**When will soccer be as popular as American football in the United States?**

**Collins, Sandra. "National sports and other myths: The failure of US soccer." *Soccer & Society* 7.2-3 (2006): 353-363.**

Regardless of its undisputed fame as the world's main game and in spite of late victories, soccer in the US stays in the small time. Despite the development of the US soccer showcase since the 1994 World Cup, the US Major League Soccer (MLS) groups keep on struggling regardless of their foreseen advertise potential. Without a vast fan base, the MLS can't secure the telecom charges important to escape its preservationist financial model. In what manner will a substantial and faithful fan base for US soccer develop? The current rise of 14‐year‐old Freddy Adu as the most youthful expert player in soccer history, be that as it may, may turn out to be useful in making a star framework inside the US soccer world. One can't neglect, in any case, the intense draw of patriotism that game brings out. The prominence of baseball, b-ball or football in the US has much to do with how these games have come to be related to being American. This article surveys the current history of soccer in the US and examines a few social and monetary figures request to contend that for the following not so distant; soccer in the US stays risky.

**Knoppers, Annelies, and Anton Anthonissen. "Women’s soccer in the United States and the Netherlands: Differences and similarities in regimes of inequalities." *Sociology of sport journal* 20.4 (2003): 351-370.**

 The authors use Acker’s (2000) concept “regimes of inequality” to explore how gender, specifically masculinities, intersects with social class and sexuality in soccer. The extent to which social relations are also situational and culturally specific can be revealed in part with the use of comparative studies. The story of soccer in the Netherlands is one of struggle for acceptance, visibility, and legitimization with little result, while in the United States that same struggle has resulted in visibility and the establishment of a professional soccer league. In this article the authors explore several regimes of inequality that shape soccer using cross-cultural comparisons.

**Markovits, Andrei S. "The other ‘American exceptionalism’: why is there no soccer in the United States?" *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 7.2 (1990): 230-264.**

The author of this journal clearly clarifies that in the nineteenth century soccer was on the way of being the world’s most favorite sport but not common in the USA I find the hypothesis strongly supported and has the full content to answer the research question. The sport historian defines how it has spread in other countries and gives the reasons why the USA prefers American football than soccer**.**

**Nilsson, Svein, and Asbjørn Roaas. "Soccer injuries in adolescents." *The American journal of sports medicine* 6.6 (1978): 358-361.**

The author of this article states that soccer in the USA is rising in the recent years and the European experts predict that soon it will be among the leading soccer nations it says that the number of injuries in the sport is one per year for every year thus the safest sport provided playing area and equipment are up to standard, I recommend this book for a reader since it has statistics for all the possible injuries in the game thus making it easy in case you want to plan to have a tournament but is not a good article for reasons why American football is much favored than soccer in the USA.

**Riesman, David, and Reuel Denney. "Football in America: A study in culture diffusion." *American Quarterly* 3.4 (1951): 309**-325.

Assistant Attorney General Graham Morison instituted an anti-trust action on universities when they wanted to limit TV broadcasts of their games. this journal is explaining how soccer has been developing despite the many challenges, as we all know soccer for it to grow needs a wide fan base and this is what Morrison wanted to happen, the article says that American players tasted American football and were willing to give up soccer they seemed to take soccer for granted and through that they had formed a culture against it William Randolph says that popular culture was a result of newspaper policies. This is a recommended article it walks you through on expenses and history of the game.

**Fredrick Brown, Sean. "Can European football spur interest in American soccer? A look at the champions world™ series and major league soccer." *Soccer & Society* 6.1 (2005): 49-61.**

this article tries to study media and fan response to the Champions World arrangement, a succession of show soccer matches highlighting the world's driving club sides composed by Champions World, a New Jersey based organization spend significant time in games advertising, to judge its general adequacy in advancing soccer in the United States. It contends that while the Champions World arrangement does not by any stretch of the imagination speak to an obstruction in the method for soccer in the US, it has not the slightest bit been useful in expanding the profile of Major League Soccer, which is fundamental in setting up soccer as a noteworthy game in the US wearing pantheon. It proposes that with a specific end goal to be effective in the United States, soccer must have an expert alliance. At last, it battles that however the Champions World arrangement may never have any noticeable effect on the eventual fate of US soccer, it is, given its monetary draw, prone to wind up distinctly a staple of the late spring sports season in the United States.

**Delgado, Fernando. "Major league soccer: The return of the foreign sport." *Journal of Sport and Social Issues* 21.3 (1997): 285-297**.

This article explores the sporting and social tensions that the major league soccer and that its presence may provoke. The MLS has returned to the USA following the staging of a highly successful world cup in 1994, the article therefore talks about the obstacles the soccer is facing currently and why it has not made to the big four that is baseball, basketball, football and hockey.

**Brown, Sean. "Fleet feet: The USSF and the peculiarities of soccer fandom in America." *Soccer & Society* 8.2-3 (2007): 366-380.**

This article is an examination of the endeavors of the United States Soccer Federation (USSF) to on the other hand exploit these different societies. The second half spotlights on a little yet intense fan gathering of American soccer, and the courses in which the gathering sees itself and its main goal in advancing not just a specific club or group, but rather a whole game to a great extent uninterested populace. Utilizing compositions from the gathering's site, a specific photo of a typical group rises, creating as it has with a 'us against them' attitude. This is a good reading so as to understand soccer fans.

**Markovits, Andrei S. "The other ‘American exceptionalism’: why is there no soccer in the United States?" *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 7.2 (1990): 230-264.**

It has been contended that sports in the United States substantively differs from its post-industrial European counterparts. This has been broadly labeled ‘American Exceptionalism’. The article talks about the American rejection of soccer in favor of American football, baseball, and basketball. This literature suggests that the explanation for American sport Exceptionalism lies in a path-dependence model. This piece seeks to update that model given the changing face of the American sporting landscape, an altered conception of the path-dependence model is suggested, and the article will be able to account for the recent volatility in the American sport market.

**Taylor, Matthew. "Transatlantic Football: Rethinking the Transfer of Football from Europe to the USA, c. 1880-c. 1930s." *Ethnologie française* 41.4 (2011): 645-654.**

Association football has often been dismissed as a marginal feature of the sporting culture of the United States. This article offers a new perspective on the diffusion of football from Europe to the United States by focusing on both its long-term transfer and the transnational networks and exchanges that were so important in shaping the American game. Based on an extensive analysis of the existing academic and popular literature sources, it rejects the simplistic categorization of soccer as "un-American." Instead it shows how the game's transnational character enabled it to appeal in different ways to the complex and shifting identities that defined American society prior to the Second World War.

**Abrams, Nathan D. "‘Inhibited but not “crowded out"’: the strange fate of soccer in the United States." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 12.3 (1995): 1-17.**

In this article soccer has been dealt with as a precursor to American football the aim of the article is to rescue soccer from obscurity Markovits shows that American exceptionalism regarding socialism accounts for the lowly position of soccer in the united states he argues that space which soccer could exploit in order to develop into a mass sport had already been occupied by genuine team sports namely baseball and football.

**Andrews, David L. "Contextualizing suburban soccer: Consumer culture, lifestyle differentiation and suburban America." *Culture, Sport Society* 2.3 (1999): 31-53.**

According to Markovits and S. Hellerman the popularity of recreational soccer in the united states has not translated into mass audiences for televised soccer hence they conclude ‘still no soccer in the united states ,at least on any meaning full scale’. The article further states that the game presently enunciates the dominant rhythms and regimes of suburban existence every bit as naturally as the single family, rather than evolving from a specific research study or location the discussion bring the ethnographic work on suburban soccer cultures in the USA. Basically this article is recommended for the research it includes all the possible reasons why soccer is not favored by explaining what the two authors above meant by their conclusion.