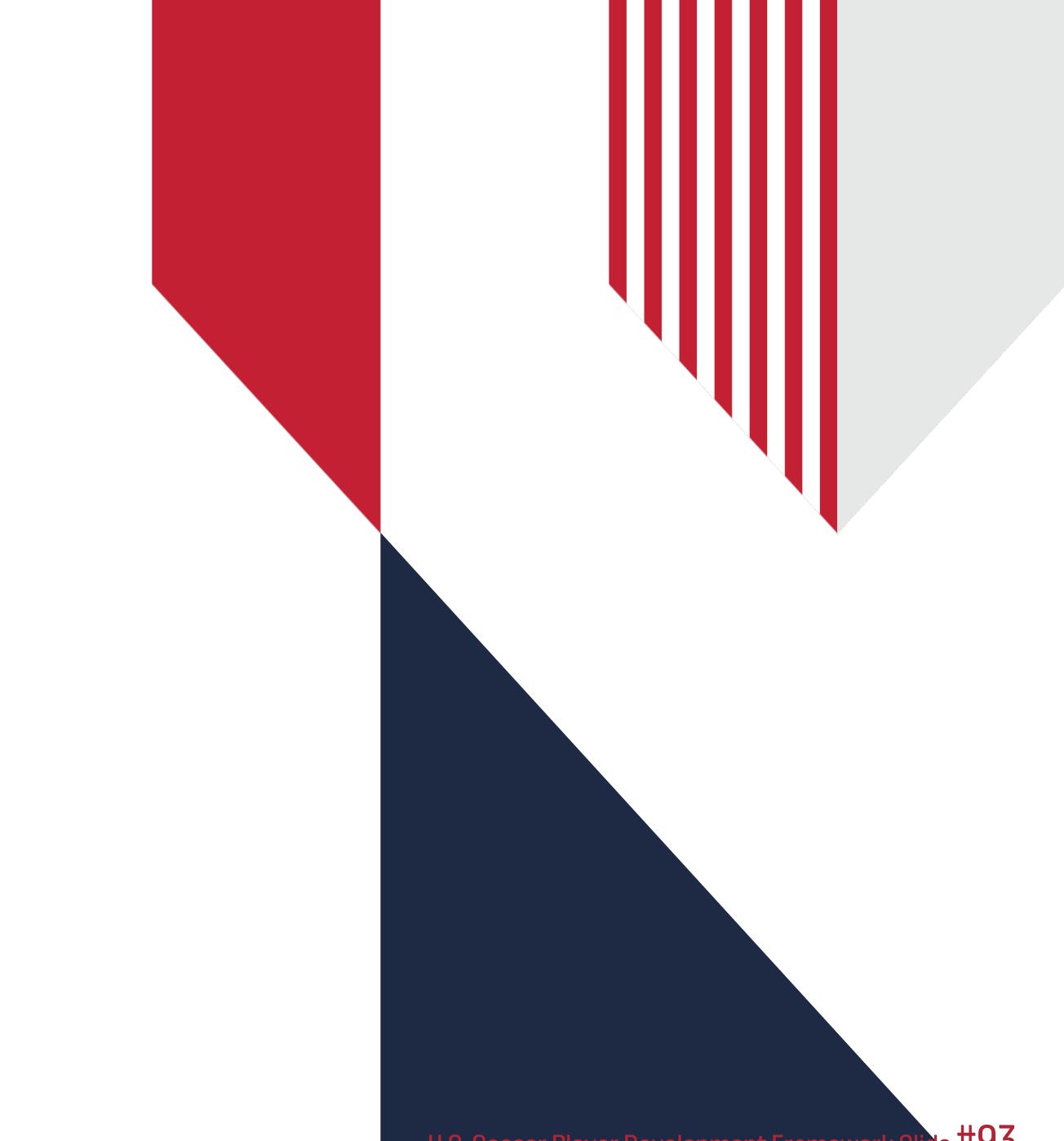


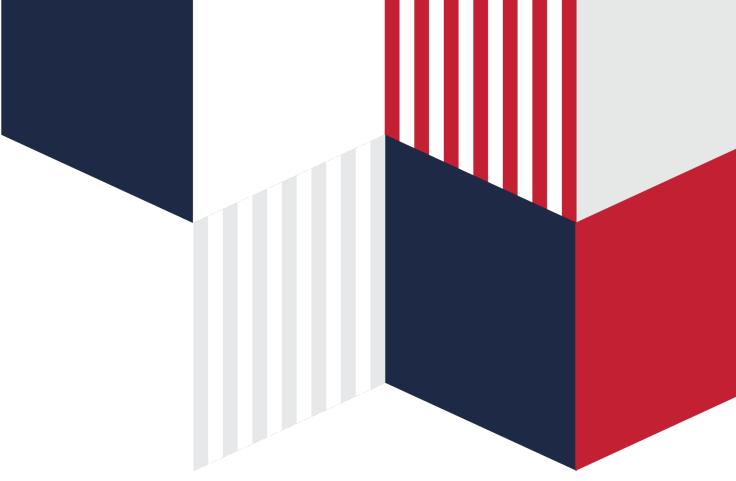
U.S. SOCCER FEDERATION PLAYER DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK 9V9 U11-U12 LEARNING PLAN





WHO IS IN FRONT OF US? **A PLAYER-CENTERED APPROACH TO PLAYING THE GAME** FOCUS ON CREATING A DEVELOPMENTALLY APPROPRIATE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

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					DEVELUPM	ENTAL STAGE: LAT	E CHILDHUUD & ADU	LESUENUE					
B-U5	B-U6	B-U7	B-U8	B-U9	B-U10	B-U11	B-U12	B-U13	B-U14	B-U15	B-U16	B-U17	
G-U5	G-U6	G-U7	G-U8	G-U9	G-U10	G-U11	G-U12	G-U13	G-U14	G-U15	G-U16	G-U17	
 U11 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 		e (elementary and by them	EMOTIONAL CHARACTERISTICSLANGUAGE CHARACTERISTICSAnxious 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.• Language is evolving - the conversation can be more abstract (e.g., sportsmanship, fairness, etc.) 		COGNITIVE CHARACTERISTICSPHYSICAL CHARACTEREager to learn Active listening increases and can better understand different points of view• Growth rate begins to increase due adolescent growth spurt and the b some (early maturing individuals)Beginning to use more logic and also thinking in abstract terms; can address hypothetical situations Still willing to use imagination and creativity• Because of increased growth rate players can be more susceptible to acute injury)		ue to th beginn) e and m to injur						
U12	others think of theCan be critical of peEnjoy more peer do		sitive to what ons	Beginning to gain experient into the fact that someone (empathy is not yet develo Become vulnerable to peer sensitive to the feelings or Do not accept authority bli Females may exhibit more onset of adolescence and b	e can have a different opinic ped) pressure because they are impressions of others ndly emotional maturity due to	n		•	perform more complex Also enjoy problem solv Still have difficulty mak recognize all the differe impact their perception Self-regulation skills ar impulsively), so comple	s and actions; improving abi tasks (within that sequence ving and rule-based games king choices because they d ent options available, and th ns of consequences re still developing (can act ex behaviors like independent ks and acting in a systemati	ce). of sp do not be nis can en • Big • Fe ently ea ic way sp	ncreased physical development t f exercise and maturation (physi peed/strength improve because etween both physical growth and nvironment) igger differences begin to emerge emales enter adolescence and m arly signs of puberty (beginning purt for early maturing individual rimary and secondary sexual cha	sical qu e of the nd the t ge nay beg of ado als deve
						FOUNDATI	ON PHASE III						
				004									

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

- To develop more complex movement skills with an emphasis on multi-lateral development: maintain and enhance flexibility, strength, agili
- 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

LEARNING

- 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: $1v1 \rightarrow 9v9$ (including use of unbalanced games)
- Use of positional games (rondos)
- Focus on the development of both feet
- Short ball-oriented activities challenging the players' movement focused on power, speed, agility and mobility

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

SCANNING & POSITIONING, RECEIVING, DRIBLLING, QUICK COMBINATION PLAY AND FINISHING

ENVIRONMENT: OBJ	IECTIVES
ity and mobility	 To apply team principles in attacking, defending and transition moments: utilize a Style of Play as a structure for de - 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-reflection and self-regulation skills To develop teamwork: group reflection skills
ENVIRONMENT: ACT	ΓΙΥΙΤΙΕS

LEARNING ENVIRONMENT: COACHING

B-U18

G-U18

ISTICS

to the onset of the ginning of puberty for

nd maturation, njury (overuse vs.

ough the interaction l qualities like the interaction he training

begin to exhibit adolescent growth developing both cteristics)

ecision making





9v9



SOCIAL

- their parents)
- them



U11 - U12

• 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

• Very loyal to peer group and are influenced by them (judgement) • Are self-conscious of their abilities and sensitive to what others think of

• Can be critical of peers and adults • Enjoy more peer dominated group discussions • Struggle to understand intentions of others







9v9



EMOTIONAL

- emotions
- extreme than with adults.
- feelings or impressions of others
- Do not accept authority blindly



U11 - U12

• Anxious about growing up, are learning to handle emotions such as fear, frustration, and rejection and can struggle in restraining their strong

• Can change emotions quickly- may be overly sensitive and dramatic. Joy, irritation, euphoria and anger alternate at a rapid pace and are much more

• 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

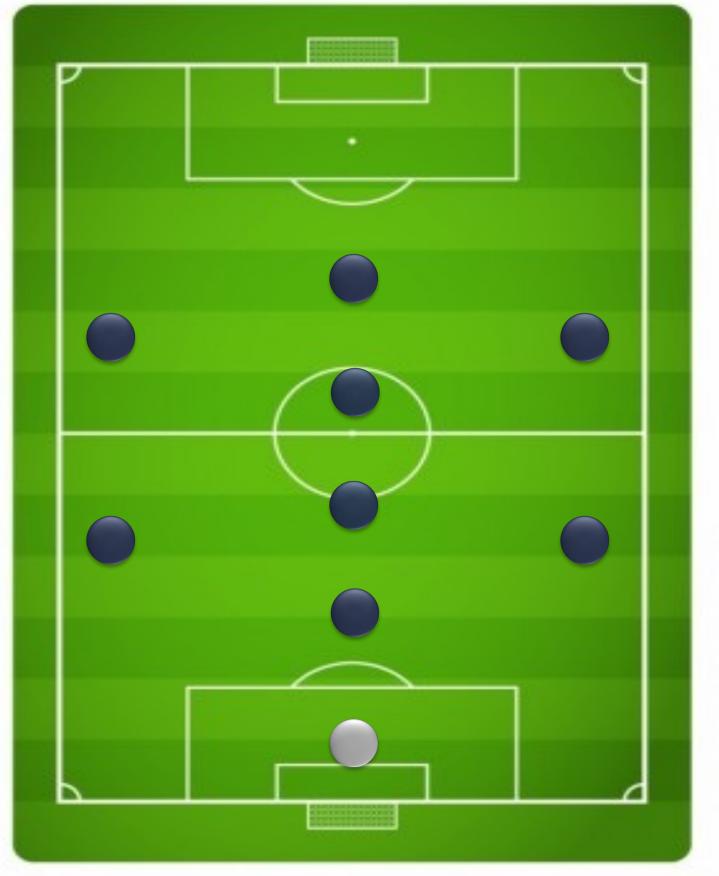
• Females may exhibit more emotional maturity due to the onset of adolescence and beginning of puberty







9v9



COGNITIVE

- Eager to learn
- hypothetical situations
- based games
- consequences



U11 - U12

 Active listening increases and can better understand different points of view • Beginning to use more logic and also thinking in abstract terms; can address

• 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 rule-

• Still have difficulty making choices because they do not recognize all the different options available, and this can impact their perceptions of

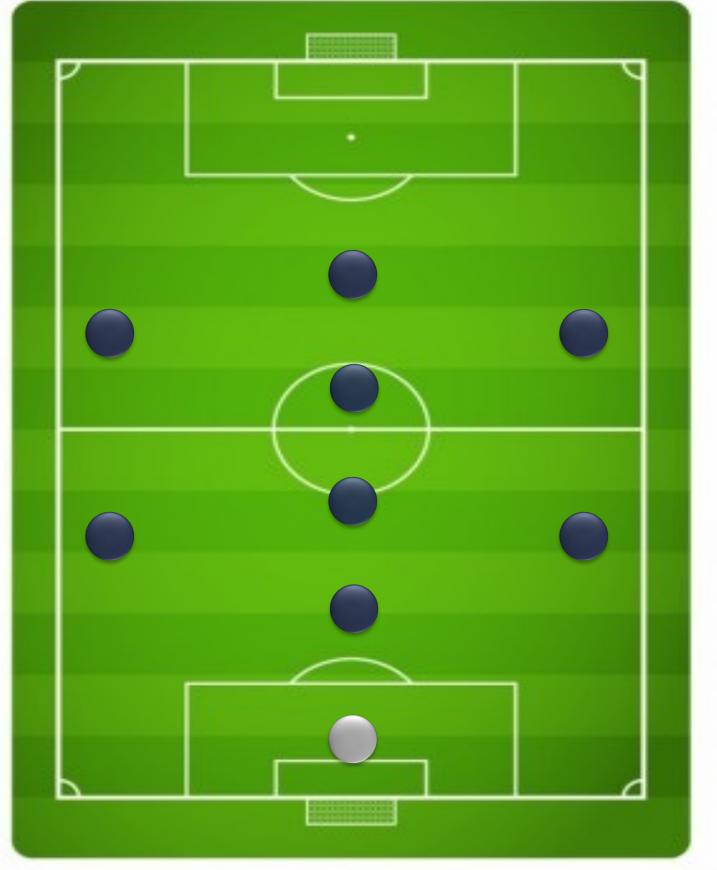
• Self-regulation skills are still developing (can act impulsively), so complex behaviors like independently organizing difficult tasks and acting in a systematic way can be challenging







9v9



PHYSICAL

U11 - U12

• 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)









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9v9



U11 - U12

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

- Players develop scanning skills (ME AND MY SCANNING SKILLS)
- Players develop fundamental movement skills (ME AND MY MOVEMENT SKILLS)
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- To develop more complex movement skills with an emphasis on multi-lateral development: maintain and enhance flexibility, strength, agility and mobility
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- 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
- play in a formation with roles and responsibilities:
- 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







U.S. SOCCER FEDERATION - TECHNICAL PLAN THE GAME MOMENTS



TEAM IN POSSESSION ATTACKING **TEAM LOSING POSSESSION** USP **ATTACKING TO DEFENDING** TRANSITION **TEAM OUT OF POSSESSION** DEFENDING











U11 - U12

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

ATTACKING						
GAME IDEA						
all, we want to play forward through individual actions and short combinations, in the attacking half in order to create chances and score goals.						
	TEAM TACTICAL PRINCIPLES					
N PRINCIPLES	SUB PRINCIPLES					
HAPE	Create appropriate height, width, depth					
	Create attacking distances between players					
	Provide vertical or diagonal passing options					
PLAY FORWARD	Overload wide: run past the ball					
	Move or lose opponent when marked					
	• Drive with the ball to exploit space					
	Engage opponent: create 1v1 or 2v1					
NCE 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					
	• 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					







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 PRINCIPLES					
MAIN PRINCIPLES	SUB PRINCIPLES	DEFINITION			
CREATE ATTACKING SHAPE POSITION TO CREATE SPACE	Create appropriate height, width, depth	 The players off the ball spread out quickly and make the field big, both up and down the field (vertically) a the field (horizontally). We make the space to defend bigger, which makes it more difficult for the opponent to defend and win the field (horizontally). 			
POSITION TO CREATE SPACE	Create attacking distances between players	• Distances between players are approximately proportional to each other, which supports good ball circula			
	Provide vertical or diagonal passing options	 Players off the ball scan and move into open space, to provide a passing option. During the approach, the players adjust their body position to receive diagonally, facing the opponent's go 			
PROVIDE OPTIONS TO PLAY FORWARD (RE-)POSITION TO RECEIVE THE BALL	Overload wide: run past the ball	• A player makes a penetrating run at the right time to provide a passing option.			
	Mover or lose opponent when marked	• The player off the ball recognizes the proximity of an opponent, scans and moves into open space, away for opponent, to provide a passing option.			
	• Drive with the ball to exploit space	 The player on the ball scans and recognizes the space in front. The player runs with the ball into the open space to advance. 			
BREAK LINES TO ADVANCE ATTACK	• Engage opponent: create 1v1 or 2v1	• The player on the ball decides to progress forward by driving at an opponent, using body feints and/or cha speed to dribble past (eliminate) them .			
PLAY THE BALL FORWARD	• Find a free player between or behind the lines	• The player on the ball scans for a teammate supporting in open space and executes an accurate pass with appropriate pace to this free player.			
	Switch play: change the point of attack	• The players move the ball fast from one side of the field to the other side with a limited number of passes.			
	Separate: quick movement to unmark	The player off the ball, close to the opponent's goal, moves away quickly from direct opponent in order to i ball.			
	• Find the player in a position to score or assist	• High up the field, the player on the ball passes at the right time to a teammate in a goalscoring position.			
	Fill in zones in front of goal	• A minimum of two players run in front of the goal when the ball is wide in order to receive or score from a c			
FINISH THE ATTACK CREATE SCORING OPPORTUNITY AND SCORE	• Cross to player in front of goal: over the ground or in the air	• The player on the ball scans from a wide area and passes to a teammate in front of goal.			
	Take on 1v1 to create or score	• The player on the ball in the attacking half eliminates an opponent through dribbling to create a goalscorin opportunity.			
	Finish from dribble, pass or cross	 The player on the ball decides to shoot after a dribble when in a goalscoring position. The player in a scoring position receives the ball from a teammate in a wide position (cross) or central position 			

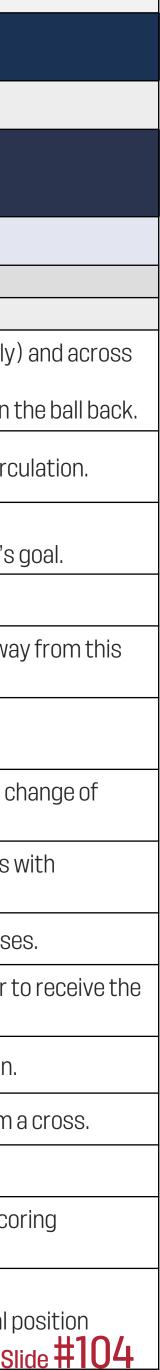
U11 - U12

FOUNDATION PHASE III

SCANNING, RECEIVING, DRIBBLING, SHORT COMBINATION PLAY AND FINISHING

ATTACKING

- - - a teammate in a wide position (cross) or central position U.S. Soccer Player Development Framework Slide #104 (pass) and shoots on goal.





9v9





U11 - U12

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

PLAYER ACTIONS

A soccer skill, needed to successfully execute a team tactical main- or sub-principle requiring perception, decision-

ATTACKING

WITH THE BALL

SPACIAL & POSITIONAL AWARENESS







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 Scanning for a free teammate before or while receiving and preparing the ball • Receiving and preparing the ball from a long pass in the air CONTROLLING • 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 PROTECTING • 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 DRIVING • 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 DRIBBLING 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 PASSING • 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 SHOOTING • Finish in 1 time/touch when closely marked U.S. Soccer Player Development Framework Slide #106 • Finish on the volley/bounce

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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.

PLA

A soccer skill, needed to successful	ly execute a team tactical main- or su
PLAYER ACTION	
	SPACIAL & PO
SCANNING	• Searching for the ball, teammates
SUPPORTING (POSITIONING)	 Assessing teammates' movements Unmarking and running behind opp Look to get out of sight from the de Lose direct opponent by switching Anticipate as the third player who v
ADAPTING BODY SHAPE	 Adjusting shoulders and hips to be While approaching, have an optimal

U11 - U12

FOUNDATION PHASE III

SCANNING, RECEIVING, DRIBBLING, SHORT COMBINATION PLAY AND FINISHING

ATTACKING

YER ACTIONS

ub-principle requiring perception, decision-making, physical and technical execution. DEFINITION

POSITIONAL AWARENESS

s and the goal

nts and moving off each other

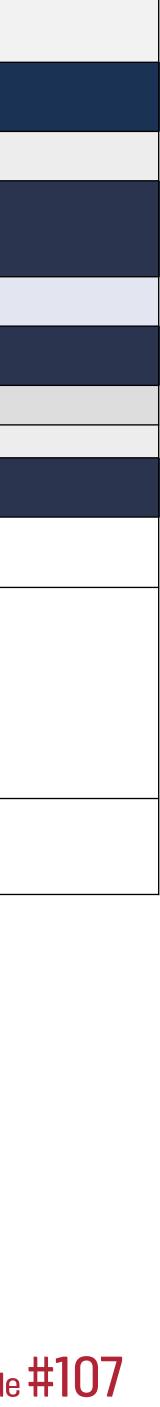
ponent when a teammate on the ball is looking for options (sprint)

defender's vision

g positions with a teammate

will get the ball after a pass between two teammates

e 45 - 90 degrees towards the attacking goal While approaching, have an optimal overview of the game situation





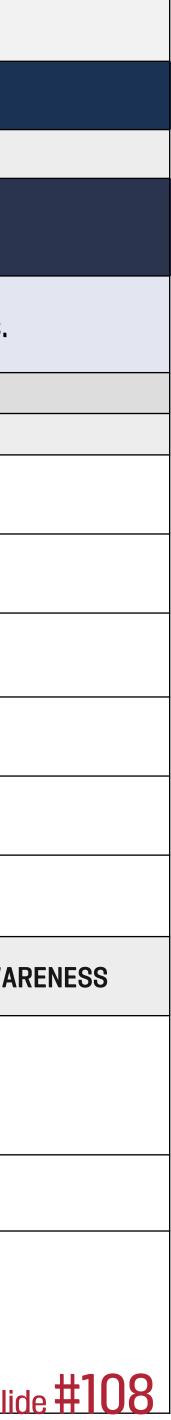
When we have the ball, we want to play forward through individual actions and short combinations, to play in the attacking half in order to create chances and score goals.

	ELD PHASE OBJECTIVE		TEAM	PLAYER ACTIONS	
FIELD	PHASE	UBJEUTIVE	MAIN PRINCIPLES	SUB PRINCIPLES	WITH THE BALL
			CREATE ATTACKING SHAPE		Controlling
ш		 Advance the ball Keep the ball 		 Create appropriate height, width, depth Create attacking distances between players 	Protecting
DEFENDING HALF	DING UP				Driving
DEFEN	BUIL		PROVIDE OPTIONS TO PLAY FORWARD	Provide vertical or diagonal passing options	• Dribbling
				 Overload wide: run past the ball Move or lose opponent when marked 	• Passing
				Drive with the bell to evoleit encode	- Shooting
			ate chance rance the ball	 Drive with the ball to exploit space Engage opponent: create 1v1 or 2v1 Find a free player between or behind the lines 	SPACIAL & POSITIONAL AWAR
ATTACKING HALF	CORING	Score goal		 Switch play: change the point of attack 	• Scanning
	EATING & SI	 Create chance Advance the ball Keep the ball 		 Separate quick movement to unmark Find the player in a position to score or assist Fill in zeneratin front of goal 	Supporting
	GRI		FINISH THE ATTACK		 Fill in zones in front of goal 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 Playe

U11 - U12

FOUNDATION PHASE III

ATTACKING





9v9





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				
I PRINCIPLES	SUB PRINCIPLES			
ESSURE ON THE BALL	• Press to regain or prevent progress of the ball			
CTTACK	Slow down and dictate opponent			
SURE IS BROKEN	• Press from behind as quickly as possible			
	• Defend the goal and create conditions to engage			
	Challenge to protect against any goal attempt			







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 TA			
MAIN PRINCIPLES	SUB PRINCIPLES			
APPLY IMMEDIATE PRESSURE ON THE BALL React Quickly to win the Ball Back and Stop Opponents' Forward Play	 Press to regain or prevent progress 			
DELAY THE COUNTERATTACK DROP AND NARROW, REDUCE SPEED OF OPPONENTS TO ALLOW PLAYERS TO RECOVER	• Slow down and dictate opponent			
RECOVER WITH SPEED Sprint Back to get Balanced, organized and apply pressure	 Press from behind as quickly as pos 			
DENY THE FINISH DENY SCORING OPPORTUNITIY AND PREVENT SCORING	 Defend the goal and create condition 			
	 Challenge to protect against any go 			

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U11 - U12

FOUNDATION PHASE III

ACTICAL PRINCIPLES					
	DEFINITION				
s of the ball	 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, nu levels of compactness). 				
	 The player is reducing the opponent's speed of play to allow teammates to return to th shape. The player is dictating the direction. -Force backwards or wide. 				
ssible	 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. Try to recover the ball (don't give up). 				
ons to engage	 The player is patient and doesn't commit too early (recognize distance from goal, wait teammates). The player is trying to isolate the opponent on the ball when possible: 2v1 → 1-1 				
oal attempt	• The player engages when opponent is in a goalscoring position and commits when tha has a chance or attempt on goal. This allows the goal attempt to be blocked.				





ATTACKING TO DEFENDING TRANSITION

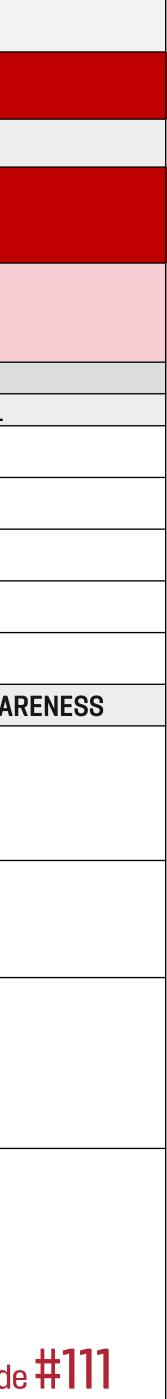
When we lose the ball, we want to regain it early by reacting immediately with maximum intensity. When we recognize we are unable to pressure the ball, we recover quickly into a defending shape.

			TEAI			
FIELD	PHASE	OBJECTIVE	MAIN PRINCIPLES			
ATTACING HALF	Preventing Build up	 Regain the ball Prevent the opponent from playing forward Deny penetration from the dribble Reducing time and space 	APPLY IMMEDIATE PRESSURE ON THE BALL			
DEFENDING HALF	-		DELAY THE COUNTERATTACK			
	CES & SCORIN		RECOVER WITH SPEED			
	DENVING CHANC		DENY THE FINISH			

U11 - U12

FOUNDATION PHASE III

AM TACTIO	CAL PRINCIPLES	PLAYER ACTIONS
	SUB PRINCIPLES	AGAINST THE BALL
		Intercepting
		Pressing
-	 Press to regain or prevent progress of the ball 	Challenging
		Delaying
		 Blocking the shot
		SPACIAL & POSITIONAL AWARENESS
	 Slow down and dictate opponent 	• Scanning
		 Adapting body shape
	 Press from behind as quickly as possible 	• Covering
	 Defend the goal and create conditions to engage 	
	 Challenge to protect against any goal attempt U.S. Soccer Player I 	 Marking Development Framework Slide #11[*]











U11 - U12

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

DEFENDING			
GAME	IDEA		
he ball, we want to prevent [·]	the opponent from playing forward and regain the		
gh up the field as possible through compactness and pressing.			
TEAM TACTICAL PRINCIPLES			
RINCIPLES	SUB PRINCIPLES		
PE	 Make team compact: Position to create a high front line 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
HE BALL	 Provide cover: nearest players eliminate passing options
	• Prevent the switch: keep opponent on one side
	• Immediately (re-) apply pressure on the ball
SURE IS BROKEN	Look to intercept the pass
	• Get narrow and close the center
	Deny the cross
	 Defending the cross: defending the width of the goal
	Challenge to protect against any goal attempt







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.

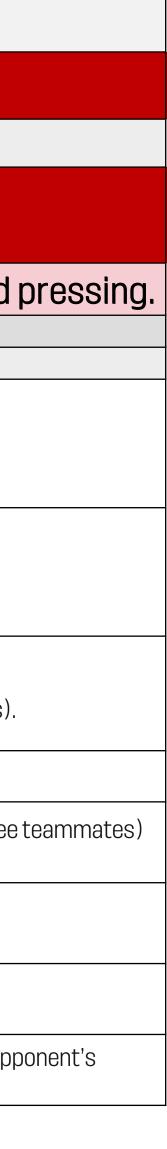
	TEAM TA	
MAIN PRINCIPLES	SUB PRINCIPLES	
CREATE DEFENDING SHAPE	 Make team compact: Position to create a high front line Position to create high defensive line 	
POSITION TO CREATE COMPACT TEAM ORGANIZATION AND REDUCE SPACE	• Create defending distances between players	
	 Initiate pressure on the opponent with the ball 	
BUILD PRESSURE ON THE BALL CREATE CONDITIONS TO WIN THE BALL OR TO PREVENT FORWARD PLAY	Engage when chance of regaining the ball	
	Provide cover: nearest players eliminate passing opt	
	Prevent the switch: keep opponent on one side	
RECOVER WHEN PRESSURE IS BROKEN	• Immediately (re-) apply pressure on the ball	
RE-CREATE CONDITIONS TO WIN THE BALL AND REGAIN COMPACTNESS	• Look to intercept the pass	

U11 - U12

FOUNDATION PHASE III

DEFENDING

ACTICAI	L PRINCIPLES
	DEFINITION
	 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.
	 Create relationships - connections between players through spacing and distances: Reduce options to penetrate with the ball. Ensure cover. Allow for interception.
	 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).
	• The player attempts to win the ball back, trying not to get eliminated by a dribble, touch or pass.
tions	• The closest teammates of the player initiating pressure or engaging the player with the ball, prevent options (fre for the opponent on the ball.
	 Bring numbers around the ball. Keep opponent locked and stop from getting out of the area.
	 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.
	• The players in the defensive block are always attentive to stop the ball from reaching its intended destination (op teammate).







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

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 al goal. This allows the goal attempt to be blocked.	

U11 - U12

FOUNDATION PHASE III

DEFENDING

I pressing.
II. /
lly.
attempt on





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.

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

PLAYER ACTION		
	AGA	
INTERCEPTING	 Staying in possession of the ball after ste Playing in one touch to a teammate 	
PRESSING	 Running to the opponent who is about to Having fast approach but slow arrival 	
 Taking good defensive pos Retaining possession of the 		
DELAYING	 Slowing down, reducing speed from the o Driving the player on the ball to the outsic 	
BLOCK THE SHOT	Getting in between the ball and the defend	
	SPACIAL & PO	
SCANNING	• Searching for the ball, nearest teammates	
ADAPTING BODY SHAPE	• Adjusting shoulders and hips to be 45-90	
COVERING	• Positioning at the appropriate distance fro	
MARKING	 Preventing direct opponent from receivin Trying to look at both the ball and direct op 	

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FOUNDATION PHASE III

SCANNING, RECEIVING, DRIBBLING, SHORT COMBINATION PLAY AND FINISHING

DEFENDING

PLAYER ACTIONS

DEFINITION

AINST THE BALL

tealing it and continue with an attacking action

preceive the ball (approx. 2 yards distance) while the ball is moving

, knees are bend, staggered stance, ...) that allows to start the 1v1 in favorable conditions inning the duel

opponent's action ide (away from goal)

nding goal to redirect the ball away from goal

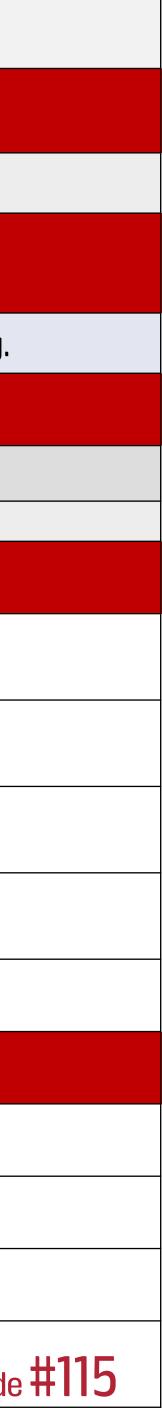
POSITIONAL AWARENESS

es and nearest opponents in relationship to the goal we are protecting

0 degrees towards the defending goal

rom the challenging teammate, allowing to quickly put pressure again if needed

ing the ball in favorable circumstances by positioning next to the opponent (proactive stance) U.S. Soccer Player Development Framework Slide #115 opponent





FOUND

SCANNING, RECEIVING, DRIBBLING



When we do not have the ball, we want to prevent the opponent from playing forw TEA OBJECTIVE PHASE FIELD MAIN PRINCIPLES **Regain the ball** Prevent the opponent from **ATTACING HALF CREATE DEFENDING SHAPE** playing forward Deny penetration from the dribble **Reducing time and space BUILD PRESSURE ON THE BALL Prevent goal** Deny a chance DEFENDING HALF **Regain the ball RECOVER WHEN PRESSURE IS BROKEN** Prevent the opponent from playing forward **Deny penetration from the** dribble • Reducing time and space **DENY THE FINISH**

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J11 - U12			
ATION PHASE III			
IG, SHORT COMBINATION PLAY AND FINISHING			
FENDING			
ward and regain the ball as high up the field as possible t	hrough compactness and pressing.		
	PLAYER ACTIONS		
SUB PRINCIPLES	AGAINST THE BALL		
Maka taam aampaat	Intercepting		
 Make team compact: Position to create a high front line 	Pressing		
- Position to create high defensive line	Challenging		
Create defending distances between players	Delaying		
	Blocking the shot		
	SPACIAL & POSITIONAL AWARENESS		
 Initiate pressure on the opponent with the ball Engage when chance of regaining the ball Provide cover: nearest players eliminate passing 	• Scanning		
 options Prevent the switch: keep the opponent on one side 	 Adapting body shape 		
 Immediately (re-) apply pressure on the ball Look to intercept the pass 	Covering		
 Get narrow and close the center Deny the cross Defending the cross: defending the width of the goal 	 Marking 		
 goal Challenge to protect against goal attempt 			
	Development Framework Slide #116		



9v9





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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

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

TEAM TACTICAL PRINCIPLES			
I PRINCIPLES SUB PRINCIPLES			
LY	First action forward		
H SPEED	Provide support in front of the ball		
	Create and exploit space for self or teammate		
TTACK	• Find the player in a position to score or assist		
	• Finish from the dribble, pass or cross		









DEFENDING TO ATTACKING

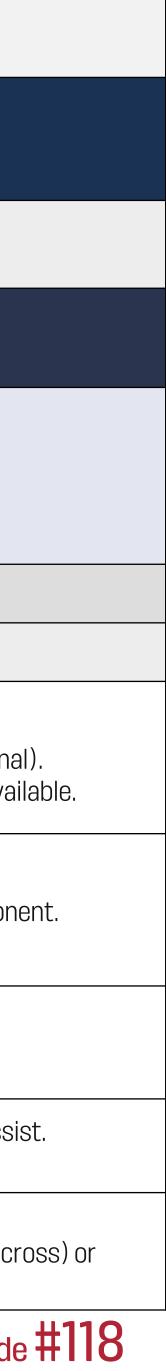
When we regain the ball, we immediately think and play forward, look to attack at maximum speed in order to create chances and score goals. When we recognize we cannot play forward, we keep the ball and move into our attacking shape.

TEAM TACTICAL PRINCIPLES		
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 avail
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 oppone Provide a passing option: make a run in behind.
FINISH THE COUNTERATTACK CREATE SCORING OPPORTUNITY AND SCORE	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.
	• 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 assis -keep composure (decision at full speed).
	• Finish from dribble, pass or cross	 The player on the ball decides to shoot after a dribble when in a goalscoring position. The player in a scoring position receives the ball from a teammate in a wide position (crocentral position (pass) and shoots on goal.

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FOUNDATION PHASE III





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	FOUNDATION PHASE III				
			SCANNING, RECEIVING, DRIBBLING, SHOR	T 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.				
FIELD	PHASE	OBJECTIVE	TEAM TACTIC	AL PRINCIPLES	PLAYER ACTIONS
FILLD	FIIAOL	UDJLUTIVL	MAIN PRINCIPLES	SUB PRINCIPLES	WITH THE BALL
Proposition of the proposition of the propo			• Controlling		
	PLAY FORWARD QUICKLY	• First action forward	Protecting		
			Driving		
			• Dribbling		
			• Passing		
			- Shooting		
		JOIN THE ATTACK WITH SPEED	 Provide support in front of the ball 	SPACIAL & POSITIONAL AWARENESS	
 Score goal Create chance Advance the ball Keep the ball 			Scanning		
		 Exploit space for self or teammate Find the player in a position to score or assist Finish from dribble, pass, or cross 			
			Supporting		
	FINISH THE COUNTERATTACK		Adapting body shape		
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