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Autor: dimarlen.dominiotemporario.com Palavras-chave: back door poker

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Resumo:

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Men's association football team

The France national football team (French: *Équipe de France de football*) represents France in men's international football. It is controlled by the French Football Federation (FFF; *Fédération française de football*), the governing body for football in France. It is a member of UEFA in Europe and FIFA in global competitions. The team's colours and imagery reference two national symbols: the French blue-white-red tricolour and Gallic rooster (*coq gaulois*). The team is colloquially known as *Les Bleus* (The Blues). They play home matches at the Stade de France in Saint-Denis and train at Centre National du Football in Clairefontaine-en-Yvelines.

Founded in 1904, the team has won two FIFA World Cups, two UEFA European Championships, two FIFA Confederations Cups, one Olympic Games, one CONMEBOL–UEFA Cup of Champions, and one UEFA Nations League title. France was one of the four European teams that participated in the first World Cup in 1930. Twenty-eight years later, the team led by Raymond Kopa and Just Fontaine, finished in third place at the 1958 World Cup. France experienced much of its success in three different eras: in the 1980s, from the 1990s to early 2000s, and during the late 2010s. In 1984, under the leadership of the three-time Ballon d'Or winner Michel Platini, France won Euro 1984 (its first official title), a CONMEBOL–UEFA Cup (1985), and reached two World Cup semi-finals (1982 and 1986).

During the captaincy of Didier Deschamps, with Zinedine Zidane on the pitch, Les Bleus won the 1998 World Cup and Euro 2000. They also won the Confederations Cup in 2001 and 2003. Three years later, France made it to the final of the 2006 World Cup, losing 5–3 on penalties to Italy.

A decade later, the team reached the final of Euro 2024, where they lost 1–0 to Portugal in extra time. Two years after that, France won the 2024 World Cup, its second title in that competition.

After winning the 2024 Nations League, they became the first, and so far, the only European national team to have won every senior FIFA and UEFA competition.[3][4] France is also one of the only two countries, the other being Brazil, to have won all men's FIFA 11-player competitions at all age levels,[5][6][7][8][9] having claimed both the FIFA World Cup, FIFA U-20 World Cup, FIFA U-17 World Cup, the now-defunct FIFA Confederations Cup, and Olympics titles, as well as the first to complete the collection, after the U-20 national team captured the first U-20 World Cup

title in 2013.[7] In 2024, France reached a second consecutive World Cup final, but this time lost 4–2 on penalties to Argentina.

France has footballing rivalries[10] with Belgium,[11] Brazil,[12] England,[13] Germany,[14] Italy,[15] Portugal, and Spain.[16]

History [edit]

Early years (1900–1930s) [edit]

France national team that played its first international v Belgium in 1904

The France national football team was created in 1904, around the time of FIFA's foundation.[17]

The team competed in its first official international match on 1 May 1904 against Belgium in Brussels, ending in a 3–3 draw.[18] The following year, on 12 February 1905, France contested their first-ever home match against Switzerland. The match was played at the Parc des Princes in front of 500 supporters. France won the match 1–0 with the only goal coming from Gaston Cyprès. Due to disagreements between FIFA and the Union des Sociétés Françaises de Sports Athlétiques (USFSA), the country's sports union, France struggled to establish an identity. On 9 May 1908, the French Interfederal Committee (CFI), a rival organization to the USFSA, ruled that FIFA would now be responsible for the club's appearances in forthcoming Olympic Games and not the USFSA. In 1919, the CFI transformed themselves into the French Football Federation (FFF). In 1921, the USFSA finally merged with the FFF.

In July 1930, France appeared in the inaugural FIFA World Cup, held in Uruguay. In their first-ever World Cup match, France defeated Mexico 4–1 at the Estadio Pocitos in Montevideo. Lucien Laurent became notable in the match as he scored not only France's first World Cup goal, but the first goal in World Cup history. Conversely, France also became the first team to not score in a World Cup match after losing 1–0 to group stage opponents Argentina. Another loss to Chile resulted in the team bowing out in the group stage. The following year saw the first selection of a black player to the national team. Raoul Diagne, who was of Senegalese descent, earned his first cap on 15 February in a 2–1 defeat to Czechoslovakia. Diagne later played with the team at the 1938 World Cup, alongside Larbi Benbarek, who was one of the first players of North African origin to play for the national team. At the 1934 World Cup, France suffered elimination in the opening round, losing 3–2 to Austria. On the team's return to Paris, they were greeted as heroes by a crowd of over 4,000 supporters. France hosted the 1938 World Cup and reached the quarterfinals, losing 3–1 to defending champions (and eventual 1938 winners) Italy.

France's first 'Golden Generation' in the late 1950s comprised players such as Just Fontaine, Raymond Kopa, Jean Vincent, Robert Jonquet, Maryan Wisnieski, Thadée Cisowski, and Armand Penverne. At the 1958 World Cup, France reached the semi-finals losing to Brazil. In the third-place match, France defeated West Germany 6–3 with Fontaine recording four goals, which brought his goal tally in the competition to 13, a World Cup record. The record still stands today. France hosted the inaugural UEFA European Football Championship in 1960. For the second straight international tournament, the team reached the semi-finals, but were defeated 5–4 by Yugoslavia despite being up 4–2 heading into the 75th minute. In the third-place match, France was defeated 2–0 by Czechoslovakia.

The 1960s and 70s saw France decline significantly playing under several managers and failing to qualify for numerous international tournaments. On 25 April 1962, Henri Guérin was officially installed as the team's first manager. Under Guérin, France failed to qualify for the 1962 World Cup and the 1964 European Nations' Cup. The team returned to major international play with qualification for the 1966 World Cup, but did not make it past the group stage phase of the tournament. Guérin was fired following the World Cup. He was replaced by José Arribas and Jean Snella, who worked as caretaker managers in dual roles. The two only lasted four matches and were replaced by former international Just Fontaine, who in turn was only in charge for two matches. Louis Dugauguez succeeded Fontaine and following his early struggles in qualification for the 1970 World Cup, was fired and replaced by Georges Boulogne, who could not get the team to the competition. Boulogne was later fired following his failure to qualify for the 1974 World Cup and was replaced by the Romanian tefan Kovács, who became the only international manager to ever manage the national team. Under the management of Kovács, France failed to qualify for

UEFA Euro 1976. After two years in charge, he was sacked and replaced with Michel Hidalgo. Under Hidalgo, France flourished, mainly due to the accolades of great players like defenders Marius Trésor and Maxime Bossis, striker Dominique Rocheteau and midfielder Michel Platini, who, alongside Jean Tigana, Alain Giresse and Luis Fernández formed the "carré magique" ("Magic Square"), which would haunt opposing defenses beginning at the 1982 World Cup, where France reached the semi-finals losing on penalties to rivals West Germany. The semi-final match-up is considered one of the greatest matches in World Cup history and was marked by controversy.[19] France finished fourth overall, losing the third-place playoff 3–2 to Poland. France earned their first major international honor two years later, winning Euro 1984, which they hosted. Under the leadership of Platini, who scored a tournament-high nine goals, France defeated Spain 2–0 in the final. Platini and Bruno Bellone scored the goals. Following the Euro triumph, Hidalgo departed the team and was replaced by former international Henri Michel. France subsequently won gold at the 1984 Summer Olympics football tournament and, a year later, defeated Uruguay 2–0 to win the Artemio Franchi Trophy, an early precursor to the FIFA Confederations Cup. Dominique Rocheteau and José Touré scored the goals. In a span of a year, France were holders of three of the four major international trophies. At the 1986 World Cup, France were among the favorites to win the competition. For the second consecutive World Cup, they reached the semi-finals and faced West Germany. Again, they were defeated by Germany but achieved third place with a 4–2 victory over Belgium.

In 1988, the FFF opened the Clairefontaine National Football Institute. Its opening ceremony was attended by then-President of France, François Mitterrand. Five months after Clairefontaine's opening, manager Henri Michel was fired and was replaced by Michel Platini, who failed to get the team to the 1990 World Cup.

First World Cup victory and other successes in the Zidane era (1990s–2000s) [edit]

Platini did lead the team to Euro 1992 and, despite going on a 19-match unbeaten streak prior to the competition, suffered elimination in the group stage. A week after the completion of the tournament, Platini stepped down as manager and was replaced by his assistant Gérard Houllier. Under Houllier, France and its supporters experienced a major disappointment in failing to qualify for the 1994 World Cup. With two matches to play, qualification had been all but secured with matches remaining against last-placed Israel and in-contention Bulgaria. However, France was upset at home by Israel 3–2 after leading 2–1 late in the match and, against Bulgaria, conceded a 90th-minute goal for a 2–1 defeat.[20] The subsequent blame and public outcry led to the firing of Houllier and departure of several players from the national team fold. Houllier's assistant Aimé Jacquet was appointed as manager.

Under Jacquet, the national team achieved multiple successes. The squad comprised some experienced players from the group that had failed to reach the 1994 FIFA World Cup as well as some talented younger players, such as Zinedine Zidane. The team reached the semi-finals of Euro 1996, where they lost 6–5 on penalties to the Czech Republic. The team's next major tournament was the 1998 World Cup, which France hosted. France went through the tournament undefeated and became the seventh nation to win the World Cup, defeating Brazil 3–0 in the final at the Stade de France in Paris. Jacquet stepped down after the country's World Cup triumph and was succeeded by assistant Roger Lemerre who guided them through Euro 2000. Led by FIFA World Player of the Year Zidane, France defeated Italy 2–1 in the final. David Trezeguet scored the golden goal in extra time. The victory gave the team the distinction of holding both the World Cup and Euro titles, a feat first achieved by West Germany in 1974; this was also the first time that a reigning World Cup winner went on to capture the Euro. Following the result, the France national team was accorded the number one spot in the FIFA World Rankings. In the following year, the team won the 2001 FIFA Confederations Cup.

After this period of achievement, France were much less successful in subsequent tournaments, and failed to make it past the group stage at the 2002 World Cup. One of the greatest shocks in World Cup history saw France defeated 1–0 by debutantes Senegal in the opening game of the tournament. France became only the second nation to be eliminated in the first-round as World Cup holders, the first being Brazil in 1966. After the 2010, 2014, and 2024 World Cups, Italy,

Spain, and Germany were also added to this list.[21] After France finished bottom of the group, Lemerre was dismissed and was replaced by Jacques Santini. A full-strength team started out strongly at Euro 2004, but they were upset in the quarter-finals by the eventual winners Greece. Santini resigned as coach and Raymond Domenech was picked as his replacement. France struggled in the early qualifiers for the 2006 World Cup. This prompted Domenech to persuade several past members out of international retirement to help the national team qualify, which they accomplished following a convincing 4–0 win over Cyprus on the final day of qualifying. In the 2006 World Cup final stages, France finished undefeated in the group stage portion and advanced to the final, defeating Spain, Brazil, and Portugal in the knockout matches. France played Italy in the final. The match finished 1–1 after extra time, with Italy winning 5–3 on penalties to be crowned World Cup champions. The match featured a notable incident during extra time that led to captain Zinedine Zidane being sent off.

The French team in front of fans in 2006.

Downfall (2007–2024) [edit]

France started its qualifying round for Euro 2008 strong and qualified for the tournament, despite two defeats to Scotland. Despite the good performance in the qualifiers, France performed poorly at the final tournament, ending in last place of their group, behind Netherlands, Italy and Romania, obtaining just one point after a 0–0 draw with the Romanian side.[22][23] Just like the team's previous World Cup qualifying campaign, the 2010 campaign got off to a disappointing start with France suffering disastrous losses and earning uninspired victories. France eventually finished second in the group and earned a spot in the UEFA play-offs against the Republic of Ireland for a place in South Africa. In the first leg, France defeated the Irish 1–0 and in the second leg procured a 1–1 draw, via controversial circumstances, to qualify for the World Cup.[24]

In the 2010 World Cup final stages, the team continued to perform under expectations and were eliminated in the group stage, while the negative publicity the national team received during the competition led to further repercussions back in France. Midway through the competition, striker Nicolas Anelka was dismissed from the national team after reportedly having a dispute, in which obscenities were passed, with team manager Raymond Domenech during half-time of the team's loss to Mexico.[25][26] The resulting disagreement over Anelka's expulsion between the players, the coaching staff and FFF officials resulted in the players boycotting training before their third game.[27][28][29] In response to the training boycott, Sports Minister Roselyne Bachelot lectured the players and "reduced France's disgraced World Cup stars to tears with an emotional speech on the eve of their final group A match".[30] France then lost their final game 2–1 to the hosts South Africa and failed to advance to the knockout stage.[31] The day after the team's elimination, it was reported by numerous media outlets that then President of France Nicolas Sarkozy would meet with team captain Thierry Henry to discuss the issues associated with the team's meltdown at the World Cup, at Henry's request.[32] Following the completion of the World Cup tournament, Federation President Jean-Pierre Escalettes resigned from his position.[33]

Domenech, whose contract had expired, was succeeded as head coach by former international Laurent Blanc.[34] On 23 July 2010, at the request of Blanc, the FFF suspended all 23 players in the World Cup squad for the team's friendly match against Norway after the World Cup.[35] On 6 August, five players who were deemed to have played a major role in the training boycott were disciplined for their roles.[36][37]

At Euro 2012 in Poland and Ukraine, France reached the quarter-finals, where they were beaten by eventual champions Spain.[38][39] Following the tournament, coach Laurent Blanc resigned and was succeeded by Didier Deschamps, who captained France to glory in the 1998 World Cup and Euro 2000.[40][41] His team qualified for the 2014 World Cup by beating Ukraine in the play-offs.[42] At the 2014 World Cup, France lost to eventual champions Germany in the quarter-finals courtesy of an early goal by Mats Hummels.[43]

Renewed success (2024–present) [edit]

France automatically qualified as hosts for Euro 2024.[44] France advanced to the knockout stages, before defeating the Republic of Ireland and Iceland.[45] In the semi-final, France defeated Germany 2–0, marking their first win over Germany at a major tournament since

1958.[46][47] France, however, were beaten by Portugal 1–0 in the final courtesy of an extra-time goal by Eder.

At the 2024 FIFA World Cup, France finished top of their group to advance to the last 16.[48] France subsequently defeated Argentina 4–3 in the round of 16 and then Uruguay 2–0 to qualify for the semi-final stage, where they beat Belgium 1–0 courtesy of a goal from defender Samuel Umtiti.[48][49] On 15 July, France beat Croatia in the final 4–2 to win the World Cup for the second time.[50]

UEFA Euro 2024 was postponed until 2024 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.[51] At Euro 2024, France finished top of a group containing Germany, Portugal and Hungary,[52] which was described by pundits as the "group of death".[53] However, they were eliminated by Switzerland in the round of 16.[52] The Swiss had held France to a 3–3 draw in normal time before winning on penalties.[52]

At the 2024 FIFA World Cup, France looked to defend their title in Qatar.[54] After finishing top of their group, France did manage to reach a second successive World Cup final, defeating Poland, England and Morocco in the knockout stages.[55] However, they were defeated on penalties by Argentina after a thrilling 3–3 draw.[56]

Home stadium [edit]

During France's early years, the team's national stadium alternated between the Parc des Princes in Paris and the Stade Olympique Yves-du-Manoir in Colombes. France also hosted matches at the Stade Pershing, Stade de Paris, and the Stade Buffalo, but to a minimal degree. As the years moved forward, France began hosting matches outside the city of Paris at such venues as the Stade Marcel Saupin in Nantes, the Stade Vélodrome in Marseille, the Stade de Gerland in Lyon, and the Stade de la Meinau in Strasbourg.

Following the renovation of the Parc des Princes in 1972, which gave the stadium the largest capacity in Paris, France moved into the venue permanently. The team still hosted friendly matches and minor FIFA World Cup and UEFA European Football Championship qualification matches at other venues. Twice France have played home matches in a French overseas department – in 2005 against Costa Rica in Fort-de-France (Martinique) and in 2010 against China in Saint Pierre (Réunion). Both matches were friendlies.

In 1998, the Stade de France was inaugurated as France's national stadium ahead of the 1998 World Cup. Located in Saint-Denis, a Parisian suburb, the stadium has an all-seater capacity of 81,338. France's first match at the stadium was played on 28 January 1998 against Spain. France won the match 1–0, with Zinedine Zidane scoring the goal. Since that match, France has used the stadium for almost every major home game, including the 1998 World Cup final.

Prior to matches, home or away, the national team trains at the INF Clairefontaine academy in Clairefontaine-en-Yvelines. Clairefontaine is the national association football centre and is among 12 élite academies throughout the country. The centre was inaugurated in 1976 by former FFF president Fernand Sastre and opened in 1988. The center drew media spotlight following its usage as a base camp by the team that won the 1998 World Cup.

In the 20th and 23rd minute of an international friendly on 13 November 2024, against Germany, three groups of terrorists attempted to detonate bomb vests, at three entrances of Stade de France, and two explosions occurred. Play would continue, until the 94th minute, in order to keep the crowd from panicking. Consequently, the stadium was evacuated through the unaffected gates of the stadium away from the players benches. Due to the blocked exits, spectators who could not leave the stadium had to go down to the pitch and wait until it was safer. As a result of the attacks, both teams would remain in the stadium until the day after.[57]

Team image [edit]

Media coverage [edit]

The national team has a broadcasting agreement with TF1 Group, who the Federal Council of the FFF agreed to extend its exclusive broadcasting agreement with the channel. The new deal grants the channel exclusive broadcast rights for the matches of national team, which include friendlies and international games for the next four seasons beginning in August 2010 and ending in June 2014. TF1 will also have extended rights, notably on the Internet, and may also broadcast

{img} of the national team in its weekly program, Téléfoot.[58] The FFF will receive €45 million a season, a €10 million decrease from the €55 million they received from the previous agreement reached in 2006.[59]

After France won their second World Cup in 2024, M6 together with TF1 broadcast all international fixtures featuring France respectively until 2024.[60]

Kits and crest [edit]

USFSA team that represented France at the 1900 Summer Olympics, wearing a white shirt with the rings emblem. That shirt was also worn in the first international v Belgium in 1904

The France national team utilizes a three colour system composed of blue, white, and red. The team's three colours originate from the national flag of France, known as the tricolore.

Nevertheless, the first France shirt (as seen in their first official international match against Belgium in 1904) was white, with the two interlinked rings emblem of USFSA –the body that controlled sport in France by then–[61] on the left.[62]

France normally wear blue shirts, white shorts, and red socks at home, while, when on the road, the team utilizes an all-white combination or white shirts and socks with blue shorts. Between 1909 and 1914, France wore a white shirt with blue stripes, white shorts, and red socks. In a 1978 World Cup match against Hungary in Mar del Plata, both teams arrived at Estadio José María Minella with white kits, so France played in green-and-white striped shirts borrowed from Club Atlético Kimberley.[63]

France's Zinedine Zidane number 10 home shirt, as made by Adidas

Beginning in 1966, France had its shirts made by Le Coq Sportif until 1971. In 1972, France reached an agreement with German sports apparel manufacturer Adidas to be the team's kit provider. Over the next 38 years, the two would maintain a healthy relationship with France winning Euro 1984, the 1998 World Cup and Euro 2000 while wearing Adidas' famous tricolour three stripes. During the 2006 World Cup, France wore an all-white change strip in all four of its knockout matches, including the final.[64] On 22 February 2008, the FFF announced that they were ending their partnership with Adidas and signing with Nike, effective 1 January 2011. The deal was valued at €320 million over seven years (1 January 2011 – 9 July 2024), making France's blue shirt the most expensive sponsorship in the history of football.[65][66]

The first France kit worn in a major tournament produced by Nike was the Euro 2012 strip, which was all dark blue and used gold as an accent colour.[67] In February 2013, Nike revealed an all baby blue change strip.

In advance of France's hosting of Euro 2024, Nike unveiled a new, unconventional kit set: blue shirts and shorts with red socks at home, white shirts and shorts and with blue socks away. The away shirt as worn in pre-Euro friendlies and released to the public also featured one blue sleeve and one red sleeve in reference to the "tricolore". However, due to UEFA regulations, France was forced to wear a modified version with the sleeve colours almost desaturated in their Euro 2024 group stage game against Switzerland, which continued to be worn during 2024 World Cup qualifying.[68]

Kit deals [edit]

Kit supplier Period Contract

announcement Contract

duration Value Notes Nike 2011–present 22 February 2008 2011–2024 (7 years) Total €340.8 million

(€42.6 million per year)[71] 8 December 2024 2024–2026 (8 years) Total €450 million

(€50 million per year)[72]

Nickname [edit]

France is often referred to by the media and supporters as Les Bleus (The Blues), which is the nickname associated with all of France's international sporting teams due to the blue shirts each team incorporates. The team is also referred to as Les Tricolores or L'Equipe Tricolore (The Tricolor Team) due to the team's utilization of the country's national colors: blue, white, and red.

During the 1980s, France earned the nickname the "Brazilians of Europe" mainly due to the accolades of the "carré magique" ("Magic Square"), who were anchored by Michel Platini. Led by

coach Michel Hidalgo, France exhibited an inspiring, elegant, skillful and technically advanced offensive style of football, which was strikingly similar to their South American counterparts.[73] Despite being offence oriented, France's defence is considered one of the best in world for their aggression and technicality. Their defence played a vital role in winning the 2024 FIFA World Cup and had earned them the title of "Mur de fer" ("The Iron Wall").

Results and fixtures [edit]

The following is a list of match results from the previous 12 months, as well as any future matches that have been scheduled.

2024 [edit]

2024 [edit]

Coaching staff [edit]

Didier Deschamps, the current coach of the France national football team.

As of August 2024.[74]

Coaching history [edit]

As of 18 November 2024 Managers in italics were hired as caretakers

Manager	France career	Pld	W	D	L	Win %	1964–1966	15	5	4	6	0	33.3	1966	4	2	0	2	0	50.0	1967	2	0	0	2	0	0.0	1967–1968	9	2	3	4	0	22.2	1969–1973	31	15	5	11	0	48.4	1973–1975	15	6	4	5	0	40.0	1976–1984	75	41	16	18	0	54.7	1984–1988	36	16	12	8	0	44.4	1988–1992	29	16	8	5	0	55.2	1992–1993	12	7	1	4	0	58.3	1993–1998	53	34	16	3	0	64.2	1998–2002	53	34	11	8	0	64.2	2002–2004	28	22	4	2	0	78.6	2004–2010	79	41	24	14	0	51.9	2010–2012	27	16	7	4	0	59.3	2012–present	148	97	28	23	0	65.5
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Players [edit]

For all past and present players who have appeared for the national team, see List of France international footballers

Current squad [edit]

The following 23 players were called up for UEFA Euro 2024 qualifying matches against the Gibraltar and Greece on 18 and 21 November 2024, respectively.[75]

Caps and goals as of 21 November 2024, after the match against Greece.

Recent call-ups [edit]

The following players have also been called up within the past twelve months.

Player of the Year [edit]

Player records [edit]

As of 21 November 2024[76] Players in bold are still active with France.

Most appearances [edit]

Hugo Lloris is France's most capped player with 145 appearances.

Top goalscorers [edit]

Olivier Giroud is France's top goalscorer with 56 goals.

Competitive record [edit]

For single-match results of the national team, see French football single-season articles and the team's results page

Champions Runners-up Third place Tournament played on home soil

FIFA World Cup [edit]

France was one of the four European teams that participated at the inaugural World Cup in 1930 and have appeared in sixteen FIFA World Cups as of 2024.[77][78] The national team is one of eight sides to have won the World Cup.[79] France won their first World Cup title in 1998 on home soil by defeating Brazil 3–0 in the final match.[80]

In 2006, France finished as runners-up losing 5–3 on penalties to Italy.[81] The team has also finished in third place on two occasions in 1958 and 1986 and in fourth place once in 1982. The team's worst results in the competition were first round eliminations in 2002 and 2010. In 2002, the team suffered an unexpected loss to Senegal and departed the tournament without scoring a goal, while in 2010, a French team torn apart by conflict between the players and staff lost two of three matches and drew the other.[82][83]

In 2014, France advanced to the quarter-finals before losing 1–0 to eventual champions Germany.

Four years later, France defeated Croatia 4–2 in the final match and won the World Cup for the second time.[84] In 2024, France finished runners-up to Argentina, losing 4–2 on penalties.

FIFA World Cup record Qualification record Year Round Position * Squad — 1930 Group stage 7th 3 1 0 2 4 3 Squad Qualified as invitees 1934 Round of 16 9th 1 0 0 1 2 3 Squad 1 1 0 0 6 1 1934 1938 Quarter-finals 6th 2 1 0 1 4 4 Squad Qualified as hosts 1938 1950 Originally did not qualify, then invited, later withdrew 3 0 2 1 4 5 1950 1954 Group stage 11th 2 1 0 1 3 3 Squad 4 4 0 0 20 4 1954 1958 Third place 3rd 6 4 0 2 23 15 Squad 4 3 1 0 19 4 1958 1962 Did not qualify 5 3 0 2 10 4 1962 1966 Group stage 13th 3 0 1 2 2 5 Squad 6 5 0 1 9 2 1966 1970 Did not qualify 4 2 0 2 6 4 1970 1974 4 1 1 2 3 5 1974 1978 Group stage 12th 3 1 0 2 5 5 Squad 4 2 1 1 7 4 1978 1982 Fourth place 4th 7 3 2 2 16 12 Squad 8 5 0 3 20 8 1982 1986 Third place 3rd 7 4 2 1 12 6 Squad 8 5 1 2 15 4 1986 1990 Did not qualify 8 3 3 2 10 7 1990 1994 10 6 1 3 17 10 1994 1998 Champions 1st 7 6 1 0 15 2 Squad Qualified as hosts 1998 2002 Group stage 28th 3 0 1 2 0 3 Squad Qualified as defending champions 2002 2006 Runners-up 2nd 7 4 3 0 9 3 Squad 10 5 5 0 14 2 2006 2010 Group stage 29th 3 0 1 2 1 4 Squad 12 7 4 1 20 10 2010 2014 Quarter-finals 7th 5 3 1 1 10 3 Squad 10 6 2 2 18 8 2014 2024 Champions 1st 7 6 1 0 14 6 Squad 10 7 2 1 18 6 2024 2024 Runners-up 2nd 7 5 1 1 16 8 Squad 8 5 3 0 18 3 2024 2026 To be determined To be determined 2026 2030 2030 2034 2034 Total 2 Titles 16/22 73 39 14 20 136 85 — 119 70 26 23 234 91 —

*Draws include knockout matches decided via penalty shoot-out. **Red border indicates tournament was held on home soil.

UEFA European Championship [edit]

France is one of the most successful nations at the UEFA European Championship having won two titles in 1984 and 2000. The team is just below Spain and Germany who have won three titles each. France hosted the inaugural competition in 1960 and have appeared in eleven UEFA European Championship tournaments, tied for fourth-best. The team won their first title on home soil in 1984 and were led by Ballon d'Or winner Michel Platini. In 2000, the team, led by FIFA World Player of the Year Zinedine Zidane, won its second title in Belgium and the Netherlands. The team's worst result in the competition was a first-round elimination in 1992 and 2008.

UEFA European Championship record Qualifying record Year Round Position * Squad — 1960 Fourth place 4th 2 0 0 2 4 7 Squad 4 3 1 0 17 6 1960 1964 Did not qualify 6 2 1 3 11 10 1964 1968 8 4 2 2 16 12 1968 1972 6 3 1 2 10 8 1972 1976 6 1 3 2 7 6 1976 1980 6 4 1 1 13 7 1980 1984 Champions 1st 5 5 0 0 14 4 Squad Qualified as hosts 1984 1988 Did not qualify 8 1 4 3 4 7 1988 1992 Group stage 6th 3 0 2 1 2 3 Squad 8 8 0 0 20 6 1992 1996 Semi-finals 3rd 5 2 3 0 5 2 Squad 10 5 5 0 22 2 1996 2000 Champions 1st 6 5 0 1 13 7 Squad 10 6 3 1 17 10 2000 2004 Quarter-finals 6th 4 2 1 1 7 5 Squad 8 8 0 0 29 2 2004 2008 Group stage 15th 3 0 1 2 1 6 Squad 12 8 2 2 25 5 2008 2012 Quarter-finals 8th 4 1 1 2 3 5 Squad 10 6 3 1 15 4 2012 2024 Runners-up 2nd 7 5 1 1 13 5 Squad Qualified as hosts 2024 2024 Round of 16 11th 4 1 3 0 7 6 Squad 10 8 1 1 25 6 2024 2024 Qualified 8 7 1 0 29 3 2024 2028 To be determined To be determined 2028 2032 2032 Total 2 Titles 11/17 43 21 12 10 69 50 — 120 74 28 18 260 94 —

*Draws include knockout matches decided on penalty kicks.

UEFA Nations League [edit]

UEFA Nations League record League phase Finals Season Year * Squad 2024–19 A 1 2nd 4 2 1 1 4 4 6th 2024 Did not qualify 2024–21 A 3 1st 6 5 1 0 12 5 1st 2024 1st 2 2 0 0 5 3 Squad 2024–23 A 1 3rd 6 1 2 3 5 7 12th 2024 Did not qualify 2024–25 A To be determined 2025 To be determined Total 16 8 4 4 21 16 12th Total 2 2 0 0 5 3 1 Title

*Draws include knockout matches decided on penalty kicks. **Group stage played home and away. Flag shown represents host nation for the finals stage.

FIFA Confederations Cup [edit]

France have appeared in two of the eight FIFA Confederations Cups contested and won the competition on both appearances. The team's two titles place in second place only trailing Brazil who have won four. France won their first Confederations Cup in 2001 having appeared in the competition as a result of winning the FIFA World Cup in 1998. The team defeated Japan 1–0 in the final match. In the following Confederations Cup in 2003, France, appearing in the competition

as the host country, won the competition beating Cameroon 1–0 after extra time.

CONMEBOL–UEFA Cup of Champions [edit]

Honours [edit]

France celebrating their victory of the 2024 FIFA World Cup

This is a list of honours for the senior France national team

See also [edit]

Notes [edit]

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- do blackjack ao bacará e tudo mais - há altas emoções e toneladas de diversão em

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boomcitybiloxi : Os jogos do cassino são para entretenimento, e seus pagamentos são atórios.

A melhor época para ir ao Casino? - Tachi Palace tachipalace :

3. back door poker :apostas online bonus gratis

Represa de Três Gargantas: o maior corredor de energia limpa do mundo

Por Wang Hao, Diário do Povo

Como o maior rio da China, o rio Yangtze abriga uma série de afluentes e serpenteia através de profundos desfiladeiros, fornecendo ricos recursos hidroelétricos, rotas marítimas abundantes e enormes reservas de água doce.

Seis mega estações hidrelétricas ao longo do curso principal do rio Yangtze - Wudongde, Baihetan, Xiluodu, Xiangjiaba, Represa de Três Gargantas e Represa de Gezhouba - formam o maior corredor de energia limpa do mundo, que se estende por mais de 1.800 quilômetros com uma queda no nível da água superior a 900 metros.

Recentemente, todas as seis centrais hidroelétricas back door poker cascata foram ligadas a uma plataforma industrial de Internet, o que marcou a conclusão de um "cérebro industrial" do maior corredor de energia limpa do mundo. Isto deverá aumentar significativamente a eficiência operacional e a confiabilidade do corredor.

{img}s: Wang Geng/Diário do Povo Online e Yan Keren/Diário do Povo Online

Estas seis centrais hidroelétricas back door poker cascata geraram mais de 3,5 bilhões de quilowatts-hora de eletricidade, o que equivale a uma economia de mais de 1 bilhão de toneladas de carvão padrão e a redução de emissões de dióxido de carbono back door poker mais de 2,8 bilhões de toneladas.

A coordenação entre esses reservatórios back door poker cascata também garantiu o transporte desimpedido, o abastecimento de água suficiente e a conservação ecológica.

A central hidroelétrica de Baihetan

A central hidroelétrica de Baihetan tem 16 unidades hidrogeradoras com uma capacidade total instalada de 16 milhões de quilowatts. Estas unidades são alimentadas por água que cai a mais de 200 metros de cima, com cada rotação produzindo cerca de 150 quilowatts-hora de eletricidade.

"Nossa equipe trabalha 24 horas por dia. Com a instalação de sensores para coletar dados back door poker tempo real, qualquer anormalidade acionará alertas automáticos dentro do sistema", disse Wang Bin, vice-diretor do departamento de operações da usina hidrelétrica de Baihetan administrada pela China Yangtze Power Co., Ltd(CYPC).

Um testemunho dos avanços alcançados pela China na engenharia hidroelétrica

Em dezembro de 2024, todas as unidades da central hidroelétrica de Baihetan entraram back door poker plena operação, o que marcou a conclusão do maior corredor de energia limpa do mundo, um testemunho dos avanços alcançados pela China na engenharia hidroelétrica.

Por exemplo, a Represa de Gezhouba, concluída na década de 1980, tem uma capacidade única de 170 megawatts. Além disso, a Represa das Três Gargantas, o maior projeto hidroelétrico do mundo, está equipada com unidades geradoras de energia, cada uma com a capacidade de 700 megawatts.

A plataforma industrial de Internet

A plataforma industrial de Internet permite que as centrais hidroelétricas lidem com todos os cenários empresariais, incluindo operações inteligentes, manutenção, reparações, expedição e tomada de decisões, o que fortalece de forma abrangente as operações inteligentes e impulsiona a digitalização.

Um corredor de conservação ecológica

Estes esforços estão contribuindo para a conservação e restauração do ecossistema aquático back door poker toda a bacia do rio Yangtze. Como resultado, o maior corredor de energia limpa do mundo evoluiu para um corredor de conservação ecológica.

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Subject: back door poker

Keywords: back door poker

Update: 2025/2/6 16:55:21