

Camiseta liverpool 2025

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Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You must distribute your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights may limit how you use the material. Adidas y Nike apuestan por diseños que remiten a camisetas de mediados de los años 2000. REUTERS/Nacho DoceEl portal especializado Footy Headlines ha adelantado cómo lucirían las camisetas de algunos de los clubes más importantes de Europa para la temporada 2025/2026. Las principales marcas de indumentaria deportiva, Nike, Adidas y Puma, podrían optar por diseños que remiten a temporada anteriores, particularmente a los modelos usados entre 2005 y 2007. El club blanco mantendrá su histórica relación con Adidas. La camiseta de local sería completamente blanca, con detalles dorados en los costados. Estos elementos evocan tanto la colección que la marca utilizó en la temporada 2006/2007 como el modelo de la campaña 2009/2010, cuando Cristiano Ronaldo debutó con el equipo. El Real Madrid usará una camiseta blanca con detalles dorados que recuerda a la era de Cristiano Ronaldo. Footy HeadlinesPara los partidos de visitante, el Real Madrid utilizaría un uniforme azul oscuro con detalles plateados. Este diseño incluye relieves sutiles que continúan con la tendencia de las últimas temporadas de introducir texturas discretas sobre la tela principal. El conjunto catalán seguirá colaborando con Nike. La camiseta de local presentaría los tradicionales colores azulgrana con una disposición de franjas que recuerda a la utilizada en la temporada 2005/2006. Ese año, el equipo liderado por Ronaldinho conquistó la Liga de Campeones en París. En las filtraciones no se observa ningún patrocinador visible en la parte frontal de la camiseta.Barcelona recupera un diseño similar al que utilizó en su victoria en la Champions de 2006. Footy HeadlinesEn contraste, la indumentaria de visitante sería beige y sí contaría con el logo de Spotify, patrocinador principal del club en los últimos años. Además, es posible que la indumentaria incluya un distintivo homenaje al fallecido exjugador Kobe Bryant: el clásico "swoosh" de Nike sería reemplazado por el logotipo del exbasquetbolista. Después de más de una década, el Liverpool volverá a vestir Adidas por tercera vez en su historia. Las anteriores colaboraciones entre ambas partes abarcaron los periodos 1985-1996 y 2006-2012, etapas en las que el club obtuvo tres títulos de liga y once copas nacionales. Liverpool retoma su vínculo con Adidas tras más de una década, con modelos inspirados en la temporada 2006/2007. Footy HeadlinesEl diseño de local mantendría el color rojo tradicional, con detalles que evocan la camiseta usada en la temporada 2006/2007. Ese año, el club disputó la final de la Liga de Campeones en Atenas frente al Milan. La equipación de visitante sería blanca, también con elementos que hacen referencia a aquel diseño, en un modelo que apuesta por la simplicidad. Adidas también continuará su relación con el club bávaro. La camiseta de local sería predominantemente roja, con detalles blancos distribuidos en tres franjas: dos que emergen desde la parte inferior de la prenda y una que se extiende desde el cuello hacia abajo. El Bayern Múnich tendrá una camiseta local distinta al resto de los equipos Adidas para esta temporada. Footy HeadlinesEn condición de visitante, el Bayern utilizaría un uniforme blanco con patrones geométricos en gris y naranja. Este diseño sigue la línea estética de las demás camisetas Adidas para esta temporada, inspiradas en los modelos de mediados de la década del 2000.El Manchester City seguirá utilizando indumentaria de Puma. El diseño de local presentará el clásico color celeste, atravesado por una franja blanca en diagonal. Puma mantiene su relación con Manchester City con una camiseta celeste atravesada por una franja blanca. Footy Headlines Para los partidos fuera de casa, el equipo dejará de lado los colores alternativos usados en años recientes y optaría por una camiseta completamente negra con cuello polo. Manchester United continuará su vínculo con Adidas. La camiseta de local mantendría el rojo característico del club, con detalles en negro a los costados. El uniforme visitante del Manchester United será violeta y llevaría relieves en púrpura, incorporando una textura visual discreta sobre la tela.Nike también seguirá vistiendo al Inter de Milán. Para los partidos de local, el equipo utilizaría un diseño que conserva los colores tradicionales — azul y negro— pero modifica el patrón de franjas verticales: estas líneas ahora presentan una curvatura, lo que genera una ruptura con la disposición clásica.La camiseta combina las tradicionales franjas negras y azules con un patrón curvado que modifica su diseño habitual. Footy HeadlinesLa camiseta de visitante sería blanca, con detalles geométricos en azul y verde. Esta combinación mantiene una línea estética sobria con una franja roja vertical al centro, dentro de la cual se aprecian patrones que hacen alusión a la Torre Eiffel, símbolo icónico de París. El uniforme incorpora referencias gráficas a la Torre Eiffel tanto en la alternativa. Footy Headlines en azul y rojo, que también hacen referencia al monumento parisino. Este diseño busca reforzar la identidad visual del club con su ciudad de origen. Las filtraciones publicadas por Footy Headlines han sido acertadas en temporadas anteriores, lo que sugiere que estos diseños podrían ser similares a los que finalmente utilizarán los clubes durante la próxima campaña. La camiseta de fútbol del Liverpool para la temporada 2025-2026, en su versión tercera, no solo representa un diseño innovador, sino que también encarna la rica historia y la pasión del club. Con un estilo audaz y colores que evocan la identidad del equipo, esta prenda se convierte en un símbolo de pertenencia para los aficionados. Además, la tecnología empleada en su confección promete comodidad y rendimiento, ideal para los días de partido. Al elegir esta camiseta, los seguidores no solo visten el emblema de su equipo, sino que también apoyan la sostenibilidad, ya que muchos fabricantes están integrando materiales reciclados en sus productos. Así, la camiseta de fútbol del Liverpool no es solo un artículo de moda; es una declaración de lealtad y un paso hacia un futuro más consciente en el mundo del deporte. Nombre completo Liverpool Football Club Apodo(s) The Reds (Los Rojos) Fundación Anfield Ubicación Anfield Rd, Liverpool L4 0TH, UK Capacidad 54,074 espectadores Jugadores Alisson, Caoimhín Kelleher, Adrián, Ibrahima Konaté, Virgil van Dijk, Joe Gomez, Joel Matip, Jarell Quansah, Andrew Robertson, Konstantinos Tsimikas, Trent Alexander-Arnold, Stefan Bajcetic, Wataru Endo, Alexis Mac Allister, Ryan Gravenberch, Curtis Jones, Thiago, Dominik Szoboszlai, Harvey Elliott, Luis Díaz, Cody Gakpo, Diogo Jota, Mohamed Salah, Ben Doak, Darwin Núñez Era justo lo que esperaba. La tela muy fresca y el tamaño perfecto Una playera bastante cómoda. Se siente bien traerla puesta. Buena calidad del producto, buenas costuras, buena tela gran color Talla Largo Ancho Altura peso S 69cm 100cm 165-170cm < 135 M 73cm 104cm 170-175cm < 150 L 76cm 108cm 175-180cm < 165 XL 79cm 113cm 180-185 XXL 83cm 116cm 185-190cm < 205 Talla estimadas, permitan +-2cm de diferencia por corte en fabricación Año 2025/2026 Estilo CAMISETA EVENTO TERCERA EQUIPACIÓN Genero Hombre nombre nombre Nombre personalizado número Número personalizado Association football club in England This article is about the English men's football club. For the affiliated women's club, see Liverpool F.C. (Montevideo). For other uses, see Liverpool F.C. (Montevideo). For other uses, see Liverpool F.C. (disambiguation). Football clubLiverpool F.C. (disambiguation). Football cl GroupChairmanTom WernerHead coachArne SlotLeaguePremier League, 3rd of 20Websitewww.liverpoolfc.com Home colours Away colours Third colours Current season Liverpool, England. The club competes in the Premier League, the top tier of English football Founded in 1892, the club joined the Football League the following year and has played its home games at Anfield since its formation. Liverpool is one of the most valuable and widely supported clubs in the world. Domestically, the club has won a joint-record twenty league titles, eight FA Cups, a record ten League Cups and sixteen FA Community Shields. In international competitions, the club has won six European Cups, three UEFA Cups, four UEFA Super Cups, all English records—and one FIFA Club World Cup. Liverpool established itself as a major force in domestic football in the 1960s under Bob Paisley. Joe Fagan and Kenny Dalglish who led the club to a combined eleven league titles and four European Cups through the 1970s and 80s. Liverpool won two further European Cups in 2005 and 2019 under the management of Rafael Benítez and Jürgen Klopp, respectively; the latter led Liverpool to a nineteenth league title in 2020, the club's first during the Premier League era. Following Klopp's departure in 2024, Arne Slot guided Liverpool to a twentieth league title in 2025. Already nicknamed "The Reds", it was under Shankly that the team first adopted the distinctive all-red home strip which has been used ever since. Also adopted under Shankly's tenure was the club's anthem "You'll Never Walk Alone". The Reds compete in the local Merseyside derby against Everton, often referred as "The Blues". As the two most decorated clubs in England, and inter-city rivals, Liverpool also has a long-standing rivalry with Manchester United. The club's supporters have been involved in two major tragedies. At the 1985 European Cup final in Brussels, the Heysel Stadium disaster saw 39 fans - mainly Italian supporters of opponents Juventus - die after they were crushed between onrushing Liverpool fans and a concrete wall that subsequently collapsed. As a result of persistent hooliganism, English teams were banned from European club competitions initially indefinitely, but ultimately for five years, and Liverpool for an additional year. In 1989, the Hillsborough disaster claimed the lives of 97 Liverpool supporters after grossly negligent policing led to a crowd crush; the disaster led to the elimination of fenced standing terraces in favour of all-seater stadiums in the top two tiers of English football. A decades-long campaign for justice in the case of Hillsborough saw further coroner's inquests, commissions and independent panels that ultimately exonerated the fans of all blame. Main articles: 1892-1959, 1959-85, and 1985-present John Houlding, club president and owner of the land at Anfield. After eight years at the stadium, Everton relocated across Stanley Park to their new stadium of Goodison Park in 1892, and Houlding founded Liverpool F.C. to play at Anfield.[2] Originally named "Everton F.C. and Athletic Grounds Ltd" (Everton Athletic for short), the club became Liverpool F.C. in March 1892 and gained official recognition three months later, after The Football Association refused to recognise the club as Everton.[3] Liverpool played their first match on 1 September 1892: a pre-season friendly match against Rotherham Town which they won 7-1. The team Liverpool fielded against Rotherham Town which they are season friendly match against Rotherham Town and the season friendly match against Rotherham Town against Rotherha came from Scotland to play in England in those days were known as the Scotch Professors. Manager John McKenna had recruited the players after a scouting trip to Scotland—so they became known as the "team of Macs".[4] The team won the Lancashire League in its debut season and joined the Football League Second Division at the start of the 1893-94 season. After the club was promoted to the First Division in 1896, Tom Watson was appointed manager. He led Liverpool to its first league again in 1906.[5] Liverpool to its first FA Cup final in 1914, losing 1-0 to Burnley. It won consecutive league championships in 1922 and 1923, but did not win another trophy until the 1946-47 season, when the club won the First Division for a fifth time under the control of ex-West Ham United centre half George Kay.[6] Liverpool suffered its second Cup Final defeat in 1950, playing against Arsenal.[7] The club was relegated to the Second Division in the 1953-54 season.[8] Soon after Liverpool lost 2-1 to non-league Worcester City in the 1958-59 FA Cup, Bill Shankly was appointed manager. Upon his arrival he released 24 players and converted a boot storage room at Anfield into a room where the coaches could discuss strategy; here, Shankly and other "Boot Room" members Joe Fagan, Reuben Bennett, and Bob Paisley began reshaping the team.[9] Statue of Bill Shankly outside Anfield. Shankly won promotion to the First Division and the club's first league title since 1947. The club was promoted back into the First Division in 1962, for the first time in 17 years. In 1965, the club won its first FA Cup. The following year, the club won the First Division but lost to Borussia Dortmund in the European Cup Winners' Cup final.[10] Liverpool won both the League and the UEFA Cup during the 1972-73 season, and the FA Cup again a year later. Shankly retired soon afterwards and was replaced by his assistant, Bob Paisley.[11] In 1976, Paisley's second season as manager, the club won another League and UEFA Cup double. The following season, the club retained the European Cup in 1978 and regained the European Cups, a UEFA Cup final. Liverpool retained the European Cups, a UEFA Cup final. Liverpool won 20 trophies, including three European Cups, a UEFA Cup final. Cup, six League titles and three consecutive League Cups; the only domestic trophy he did not win was the FA Cup.[13] Statue of Bob Paisley carrying the injured former Liverpool captain Emlyn Hughes outside Anfield. Paisley remains the most successful manager in the club's history. Paisley retired in 1983 and was replaced by his assistant, Joe Fagan.[14] Liverpool won the League, League Cup and European Cup in Fagan's first season, becoming the first English side to win three trophies in a season.[15] Liverpool reached the European Cup final again in 1985, against Juventus at the Heysel Stadium. Before kick-off, Liverpool fans breached a fence that separated the two groups of supporters and charged the Juventus fans. The resulting weight of people caused a retaining wall to collapse, killing 39 fans, mostly Italians. The incident became known as the Heysel Stadium disaster. The match was played in spite of protests by both managers, and Liverpool lost 1–0 to Juventus. As a result of the tragedy, English clubs were banned from participating in European competition for five years; Liverpool received a ten-year ban, which was later reduced to six years. Fourteen Liverpool fans received convictions for involuntary manslaughter.[17] During his tenure the club won another three league titles and two FA Cups, including a League and Cup "Double" in the 1985-86 season. Liverpool's success was overshadowed by the Hillsborough disaster: in an FA Cup semi-final against Nottingham Forest on 15 April 1989, hundreds of Liverpool fans were crushed against perimeter fencing.[18] Ninety-four fans died that day; the 95th victim died in hospital from his injuries four days later, the 96th died nearly four years later, without regaining consciousness, and the 97th, Andrew Devine, died in 2021 of injuries sustained in the disaster.[19][20] After the Hillsborough disaster there was a government review of stadium safety. The resulting Taylor Report paved the way for legislation that required top-division teams to have all-seater stadiums. The report ruled that the main reason for the disaster was overcrowding due to a failure of police control.[21] The Hillsborough memorial, which is engraved with the names of the 97 people who died in the Hillsborough disaster. Liverpool was involved in the closest finish to a league season during the 1988-89 season, finishing equal with Arsenal on both points and goal difference, but lost the title on total goals scored when Arsenal scored the final goal in the last minute of the season. [22] Dalglish cited the Hillsborough disaster and its repercussions as the reason for his resignation in 1991; he was replaced by former player Graeme Souness.[23] Under his leadership Liverpool won the 1992 FA Cup final, but their league performances slumped, with two consecutive sixth-place finishes, eventually resulting in his dismissal in January 1994. Souness was replaced by Roy Evans, and Liverpool went on to win the 1995 Football League Cup final.[24] While they made some title challenges under Evans, third-place finishes in 1998 and 1998 were the best they could manager in the 1998-99 season, and became the sole manager in the 1998-99 season, and became the sole manager in the 1998-99 season, and became the sole manager in the 1998 after Evans resigned. [25] In 2001, Houllier's second full season in charge, Liverpool won a "treble": the FA Cup, League Cup and UEFA Cup.[26] Houllier underwent major heart surgery during the 2001-02 season and Liverpool finished second in the League, behind Arsenal.[27] They won a further League Cup in 2003, but failed to mount a title challenge in the two seasons that followed.[28][29] The European Cup, trophy won by Liverpool for a fifth time in 2005. Houllier was replaced by Rafael Benítez at the end of the 2003-04 season. Despite finishing fifth in Benítez's first season, Liverpool won the 2004-05 UEFA Champions League, beating AC Milan 3-2 in a penalty shootout after the match ended with a score of 3-3.[30] The following season, Liverpool finished third in the Premier League and won the FA Cup, beating West Ham United in a penalty shootout after the match finished 3-3.[31] American businessmen George Gillett and Tom Hicks became the owners of the club and its outstanding debts at £218.9 million.[32] The club reached the 2007 UEFA Champions League final against Milan, as it had in 2005, but lost 2-1.[33] During the 2008-09 season Liverpool achieved 86 points, its then-highest Premier League points total, prior to the record-breaking 2018-19 season, and finished as runners up to Manchester United.[34] In the 2009-10 season, Liverpool finished seventh in the Premier League and failed to gualify for the Champions League. Benítez subsequently left by mutual consent[35] and was replaced by Fulham manager Roy Hodgson.[36] At the start of the 2010-11 season Liverpool was on the verge of bankruptcy and the club's creditors asked the High Court to allow the sale of the club, overruling the wishes of Hicks and Gillett. John W. Henry, owner of the Boston Red Sox and Fenway Sports Group, bid successfully for the club and took ownership in October 2010.[37] Poor results during the start of that season led to Hodgson leaving the club by mutual consent and former player and manager Kenny Dalglish taking over.[38] In the 2011-12 season, Liverpool secured a record eighth League Cup success and reached the FA Cup final, but finished eighth in the Premier League, their worst league finish in 18 years; this led to the sacking of Dalglish.[39][40] He was replaced by Brendan Rodgers,[41] whose Liverpool team in the 2013-14 season mounted an unexpected title charge to finish second behind champions Manchester City and subsequently return to the Champions League, scoring 101 goals in the process, the most since the 106 scored in the 1895-96 season. [42][43] Following a disappointing 2014-15 season, where Liverpool finished sixth in the league, and a poor start to the following campaign, Rodgers was sacked in October 2015. [44] Mohamed Salah is Liverpool's third-leading goalscorer in club history, behind Ian Rush and Roger Hunt, and the club's leading goalscorer in the Premier League era. Rodgers was replaced by Jürgen Klopp.[45] Liverpool reached the finals of the Football League era. Rodgers was replaced by Jürgen Klopp.[45] Liverpool reached the finals of the Football League era. Rodgers was replaced by Jürgen Klopp.[45] Liverpool reached the finals of the Football League era. second in the 2018-19 season with 97 points - surpassing the 86 points gained during the 2008-09 season and a points record for a non-title winning side - and only one loss. [47] Klopp took Liverpool to successive UEFA Champions League finals in 2018 and 2019, with the club defeating Tottenham Hotspur 2-0 to win the latter. [48] [49] Liverpool beat Flamengo of Brazil in the final 1-0 to win the FIFA Club World Cup for the first time.[50] Liverpool then went on to win the 2019-20 Premier League title in thirty years.[51] The club set multiple records in the season, including winning the league with seven games remaining making it the earliest any team has ever won the title,[52] amassing a club record 99 points, and achieving a joint-record 32 wins in a top-flight season.[53] The 2021-22 season saw the club win the domestic cup double, the FA Cup and the League Cup.[54] In January 2024, Klopp announced that he would leave the club win the domestic cup double, the FA Cup and the League Cup.[54] In January 2024, Klopp announced that he would leave the club win the domestic cup double, the FA Cup and the League Cup.[54] In January 2024, Klopp announced that he would leave the club win the domestic cup double, the FA Cup and the League Cup.[54] In January 2024, Klopp announced that he would leave the club win the domestic cup double, the FA Cup and the League Cup.[54] In January 2024, Klopp announced that he would leave the club win the domestic cup double, the FA Cup and the League Cup.[54] In January 2024, Klopp announced that he would leave the club win the domestic cup double, the FA Cup and the League Cup.[54] In January 2024, Klopp announced that he would leave the club win the domestic cup double, the FA Cup and the League Cup.[54] In January 2024, Klopp announced that he would leave the club win the domestic cup double, the FA Cup and the League Cup.[54] In January 2024, Klopp announced that he would leave the club win the domestic cup double, the factor of the cup and the club win the domestic cup double, the factor of the cup and th the League Cup, the following month.[55][56] On 20 May 2024, Arne Slot was announced as Klopp's successor, becoming head coach on 1 June.[57] On 27 April 2025, Liverpool defeated Tottenham Hotspur 5-1 at Anfield to win their twentieth top-flight league title and second in the Premier League era, equalling Manchester United's record.[58] Liverpool's home colours worn from 1892 to 1896[59] Wikimedia Commons has media related to Liverpool F.C. kits. For much of Liverpool's history, its home colours have been all red. When the club was founded in 1892, blue and white quartered shirts were used until the club adopted the city's colour of red in 1896.[2] The city's symbol of the liver bird was adopted as the club's badge (or crest, as it is sometimes known) in 1901, although it was not incorporated into the kit until 1955. Liverpool continued to wear red shirts and white shorts until 1964 when manager Bill Shankly decided to change to an all-red strip.[59] Liverpool played in all red for the first time against Anderlecht, as Ian St John recalled in his autobiography: He [Shankly] thought the colour scheme would carry psychological impact - red for danger, red for power. He came into the dressing room one day and threw a pair of red shorts to Ronnie Yeats. "Get into those shorts and let's see how you look", he said. "Christ, Ronnie, you look awesome, terrifying. You look 7 ft tall." "Why not go the whole hog, boss?" I suggested. "Why not wear red socks? Let's go out all in red." Shankly approved and an iconic kit was born.[60] The Liverpool away strip has more often than not been all yellow or white shirts and black shorts, but there have been several exceptions. An all grey kit was introduced in 1987, which was used until the 1991-92 centenary season when it was replaced by a combination of green shirts and white shorts. After various colour combinations in the 1990s, including gold and navy, bright yellow, black and grey, and ecru, the club alternated between yellow and white shorts. designed for European away matches, though it is also worn in domestic away matches on occasions when the current away kit clashes with a team's home kit. Between 2012, the kits were designed by Warrior's parent companyies at the start of the 2012-13 season.[61] In February 2015, Warrior's parent companyies at the start of the 2012-13 season.[61] In February 2015, when the current away kit clashes with a team's home kit. New Balance announced it would be entering the global football market, with teams sponsored by Warrior now being outfitted by New Balance.[62] The only other branded shirts worn by the club were made by Umbro until 1985, when they were replaced by Adidas, who produced the kits until 1996 when Reebok took over. They produced the kits for 10 years before Adidas made the kits from 2006 to 2012.[63] Nike became the club's official kit supplier at the start of the 2020-21 season.[64] In 2025, the club reunited with Adidas in a multi-year partnership.[65] A version of Liverpool's badge as depicted on the Shankly Gates Liverpool was the first English professional club to have a sponsor's logo on its shirts, after agreeing a deal with Hitachi in 1979.[66] However, for the first few years of the deal, broadcasting rules meant that sponsored by Crown Paints, Candy, Carlsberg and Standard Chartered. The contract with Carlsberg, which was signed in 1992, was the longest-lasting agreement in English top-flight football.[68] The association with Carlsberg ended at the start of the 2010-11 season, when Standard Chartered Bank became the club's sponsor.[69] The Liverpool badge is based on the city's liver bird symbol, which in the past had been placed inside a shield. In 1977, a red liver bird standing on a football (blazoned as "Statant upon a football a Liver Bird wings elevated and addorsed holding in the beak a piece of seaweed gules") was granted as a heraldic badge by the College of Arms to the English Football League intended for use by Liverpool. However, Liverpool never made use of this badge.[70] In 1992, to commemorate the centennial of the club, a new badge was commissioned, including a representation of the Shankly Gates. The next year twin flames were added at either side, symbolic of the Hillsborough disaster.[71] In 2012, Warrior Sports first Liverpool kit removed the shield and gates, returning the badge to what had adorned Liverpool shirts in the 1970s; the flames were moved to the back collar of the shirt, surrounding the number 96 for the number who died at Hillsborough.[72] Following the death of Andrew Devine, and the subsequent ruling by a coroner that he was also unlawfully killed, the number 97 has been worn in this place since the beginning of the 2022-23 season.[73] Main article: Anfield For information on Liverpool's abandoned proposed new stadium, see Stanley Park Stadium. Anfield, home of Liverpool's abandoned proposed new stadium, see Stanley Park Stadium. Situated 2 miles (3.2 km) from Liverpool city centre, it was originally used by Everton before the latter moved to Goodison Park after a dispute over rent with Anfield owner John Houlding.[74] Left with an empty ground, Houlding founded Liverpool in 1892 and the club has played at Anfield ever since. The capacity of the stadium at the time was 20,000, although only 100 spectators attended Liverpool's most vocal supporters, often referred to as "Kopites," have traditionally gathered.[76] Historically, the Kop was a terraced stand before it was converted to seating, and it has long been recognized as the heart of Anfield's fan base. It was originally built in 1906 due to the high turnout for matches and was called the Oakfield Road Embankment. Its first game was on 1 September 1906 when the home side beat Stoke City 1-0.[77] In 1906, the banked stand at one end of the ground was formally renamed the Spion Kop after a hill in KwaZulu-Natal.[78] The hill was the site of the Battle of Spion Kop in the Second Boer War, where over 300 men of the Lancashire Regiment died, many of them from Liverpool.[79] At its peak, the stand could hold 28,000 spectators and was one of the largest single-tier stands in the world. Many stadiums in England had stands named after Spion Kop, but Anfield's was the largest of them at the time; it could hold more supporters than some entire football grounds.[80] Anfield could accommendations from the Taylor Report, all clubs in the Premier League were obliged to convert to all-seater stadiums in time for the 1993-94 season, reducing its capacity to 45,276.[81] The findings of the report precipitated the redevelopment of the centenary of the club, and was known as the Centenary Stand until 2017 when it was renamed the Sir Kenny Dalglish Stand. An extra tier was added to the Anfield Road end in 1998, which further increased the capacity of the ground but gave rise to problems when it was opened. A series of support poles and stanchions were inserted to give extra stability to the top tier of the stand after movement of the tier was reported at the stant of the 1999-2000 season. [82] Because of restrictions on expanding the capacity at Anfield, Liverpool announced plans to move to the proposed Stanley Park Stadium in May 2002.[83] Planning permission was granted in July 2004,[84] and in September 2006, Liverpool City Council agreed to grant Liverpool a 999-year lease on the proposed site.[85] Following the takeover of the club by George Gillett and Tom Hicks in February 2007, the proposed stadium was redesigned. The new design was approved by the Council in November 2007. The stadium was scheduled to open in August 2011 and would hold 60,000 spectators, with HKS, Inc. contracted to build the stadium.[86] Construction was halted in August 2008, as Gillett and Hicks had difficulty in financing the £300 million needed for the development.[87] In October 2012, BBC Sport reported that Fenway Sports Group, the new owners of Liverpool, had decided to redevelopment, the capacity of Anfield was to increase from 45,276 to approximately 60,000 and would cost approximately £150 million.[88] When construction was completed on the new Main stand, the capacity of Anfield area. Jürgen Klopp the manager at the times described the stand as "impressive".[89] In June 2021, it was reported that Liverpool City Council had given planning permission for the club to renovate and expand the Anfield to 61,000. The expansion, which is estimated to cost £60 million, was described as "a huge milestone" by managing director Andy Hughes, and would also see rail seating being trialled in the Kop for the 2021-22 Premier League match against Brighton and Hove Albion on 31 March 2024.[91] Kopites in The Kop Stand Liverpool is one of the best supported clubs in 100 countries.[94] Notable groups include Spirit of Shankly.[94] The club takes advantage of this support through its worldwide summer tours, [95] which has included playing in front of 95,000 in Melbourne, Australia, [96] and 101,000 in Michigan, United States. [97] The club also has a significant following on social media, and in 2024, it became the first Premier League club (and the third sports team in the world, after Barcelona and Real Madrid) to amass 10 million subscribers on YouTube.[98][99] Liverpool fans often refer to themselves as Kopites, a reference to the fans who once stood, and now sit, on the Kop at Anfield.[101] The song "You'll Never Walk Alone", originally from the Rodgers and Hammerstein musical Carousel and later recorded by Liverpool musicians Gerry and the Pacemakers, is the club's anthem and has been sung by the Anfield crowd since the early 1960s.[102] Simon Hart of The Independent wrote: "The pre-match, scarfs-raised, sing-it-loud ritual is as much a part of Liverpool's fabric as their red shirts."[102] The song's title adorns the top of the Shankly Gates, which were unveiled on 2 August 1982 in memory of former manager Bill Shankly Gates, erected in honour of former manager Bill Shankly The club's supporters have been involved in two stadium disasters. The first was the 1985 Heysel Stadium disaster, in which 39 people, mostly Italians and Juventus supporters, were killed. They were confined to a corner by Liverpool fans who had charged in their direction; the weight of the cornered fans caused a wall to collapse. UEFA laid the blame for the incident solely on the Liverpool supporters, [104] and banned all English clubs from European competition for five years. Liverpool was banned for an additional year, preventing it from participating in the 1990-91 European Cup, despite winning the league in 1990. [105] Twenty-seven fans were arrested on suspicion of manslaughter and were extradited to Belgium in 1987 to face trial.[106] In 1989, after a five-month trial in Belgium, 14 Liverpool fans were suspended.[108] The second disaster took place during an FA Cup semi-final between Liverpool and Nottingham Forest at Hillsborough Stadium, Sheffield, on 15 April 1989. Ninety-seven Liverpool fans died as a consequence of overcrowding at the Leppings Lane end, in what became known as the Hillsborough disaster. In the following days, The Sun's coverage of the event spread falsehoods, particularly an article entitled "The Truth" that claimed that Liverpool fans had robbed the dead and had urinated on and attacked the police.[109] Subsequent investigations proved the allegations false, leading to a boycott of the newspaper by Liverpool fans across the city and elsewhere; many still refuse to buy The Sun 30 years later.[110] Many support organisations were set up in the wake of the disaster, such as the Hillsborough Justice Campaign, which represents bereaved families, survivors and supporters in their efforts to secure justice.[111] Main articles: Merseyside derby and Liverpool F.C.-Manchester United F.C. rivalry Liverpool players (in grey) during the 4-1 win against Manchester United at Old Trafford on 14 March 2009. Liverpool's longestestablished rivalry is with fellow Liverpool team Everton, against whom they contest the Merseyside derby. The rivalry stems from Liverpool's formation and the dispute with Everton officials and the then owners of Anfield.[112] The Merseyside derby is one of the few local derbies which do not enforce fan segregation, and hence has been known as the "friendly derby".[113] Since the mid-1980s, the rivalry has intensified both on and off the field and, since the inception of the Premier League game. It has been referred to as "the most ill-disciplined and explosive fixture in the Premier League".[114] In terms of support within the city, the number of Liverpool fans outweighs Everton supporters by a ratio of 2:1.[115] Liverpool's rivalry with Manchester United stems from the cities' competition in the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century.[116] Connected by the world's first inter-city railway, by road Liverpool and Manchester are separated by approximately 30 miles (48 km) along the East Lancs Road [117] Ranked the two biggest clubs in England by France Football magazine, Liverpool and Manchester United are the most successful English teams in both domestic and international competitions, and both clubs have a global fanbase. [118] [119] Viewed as one of the biggest rivalries in world football, it is considered the most famous fixture in English football.[120][121][122] The two clubs alternated as champions between 1964, followed by Liverpool's four European Cup victories.[124] Despite the 40 league titles and nine European Cups between them, the two rivals have rarely been successful at the same time - Liverpool's run of titles in the 1970s and 1980s coincided with Liverpool's 30-year title drought, [125] with the two clubs having finished first and second in the league only five times.[123] Such is the rivalry between the clubs that they rarely do transfer business with each other. The last player to be transferred between the two clubs was Phil Chisnall, who moved to Liverpool from Manchester United in 1964.[126] As the owner of Anfield and founder of Liverpool, John Houlding was the club's first chairman, a position he held from its founding in 1892 until 1904. John McKenna took over as chairman after Houlding's departure.[127] McKenna subsequently became President of the club, took up the role in 1973. He oversaw the most successful period in Liverpool's history before stepping down in 1990.[129] His successor was Noel White who became chairman in 1990.[130] In August 1991 David Moores, whose family had owned the club for more than 50 years, became chairman in 1990.[130] In August 1991 David Moores, whose family had owned the club for more than 50 years, became chairman. His uncle John Moores was also a shareholder at Liverpool and was chairman of Everton from 1961 to 1973. Moores owned 51 percent of the club, and in 2004 expressed his willingness to consider a bid for his shares in Liverpool.[131] Moores eventually sold the club and its outstanding debts at £218.9 million. The pair paid £5,000 per share, or £174.1 million for the total shareholding and £44.8 million to cover the club's debts.[132] Disagreements between Gillett and Hicks, and the fans' lack of support for them, resulted in the pair looking to sell the club.[133] Martin Broughton was appointed chairman of the club on 16 April 2010 to oversee its sale.[134] In May 2010 accounts were released showing the holding company of the club to be £350 million in debt (due to leveraged takeover) with losses of £55m, causing auditor KPMG to qualify its audit opinion.[135] The group's creditors, including the Royal Bank of Scotland, took Gillett and Hicks to court to force them to allow the board to proceed with the sale of the club, the major asset of the holding company. A High Court judge, Mr Justice Floyd, ruled in favour of the creditors and paved the way for the sale of the club to John W. Henry's Fenway Sports Group on the sale of the c 15 October 2010 for £300 million.[137] Liverpool has been described as a global brand; a 2010 report valued the club's trademarks and associated intellectual property at £141 million, an increase of £5 million on the previous year. The club was given a brand rating of AA (Very Strong).[138] In May 2024, business magazine Forbes ranked Liverpool as the fourth-most valuable football club in the world, behind Real Madrid, Manchester United, and Barcelona; they valued the club at \$5.37 billion.[141] In 2018, annual revenue of €424.2 million for the previous year, [140] and Forbes valued the club at \$1.944 billion.[141] In 2018, annual revenue increased to £513.7 million, [142] and Forbes valued the club at \$2.183 billion, [143] In 2019, revenue increased to £604 million (£533 million) according to furlough all non-playing staff during the COVID-19 pandemic.[145] In response to this, the club made a U-turn on the decision and apologised for their initial decision.[146] In April 2021, Forbes valued the club at \$4.1 billion, a two-year increase of 88%, making it the world's fifth-most-valuable football club.[147] With Liverpool being ranked as the fourth-most valuable football club in the world in May 2024, at \$5.37 billion, this was an increase of roughly 21% from 2022.[139] Liverpool featured in the first edition of BBC's Match of the Day, which screened highlights of their match against Arsenal at Anfield on 22 August 1964. The first football match to be televised in colour was between Liverpool and West Ham United, broadcast live in March 1967.[148] Liverpool fans featured in the Pink Floyd song "Fearless", in which they sang excerpts from "You'll Never Walk Alone".[149] To mark the club's appearance in the 1988 FA Cup Final, Liverpool released the "Anfield Rap", a song featuring John Barnes and other members of the squad.[150] A docudrama on the Hillsborough disaster, written by Jimmy McGovern, was screened in 1996. It featured Christopher Eccleston as Trevor Hicks, who lost two teenage daughters in the disaster, went on to campaign for safer stadiums, and helped to form the Hillsborough Families Support Group.[151] Liverpool featured in the 2001 film The 51st State, in which exhitman Felix DeSouza (Robert Carlyle) is a keen supporter of the team and the last scene takes place at a match between Liverpool and Manchester United.[152] The club also featured in the 1984 children's television show Scully, about a voung boy who tries to gain a trial with Liverpool.[153] The Doctor Who episode "The Halloween Apocalypse" aired in October 2021, features The Doctor (played by Jodie Whittaker) exiting the TARDIS outside Anfield, as she exclaims: "Liverpool? Anfield! Klopp era, classic!".[154] In 2024, Liverpool? Anfield! Klopp era, classic!".[154] In 2024, Liverpool? Anfield! Klopp era, classic!".[154] In 2024, Liverpool? Anfield exits and the most-watched club in world football across the last five seasons by media analytics firm Nielsen with an average per season global broadcast audience of more than 724 million across league and cup fixtures.[155] As of 31 January 2025[156][157][158] Note: Flags indicate national team as defined under FIFA eligibility rules; some limited exceptions apply. Players may hold more than one non-FIFA nationality. No. Pos. Nation Player 1 GK BRA Alisson Becker 2 DF ENG Joe Gomez 3 MF JPN Wataru Endō 4 DF NED Virgil van Dijk (captain) 5 DF FRA Ibrahima Konaté 7 FW COL Luis Díaz 8 MF HUN Dominik Szoboszlai 9 FW URU Darwin Núñez 10 MF ARG Alexis Mac Allister 11 FW EGY Mohamed Salah 14 FW ITA Federico Chiesa 17 MF ENG Curtis Jones 18 FW NED Cody Gakpo No. Pos. Nation Player 19 MF ENG Harvey Elliott 20 FW POR Diogo Jota 21 DF GRE Kostas Tsimikas 26 DF SCO Andrew Robertson 38 MF NED Ryan Gravenberch 56 GK CZE Vítězslav Jaroš 62 GK IRL Caoimhín Kelleher 66 DF ENG Trent Alexander-Arnold (vice-captain) 78 DF ENG Jarell Quansah 80 MF ENG Tyler Morton 84 DF NIR Conor Bradley 95 GK ENG Harvey Davies Note: Flags indicate national team as defined under FIFA eligibility rules; some limited exceptions apply. Players may hold more than one non-FIFA nationality. No. Pos. Nation Player 22 DF SCO Calvin Ramsay (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[159] 43 MF ESP Stefan Bajcetic (at Las Palmas until 30 June 2025)[160] 46 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[159] 43 MF ESP Stefan Bajcetic (at Las Palmas until 30 June 2025)[160] 46 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[160] 46 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[160] 46 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[160] 46 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[160] 46 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[160] 46 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[160] 46 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[160] 46 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[160] 47 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[160] 46 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[160] 47 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[160] 47 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[160] 48 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[160] 48 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[160] 49 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[160] 49 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[160] 49 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[160] 49 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[160] 40 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[160] 40 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[160] 40 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[160] 40 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[160] 40 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[160] 40 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[160] 40 DF ENG Rhys Williams (at Kilmarnock until 30 June 2025)[160] 40 DF ENG Morecambe until 30 June 2025)[161] No. Pos. Nation Player 47 DF ENG Nat Phillips (at Derby County until 30 June 2025)[162] 50 FW SCO Ben Doak (at Middlesbrough until 30 June 2025)[162] 5 of Liverpool F.C. players (25-99 appearances), List of Liverpool F.C. players (1-24 appearances), and Category: Liverpool F.C. players For player records, see List of Liverpool F.C. players for player records, see List of Liverpool F.C. players for player records, see List of Liverpool F.C. players for player records, see List of Liverpool F.C. players have been club captain of Liverpool F.C. players for player records, see List of Liverpool F.C. players for player records, see List of Liverpool F.C. players for player records, see List of Liverpool F.C. players have been club captain of the club in 1892, 46 players have been club captain of Liverpool F.C. players for player records, see List of Liverpool F.C. player club after Liverpool separated from Everton and formed its own club. Alex Raisbeck, who was club captain from 1899 to 1909, was the longest serving captain before being overtaken by Steven Gerrard who served 12 seasons. [165] Steven Gerrard is Liverpool's longest-serving captain. Name Period Andrew Hannah 1892-1895 Jimmy Ross 1895-1897 John McCartney 1897-1898 Harry Storer 1898-1899 Alex Raisbeck 1899-1909 Arthur Goddard 1909-1912 Ephraim Longworth 1912-1913 Harry Lowe 1913-1915 Donald McKinlay 1919-1920 Ephraim Longworth 1920-1921 Donald McKinlay 1921-1928 Tom Bromilow 1928-1929 James Jackson 1929-1930 Tom Morrison 1930-1931 Tom Bradshaw 1931-1934 Tom Cooper 1934-1955 Billy Liddell 1955-1958 Johnny Wheeler 1958-1959 Ronnie Moran 1959-1960 Dick White 1960-1961 Ron Yeats 1961-1970 Tommy Smith 1970-1973 Emlyn Hughes 1973-1978 Phil Thompson 1978-1988 Ronnie Whelan 1989-1990 Ronnie Whelan 1990-1991 Steve Nicol 1990-1991 Mark Wright 1991-1993 Ian Rush 1993-1996 John Barnes 1996-1997 Paul Ince 1997-1999 Jamie Redknapp 1999-2002 Sami Hyypiä 2001-2003 Steven Gerrard 2003-2015 Jordan Henderson 2015-2023 Virgil van Dijk 2023- Further information: Liverpool Player of the Season Awards Owner: Fenway Sports Group Ambassadors: Ian Rush, Robbie Fowler, Michael Owen, John Barnes[166][167] Principal owner: John W. Henry FSG Chairman: Tom Werner CEO of Football: Michael Edwards CEO of FSG International: Billy Hogan Managing Director: John W. Henry FSG Chairman: Tom Werner CEO of Football: Michael Edwards CEO of FSG International: Billy Hogan Managing Director: John W. Henry FSG Chairman: Tom Werner CEO of Football: Michael Edwards CEO of FSG International: Billy Hogan Managing Director: John W. Henry FSG Chairman: Tom Werner CEO of Football: Michael Edwards CEO of FSG International: Billy Hogan Managing Director: John W. Henry FSG Chairman: Tom Werner CEO of Football: Michael Edwards CEO of FSG International: Billy Hogan Managing Director: John W. Henry FSG Chairman: Tom Werner CEO of Football: Michael Edwards CEO of FSG International: Billy Hogan Managing Director: John W. Henry FSG Chairman: Tom Werner CEO of Football: Michael Edwards CEO of FSG International: Billy Hogan Managing Director: John W. Henry FSG Chairman: Tom Werner CEO of Football: Michael Edwards CEO of FSG International: Billy Hogan Managing Director: John W. Henry FSG Chairman: Tom Werner CEO of Football: Michael Edwards CEO of FSG International: Billy Hogan Managing Director: John W. Henry FSG Chairman: Tom Werner CEO of Football: Michael Edwards CEO of FSG International: Billy Hogan Managing Director: John W. Henry FSG Chairman: Tom Werner CEO of Football: Michael Edwards CEO of FSG International: Billy Hogan Managing Director: John W. Henry FSG Chairman: Tom Werner CEO of FSG International: Billy Hogan Managing Director: John W. Henry FSG Chairman: Tom Werner CEO of FSG International: Billy Hogan Managing Director: John W. Henry FSG Chairman: Tom Werner CEO of FSG International: Billy Hogan Managing Director: John W. Henry FSG Chairman: John W. Henry FSG C Henry, Tom Werner, Michael Gordon, Peter Moore, Michael Egan Sporting Director: Richard Hughes Assistant Sporting Director: Research: Will Spearman[171] Chief scout: Barry Hunter Source: [168][172] See also: List of Liverpool F.C. managers and Liverpool F.C. Reserves and Academy § Staff Current Liverpool manager Arne Slot Assistant coach: Sipke Hulshoff Assist coach: Conall Murtagh Academy director: Alex Inglethorpe Source: [156] Further information: List of Liverpool F.C. Reserves and Academy § Honours. The six European Cups Liverpool won from 1977 to 2019 on display in the club's museum Liverpool's first trophy was the Lancashire League, which it won in the club's first season.[4] In 1901, the club won its first season.[4] In 1901, the club won six League title, while the record-equalling twentieth and most recent was in 2025.[173] Its first success in the FA Cup was in 1965. In terms of the number of trophies won, Liverpool's most successful decade was the 1980s, when the club won six League title, while the record-equalling twentieth and most recent was in 2025.[173] Its first success in the FA Cup was in 1965. In terms of the number of trophies won, Liverpool's most successful decade was the 1980s, when the club won six League title, while the record-equalling twentieth and most recent was in 2025.[173] Its first success in the FA Cup was in 1965. In terms of the number of trophies won, Liverpool's most successful decade was the 1980s, when the club won six League title, while the record-equalling twentieth and most recent was in 2025.[173] Its first success in the FA Cup was in 1965. In terms of the number of trophies won, Liverpool's most successful decade was the 1980s, when the club won six League title, while the record-equalling twentieth and most recent was in 2025.[173] Its first success in the FA Cup was in 1965. In terms of the number of trophies won, Liverpool's most successful decade was the 1980s, when the club won six League title, while the record-equalling twentieth and most recent was in 2025.[173] Its first success in the FA Cup was in 1965. In terms of the number of trophies won, Liverpool's most successful decade was the 1980s, when the club won six League title, while the record-equalling twentieth and most recent was in 2025.[173] Its first success in the FA Cup was in 1965. In terms of the number of trophies won, Liverpool's most successful decade was the 1980s, when the terms of the number of trophies won, Liverpool's most successful decade was the 1980s, when the terms of the number of terms two FA Cups, four League Cups, one Football League Super Cup, five Charity Shields (one shared) and two European Cups. In 2020, Liverpool became the first English club has accumulated more top-flight wins and points than any other English team.[175] Liverpool also has the highest average league finishing position (3.3) for the 50-year period from 1965 to 2015,[176] and second-highest average league finishing position for the period 1900-1999 after Arsenal, with an average league placing of 8.7.[177] Liverpool is the most successful British club in international football with fourteen trophies, having won the European Cup/UEFA Champions League (UEFA's premier club competition) six times, an English record that is only surpassed by Real Madrid and AC Milan. Liverpool's fifth European Cup win, in 2005, meant that the club was awarded the trophy permanently and was also awarded the trophy permanently aw three wins in the UEFA Cup, UEFA's secondary club competition.[180] Liverpool also hold the English record of four wins in the UEFA Super Cup. [181] In 2019, the club won the FIFA Club World Cup for the first time, and also became the first English club to win the international treble of the Champions League, UEFA Super Cup and Club World Cup for the first time, and also became the first English club to win the international treble of the Champions League, UEFA Super Cup and Club World Cup for the first time, and also became the first time, and also became the first English club to win the uEFA Super Cup and Club World Cup for the first time, and also became the first English club to win the uEFA Super Cup and Club World Cup for the first time, and also became the first English club to win the uEFA Super Cup and Club World Cup for the first time, and also became the first English club to win the uEFA Super Cup and Club World Cup for the first English club to win the uEFA Super Cup and Club World Cup for the first English club to win the uEFA Super Cup and Club World Cup for the first English club to win the uEFA Super Cup and Club World Cup for the first English club to win the uEFA Super Cup and Club World Cup for the first English club to win the uEFA Super Cup and Club World Cup for the first English club to win the uEFA Super Cup and Club World Cup for the first English club to win the uEFA Super Cup and Club World Cup for the first English club to win the uEFA Super Cup and Club World Cup for the first English club to win the uEFA Super Cup and Club World Cup for the first English club to win the uEFA Super Cup and Club World Cup for the first English club to win the uEFA Super Cup and Club to win Cup.[182][183] Liverpool FC honours Type Competition Titles Seasons Domestic First Division/Premier League[note 1] 20s 1900-01, 1905-06, 1972-73, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 2019-20, 2024-25 Second Division[note 1] 4 1893-94, 1895-96, 1904-05, 1961-62 FA Cup 8 1964-65, 1973-74, 1985-86, 1988-89, 1991-92, 2000-01, 2005-06, 2021-22 Football League Cup/EFL Cup 10 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1994-95, 2000-01, 2002-03, 2011-12, 2023-24 FA Charity Shield/FA Community Shield 16 1964*, 1965*, 1966, 1974, 1976, 1977*, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1982, 1982, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1994-95, 2000-01, 2002-03, 2011-12, 2023-24 FA Charity Shield/FA Community Shield 16 1964*, 1965*, 1966, 1974, 1976, 1977*, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1 1986*, 1988, 1989, 1990*, 2001, 2006, 2022 (* shared) Football League Super Cup 1 1985-86 Continental European Cup/UEFA Champions League 6 1976-77, 1977-78, 1980-81, 1983-84, 2004-05, 2018-19 UEFA Cup/UEFA Cup/UEFA Champions League 6 1976-77, 1977-78, 1980-81, 1983-84, 2004-05, 2018-19 UEFA Cup/UEFA Champions League 6 1976-77, 1977-78, 1980-81, 1983-84, 2004-05, 2018-19 UEFA Cup/UEFA CUP 2019 record s shared record Lancashire League Winners (1): 1892-93 Sheriff of London Charity Shield Winners (1): 1906 Doubles: [note 2] League and European Cup (2): 1976-77, 1983-84 League and UEFA Cup (2): 1972-73, 1975-76 League Cup and European Cup (1): 1980-81 FA Cup and League Cup (1): 2021-22 Trebles: [note 2][184] League, League Cup and European Cup (1): 1983-84 FA Cup, League Cup and UEFA Cup (1): 2000-01 ^ a b Upon its formation in 1992, the Premier League became the second and third tiers, respectively. From 2004, the First Division became the Championship and the Second Division became League One. ^ a b Doubles won in conjunction with the treble, such as the FA Cup and League Cup double in 2001, are not included in the Doubles section. ^ "Happy birthday LFC? Not quite yet..." Liverpool FC. 14 March 2014. Archived from the original on 17 August 2022. Retrieved 16 July 2023. Liverpool F.C. was born on 3 June 1892. It was at John Houlding's house in Anfield Road that he and his closest friends left from Everton FC, formed a new club. ^ a b "Liverpool F.C. Was born on 3 June 1892. It was at John Houlding's house in Anfield Road that he and his closest friends left from Everton FC, formed a new club. ^ a b "Liverpool F.C. Was born on 3 June 1892. It was at John Houlding's house in Anfield Road that he and his closest friends left from Everton FC, formed a new club. ^ a b "Liverpool F.C. Was born on 3 June 1892. It was at John Houlding's house in Anfield Road that he and his closest friends left from Everton FC, formed a new club. ^ a b "Liverpool F.C. Was born on 3 June 1892. It was at John Houlding's house in Anfield Road that he and his closest friends left from Everton FC, formed a new club. ^ a b "Liverpool F.C. Was born on 3 June 1892. It was at John Houlding's house in Anfield Road that he and his closest friends left from Everton FC, formed a new club. ^ a b "Liverpool F.C. Was born on 3 June 1892. It was at John Houlding's house in Anfield Road that he and his closest friends left from Everton FC, formed a new club. ^ a b "Liverpool F.C. Was born on 3 June 1892. It was at John Houlding's house in Anfield Road that he and his closest friends left from Everton FC. August 2010. ^ Graham 1985, p. 14. ^ a b Kelly 1988, p. 15. ^ Graham 1985, pp. 16-18. ^ Graham 1985, pp. 16-18. ^ Kelly 1988, p. 57. ^ "1965/66: Stan the man for Dortmund". Union of European Football Associations (UEFA). 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