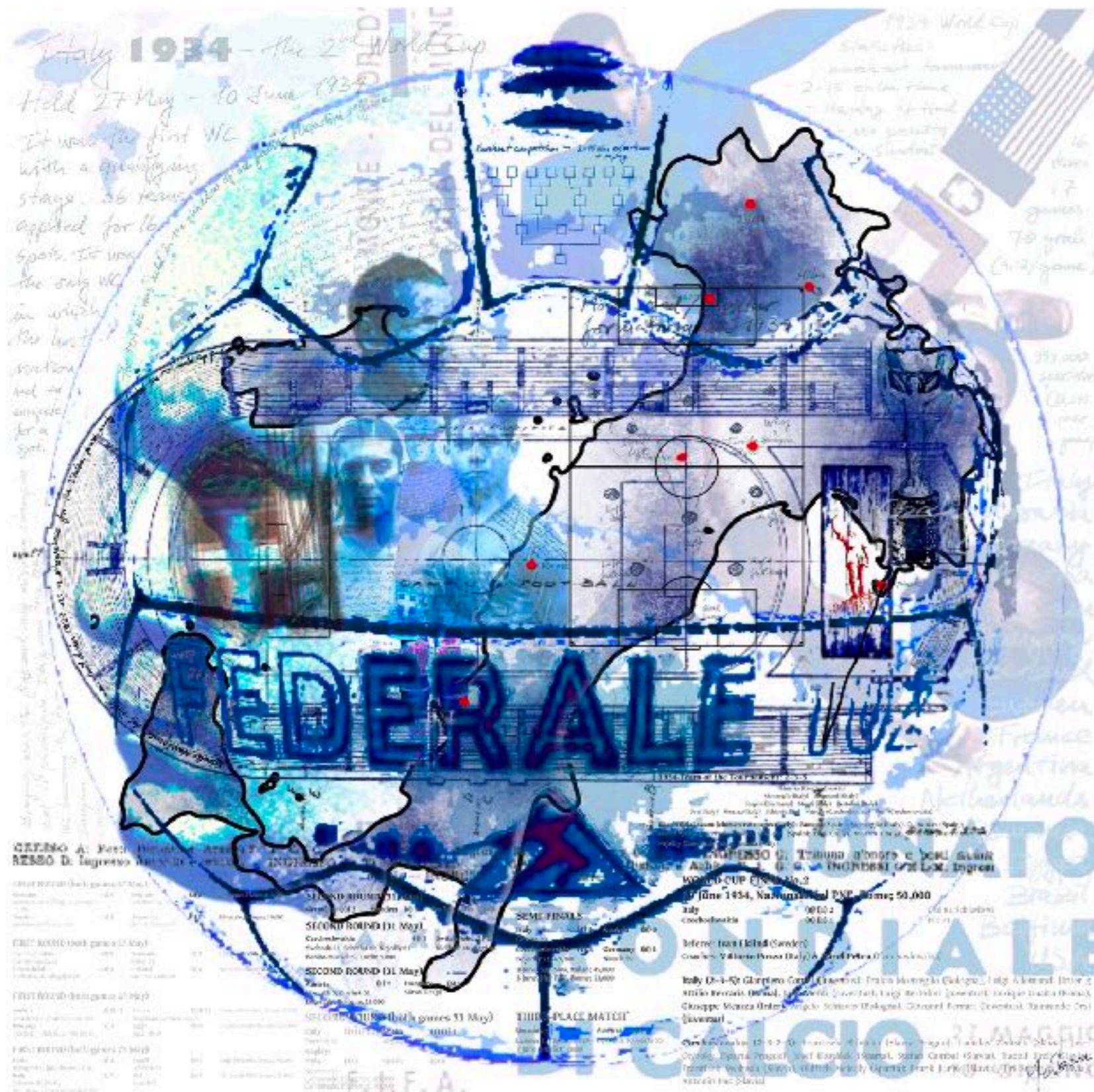


Content guide for 1934 World Cup



The **1934 FIFA World Cup** was a milestone in football history, marking the tournament's expansion and evolution into a truly global competition. With the introduction of qualifying rounds and a knockout format, the event became more structured, competitive, and prestigious. Hosted by Italy, it was the first World Cup held in Europe, drawing passionate crowds and showcasing football's growing influence worldwide. The tournament's intensity reflected the sport's rapid tactical development, as Italy's disciplined defense and Czechoslovakia's fluid attacking play set new standards for international football.

Italy's 2-1 extra-time victory over Czechoslovakia in the final ignited national celebrations, cementing their place in history as first-time World Cup champions. The spectacle was undoubtedly influenced by Benito Mussolini's fascist regime, which used the event to promote national pride, but beyond politics, the tournament demonstrated football's ability to captivate nations, create heroes, and inspire generations. With new participants, global expansion, and unforgettable moments, the 1934 World Cup proved that the competition was more than just a sporting event—it was the beginning of a tradition that would define the beautiful game for decades to come.

The **tournament structure** of the 1934 World Cup was single elimination involving the 16 teams that qualified. It was the first world cup with a qualification tournament (36 nations applied) and the only world cup for which the hosts nation had to qualify.

The official **FIFA poster** produced for the 1934 World Cup tournament. The poster was designed by Italian artist Gino Boccasile and depicts an Italian player striking the ball with flags of some participating countries in the background.

World map highlighting **the 16 finalists** countries participating in the 1934 World Cup.

Historical notes about the 1934 World Cup tournament.

Bernito Mussolini (1883-1945). The 1934 World Cup was held in the shadow of the fascist Mussolini regime, who was using the tournament to promote fascisms.

Giuseppe Meazza is one of Italy's all time greatest and one of the greatest footballers of all time. He scored two goals on Italy's path to the championship, and was chosen retrospectively as the best player of the 1934 World Cup (now the Golden Ball Award). He played most of professional career in Inter Milan, Milan, and Juventus.

Crest of the 1934 World Cup Champions (Italy)

The **Stadio Nazionale del PNF (Partito Nazionale Fascista)** in Rome hosted the 1934 World Cup final. The stadium had a capacity of 50,000 and was built in 1927 as a showpiece for the Italian fascist party.

The pattern of the official ball of the 1934 World Cup, **The Federale 102**. The Federal 102 was made in Italy and was constructed from 13 hand sewn leather panels. The innovation of the Federale 102 was the introduction of a separate panel with cotton laces (as opposed to the harder leather laces of the past).

The Spanish goalkeeper **Ricardo Zamora** was retrospectively named as the best goalkeeper of the 1934 World Cup. He was known for wearing a cloth cap and sweater, his quick reflexes, and bravery.

The Czech forward **Oldrich Nejedly** scored 5 goals in the 1934 World Cup and won the Golden Boot. He played his entire professional career in Sparta Prague.

All **games and results** from the first round to the final of the 1938 World Cup + names of goalscorers and stadia, number of spectators for each game, and the teams and playing formations for the final game.

Contour of the **country of Italy**, the host of the 1934 World Cup.

Statistical facts about the 1934 World Cup tournament.

Luisito Monti is the only player to have appeared in two World Cup finals for two different nations. He was a central player in Argentina's run to the final in 1930, but began playing for Italy following his move to Juventus in 1931, and was a major factor in their 1934 championship.

The Jules Rimet trophy — the World Cup trophy from 1930—1970. A 30cm tall 4 kg gold-plated sterling silver statue bearing the name of FIFA's 3rd president, and made by french sculptor Abel Lafleur in the image of the Greek goddess of victory (Nike).

List of the **16 finalist nations** in order of placement in the 1934 World Cup tournament.

Locations and names of the **8 host cities** in Italy.

Drawing of an Italian player giving the **fascist salute** before a game.

The 2-3-5 formation was the most popular / used formation of the teams playing in the 1930 World Cup