

# The historical development of the results of the Iraqi Olympic team participating in the Olympics since 1960 AD until 2004 AD

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## **Abstract**

*The importance of the research appears in knowing the development taking place in the results of the Iraqi Olympic team participating in the Olympics since 1960 AD in Rome and until the year 2004 AD in Athens as a step to find out the reasons for the development of these results in some tournaments versus fluctuation in other tournaments. This is what prompted the researcher through this research to reach the results achieved by the Iraqi Olympic team in its participation in the Olympic Games, to be a contribution to the service of the sons of our beloved country.*

*The researcher touched on the relevant theoretical aspects, his profile on the Olympic Games, past and present, and the establishment of the Iraqi National Olympic Committee. As for the research methodology, the researcher used the historical curriculum or the so-called documentary approach, benefiting from showing Iraq's external participation in the Olympics exclusively to suit the objectives of the study (as the historical curriculum is a description and recording of the facts and past events, analysis and interpretation of them to reach facts intended to develop future plans. The results of the Iraqi Olympic football team participating in the Olympic Games and during (11) tournaments from 1960 to 2004, except for the Barcelona tournament in (1992), he apologized for participating due to the Gulf War.*

*As for the results of the research, they have been classified through Table (1), which shows the results of the Iraqi Olympic team participating in the Olympic Games since 1960 AD until 2004 AD. Through the results, the researcher reached the most important conclusions, including:*

*1. The number of Iraq's participation in the Olympic Games since 1960 AD in the year 2004 AD was Athens (11) and not participating in Barcelona in 1992 due to the Gulf events*

*2. The number of goals scored by the Iraqi Olympic team in the Olympic Games in which they participated since 1960 AD until 2004 AD reached 129 goals through (82) matches played in the qualifiers.*

*3. The Olympic team faced in Athens in 2004 AD sports teams from various continents (Costa Rica) from (Central America), Portugal (continent of Europe), Morocco (continent of Africa), Uruguay (Latin America) and Italy (continent of Europe)*

**Keywords:** *historical development, Olympic and team.*

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## **I. Introduction**

Historical study is one of the important studies through which knowledge of past evidence and events is done, and sport is no longer a means of spending time, entertainment, or pleasure, but rather has become a measure of peoples progress and one of the pillars of healthy, cultural, physical, and social building of societies. Peace with sporting competitions. These games have become a stage for displaying the achievements of many games, including football, in order to obtain the medal for this game, which was not achieved by chance, but after the efforts of four years ago with preparation and training and to qualify for participation in the Olympics. The football competition in the Olympic Games is the second most important competition in the framework of major competitions after the World Cup, but the Olympic football is the oldest, as it was organized since 1900 AD, that is (30) years before the World Cup championship that was organized for the first time in Uruguay in 1930.

Therefore, it was necessary for the beginning of Iraqi football in the Olympic field to be in the Helsinki tournament in 1952 after witnessing the birth of the first Iraqi soccer team in 1951 when he traveled to Turkey in the first international experience outside Iraq and his travel was without qualifications when I participated in this session (25) State, which is the largest number in the Olympic history, and that the team's going to Helsinki may have managed to occupy a place under the Olympic sun between (25) countries and it was to be the first participation in the Olympics, but there were reasons that prevented this to be the beginning in Rome in 1960 AD and was a serious attempt to skip With the Iraqi Olympic team, the local and Arab field, and since this session the number of participating teams was determined by (16) teams. The Olympic Games since their inception were considered one of the events that many countries await and millions of followers of this game await from different parts of the world. <sup>1</sup>

Hence the importance of the research in the knowledge of the development taking place in the results of the Iraqi Olympic team participating in the Olympics since 1960 AD in Rome and until the year 2004 AD in Athens as a step to find out the reasons for the development of these results in some of the sessions versus the fluctuation in other courses. This is what prompted the researcher through this research to reach the results achieved by the Iraqi Olympic team in its participation in the Olympic Games, as a contribution to the service of our beloved countrymen.

### **Research problem**

Since the pursuit of results through participation in the Olympic Games in the field of football game is a topic that has increased the interest of workers in this field as a group competition and in order to know the results of our Olympic team participating in these courses as well as the scarcity of historical research in the sports field we ask some questions

1. Is there a comprehensive study of all Iraqi participation in the Olympic Games in the football competition from 1960 to 2004?

2. Is there a study that touched on the most important achievements of the Iraqi Olympic team.

3. Uncovering the reasons that hindered Iraq from obtaining advanced positions in the football competition in the Olympic Games.

4. Is there an archive in the Iraqi Central Federation documenting all the results of the Olympic team and the names of players, coaches and goals in this game?

### **Research objectives**

1. Knowing the development of the results of the Iraqi Olympic team participating in the Olympics since 1960 until 2004.

2. Knowing the reasons for the fluctuating team level in the qualifying rounds to reach the participation in the Olympic Games.

3. Knowing the reasons that prevented qualification and not participating in some Olympic Games.

## **II. Theoretical studies**

### **About the Olympic Games, past and present**

The real beginning of the Olympic Games, as proven by historical research and excavations found in the plain of Olympia, that these games began in the thirteenth century BC. The Greeks surrounded those games originated with many legends, including a legend that goes to (Hercules) the Greek hero, one of the heroes of Greek myths and historians have managed Determining the emergence of the old Olympic Games on a specific date in the year (776) BC, which is called the Olympic calendar, and the Greeks were marking the incidents of their public days in the Olympics. They used to say that this accident occurred in the next world of the Olympics, and despite the long march of the old Olympic Games and its various sporting sessions and activities, it fell from the ladder of advancement and hospitality that was associated with it and respect by all and commitment to all the charters that were governing it

And Olympic history mentions how Olympia's sporting milestones ceased to exist in its religious, sporting and political phenomena, in the year (393) AD when orders from the Roman Emperor (Theodosius) were issued to cancel these games, an individual decision that eliminated the dreams of many who were eager for the date of the Olympic Games many years later. Many attempts started by those who were affected by the old Olympic Games to think about the return of these games to existence in order to meet young people in these courses and show sporting achievements and demonstrate the appearance of strength, speed and sporting victory. The first of these attempts was by the Englishman (Richard) who discovered the appearance of Olympia in (1766 AD) Then, the German (Ernst) followed in the year (1875 AD), but these attempts were unsuccessful, and this idea was dominated in order to revive the Olympic Games again at the hands of the French citizen (Alberdi Cupertan), who started to climb from his media campaign and to his humanitarian call and issued a monthly newspaper It is concerned with publishing sports news and includes interesting and objective articles about the games in general and its call to revive the Olympic Games in particular, and through it he addressed all the leaders Sports movements in the world and urge them to spread this idea. After months of follow-up and urgency, a general conference was held (1894 AD) and attended by more than (70) personalities from (9) countries in addition to supporting other countries that did not attend the conference and they agreed to hold the Olympic Games, which rejoiced the (Baron de Coubertin) who did not expect success with such ease . The conferees agreed to form the first international Olympic Committee for the Olympic Games on June 23, 1894 and choose a president for it called (Dmitry Wikilas) and to grant the honor of establishing the session to the

cities and not to the countries and the participation of the amateurs ((No country is represented in any session except from carrying its nationality and the Olympic Games It does not specify a specific age for players, nor is it permitted to participate in the Olympic Games except for the country in which there is a National Olympic Committee. <sup>2</sup>

On April 6, 1896 AD, the modern Olympic Games were launched in Athens, the source of the old Olympic Games, and continued to this day, even though they stopped in 1916 AD due to the establishment of the First World War and in 1940 and 1944 due to the establishment of World War II, but football competitions entered these Games in 1900 AD .

### **Establishment of the Iraqi National Olympic Committee**

After some modern concepts of sports played in Iraq, so an expanded meeting of physical education teachers was held in Baghdad in 1936 AD to elect the first Iraqi Olympic Committee. Some of the figures from the sports community participated in the meeting and the election results were won by Professor (Akram Fahmy) as president and Dr. Ibrahim Shouka And the professors (Munir Rashid, Habib Rashid, Qadri Al-Adhrumli, Mahmoud Hamoudi Al-Chalabi and Colonel Hafizi Aziz) with the membership of the committee, then the head of the delegation traveled to Berlin to represent Iraq in the Berlin session in 1936 AD, but the role of this committee was specified in sponsoring the sports movement and then its role disappeared after the secretary of the committee entered the Military College in (1939 AD) Then the Olympic Movement went through many conditions and problems that hindered many of its development, foremost of which was the control of the English over Iraq and the conditions of the Second World War that impeded the establishment of the Tokyo session (1940 AD). Of officials responsible for preparing to participate in it, so an Olympic Committee has been formed, which can be called the Constitutive Olympic Committee, to take it upon itself to set the system of the Olympic Committee. Iraqi and submit a request to the International Olympic Committee to recognize it in order to be able to participate in the Olympic Games. This committee was formed on April 15, 1948 AD and continued its flag for a period of (8 and a half months). In 1948 AD, the first Iraqi National Olympic Committee was formed and formed (6) sports federations, the Football Association Among them is for the purpose of participating in the London Olympic Games, because the International Olympic Committee does not allow any country to participate unless there is a National Olympic Committee consisting of no less than five sports federations. <sup>3</sup>

## **III. Research methodology and field procedures**

### **Research Methodology**

The researcher used the historical curriculum or the so-called documentary curriculum, benefiting from showing Iraq's external participation in the Olympics exclusively to suit the objectives of the study (as the historical curriculum is a description and recording of facts and past events, analyzed and interpreted to reach facts intended to develop future plans. <sup>4</sup>

Because the historical method was chosen limited to a specific historical issue or period, because accurate and detailed scientific research with regard to history science is possible, as well as choosing such an

approach that is consistent with the research topic, and it is a critical survey of the truth for the purpose of knowing the conditions and incidents that accompanied the march of the Iraqi Olympic team participating in the Olympics a year ago. 1960G until the year 2004AD, and transcribing its events faithfully, stating the reasons that accompanied the national team.

### Research community

The limits of the research included the results of the Iraqi Olympic team football participating in the Olympic Games and during (11) tournaments from 1960 to 2004, except for the Barcelona tournament in (1992) he apologized for participating due to the Gulf War.

### Means of collecting information

- Arab and foreign sources, newspapers and magazines.
- Archive of the Iraqi Football Association.
- Archive of the Iraqi National Olympic Committee.
- Internet .

**Table 1.** Shows the results of the Iraqi Olympic team participating in the Olympic Games from 1960AD to 2004AD

Cycle	Place	Competing teams	Result	The goals scored for the Iraq team
1960	Beirut	Iraq x Lebanon	3 - zero	Amo Bab (two goals) and Adel Abdullah
	Baghdad	Iraq x Lebanon	8 - zero	Amo Baba (two goals) Adel Abdullah
	Baghdad	Iraq x Turkey	1-7	(4) Tariq Muhammad (2)
	Baghdad	Iraq x Turkey	2 - 3	Uncle Baba Qasim Mahmoud and Amo Baba
1964	Tehran	Iraq x Iran	Zero - 4	----
	Baghdad	Iraq x Iran	Zero - zero	----
1968	Bangkok	Iraq x Thailand	4 - zero	Albert Khoshaba, Hisham Atta, Muzaffar Nouri and Qasim Mahmoud
	Bangkok	And Iraq x Thailand	1 - 2	Nuri Diab
	Bangkok	Iraq x Indonesia	1 - 2	Nuri Diab
	Bangkok	Iraq x Indonesia	1 - 1	Nuri Diab
1972	Baghdad	Iraq x North Korea	1 - zero	Sabah Jasim
	Pyongyang	Iraq x North Korea	Zero - 3	----

	Beirut	Iraq x Lebanon	Zero - 1	----
	Baghdad	Iraq x Lebanon	1 - zero	Hazem Jassam
	Istanbul	Iraq x Lebanon	2 - 1	Separator match Tariq Aziz and Dukals Aziz
Montreal 1976	Tehran	Iraq x Kuwait	2 - 1	Ali Kazem (two goals)
	Tehran	Iraq x Saudi Arabia	Zero - 2	----
	Tehran	Iraq x Bahrain	4 - zero	Ali Kazem (4) goals
	Tehran	Iraq x Iran	Zero - 1	----
Moscow 1980	Kiev	Iraq x Costa Rica	2 - 1	Hadi Ahmed, Hussein Saeed and Falah Hassan
	Kiev	Iraq x Finland	2 - 1	
	Forgotten	Iraq x Yugoslavia	Zero - 2	
	Kiev	Iraq x Germany	2 - zero	
			1 - zero	
		1 - 1	A good farmer	
		Zero - 1	----	
		2 - 4		
Los Angeles 1984	Singapore	Iraq x Thailand	2 - 1	Wamid Munir and Imad Jasim
	Singapore	Iraq x Japan	2 - 1	Twinkle Mounir and Adnan Darjal
	Singapore	Iraq x Qatar	Zero - 2	----
	Singapore	Iraq x Malaysia	2 - zero	Hussein Saeed and Karim Muhammad Allawi
	Singapore	Iraq x Korea c	1 - zero	Adnan Darjal
	Harvard	Iraq x Canada	1 - 1	Hussein Saeed
	Harvard	Iraq x Cameroon	Zero - 1	----
	Annapolis	Iraq x Yugoslavia	2 - 4	Hussein Saeed and Ali Hussein
Seoul 1988	Taejon	Iraq x Zambia	2 - 2	Ahmed Radi and Karim Mohammed Allawi
	Taejon	Iraq x Guatemala	3 - zero	Ahmed Radi, Muzaffar Jabbar and Ismail Muhammad
	Seoul	Iraq x Italy	Zero - 2	

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1992	The Iraqi Olympic team did not participate due to the events of the 1991 Gulf War			
Atlanta 1996	Kuala Lumpur Kuala Lumpur Kuala Lumpur Kuala Lumpur Kuala Lumpur	Iraq x Japan Iraq x Emirates Iraq x Oman Iraq x Korea c Iraq x Saudi Arabia	1 - 1 3 - 1 1 - zero 1 - 2 Zero - 1	Ali Waheeb Ali Wahib, Hussam Fawzi and Qahtan Jathir Qahtan Jathir Issam Hamad ----
Sydney 2000	Amman Amman Amman Amman	Iraq x Jordan Iraq x Jordan Iraq x Saudi Arabia Iraq x Saudi Arabia	4 - 2 Zero - 5 1 - 1 2 - 2	Ahmed Khodeir (two goals), Riyadh Mazhar and Abdel Amir Hassan ---- Abbas Rahim Hashem Reda - Ahmed Abdel-Jabbar
Athens 2004	Patras Athens Patras Crete Thessaloniki Thessaloniki	Iraq x Portugal Iraq x Costa Rica Iraq x Morocco Iraq x Australia Iraq x Paraguay Iraq x Italy	4 - 2 2 - zero 1 - 2 1 - zero 1 - 3 Zero - 1	Imad Muhammad and Hawar Mulla Muhammad, Younis Mahmoud and Saleh Sudair Hawar Mulla Muhammad and Mahdi Karim Saleh Sudair Imad Muhammed Razak Farhan It is ranked fourth in the Olympics Athens 2004

**Table 2.** Shows the mean and the standard deviation of the Goals scored

Goals scored	Mean	SD
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For the team = 129	1.573	0.830
On the team = 98	1.195	1.40

Table (1) shows that the number of goals scored in these courses reached 129 goals with an average score of (1.573) and a standard deviation of 0.830, while the goals that entered the team's goal reached 98 goals with an average score of 1.195 and a standard deviation of 1.40 the best result achieved by Iraq, victory over Lebanon (8 - Zero) in the tournaments and in the Rome qualifiers in 1960 AD The team played in a group that included Lebanon and Turkey and in the first match against Lebanon the Iraqi Olympic team won (3-0) and in Beirut it scored goals (Amo Baba two goals) and Adel Abdullah and in his second match against Lebanon that was held in Baghdad The Iraqi team won a great result (8 - zero), scoring goals (Amo Baba two goals), Adel Abdullah (4) goals and Tariq Mohammed Saleh (two goals).As for the Iraqi Olympic team's matches against Turkey in its first match against Turkey and the third in the playoffs, the Iraqi team suffered a severe loss (1-7).<sup>6</sup> The goal of Iraq (Amo Baba) was attributed to the reason for this loss is the absence of the Iraqi defense line (Jamuli), but in its second and fourth games In the qualifiers, the Turkish team presented a surprising level and scored two goals through that (Qassem Mahmoud and Amo Baba). With the exit of the Iraqi Defense Dam (Jamuli), the most prominent defensive center that the Iraqi stadiums produced, the Turks were able to score three goals to end the match (2-3), so that the Iraqi team deposited the eliminations and lost, Chance to qualify.<sup>7</sup>

As for the 1964 Tokyo Games in these preliminary qualifications, the Iraqi Olympic team graduated early when he played two matches with the Iranian team. He lost the first match in Tehran (0-4) and drew in the second match in Baghdad (0-0) to bid the tournament.As for the 1968 Mexico qualifiers in these qualifiers, the Iraqi Olympic team played (4) matches in its group against Thailand and Indonesia in its first match against Thailand, the Iraqi Olympic team won (4-0), scoring goals (Albert Khoshaba, Hisham Ata Ajaj, Muzaffar Nouri and Qasim Mahmoud) except He lost in his second match against Thailand (1-2) scored the goal of Iraq (Nuri Diab) and in his second and first match against Indonesia he lost the match (1-2) he scored the goal of Iraq (Nuri Diab) and tied in his second match against the same team (1-1 The goal of Iraq (Nuri Dhiab) was scored. This volatility echoed as a result of this modest level of the Iraqi team, and it was criticized for losing the opportunity to qualify over the Bangkok Three. <sup>8</sup>

As for the 1972 Munich qualifiers, the Iraqi Olympic team played its matches against the teams of Lebanon and North Korea in its first match against Lebanon, and it was not expected that the match was lost as a result (zero - 1). In the second half, when the Iraqi team dominated the course of the match, the lights were turned off, to harass the Iraqi team because The match was in Lebanon, in the second match, and in Baghdad, the Iraqi team won (1-0). The goal was scored (Hazem Jassam). There must be a playoff match to determine the winning team, on the neutral ground, and in order with the International Federation, then choose Turkey. In this match, the Iraqi team won (2 -1) He scored the goals (Tariq Aziz and Dukels Aziz) to finish the match and move to North Korea relations. In his first match against Korea and at the People's International Stadium, the Iraqi Olympic team won (1 - zero), scoring the goal (Sabah Hatim), but he lost in his second match against North Korea (0 - 3) because of the Federation's mistake in holding this match in the Korean capital (Pyongyang) Which the Koreans benefited from the time factor and the onset of winter in Korean homes, and the Iraqi

players were already subjected to severe frosts that affected the outcome of the match, thus bidding farewell to the Iraqi Olympic team.<sup>9</sup>

In the Montreal qualifying round in 1976, the Iraqi team played in a group whose matches were held in Tehran (Iraq, Kuwait, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain) in its first match against Kuwait, the Iraqi team won (2-0) scored by the player (Ali Kazem) and in his second match against Saudi Arabia, the Iraqi team lost (Zero - 2) And this result was considered the biggest slap to the Scottish coach (Danny McLennan) because the Iraqi team lost for the first time a game against Saudi Arabia, which is one of the qualifying surprise and in its third match against Bahrain, the Iraqi team managed to win a great victory (4-0) scored all the goals the player ( Ali Kazem) It was considered a reaction to the loss as for the Saudi team.<sup>10</sup>

As for his last match against Iran, the Iraqi team lost the match (zero -1) to bid the qualifiers because the Iranian team had previously drawn with Kuwait and defeated Saudi Arabia and Bahrain to ensure qualification. (9-36)As for the Moscow qualifiers in 1980 in the preliminary qualifiers, Iraq played its matches against (Jordan, Syria, Kuwait and South Yemen) in its first match against Jordan, the Iraqi team won (4-0) scored goals (Hadi Ahmed (two goals) and Mahdi Jassem and Hussein Saeed) and won its second match Against Syria (1-0) The goal was scored by player (Nizar Ashraf), and he tied in his third match against Kuwait (0-0). He won his fourth match against South Yemen (3-0). He scored the goals (Hussein Saeed (two goals) and Adel Khudair). With the Kuwaiti team with points and goals, which requires a decisive match at the International People's Stadium, Iraq lost the match after it was ahead of the Kuwaiti team until the minute (70) (2-0) and giving the Malaysian referee a bad penalty that led to the collapse of the players, which gave way to Kuwaiti team to score 3 goals to end the match (2-3) to solve a second team and qualify for the Moscow Olympics.

In the Moscow Olympics finals in 1980, the Iraqi team played in the 16th round in a group that included (Costa Rica, Finland and Yugoslavia) in its first match against Costa Rica, the Iraqi Olympic team won (3-0), scoring goals (Hadi Ahmed, Hussein Saeed and Falah Hassan) and in its second match a draw Against Finland (zero-zero) In his third match, he also tied with Yugoslavia (zero-zero) to guarantee the second position and qualify to the quarter-finals to meet the East German team and lost the match with a result (zero-4). This match was considered surprising because the level of the German team was not the level of ambition The Iraqi National Team bid farewell to the championship.<sup>11</sup>

As for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics Qualifiers In these preliminary qualifiers within the group (Bahrain and the Emirates), they drew in their first match against Bahrain and the Emirates (zero-zero) in front of their second matches against Bahrain in the third in the playoffs The Iraqi team won (2-1) scored the two goals (Ali Hussein and Hussein Saeed) either in His fourth match against the Emirates is equivalent to (2-2) He scored the two goals (Karim Saddam and Ahmed Radi) to move Iraq to the second stage of the matches (Thailand, Japan, Qatar and Malaysia) in his match against Thailand he managed to win (2-1) scored by (Wamid Munir and Emad Jassem) and in his match The second against Japan, Iraq won (2-1), scored by (Wamid Munir and Adnan Darjal), and lost its match against Qatar (zero -2) after the referee canceled a correct goal scored by Mohammed goalkeeper from outside the penalty area under the pretext of infiltration and gave the Qatari team an incorrect penalty kick as for his match Against Malaysia, the Iraqi Olympic team was able to settle the result in its favor (2-0) scored by (Hussein Saeed and Karim Muhammad Allawi) to meet the champion of the second

group and the winner from it guarantees the nomination to Los Angeles, and in his decisive match against South Korea, the Iraqi team won (1-0) its record The player (Adnan Darjal) from a distance (40) Yard, to ensure qualification, to Los Angeles. In this period, the Arab football lived its golden age in this Olympics, with the arrival of five Arab teams (Iraq, Morocco, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Qatar). At this stage, Iraq played alongside (Yugoslavia, Canada, and Cameroon) in its first match against Canada tied (1- 1) The creator (Hussein Said) scored it to become the top scorer for the Olympic team (7) goals, and the Cameroon team included professional players in violation of the laws of the games and in his second match against Cameroon he lost (zero -1), but in his match against Yugoslavia he lost the match (2-4) after he The Iraqi team was ahead until the beginning of the second half (2-0), but the collapse of the Iraqi team's defense line allowed the Iraqi team to enter the (4) balls and it was a severe impact on everyone who followed the match and what happened in it, paradoxes and surprises in order to bid farewell to the championship. <sup>12</sup>

As for the Seoul Olympics qualifiers in 1988, in these qualifiers, Iraq played in the second group of the West Asian teams (Iraq, Jordan and the Emirates). In its first match against the Emirates, it equaled (1-1). The goal was scored (Ahmed Radhi) and in its second match against Jordan, he won the result (2-1). (Player Saeed Said) scored in his third and second match against Jordan, Iraq also won (2-0) scored by (Hussein Saeed and Saad Qais) Imam in his fourth and second match with the Emirates Iraq achieved a great victory as a result (3-0) scored goals (Nateq Hashem Ahmad Radhi and Saad Qais) and nominated Iraq to meet (Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia) in the second stage qualifiers, he played against Saudi Arabia, two matches in the first (zero-zero) and the second (1-1) scored the goal (Samir Shaker) from a penalty kick, and in his matches against Qatar He won the first game (3-1), scored the goals (Hussein Saeed, Ali Hussein and Nateq Hashem), and won the second (4-1), scored the goals (Habib Jaafar (two goals), Ahmed Radi and Ali Hussein) and in his match against Kuwait (the go) the Iraqi team lost (1-2) He scored Iraq's goal (Karim Muhammad Allawi). As for his second match (Al-Ayyab) against Kuwait, the Iraqi team achieved a For a victory (1-0), player (Karim Mohamed Allawi) scored for Iraq to qualify for the Seoul Olympics 1988, and the coach (Amo Baba) became the first Iraqi coach to lead the Olympic team to qualify for two Olympic sessions in the football competition across the barriers of the Olympic Bridge before reaching the Korean capital, Seoul Iraq in the Seoul Finals in 1988. <sup>13</sup>

Iraq played alongside Zambia, Guatemala and Italy in its first match against Zambia equaling the result (2-2) scored the two goals (Ahmed Radi and Karim Mohamed Allawi) and in his second match against Guatemala he achieved a landslide victory (3-0) scored goals (Ahmed Radi, Muzaffar Jabbar and Ismail Muhammad As for his match against Italy, he lost it with a score of (zero -2), and it was sufficient for Iraq to equal the nomination to the quarter-finals. With this loss, the Iraqi team's journey ended in Seoul, knowing that the Italy team lost to Zambia (4-0), which the Italians considered a shame and shame match for Italy, and by this Iraq bid farewell to the championship. <sup>14</sup>

In the Barcelona Olympics in 1992 The Iraqi Olympic team did not participate in the qualifying football competition for the 1992 Barcelona Olympics due to the circumstances of the second Gulf War in 1991. As for the 1996 Olympics In these qualifiers, the Iraqi Olympic team played the first-round match against Qatar and Jordan and drew with Qatar (0-0) and with Jordan (1-1) scored the goal (Muhannad Muhammad Ali), but in the second leg with Jordan he won the result (4-0) Recorded by (Qahtan Jathir (two goals) and Husam Fawzi and Ali Wahib) and in the first leg with Qatar, the Iraqi team won (3-2) scored goals Qahtan Jathir (two goals)

and Muhannad Muhammad Ali) to ensure qualification to the second stage in Malaysia to face (Japan, the Emirates and Oman).

In his first match against Japan, the two teams tied (1-1) scored the goal (Ali Wahib) and in his second match he beat the Emirates team (3-1) he scored the goals (Ali Wahib and Hossam Fawzi and Qahtan Jazir) and in his third match he beat Oman (1-0) (Player Qahtan Jathir) scored for the transfer to the South Korea and Saudi Arabia teams. In his match against Korea, he lost the game (1-2). He scored Iraq's goal (Issam Hamad) and lost to Saudi Arabia also with the golden goal after the original game ended with a draw and the top scorer of these qualifiers was the player. Qahtan Jathir) with a score of (6) goals ... to bid Iraq to the qualifiers. <sup>15</sup>

In the 2000 Sydney Olympics, he played Iraq alongside the teams of (Jordan and Saudi Arabia). In his first match against Jordan, he won (4-2) he scored the goals (Ahmed Khudair (two goals) and Riyadh Mazhar and Abdul Hassan), but in his second match against Jordan he suffered a severe loss with a score ( 5-0) This match was sufficient for the early exit, after a tie in the first Saudi matches (1-1), Iraq goal (Abbas Rahim) and the second (2-2) were scored by (Hashem Rida and Ahmed Abdel Jabbar) and the Olympic team emerged from the qualifiers from the first round and came The results of this round are opposite to what the Olympic team holds, from clear history and running for the final (3) times, 1980, Moscow, 1984, Los Angeles and 1988 Seoul. As for the Athens 2004 qualifiers In the preliminary qualifiers for this session of the Asian continent, Iraq played alongside Vietnam and North Korea, and in its first match against Vietnam, the Iraqi team won (3-1) scored goals (Ahmed Manajid (two goals) and Younis Mahmoud) and in its second match against Vietnam, it equaled (1-1) scored The goal (Saleh Sudair), while in his third match against North Korea, he lost the match by a score of (zero -2), and the Iraqi team had to produce a winner with a difference of (3) goals and actually achieved a great victory over Korea with a result of (4-1) scoring goals (Ahmed Salah, Imad Muhammad, Younis Mahmoud and Qusay Munir) to ensure the climb to the second round.

The Iraqi team played in this role alongside (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Oman) In his first match against Oman he won (4-0) he scored goals (Nashat Akram, Younis Mahmoud, Mahdi Karim and Imad Muhammad), but he lost his second match against Oman (0-2), then he won his third and first match against Kuwait (2-0) scored by (Hawar Mahamad and Younis Mahmoud), but he lost his second match against Kuwait with the same result (zero -2), then his fifth and first match against Saudi Arabia, provided that the two teams (Kuwaiti and Omani) equalized, and this is what happened. The Iraqi team won the Saudi team (3-1). (Haider Abdulamir Salih Sudair and Hawar Mummehdad) to book Iraq travel card to Athens in the final qualifiers for the Olympics Athens in 2004 varied the teams that the Iraqi Olympic team met in its first match against Portugal (continent of Europe) the Iraqi team won (4-2) scored goals (Imad Muhammad and Hawar Maamad Muhammad, Younis Mahmoud and Saleh Sudair) In his second match against Costa Rica (Central America), the Iraqi Olympic team won (2-0), scoring the two goals (Hawar Maamadmad and Mahdi Karim) to ensure qualification to the quarter-finals, which is the second time that the Olympic team qualifies to the eight round after the Olympic Ed Moscow in 1980 came at the expense of Costa Rica as well. <sup>16</sup>

As for his match against Morocco (the continent of Africa), whose result was not an indication lost by the Olympic team (1-2) scored the goal of Iraq (Saleh Sudair) and in order to reach the round of four he must pass through Australia and the Iraqi Olympic team was able to win (1 - zero) His record (Imad Muhammad) to ensure his place in the round of four, and with this rise filled the souls and hearts and a sense of reassurance and

optimism and the desire to reach the semi-final either. His match in the semi-final with Uruguay (the heart of the Latin European continent) between the two giant countries Brazil and Argentina, whose performance was a mixture of two ways The two countries rely heavily on individual technical skills and enchanting team performance. That is why the Iraqi team faced a difficult team by all accounts and lost the match (3-1). The Iraqi goal was scored by the player (Razzaq Farhan) and the Iraqi team moved to Italy in third and fourth places.<sup>17</sup>

His match against Italy (continent of Europe) The Iraqi national team lost the match (zero - 1). Therefore, the Iraqi team left the tournament without any mention, and the loss against Italy was an honor in front of strong teams that preceded us for generations and long strides and advances in the Olympic and international football fields. With this achievement, Iraq won the fourth place. History will immortalize Iraqi football and embroider it in letters of light in the Athens Olympics in 2004, after our players were forced on the Greek soil. They faced difficulties and pressures of every kind, shape and color from the colors of the solar spectrum. The most severe of these pressures was the plight of the homeland as the Iraqi land was Under the fire of the American occupation, and our athletes were deprived of the blessing of peace of mind, reassurance and reassurance about their people, their families and their homeland, blessed Iraq for this achievement.<sup>18</sup>

**Table 3.** Show names of coaches participating in the Olympic Games from 1960AD to 2004AD

Olympic Games	The names of the coaches
Rome session 1960	Shawky Aboud and Hadi Abbas
Tokyo session 1964	Adel Bashir
Mexico session 1968	Abdullah Al-Azzawi and Abdullah Mohammed Hassan
Munich session 1972	Yuri Ilyichov (Russian), Adel Bashir
Montreal session 1976	Danny McLennan (Scottish) and confident Nagy
Moscow session 1980	Muhammad Ka Ban and Anwar Jassam
Los Angeles 1984 session	Amo Baba, Aziz Dukles and Mjbel Fartous
Seoul Session 1988	Uncle Baba and Yahya Alwan
Atlanta session 1996	Anwar Jassam
Sydney session 2000	Nizar Ashraf
Athens session 2004	Adnan Hamad, Maad Ibrahim and Yassin workers

#### **IV. Conclusions**

4. The number of Iraq's participation in the Olympic Games since 1960 AD in the year 2004 AD was Athens (11) and not participating in Barcelona in 1992 due to the Gulf events

5. The number of goals scored by the Iraqi Olympic team in the Olympic Games in which they participated since 1960 AD until 2004 AD reached 129 goals through (82) matches played in the qualifiers.

6. The Olympic team faced in Athens in 2004 AD sports teams from various continents (Costa Rica) from (Central America), Portugal (continent of Europe), Morocco (continent of Africa), Uruguay (Latin America) and Italy (continent of Europe).

7. The biggest result won by the Iraqi Olympic team over Lebanon (8- 0) and the biggest result the team lost to Turkey (1-7)

8. The Iraqi Olympic team, since its first participation in 1960, reached the eight times in 1980 in Moscow, 1984 in Los Angeles, 1988 in Seoul by Iraqi coaches, which indicates the competence of the local coach.

9. The coach (Amo Baba) managed to lead the Olympic team in 1984 and 1988, reaching the quarter-finals and the emergence of the local coach better than the foreign coach during this period.

10. The Iraqi Olympic team reached the final round (semi-final), and Iraq finished fourth after losing to Italy

11. The political and economic situation prevented Iraq from participating in the 1992 Barcelona session because of the Gulf events

12. A lot of players (the two rounds) were played by the Olympic team and they achieved the title of top scorer in the qualifiers, such as Qahtan Jazir and Ahmed Radi.

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