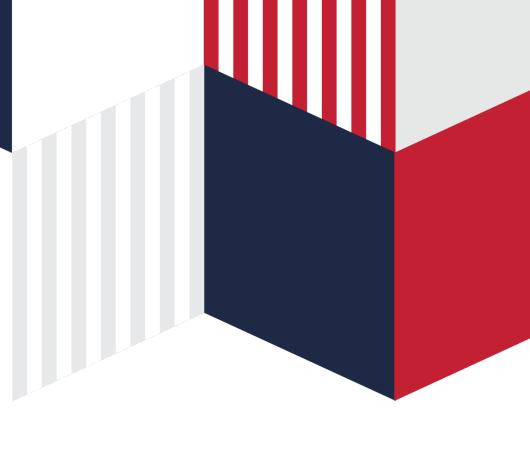




U11 - U12

PHYSICAL

- Growth rate begins to increase due to the onset of the adolescent growth spurt and the beginning of puberty for some (early maturing individuals)
- Because of increased growth rate and maturation, players can be more susceptible to injury (overuse vs. acute injury)
- Increased physical development through the interaction of exercise and maturation (physical qualities like speed/strength improve because of the interaction between both physical growth and the training environment)
- Bigger differences begin to emerge
- Females enter adolescence and may begin to exhibit early signs of puberty (beginning of adolescent growth spurt for early maturing individuals developing both primary and secondary sexual characteristics)





PLAYER DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES 9V9 STANDARDS- GAMES



BALL



Size 4 ball

TIME



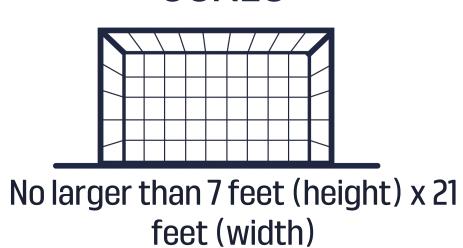
2X 30-minute halves 10-minute halftime No added time

GOALS



A 6.5 feet (height) x 18.5 feet (width) goal is recommended based on the age and ability of the players

GOALS



REFEREES



Referees have the U.S. Soccer Grassroots Referee License

START/RESTART PLAY



Kick offs, free kicks, throw-ins, goal kicks and corner kicks are used to start or restart play

PENALTIES



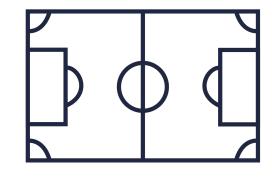
Offside (Law 11)

FREE KICKS



For all free kicks, opponents should be 10 yards away from the ball on all restarts

FIELD



70-80 yards (length) 45-55 yards (width)

SHIN GUARDS



Shin guards Required

HEADING



No heading for U11*



PLAYER DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK





U11 - U12

FOUNDATION PHASE III

SCANNING, RECEIVING, DRIBBLING, SHORT COMBINATION PLAY AND FINISHING

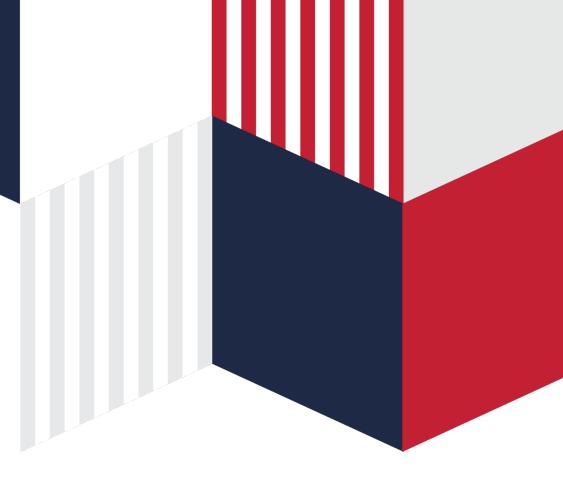
Soccer Development

GOALS

- Players develop scanning skills (ME AND MY SCANNING SKILLS)
- Players develop fundamental movement skills (ME AND MY MOVEMENT SKILLS)
- Players continue to develop fundamental soccer skills with and without the ball under a high level of pressure (ME AND THE BALL)
- Players develop cooperative play, moderate structured team play based on a style of play (ME AND MY TEAMMATES)

Learning objectives

- To develop more complex movement skills with an emphasis on multi-lateral development: maintain and enhance flexibility, strength, agility and mobility
- To develop reaction speed and acceleration speed: focus on accelerations and deceleration
- To develop a systematic approach to solving game situations (collaboration)
- To develop coordinated movements with teammates: including increased spatial awareness and interchange of roles during play
- To develop more complex player actions with a high focus on quick combination play between players (pace and fluidity)
- To develop the understanding and execution of 2v1 situations in attacking and defending
- To apply team principles in attacking, defending and transition moments: utilize a Style of Play as a structure for decision making
- play in a formation with roles and responsibilities:
- -focus on anticipation and support
- To develop a deeper understanding understanding of responsibilities of players off the ball
- To develop player ownership: player to player coaching using verbal and non-verbal communication
- To Introduce of the concept of a warming-up routine with responsibilities for the players
- To develop self-reflection and self-regulation skills
- To develop teamwork: group reflection skills





THE GAME MOMENTS







PLAYER DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK



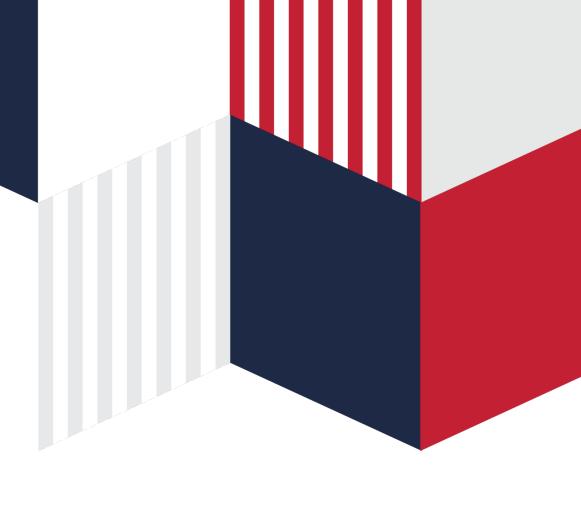


U11 - U12

FOUNDATION PHASE III

SCANNING, RECEIVING, DRIBBLING, SHORT COMBINATION PLAY AND FINISHING

ATTACKING					
GAME IDEA					
When we have the ball, we want to play forward through individual actions and short combinations, to play in the attacking half in order to create chances and score goals.					
MAIN PRINCIPLES TEAM TACTICA	AL PRINCIPLES SUB PRINCIPLES				
CREATE ATTACKING SHAPE	Create appropriate height, width, depth				
CREATE ATTACKING SHAPE	Create attacking distances between players				
	Provide vertical or diagonal passing options				
PROVIDE OPTIONS TO PLAY FORWARD	Overload wide: run past the ball				
	Move or lose opponent when marked				
	Drive with the ball to exploit space				
BREAK LINES TO ADVANCE ATTACK	Engage opponent: create 1v1 or 2v1				
DREAR LINES TO ADVANCE ATTACK	Find a free player between or behind the lines				
	Switch play: change the point of attack				
	Separate: quick movement to unmark				
	Find the player in a position to score or assist				
	Fill in zones in front of goal				
FINISH THE ATTACK	Cross to player in front of goal: over the ground and in the air				
	Take on 1v1 to create or score				
	Finish from the dribble, pass, or cross				



FOUNDATION PHASE III

SCANNING, RECEIVING, DRIBBLING, SHORT COMBINATION PLAY AND FINISHING

the field (horizontally).

opponent, to provide a passing option.

speed to dribble past (eliminate) them.

appropriate pace to this free player.

ball

opportunity.

(pass) and shoots on goal.

DEFINITION

The players off the ball spread out quickly and make the field big, both up and down the field (vertically) and across

We make the space to defend bigger, which makes it more difficult for the opponent to defend and win the ball back.

Distances between players are approximately proportional to each other, which supports good ball circulation.

During the approach, the players adjust their body position to receive diagonally, facing the opponent's goal,

The player off the ball recognizes the proximity of an opponent, scans and moves into open space, away from this

The player on the ball decides to progress forward by driving at an opponent, using body feints and/or change of

• The player off the ball, close to the opponent's goal, moves away quickly from direct opponent in order to receive the

The player on the ball scans for a teammate supporting in open space and executes an accurate pass with

The players move the ball fast from one side of the field to the other side with a limited number of passes.

• High up the field, the player on the ball passes at the right time to a teammate in a goalscoring position.

• The player on the ball scans from a wide area and passes to a teammate in front of goal.

The player on the ball decides to shoot after a dribble when in a goalscoring position.

• A minimum of two players run in front of the goal when the ball is wide in order to receive or score from a cross.

• The player on the ball in the attacking half eliminates an opponent through dribbling to create a goalscoring

The player in a scoring position receives the ball from a teammate in a wide position (cross) or central position

U.S. Soccer Player Development Framework Slide #104

Players off the ball scan and move into open space, to provide a passing option.

A player makes a penetrating run at the right time to provide a passing option.

The player on the ball scans and recognizes the space in front.

The player runs with the ball into the open space to advance.

ATTACKING

When we have the ball, we want to play forward through individual actions and short combinations, to play in the attacking half in order to create chances and score goals.
TEAM TACTICAL DOINGIDI FO

Create attacking distances between players

Provide vertical or diagonal passing options

• Overload wide: run past the ball

Mover or lose opponent when marked

Drive with the ball to exploit space

Engage opponent: create 1v1 or 2v1

Finish from dribble, pass or cross

TEAM TACTICAL PRINCIPLES

MAIN PRINCIPLES **SUB PRINCIPLES**

Create appropriate height, width, depth **CREATE ATTACKING SHAPE**

POSITION TO CREATE SPACE

PROVIDE OPTIONS TO PLAY FORWARD (RE-)POSITION TO RECEIVE THE BALL

PLAY THE BALL FORWARD

BREAK LINES TO ADVANCE ATTACK

FINISH THE ATTACK

CREATE SCORING OPPORTUNITY AND SCORE

 Cross to player in front of goal: over the ground or in the air • Take on 1v1 to create or score

PLAYER DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK





U11 - U12

FOUNDATION PHASE III

SCANNING, RECEIVING, DRIBBLING, SHORT COMBINATION PLAY AND FINISHING

	PLAYER ACTIONS
A soccer skill, needed to successful making, physical and technical exec	ly execute a team tactical main- or sub-principle requiring perception, decision aution.
	ATTACKING
	WITH THE BALL
Controlling	
Protecting	
Driving	
Dribbling	
Passing	
Shooting	
	SPACIAL & POSITIONAL AWARENESS
Scanning	
Supporting	
Adapting body shape	

FOUNDATION PHASE III

SCANNING, RECEIVING, DRIBBLING, SHORT COMBINATION PLAY AND FINISHING

ATTACKING

When we have the ball, we want to play forward through individual actions and short combinations, to play in the attacking half in order to create chances and score goals.

PLAYER ACTIONS

A soccer skill, needed to successfully execute a team tactical main- or sub-principle requiring perception, decision-making, physical and technical execution. **PLAYER ACTION DEFINITION**

WITH THE BALL

CONTROLLING

PROTECTING

DRIVING

DRIBBLING

PASSING

SHOOTING

Scanning for a free teammate before or while receiving and preparing the ball

- Receiving and preparing the ball on the bounce
- Receiving and preparing the ball on the turn towards the opponent's goal as quickly as possible
- Receiving/playing in 1 touch if you can pass accurately
- Shielding the ball and maintaining possession

Receiving and preparing the ball from a long pass in the air

- Placing most of the body between the defender, keeping the ball on the furthest foot away from the opponent while looking for teammates
- Turn away from and out of reach of your opponent
- Running as fast as possible with the ball, picking up speed to gain as much time and territory as possible
- Accelerating when eliminating the opponent
- Reading the body shape of the opponent and engaging on the most obvious or weak side Holding off the opponent and creating distance from the opponent
- Make the pass with the right ball speed and at the right time so that you can continue playing in favorable conditions
- Avoiding passing to a teammate surrounded by two or more opponents • Trying to take out an opponent with a quick wall pass (give and go) in a small space
- Making a leading pass in front of your teammate, making sure that the teammate can take the ball without having to slow down
- Making a long pass in the air

 - Looking at the position of the goalkeeper before shooting at goal, and selecting a target
- Aiming for the far side if you shoot from an angle and the goalkeeper is protecting near post
- Finish in 1 time/touch when closely marked
- Finish on the volley/bounce

U.S. Soccer Player Development Framework Slide #106

FOUNDATION PHASE III

SCANNING, RECEIVING, DRIBBLING, SHORT COMBINATION PLAY AND FINISHING

ATTACKING

When we have the ball, we want to play forward through individual actions and short combinations, to play in the attacking half in order to create chances and score goals.

PLAYER ACTIONS

A soccer skill, needed to successfully execute a team tactical main- or sub-principle requiring perception, decision-making, physical and technical execution.

PLAYER ACTION

SPACIAL & POSITIONAL AWARENESS

SCANNING

• Searching for the ball, teammates and the goal

• Assessing teammates' movements and moving off each other
• Unmarking and running behind opponent when a teammate on the ball is looking for options (sprint)
• Look to get out of sight from the defender's vision
• Lose direct opponent by switching positions with a teammate
• Anticipate as the third player who will get the ball after a pass between two teammates

• Adjusting shoulders and hips to be 45 - 90 degrees towards the attacking goal

• While approaching, have an optimal overview of the game situation

ADAPTING BODY SHAPE

FOUNDATION PHASE III

SCANNING, RECEIVING, DRIBBLING, SHORT COMBINATION PLAY AND FINISHING

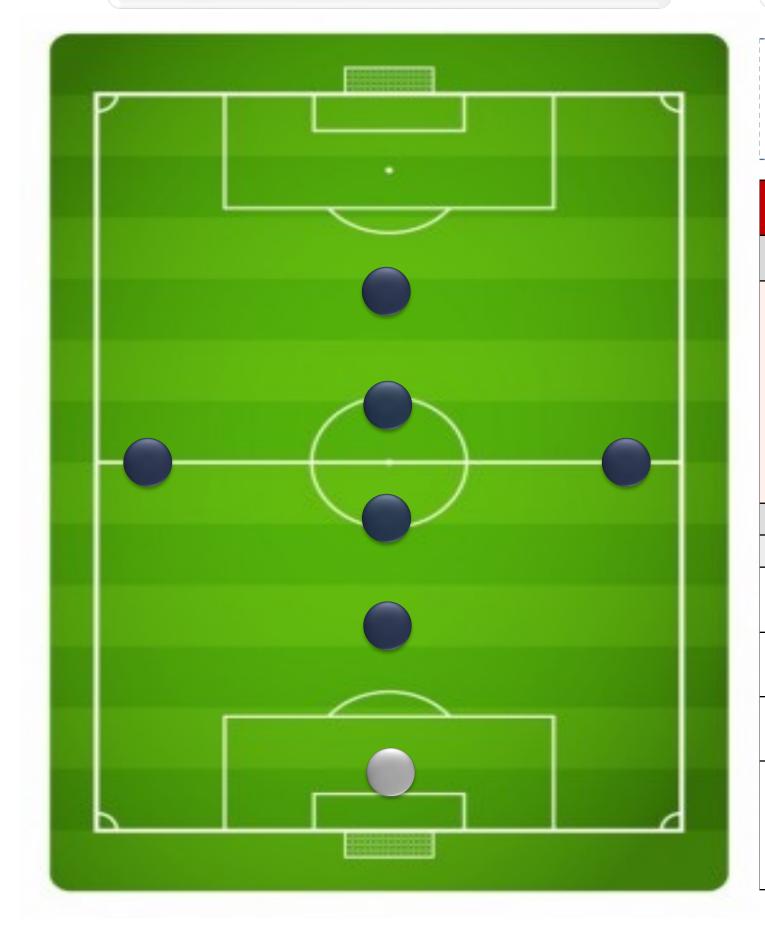
ATTACKING

When we have the ball, we want to play forward through individual actions and short combinations, to play in the attacking half in order to create chances and score goals.

EIEI D	DHVOL	OD IEOTIVE	TEAM TACTIC	PLAYER ACTIONS		
FIELD	PHASE	OBJECTIVE	MAIN PRINCIPLES	SUB PRINCIPLES	WITH THE BALL	
					Controlling	
Щ		 Advance the ball Keep the ball 	CREATE ATTACKING SHAPE	 Create appropriate height, width, depth Create attacking distances between players 	Protecting	
DEFENDING HALF	DING UP				• Driving	
DEFEN	BUIL			Provide vertical or diagonal passing options	• Dribbling	
			PROVIDE OPTIONS TO PLAY FORWARD	 Overload wide: run past the ball Move or lose opponent when marked 	• Passing	
					- Shooting	
		 Score goal Create chance Advance the ball Keep the ball 	BREAK LINES TO ADVANCE ATTACK	 Drive with the ball to exploit space Engage opponent: create 1v1 or 2v1 Find a free player between or behind the lines 	SPACIAL & POSITIONAL AWARENESS	
HALF	SORING			Switch play: change the point of attack	Scanning	
ATTACKING HALF	EATING & SO		Create chance Advance the ball		 Separate quick movement to unmark Find the player in a position to score or assist Fill in zones in front of goal 	Supporting
	CRE		FINISH THE ATTACK		 Cross to player in front of goal: over the ground or in the air Take on 1v1 to create or score Finish from dribble, pass, or cross U.S. Soccer Player 	Adapting body shape Development Framework Slide #108

PLAYER DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK





U11 - U12

FOUNDATION PHASE III

SCANNING, RECEIVING, DRIBBLING, SHORT COMBINATION PLAY AND FINISHING

ATTACKING TO DEFENDING TRANSITION

GAME IDEA

When we lose the ball, we want to regain it early by reacting immediately with maximum intensity. When we recognize we are unable to pressure the ball, we recover quickly into a defending shape.

TEAM TACTICAL PRINCIPLES				
MAIN PRINCIPLES	SUB PRINCIPLES			
APPLY IMMEDIATE PRESSURE ON THE BALL	Press to regain or prevent progress of the ball			
DELAY THE COUNTERACTTACK	Slow down and dictate opponent			
RECOVER WHEN PRESSURE IS BROKEN	Press from behind as quickly as possible			
DENIV THE FINIOU	Defend the goal and create conditions to engage			
DENY THE FINISH	Challenge to protect against any goal attempt			





FOUNDATION PHASE III

SCANNING, RECEIVING, DRIBBLING, SHORT COMBINATION PLAY AND FINISHING

ATTACKING TO DEFENDING TRANSITION

When we lose the ball, we want to regain it early by reacting immediately with maximum intensity. When we recognize we are unable to pressure the ball, we recover quickly into a defending shape. **TEAM TACTICAL PRINCIPLES**

	12/11/1/01/07/21/1/1/01/07	
MAIN PRINCIPLES	SUB PRINCIPLES	DEFINITION
APPLY IMMEDIATE PRESSURE ON THE BALL REACT QUICKLY TO WIN THE BALL BACK AND STOP OPPONENTS' FORWARD PLAY		 The player is recognizing situations when to press or hold and force wide (awareness). The player is trying to win the ball when showed an opportunity to regain (distance, numbers and levels of compactness).

shape.

• The player is dictating the direction.

- Try to recover the ball (don't give up).

-Force backwards or wide.

DELAY THE COUNTERATTACK

RECOVER WITH SPEED

DENY THE FINISH

DROP AND NARROW, REDUCE SPEED OF OPPONENTS TO ALLOW PLAYERS TO **RECOVER**

SPRINT BACK TO GET BALANCED, ORGANIZED AND APPLY PRESSURE

Slow down and dictate opponent

Press from behind as quickly as possible

- Defend the goal and create conditions to engage
- Challenge to protect against any goal attempt
- The player is patient and doesn't commit too early (recognize distance from goal, wait for teammates)

• The player is reducing the opponent's speed of play to allow teammates to return to the defensive

• The player is trying to isolate the opponent on the ball when possible: $2v1 \rightarrow 1-1$

has a chance or attempt on goal. This allows the goal attempt to be blocked.

• The player is sprinting back and puts pressure on the opponent on the ball.

- Prevent the opponent from playing forward or dribbling with the ball.

• The player engages when opponent is in a goalscoring position and commits when that opponent

U.S. Soccer Player Development Framework Slide #110

DENY SCORING OPPORTUNITIY AND PREVENT SCORING

FOUNDATION PHASE III

SCANNING, RECEIVING, DRIBBLING, SHORT COMBINATION PLAY AND FINISHING

ATTACKING TO DEFENDING TRANSITION

When we lose the ball, we want to regain it early by reacting immediately with maximum intensity.

When we recognize we are unable to pressure the ball, we recover quickly into a defending shape.

TEAM TACTICAL PRINCIPLES

SUB PRINCIPLES

MAIN PRINCIPLES

FIELD

PHASE

OBJECTIVE

PLAYER ACTIONS

AGAINST THE BALL

		 Regain the ball Prevent the opponent from playing forward 			Intercepting
	a				 Pressing
HALF	Ballo		APPLY IMMEDIATE PRESSURE ON THE BALL	Press to regain or prevent progress of the ball	Challenging
ATTACING HALF	TING	 Deny penetration from the dribble 			 Delaying
ATT/	E VEN.	Reducing time and space			Blocking the shot
	C.				SPACIAL & POSITIONAL AWARENESS
			DELAY THE COUNTERATTACK	 Slow down and dictate opponent 	• Scanning
	9NG	 Prevent goal Deny a chance Regain the ball Prevent the opponent from playing forward Deny penetration from the dribble Reducing time and space 			Adapting body shape
NG HALF	CES & SCORI		RECOVER WITH SPEED	Press from behind as quickly as possible	• Covering
DEFENDING	CHAN			Defend the goal and create conditions to engage	
I30	DENYING			Challenge to protect against any goal attempt U.S. Soccer Playe	 Marking Development Framework Slide #111



PLAYER DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK





U11 - U12

FOUNDATION PHASE III

SCANNING, RECEIVING, DRIBBLING, SHORT COMBINATION PLAY AND FINISHING

DEFENDING					
GAME IDEA					
When we do not have the ball, we want to prevent the opponent from playing forward and regain the ball as high up the field as possible through compactness and pressing.					
TEAM TACTICAL PRINCIPLES					
MAIN PRINCIPLES	• Make team compact: - Position to create a high front line				
CREATE DEFENDING SHAPE	- Position to create a high defensive line				
	Create defending distances between players				
	Initiate pressure on the opponent with the ball				
	Engage when chance of regaining the ball				
BUILD PRESSURE ON THE BALL	Provide cover: nearest players eliminate passing options				
	Prevent the switch: keep opponent on one side				
RECOVER WHEN PRESSURE IS BROKEN	Immediately (re-) apply pressure on the ball				
RECOVER WHEN PRESSURE IS DRUKEN	Look to intercept the pass				
	Get narrow and close the center				
	Deny the cross				
DENY THE FINISH	Defending the cross: defending the width of the goal				
	Challenge to protect against any goal attempt				





FOUNDATION PHASE III

SCANNING, RECEIVING, DRIBBLING, SHORT COMBINATION PLAY AND FINISHING

DEFENDING

When we do not have the ball, we want to prevent the opponent from playing forward and regain the ball as high up the field as possible through compactness and pressing.

TEAM TACTICAL PRINCIPLES

MAIN PRINCIPLES	SUB PRINCIPLES	DEFINITION	
CREATE DEFENDING SHAPE	 Make team compact: Position to create a high front line Position to create high defensive line 	 Create a high defensive block and reduce passing options for the opponent on the ball. Attacking players (re-)position to create a high line of confrontation. Defenders and goalkeeper stay connected and position high. Position to block passing lanes, make play predictable and build pressure. 	
POSITION TO CREATE COMPACT TEAM ORGANIZATION AND REDUCE SPACE	Create defending distances between players	 Create relationships - connections between players through spacing and distances: Reduce options to penetrate with the ball. Ensure cover. Allow for interception. 	
	Initiate pressure on the opponent with the ball	 The opponent with the ball is under consistent pressure to prevent forward play. The opponent on the ball will have less time/space to make a decision and execute the next play (force mistakes). 	
BUILD PRESSURE ON THE BALL	Engage when chance of regaining the ball	• The player attempts to win the ball back, trying not to get eliminated by a dribble, touch or pass.	
CREATE CONDITIONS TO WIN THE BALL OR TO PREVENT FORWARD PLAY	Provide cover: nearest players eliminate passing options	• The closest teammates of the player initiating pressure or engaging the player with the ball, prevent options (free teammates) for the opponent on the ball.	
	Prevent the switch: keep opponent on one side	 Bring numbers around the ball. Keep opponent locked and stop from getting out of the area. 	
RECOVER WHEN PRESSURE IS BROKEN	Immediately (re-) apply pressure on the ball	 The opponent with the ball is under consistent pressure to prevent forward play. An eliminated player puts pressure from behind on the opponent on the ball. 	
RE-CREATE CONDITIONS TO WIN THE BALL AND REGAIN COMPACTNESS	Look to intercept the pass	• The players in the defensive block are always attentive to stop the ball from reaching its intended destination (opponent's teammate).	



FOUNDATION PHASE III

SCANNING, RECEIVING, DRIBBLING, SHORT COMBINATION PLAY AND FINISHING

DEFENDING

When we do not have the ball, we want to prevent the opponent from playing forward and regain the ball as high up the field as possible through compactness and pressing.

TEAM TACTICAL PRINCIPLES					
MAIN PRINCIPLES	SUB PRINCIPLES	DEFINITION			
	Get narrow and close the center	The defending players between the ball and the goal, get closer as quickly as possible to reduce the space centrally.			
	Deny the cross	One or two wide defending players prevent the opponent from crossing the ball.			
DENY THE FINISH PREVENT OPPONENT FROM SCORING AND CREATING SCORING OPPORTUNITIES	Defending the cross: defending the width of the goal	 Get organized and increase the protection in front of the goal on the cross: create 2+1. Weakside fullback is connecting to the backline. Defending midfielder is connecting to the backline. Occupy strategic zones. Close marking of direct opponent: keep eye on ball and opponent. Challenge: be first on the ball (aggressiveness). 			
	Challenge to protect against goal attempt	• The player engages when opponent is in a goalscoring position and commits when that opponent has a chance or attempt on goal. This allows the goal attempt to be blocked.			

FOUNDATION PHASE III SCANNING, RECEIVING, DRIBBLING, SHORT COMBINATION PLAY AND FINISHING

DEFENDING

When we do not have the ball, we want to prevent the opponent from playing forward and regain the ball as high up the field as possible through compactness and pressing.

PLAYER ACTIONS

PLAYER ACTION

INTERCEPTING

CHALLENGING

BLOCK THE SHOT

PRESSING

DELAYING

DEFINITION

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A soccer skill, needed to successfully execute a team tactical main- or sub-principle requiring perception, decision-making, physical and technical execution.

AGAINST THE BALL

Staying in possession of the ball after stealing it and continue with an attacking action

Playing in one touch to a teammate

• Running to the opponent who is about to receive the ball (approx. 2 yards distance) while the ball is moving

Taking good defensive posture (on toes, knees are bend, staggered stance, ...) that allows to start the 1v1 in favorable conditions

Having fast approach but slow arrival

Retaining possession of the ball after winning the duel

Slowing down, reducing speed from the opponent's action Driving the player on the ball to the outside (away from goal)

• Trying to look at both the ball and direct opponent

Getting in between the ball and the defending goal to redirect the ball away from goal

SPACIAL & POSITIONAL AWARENESS

• Searching for the ball, nearest teammates and nearest opponents in relationship to the goal we are protecting

ADAPTING BODY SHAPE • Adjusting shoulders and hips to be 45 - 90 degrees towards the defending goal

SCANNING

• Positioning at the appropriate distance from the challenging teammate, allowing to quickly put pressure again if needed **COVERING** • Preventing direct opponent from receiving the ball in favorable circumstances by positioning next to the opponent (proactive stance) **MARKING**



FOUNDATION PHASE III

SCANNING, RECEIVING, DRIBBLING, SHORT COMBINATION PLAY AND FINISHING

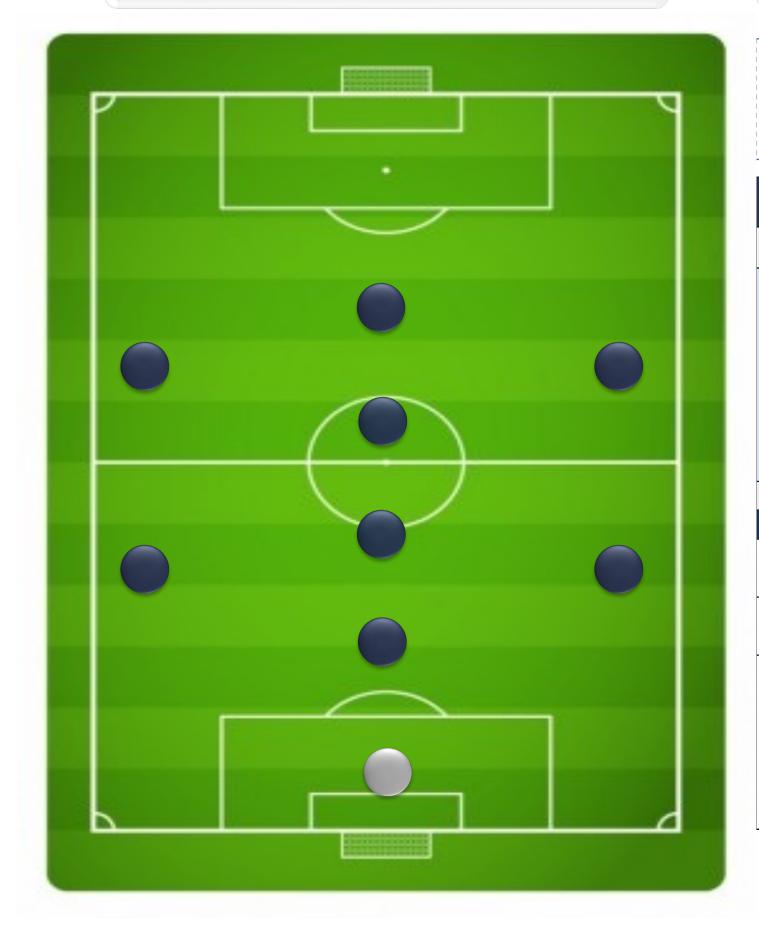
DEFENDING

When we do not have the ball, we want to prevent the opponent from playing forward and regain the ball as high up the field as possible through compactness and pressing.

FIELD	PHASE	OBJECTIVE	TEAM	PLAYER ACTIONS		
IILLU	FIIAGL	ODULUTIVE	MAIN PRINCIPLES	SUB PRINCIPLES	AGAINST THE BALL	
					Intercepting	
	<u>a</u>	Regain the ballPrevent the opponent from		Make team compact:	Pressing	
HALF	BUILD	playing forward	CREATE DEFENDING SHAPE	Position to create a high front linePosition to create high defensive line	Challenging	
ATTACING HALF	9 L	 Deny penetration from the dribble 		Create defending distances between players	Delaying	
ATT	REVEN	 Reducing time and space 			Blocking the shot	
	ä				SPACIAL & POSITIONAL AWARENESS	
			BUILD PRESSURE ON THE BALL	 Initiate pressure on the opponent with the ball Engage when chance of regaining the ball Provide cover: nearest players eliminate passing 	Scanning	
DEFENDING HALF	JNG	 Prevent goal 		options • Prevent the switch: keep the opponent on one side	Adapting body shape	
	ANCES & SCOR	 Deny a chance Regain the ball Prevent the opponent from 	Deny a chance Regain the ball	RECOVER WHEN PRESSURE IS BROKEN	 Immediately (re-) apply pressure on the ball Look to intercept the pass 	• Covering
	NG CH	 Deny penetration from the dribble 				
	DENYIR	 Reducing time and space 		 Get narrow and close the center Deny the cross 		
			DENY THE FINISH	 Defending the cross: defending the width of the goal 	Marking	
				Challenge to protect against goal attempt	ш11С	
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PLAYER DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK





U11 - U12

FOUNDATION PHASE III

SCANNING, RECEIVING, DRIBBLING, SHORT COMBINATION PLAY AND FINISHING

DEFENDING TO ATTACKING TRANSITION

GAME IDEA

When we regain the ball, we immediately think and play forward, look to attack at maximum speed in order to create chances and score goals.

When we recognize we cannot play forward, we keep the ball and move into our attacking shape.

TEAM TACTICAL PRINCIPLES		
MAIN PRINCIPLES	SUB PRINCIPLES	
PLAY FORWARD QUICKLY	First action forward	
JOIN THE ATTACK WITH SPEED	Provide support in front of the ball	
FINISH THE COUNTERATTACK	Create and exploit space for self or teammate	
	Find the player in a position to score or assist	
	Finish from the dribble, pass or cross	

FOUNDATION PHASE III

SCANNING, RECEIVING, DRIBBLING, SHORT COMBINATION PLAY AND FINISHING

DEFENDING TO ATTACKING

When we regain the ball, we immediately think and play forward, look to attack at maximum speed in order to create chances and score goals. When we recognize we cannot play forward, we keep the ball and move into our attacking shape.

• Finish from dribble, pass or cross

TEAM TACTICAL PRINCIPLES		
MAIN PRINCIPLES	SUB PRINCIPLES	DEFINITION
PLAY FORWARD QUICKLY ADVANCE THE BALL WITH AS FEW PASSES AS POSSIBLE	First action forward	 Start attacking transition immediately with forward pass or dribble: Pass forward into open space or feet to (highest) transition player (vertical / diagonal). Touch forward and run or dribble aggressively at maximum speed when space is available.
JOIN THE ATTACK WITH SPEED SPRINT FORWARD TO ATTACK OR SUPPORT	Provide support in front of the ball	 Sprint forward and commit numbers into the attacking half. Get players in front of the ball as quickly as possible to attack the backline of the opponent. Provide a passing option: make a run in behind.
	Create and exploit space for self or teammate	 Separate from opponent and receive between the lines. Exploit space behind opponent backline: make a run to receive in behind. Make a run to free up space for teammate to receive.
FINISH THE COUNTERATTACK CREATE SCORING OPPORTUNITY AND SCORE	Find the player in a position to score or assist	 Recognize the right moment to pass to a teammate in a better position to score or assist. keep composure (decision at full speed).

• The player on the ball decides to shoot after a dribble when in a goalscoring position.

central position (pass) and shoots on goal.

• The player in a scoring position receives the ball from a teammate in a wide position (cross) or

FOUNDATION PHASE III

SCANNING, RECEIVING, DRIBBLING, SHORT COMBINATION PLAY AND FINISHING

DEFENDING TO ATTACKING

When we regain the ball, we immediately think and play forward, look to attack at maximum speed in order to create chances and score goals. When we recognize we cannot play forward, we keep the ball and move into our attacking shape.

TEAM TACTICAL PRINCIPLES OBJECTIVE PHASE **FIELD** MAIN PRINCIPLES **SUB PRINCIPLES**

PLAY FORWARD QUICKLY

First action forward

• Finish from dribble, pass, or cross Adapting body shape U.S. Soccer Player Development Framework Slide #119

PLAYER ACTIONS

WITH THE BALL

Controlling

Protecting

Driving

Dribbling

Passing

Shooting

SPACIAL & POSITIONAL AWARENESS Provide support in front of the ball JOIN THE ATTACK WITH SPEED Scanning Score goal Create chance Advance the ball Supporting Keep the ball Exploit space for self or teammate **FINISH THE COUNTERATTACK** Find the player in a position to score or assist

DEFENDING HALF

Advance the ball

Keep the ball

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