I'm not a bot



India’s javelin superstar Neeraj Chopra made headlines in May by joining the elite 90-metre club, with a personal best of 90.23 m at the Doha Diamond League. The throw not only marked a significant career milestone for 27-year-old but also cemented his place among the sport’s global elite. However, Chopra is quick to shift the focus away from numbers. Speaking to the media ahead of his upcoming event, he emphasized that distance alone isn’t his goal. “People now expect me to throw 90 m every time. But for me, it’s about how I perform when it matters the most—especially at the World Championships,” he was quoted as saying by IANS. His next big target? The World Athletics Championships 2025 in Tokyo, scheduled from September 13 to 21. Rather than chasing the 90-metre mark in every competition, Chopra is focusing on staying healthy, fine-tuning his technique, and building consistency in the run-up to the prestigious global event. To help achieve that, Chopra is currently training under Czech legend Jan Železný, the world record holder in men’s javelin. Their partnership has brought technical improvements, particularly in Chopra’s run-up rhythm and release. “I’m happy with the progress I’ve made under Jan sir. We’re working on my posture and transition in the throw,” he explained to PTI. Ahead of Tokyo, Chopra’s calendar is packed with key meets. He will compete at the Golden Spike meet in Ostrava on June 24, part of the World Athletics Continental Tour Gold series. The event holds sentimental value for him, having watched greats like Usain Bolt there as a child. ALSO READ: When did Neeraj Chopra last win a Diamond League title before Paris DL 2025? On July 5, he will headline the Neeraj Chopra Classic in Bengaluru, which now features an international field of top javelin throwers. “This meet is special because it helps popularize athletics in India, beyond just cricket,” he noted. At the Paris Diamond League earlier this month, Chopra recorded a strong 88.16 m to edge past German rival Julian Weber. While the 90m mark garners headlines, Chopra stresses that consistency is key to peaking in Tokyo. “I’ve crossed 90 once, and it’s great—but medals come from executing well when it counts. That’s where my focus is,” he concluded. For more updates, follow Khel Now on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram; download the Khel Now Android App or IOS App and join our community on Whatsapp & Telegram 12th season of Formula One motor racing 1958 Formula One season Drivers' Champion: Mike HawthornInternational Cup winner: Vanwall Previous 1957 Next 1959 Races by countryRaces by venue Mike Hawthorn won his first and only championship (and the first for a British driver), driving for Scuderia Ferrari.Hawthorn's compatriot, Stirling Moss, finished as runner-up in the World Drivers' Championship for the fourth season in a row.Vanwall won the first International Cup for F1 Manufacturers with the Vanwall VW 5.Ferrari finished runner-up in the International Cup for F1 Manufacturers with Ferrari 246 & 156. The 1958 Formula One season was the 12th season of FIA Formula One motor racing. It featured the 9th World Championship of Drivers, the first International Cup for F1 Manufacturers and five non-championship Formula One races. The World Championship was contested over eleven races between 19 January and 19 October 1958. The Indianapolis 500 counted towards the Drivers' Championship but not the Manufacturers' Cup. British driver Mike Hawthorn driving for Ferrari won his first and only Drivers' Championship after a close battle with compatriot Stirling Moss, becoming the first British diriver to become Formula One World Champion.[1] Following the Portuguese Grand Prix, Hawthorn faced a penalty, but Moss sportingly spoke up for him. Moss would go on to win four races over Hawthorn's one, but the points from the Portuguese round enabled Hawthorn to claim the title.[2] It was the first of only two occasions in Formula One history where a driver won the championship, having won only one race in the season, the other being Keke Rosberg in 1982.[3] Vanwall won the inaugural Manufacturers' Cup.[4] Four drivers died during the season: American Pat O'Connor during the Indianapolis 500, Italian Luigi Musso (Ferrari) during the French Grand Prix, his British teammate Peter Collins during the German Grand Prix, and Brit Stuart Lewis-Evans (Vanwall) during the Moroccan Grand Prix. After Collins' accident, Hawthorn had decided to retire from racing at the end of the season. So he did, but then, tragically, lost his life in a road accident three months later. Since the early 1900s, Grand Prix racing had been dominated by front-engined cars, but this was the last championship to be won by one. From 1959 on, mid-engined cars, with their better road holding, increased driving comfort, lighter weight, and ease on tires and mechanical components (particularly brakes), would have the upper hand. The following teams and drivers competed in the 1958 FIA World Championship. Entrant Constructor Chassis Engine Tyre Driver Rounds Scuderia Sud Americana Maserati 250F Maserati 250F1 2.5 L6 P Juan Manuel Fangio 1 Carlos Menditeguy 1 Ken Kavanagh Maserati 250F Maserati 250F1 2.5 L6 P Jean Behra 1 Luigi Taramazzo 2 Ken Kavanagh 2, 5 Jo Bonnier Maserati 250F Maserati 250F1 2.5 L6 P Harry Schell 1 Jo Bonnier 2–3, 5, 7, 9 Phil Hill 6 Giulio Cabianca 10 Hans Herrmann 10–11 Francesco Godia Sales Maserati 250F Maserati 250F1 2.5 L6 P Paco Godia 1–2, 5–6 H.H. Gould Maserati 250F Maserati 250F1 2.5 L6 D Horace Gould 1–3 Masten Gregory 3 R.R.C. Walker Racing Team Cooper-Climax T43T45 Climax FPF 2.0 L4 CD Stirling Moss 1 Maurice Trintignant 2–3, 7–11 Ron Flockhart 2 T43 Climax FPF 1.5 L4 D François Picard 11 Scuderia Ferrari Ferrari 246 Ferrari 143 2.4 V6 E Luigi Musso 1–3, 5–6 Peter Collins 1–3, 5–8 Mike Hawthorn 1–3, 5–11 Wolfgang von Trips 2, 6–10 Olivier Gendebien 5, 10–11 Phil Hill 10–11 156 Ferrari D156 1.5 V6 E Phil Hill 8 Owen Racing Organisation BRM P25 BRM P25 2.5 L4 D Jean Behra 2–3, 5–11 Harry Schell 2–3, 5–11 Maurice Trintignant 6 Jo Bonnier 10–11 Ron Flockhart 11 Bernie C. Ecclestone Connaught-Alta B Alta GP 2.5 L4 A Bernie Ecclestone 2, 7 Bruce Kessler 2 Paul Emery 2 Jack Fairman 7 Ivor Bueb 7 Cooper Car Company Cooper-Climax T45T44 Climax FPF 2.0 L4 D Jack Brabham 2–3, 5–7, 9–10 Roy Salvadori 2–3, 5–11 Ian Burgess 7 Jack Fairman 11 T45 Climax FPF 1.5 L4 D Bruce McLaren 8, 11 Jack Brabham 8, 11 Team Lotus Lotus-Climax 1216 Climax FPF 2.0 L4Climax FPF 2.2 L4 D Cliff Allison 2–3, 5–8, 10–11 Graham Hill 2–3, 5–7, 9–11 Alan Stacey 7 16 Climax FPF 1.5 L4 D Graham Hill 8 Vandervell Products Vanwall VW 5 Vanwall 254 2.5 L4 D Stirling Moss 2–3, 5–11 Tony Brooks 2–3, 5–11 Stuart Lewis-Evans 2–3, 5–7, 9–11 Maria Teresa de Filippis Maserati 250F Maserati 250F1 2.5 L6 P Maria Teresa de Filippis 2, 5, 10 Giorgio Scarlatti Maserati 250F Maserati 250F1 2.5 L6 P Giorgio Scarlatti 2–3 Jo Bonnier 6 Scuderia Centro Sud Maserati 250F Maserati 250F1 2.5 L6 P Gerino Gerini 2, 6–7, 10–11 Maurice Trintignant 5 Masten Gregory 5 Wolfgang Seidel 5, 11 Carroll Shelby 6–7, 10 Troy Ruttman 6, 8 Jo Bonnier 8 Hans Herrmann 8 Cliff Allison 9 Maria Teresa de Filippis 9 Cooper-Climax T43 Climax FPF 1.5 L4 D Wolfgang Seidel 8 OSCA Automobili OSCA F2 OSCA 372 1.5 L4 P Giulio Cabianca 2 Luigi Piotti 2 André Testut Maserati 250F Maserati 250F1 2.5 L6 P André Testut 2 Louis Chiron 2 Ecurie Maarsbergen Porsche RSK Porsche 547/3 1.5 F4 D Carel Godin de Beaufort 3 RS550 Porsche 547/3 1.5 F4 D Carel Godin de Beaufort 8 Juan Manuel Fangio Maserati 250F Maserati 250F1 2.5 L6 P Juan Manuel Fangio 6 Dick Gibson Cooper-Climax T43 Climax FPF 1.5 L4 D Dick Gibson 8 Dr Ing F. Porsche KG Porsche RSK Porsche 547/3 1.5 F4 ? Edgar Barth 8 High Efficiency Motors Cooper-Climax T43 Climax FPF 1.5 L4 D Ian Burgess 8 Ecurie Eperon d'Or Cooper-Climax T43 Climax FPF 1.5 L4 D Christian Goethals 8 Ecurie Demi Litre Lotus-Climax 12 Climax FPF 1.5 L4 D Ivor Bueb 8 J.B. Naylor Cooper-Climax T45 Climax FPF 1.5 L4 D Brian Naylor 8 Tony Marsh Cooper-Climax T45 Climax FPF 1.5 L4 D Tony Marsh 8 Temple Buell Maserati 250F Maserati 250F1 2.5 L6 D Carroll Shelby 9–10 Masten Gregory 10–11 André Guelfi Cooper-Climax T45 Climax FPF 1.5 L4 D André Guelfi 11 British Racing Partnership Cooper-Climax T45 Climax FPF 1.5 L4 D Tom Bridger 11 Robert La Caze Cooper-Climax T45 Climax FPF 1.5 L4 D Robert La Caze 11 The above list does not include drivers who only contested the Indianapolis 500. Pink background denotes Formula Two cars at the German and Moroccan Grand Prix. Maserati withdrew their works team, but their successful chassis was adopted by multiple private entries. Team Lotus debuted in F1 with the Lotus 16 (pictured in 2019). Due to financial difficulties, Maserati had withdrawn their works team after 1957, despite their 250F still being competitive. Multiple private teams adopted the existing chassis. Lotus made their debut. Colin Chapman's team would go on to win six Drivers' and seven Constructors' Championships in the next twenty years. For BRM, it was their first full-time season, and they hired ex-Maserati drivers Jean Behra and Harry Schell. Cooper Musso also entered more races than ever, while retaining their drivers from 1957. Ferrari driver Luigi Musso was fatally injured during the French Grand Prix when he ran wide, his car struck a ditch and somersaulted. He was airlifted to hospital with critical head injuries and died later that day.[5][6] His teammate Peter Collins was killed in a very similar crash during the German Grand Prix. Collins ran wide, encountered a ditch and flipped into the air. Collins was thrown out and struck a tree, suffering critical head injuries, and died in hospital later that day.[7] Ferrari drafted in their sports car drivers Olivier Gendebien and Phil Hill. Five-time World Champion Juan Manuel Fangio retired after the French race. The Argentine had earned so much respect that champion-to-be Mike Hawthorn braked on the final straight, so that Fangio could unlap himself and complete the full race distance. Fangio still holds the record for the highest percentage of races won, the highest percentage of pole positions and the highest percentage of fastest laps. Swedish driver Jo Bonnier had entered the season under his own name but moved to BRM for the final two races of the season. Nevertheless, Giulio Cabianca and Hans Herrmann finished the season for Bonnier's team. Round Grand Prix Circuit Date 1 Argentine Grand Prix Autódromo Oscar Alfredo Gálvez, Buenos Aires 19 January 2 Monaco Grand Prix Circuit de Monaco, Monte Carlo 18 May 3 Dutch Grand Prix Circuit Zandvoort, Zandvoort 26 May 4 Indianapolis 500 Indianapolis Motor Speedway, Speedway 30 May[a] 5 Belgian Grand Prix Circuit de Spa-Francorchamps, Stavelot 15 June 6 French Grand Prix Reims-Gueux, Gueux 6 July 7 British Grand Prix Silverstone Circuit, Silverstone 19 July 8 German Grand Prix Nürburgring, Nürburg 3 August 9 Portuguese Grand Prix Circuito da Boavista, Porto 24 August 10 Italian Grand Prix Autodromo Nazionale di Monza, Monza 7 September 11 Moroccan Grand Prix Ain-Diab Circuit, Casablanca 19 October The Dutch and Belgian Grand Prix returned to the calendar after being cancelled in 1956 and 1957 due to the Suez Crisis. The Pescara Grand Prix was dropped from the calendar, as it had merely been a replacement for the cancelled rounds. The Portuguese and Moroccan Grand Prix hosted their first World Championship Grands Prix. After one year at Rouen-Les-Essarts, the French Grand Prix was moved back to Reims-Gueux. The British Grand Prix was moved from Aintree Motor Racing Circuit to Silverstone Circuit, in keeping with the event-sharing arrangement between the two circuits. The International Cup for F1 Manufacturers was awarded for the first time. Minimum race lengths were reduced to 300 kilometres (190 mi) or two hours (whichever came first).[8][9] The practice of sharing cars during a race was discouraged by withholding championship points. (Example: Gregory and Shelby finished fourth in the Italian Grand Prix but were not awarded championship points.)[8] The use of commercial petrol became compulsory in place of specialised alcohol-based racing fuels.[9][10] Mike Hawthorn (Ferrari) finished third in the Argentine Grand Prix. Because the new regulations around fuel were drawn up late, many of the British teams were not ready in time for the season opener, the Argentine Grand Prix, and the race had just ten entrants, the lowest ever: three from Scuderia Ferrari, six private Maseratis and Stirling Moss in a Cooper from Rob Walker Racing, 1958 being the team's first full season. Five-time and reigning champion Juan Manuel Fangio qualified on pole position in one of the Maseratis he took over from the works team, ahead of the Ferraris of Mike Hawthorn and Peter Collins. At the start, Collins immediately broke a drive shaft. Hawthorn shot into the lead but was quickly repassed by Fangio. Around half distance, however, the Argentinian had to pit for fresh rear tyres. Moss took the lead and gambled on not needing a pit stop. The canvas was showing on both wheels, but he held on to win, just ahead of the Ferrari duo of Luigi Musso and Mike Hawthorn.[11] A full four months later, the Monaco Grand Prix saw no less than 30 drivers trying to qualify for 16 places on the starting grid. The British teams were present and quick off the mark: Tony Brooks qualified on pole for Vanwall, ahead of Jean Behra for BRM and the Cooper duo of Jack Brabham and Roy Salvadori. The latter had the best start, arriving at the first corner in the lead, but he braked too late and bent his steering column. Behra and Brooks drew away but Hawthorn was the fastest man on track. He passed the Vanwall on lap 18, which retired shortly after with a loose spark plug, and took the lead on lap 27, when Behra's brakes seemed to fade. In the next phase, Stirling Moss, who was back at Vanwall, was fastest and briefly took the lead, before his engine started misfiring and he, too, retired. Veteran racer Maurice Trintignant, who had taken Moss' place at Rob Walker Racing, had started fifth but took advantage of his rivals' misfortune, including, on lap 46, that of Hawthorn, whose Ferrari had shaken its fuel pump loose. Trintignant completed the 100 laps to take victory, ahead of Musso and Collins. Rob Walker Racing had taken a second win in a row ahead of two Ferraris.[12] Stirling Moss for Vanwall (front) won the Dutch Grand Prix. The front row for the Dutch Grand Prix was occupied by Vanwalls: Lewis-Evans, Moss and Brooks. Moss took the lead at the start, ahead of Lewis-Evans, while seventh-starting Harry Schell in the BRM got up to third and then took second place on lap 12. Moss kept out of trouble and took the win, while his teammates both retired. The BRM duo of Schell and Behra completed the podium, while Hawthorn was the first Ferrari in fifth place.[13] A couple of days later, the Indianapolis 500 was run. Fangio had skipped the Dutch GP and tried to race in the Indy 500 but failed to qualify. Pat O'Connor died in a spectacular first-lap pileup, while reigning USAC champion Jimmy Bryan won the race. In the F1 Drivers' Championship, Stirling Moss (Vanwall) was leading with 17 points, ahead of Luigi Musso (Ferrari) and Maurice Trintignant (Cooper). The Manufacturers' Championship saw Cooper take the lead with 19 points, ahead of Ferrari (14) and Vanwall (8). The Belgian Grand Prix had been given the honorary title of European Grand Prix and marked the first start by a female driver, Maria Teresa de Filippis. The high-speed nature of Spa-Francorchamps saw the three Ferraris start in the top five, with Mike Hawthorn and Luigi Musso at the top, but the quick-starting Vanwalls of Stirling Moss and Tony Brooks formed the leading duo after the first corner. Before the first lap was over, however, Moss made an erroneous gear change and destroyed his engine. Brooks took over the lead but was overtaken by Peter Collins. The lead changed hands a couple of times, before the Ferrari overheated and had to be retired. Brooks won the race, twenty seconds ahead of Hawthorn and three minutes ahead of teammate Lewis-Evans. Dramatically, all three cars broke down coming out of the last corners, but managed to coast over the finish line, so would the race have been one lap longer, the result would have been very different.[14] Ferrari driver Luigi Musso (pictured earlier in 1958) was fatally injured in the French Grand Prix. Like in Belgium, Ferrari's Hawthorn and Musso qualified on top for the French Grand Prix, ahead of Harry Schell (BRM), who managed to take the lead at the start but fell back to seventh on lap 2. Hawthorn was the fastest man on track, while Musso tried hard to keep him in view, until on lap 10, the Italian pushed too hard and ran wide. His car struck a ditch and somersaulted. Musso was airlifted to hospital with critical head injuries and would pass away later that day.[5][6] Hawthorn won the race, ahead of championship rival Moss and teammate Von Trips.[15] The British Grand Prix at Silverstone saw three different British teams on the front row: Moss for Vanwall, Schell for BRM and Salvadori for Cooper. But Ferrari drivers Collins and Hawthorn were lying first and third after the first lap. Moss held on to second place until, on lap 26, his engine blew up. Ferrari scored a 1–2, ahead of Salvadori achieving his first career podium. Five-time champion and reigning Juan Manuel Fangio retired after this race.[16] Ferrari driver Peter Collins was fatally injured in the German Grand Prix (picture from the 1957 German Grand Prix, Collins left). Championship leader Hawthorn started on pole position for the German Grand Prix, ahead of Brooks and Moss. The latter snatched the lead and set multiple lap records in the early phase. He had a lead of 17 seconds over Collins and Hawthorn when his ignition failed and he coasted to a halt. The Ferrari duo seemed free to fight for the win, until Brooks caught up and used his Vanwall's agility to take the lead through the twisty sections. On lap 11, Collins went off the road, struck a ditch and flipped into the air. He was thrown out and struck a tree, suffering critical head injuries. He would pass away in hospital later that day.[7] Hawthorn retired with clutch issues on the next lap, handing Brooks the win, with a lead of several minutes over the Coopers of Salvadori and Trintignant.[17] In the Drivers' Championship, Mike Hawthorn (Ferrari) was leading with 30 points, ahead of Stirling Moss (Vanwall) with 24 and Tony Brooks (Vanwall) with 16. In the Manufacturers' Championship, Ferrari was leading with 37, ahead of Vanwall (33) and Cooper (29). The Portuguese Grand Prix was part of the championship for the first time and was run at the Circuito da Boavista, a street circuit in Porto. Championship protagonists Stirling Moss and Mike Hawthorn were separated by just 0.05 seconds in qualifying, with the Vanwall placed on pole position and teammate Stuart Lewis-Evans completing the front row. Rain before the start left the roads wet and gave Hawthorn the advantage to take the lead. Ferrari teammate Wolfgang von Trips got up to third, before being passed by Jean Behra in the BRM. The roads dried up and Moss retook the lead on lap 8. He subsequently managed to grow such a big lead that the spectators got bored and, just after half-distance, he lapped his teammate in fourth place. Hawthorn pitted to have his brakes tightened up. Behra passed him, but on lap 41, his engine lost power the Ferrari was back up to second. Lewis-Evans had stayed in Moss's slipstream and when Behra moved out of the way for the leader, his teammate could handily snatch third off of the BRM. They could have tried the same with Hawthorn, but Moss stayed behind his rival out of respect. Moss crossed the line to win the race and Lewis-Evans was flagged as third. Hawthorn had to finish the last lap to take second, but he spun and stalled his engine. Many people wanted to help push the Ferrari, but that would have resulted in disqualification, so Moss (already on his victory lap) waved the crowd away and Hawthorn managed to push start the car by himself. Before he could jump back in and take the wheel, however, the car had rolled a couple of yards in the wrong direction of the circuit, so the officials disqualified him after all. Moss again displayed his courtesy and defended his rival, although he would have taken the championship lead. No earlier than 11pm, the decision was reversed and Hawthorn's second place was reinstated.[18] Maria Teresa de Filippis became the first female F1 driver to start and finish a Grand Prix in Belgium. She raced again in Monza (see picture) and Porto but retired on both occasions. The local Ferrari team were seen as favourites for the Italian Grand Prix, not just by the tifosi, but Moss and Brooks placed their Vanwalls on the top of the grid. Hawthorn started in third but quickly lost out to Lewis-Evans in the third Vanwall. Von Trips hit the rear wheel of Harry Schell, flew into the air and was thrown out of the car before it struck a tree. The BRM somersaulted off the road and luckily landed on his wheels, because Schell was still in the cockpit. Von Trips suffered injury to his leg and would not race in the season finale. Meanwhile, the traditional slipstreaming began at the front and led to multiple lead changes. Future champion Phil Hill was running his first race for the Ferrari F1 team and was running comfortably among the leaders, until on lap 7, he had to pit for a wheel change. Moss retired on lap 17 with gearbox trouble and saw his championship rival take the lead of the race. With Lewis-Evans having retired and Brooks down in fifth after a pit stop, Ferrari looked secure to take a dominant victory. Brooks was the fastest man on track, however, and Hawthorn's clutch began to slip. Lap by lap, the Vanwall clawed his way up the order, and took the lead on lap 60. Hawthorn nursed his car to the finish line in second place, while Hill finished third.[19] Going into the season finale, the first-ever Moroccan Grand Prix, Moss (32 points) had a small chance to win the championship: he had to win the race, with Hawthorn (40 points) finishing third or lower without the fastest lap. In that scenario, the two would tie on points and Moss would win on count-back. Hawthorn started on pole but fell back to third at the start. Moss took the lead, ahead of Phil Hill. The American outbraked himself on lap 3, giving Moss the chance to fly away in front. At half-distance, he led Hill by 20 seconds and Hawthorn was fighting Brooks for third. In the next ten laps, three drivers crashed, all slightly injured, and Lewis-Evans slid off the road when his engine exploded. His car caught fire and the Brit suffered serious burns. Hawthorn was back in second, so Moss won the race comfortably but could not secure the championship.[20] Lewis-Evans would succumb to his injuries six days after the race.[21] Vanwall owner Tony Vandervell ended his involvement with the team, partly as a result of this but also in failing health himself,[22] and Bernie Ecclestone sold his Connaught team[23] and ceased involvement with the sport till 1965.[24] In the Drivers' Championship, Mike Hawthorn (Ferrari) collected 42 points and won the title, ahead of Stirling Moss (Vanwall) with 41 and Tony Brooks (Vanwall) with 24. In the Manufacturers' Championship, Vanwall won the title with 48 points, ahead of Ferrari (40) and Cooper (31). Until 1973, it would not happen again that different teams won the two championships in the same year. Round Grand Prix Pole position Fastest lap Winning driver Winning constructor Tyre Report 1 Argentine Grand Prix Juan Manuel Fangio Juan Manuel Fangio Stirling Moss Cooper-Climax C Report 2 Monaco Grand Prix Tony Brooks Mike Hawthorn Maurice Trintignant Cooper-Climax D Report 3 Dutch Grand Prix Stuart Lewis-Evans Stirling Moss Stirling Moss Vanwall D Report 4 Indianapolis 500 Dick Rathmann Tony Bettenhausen Jimmy Bryan Salih-Offenhauser F Report 5 Belgian Grand Prix Mike Hawthorn Mike Hawthorn Tony Brooks Vanwall D Report 6 French Grand Prix Mike Hawthorn Mike Hawthorn Mike Hawthorn Ferrari E Report 7 British Grand Prix Stirling Moss Mike Hawthorn Peter Collins Ferrari E Report 8 German Grand Prix Mike Hawthorn Stirling Moss Tony Brooks Vanwall D Report 9 Portuguese Grand Prix Stirling Moss Mike Hawthorn Stirling Moss Vanwall D Report 10 Italian Grand Prix Stirling Moss Phil Hill Tony Brooks Vanwall D Report 11 Moroccan Grand Prix Mike Hawthorn Stirling Moss Stirling Moss Vanwall D Report Further information: List of Formula One World Championship points scoring systems Points were awarded to the top five classified finishers, with an additional point awarded for setting the fastest lap, regardless of finishing position or even classification. Only the best six results counted towards the championship. Formula 2 cars were not eligible for Championship Points. No points were awarded for shared drives. If more than one driver set the same fastest lap time, the fastest lap point would be divided equally between the drivers. The International Cup for F1 Manufacturers only counted the points of the highest-finishing driver for each race, although fastest lap points were not counted. Indy 500 results did not count towards the cup. Additionally, like the Drivers' Championship, only the best six results counted towards the cup. Numbers without parentheses are championship points; numbers in parentheses are total points scored. Points were awarded in the following system: Position 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th FL Race 8 6 4 3 2 1 Source:

[25]	Pos.	Driver	ARG	MON	NED	500	BEL	FRA	GBR	GER	POR	ITA	MOR	Pts.	[26]
1	Mike Hawthorn (3) (RetF)	(5)	2PF	1PF	2F	RetP	2F	2	2P	42	(49)	2	Stirling Moss	1	Ret	1F	Ret	2	RetP	RetF	1P	RetP	1F	41	3	Tony Brooks	RetP	Ret	1	Ret	7	1	Ret	1	Ret	24	4	Roy Salvadori	Ret	4	8	11	3	2	9	5	7	15	5	Peter Collins	Ret	3	Ret	Ret	5	1	Ret	14 =	Harry Schell	6	5	2	5
Ret	5	Ret	6	Ret	5	14	7	Maurice Trintignant	1	9	7	Ret	8	3	8	Ret	Ret	12 =	Luigi Musso	2	2	7	Ret	Ret	12	9	Stuart Lewis-Evans	Ret	RetP	3	Ret	4	3	Ret	Ret	11	10	Phil Hill	7	91	3F	3	9 =	Jean Behra	5	Ret	3	Ret	Ret	Ret	Ret	4	Ret	Ret	9 =	Wolfgang von Trips	Ret	3	Ret	4	5	Ret	9	13	Jimmy Bryan	1	8	14	Juan Manuel Fangio	4PF	DNQ	4	7	15	George Amick	2	6	16
Johnny Boyd	3	4 =	Tony Bettenhausen	4F	4	18	Jack Brabham	4	8	Ret	6	6	Ret1	7	Ret	111	3 =	Cliff Allison	6	6	4	Ret	Ret	10	Ret	7	10	3 =	Jo Bonnier	Ret	10	9	8	Ret	Ret	Ret	Ret	4	3	21	Jim Rathmann	5	2 —	Masten Gregory	Ret	Ret	4~	6	0 —	Carroll Shelby	Ret	9	Ret	4~ /	Ret	0 —	Graham Hill	Ret	Ret	Ret	Ret	Ret	Ret	Ret1	Ret	6	16	0 —	Olivier Gendebien	6	Ret	Ret	0 —	Jimmy Reece	6	0 —	Carlos Menditeguy	7	0 —	Don Freeland	7	0 —	Paco Godia	8	DNQ	Ret	Ret	0 —	Jack Fairman	Ret	8	0 —	Jud Larson	8	0 —	Gerino Gerini	DNQ	9	Ret	Ret	12	0 —	Hans Herrmann	Ret	Ret	9	0 —	Horace Gould	9	DNQ	DNS	0 —	Eddie Johnson	9	0 —	Maria Teresa de Filippis	DNQ	10	Ret	Ret	0 —	Troy Ruttman	DNQ	10	DNS	0 —	Bill Cheesbourg	10	0 —	Carel Godin de Beaufort	11	Ret1	0 —	Al Keller	11	0 —	Johnnie Parsons	12	0 —	Johnnie Tolan	13	0 —	Ian Burgess	Ret	71	0 —	Ivor Bueb	Ret	111	0 —	Wolfgang Seidel	Ret	Ret1	Ret	0 —	Giorgio Scarlatti	Ret	Ret	0 —	Giulio Cabianca	DNQ	Ret	0 —	Ron Flockhart	DNQ	Ret	0 —	Bob Christie	Ret	0 —	Dempsey Wilson	Ret	0 —	A. J. Foyt	Ret	0 —	Paul Russo	Ret	0 —	Shorty Templeman	Ret	0 —	Rodger Ward	Ret	0 —	Billy Garrett	Ret	0 —	Eddie Sachs	Ret	0 —	Johnny Thomson	Ret	0 —	Chuck Weyant	Ret	0 —	Jack Turner	Ret	0 —	Bob Veith	Ret	0 —	Dick Rathmann	RetP	0 —	Ed Elisian	Ret	0 —	Pat O'Connor	Ret	0 —	Paul Goldsmith	Ret	0 —	Jerry Unser	Ret	0 —	Len Sutton	Ret	0 —	Art Bisch	Ret	0 —	Alan Stacey	Ret	0 —	Mike Magill	DSQ	0 —	Ken Kavanagh	DNQ	DNS	0 —	Bruce Kessler	DNQ	0 —	Paul Emery	DNQ	0 —	André Testut	DNQ	0 —	Luigi Piotti	DNQ	0 —	Bernie Ecclestone	DNQ	DNP	0 —	Luigi Taramazzo	DNQ	0 —	Louis Chiron	DNQ	0

Drivers ineligible for Formula One points because they drove with Formula Two cars — Bruce McLaren 5 13 — Edgar Barth 6 — Tony Marsh 8 — Robert La Caze 14 — André Guelfi 15 — Christian Goethals Ret — Dick Gibson Ret — Brian Naylor Ret — François Picard Ret — Tom Bridger Ret Pos. Driver ARG MON NED 500 BEL FRA GBR GER POR ITA MOR Pts. Key Colour Result Gold Winner Silver Second place Bronze Third place Green Other points position Blue Other classified position Not classified, finished (NC) Purple Not classified, retired (Ret) Red Did not qualify (DNQ) Black Disqualified (DSQ) White Did not start (DNS) Race cancelled (C) Blank Did not practice (DNP) Excluded (EX) Did not arrive (DNA) Withdrawn (WD) Did not enter (empty cell) Annotation Meaning P Pole position F Fastest lap ~ No points awarded for shared drive 1 – Ineligible for Formula One points, because he drove with a Formula Two car. Pos. Manufacturer ARG MON NED BEL FRA GBR GER POR ITA MOR Pts.[26] 1 Vanwall Ret 1 1 (2) (4) 1 1 1 1 48 (57) 2 Ferrari 2 2 (5) 2 1 1 (4) 2 (2) (2) 40 (57) 3 Cooper-Climax 1 1 4 8 6 3 2 7 5 7 31 4 BRM 5 2 5 Ret 5 Ret 4 Ret 4 18 5 Maserati 4 Ret 10 7 4 9 Ret Ret 4† 6 6 6 Lotus-Climax 6 6 4 Ret Ret 10 Ret 6 10 3 — Porsche 11 0 — Connaught-Alta DNQ Ret 0 — OSCA WD DNQ 0 Pos. Manufacturer ARG MON NED BEL FRA GBR GER POR ITA MOR Pts. Bold results counted to championship totals. † No points were awarded for a shared drive. The following races were contested by Formula One cars but did not count towards the World Championship of Drivers or the International Cup for Formula One Manufacturers. Race name Circuit Date Winning driver Constructor Report VI Glover Trophy Goodwood 7 April Mike Hawthorn Ferrari Report VIII Gran Premio di Siracusa Syracuse 13 April Luigi Musso Ferrari Report XIII BARC Aintree 200 Aintree 19 April Stirling Moss Cooper-Climax Report X BRDC International Trophy Silverstone 3 May Peter Collins Ferrari Report VI Grand Prix de Caen Caen 20 July Stirling Moss Cooper-Climax Report ^ The Indianapolis 500 also counted towards the 1958 USAC Championship Car season, and was run for USAC Championship cars, but did not count towards the International Cup for F1 Manufacturers. ^ "1958 Driver Standings". Formula1.com. Retrieved 5 June 2024. ^ "DRIVERS: SIR STIRLING MOSS". grandprix.com. Inside F1. Retrieved 27 December 2012. ^ "Stats F1- World Championship Titles-Wins". www.statsf1.com. Stats F1. Retrieved 29 August 2022. ^ "1958 Constructor Standings". Formula1.com. Retrieved 5 June 2024. ^ a b Luigi Musso Is Killed In Race Crash, Fresno Bee Republican, July 7, 1958, Page19 ^ a b Hawthorn in Race Victory, Los Angeles Times, July 7, 1958, Page C4 ^ a b "Peter Collins | | F1 Driver Profile | ESPN.co.uk". En.espn.co.uk. Archived from the original on 23 December 2015. Retrieved 1 August 2016. ^ a b Martin Williamson. "A timeline of Formula One". ESPN. Retrieved 7 May 2024. ^ a b "The History of F1 Racing". Montreal Grand Prix. 15 April 2018. Retrieved 7 May 2024. ^ Lang, Mike (1981). Grand Prix! Vol 1. Haynes Publishing Group. p. 123. ISBN 0-85429-276-4. ^ Motor Sport (19 January 1958). "The 1958 Argentine Racing Season: Grand Prix, 1,000km & Formule Libre". Motorsport Magazine. Archived from the original on 9 June 2023. Retrieved 7 May 2024. ^ Denis Jenkinson (18 May 1958). "1958 Monaco Grand Prix race report: Trintignant makes it two in a row for Rob Walker Racing". Motorsport Magazine. Archived from the original on 9 June 2023. Retrieved 8 May 2024. ^ Denis Jenkinson (26 May 1958). "1958 Dutch Grand Prix race report: Moss takes victory amongst the dunes". Motorsport Magazine. Archived from the original on 2 April 2023. Retrieved 8 May 2024. ^ Denis Jenkinson (6 July 1958). "1958 French Grand Prix race report: Hawthorn's first GP win in four years". Motorsport Magazine. Archived from the original on 6 June 2023. Retrieved 8 May 2024. ^ Denis Jenkinson (19 July 1958). "1958 British Grand Prix report - British supremacy shattered". Motorsport Magazine. Archived from the original on 20 February 2024. Retrieved 8 May 2024. ^ Denis Jenkinson (3 August 1958). "1958 German Grand Prix race report: Brooks wins race tainted by tragedy as Collins killed". Motorsport Magazine. Archived from the original on 12 August 2022. Retrieved 8 May 2024. ^ Denis Jenkinson (24 August 1958). "1958 Portuguese Grand Prix race report: GB 1-2-3 in Boavista". Motorsport Magazine. Archived from the original on 3 September 2023. Retrieved 9 May 2024. ^ Denis Jenkinson (7 September 1958). "1958 Italian Grand Prix race report: Brooks outruns the Ferraris". Motorsport Magazine. Archived from the original on 5 June 2023. Retrieved 9 May 2024. ^ Denis Jenkinson (19 October 1958). "1958 Moroccan Grand Prix race report: Moss class of the field but Hawthorn takes F1 crown". Motorsport Magazine. Archived from the original on 15 August 2023. Retrieved 9 May 2024. ^ Small, Steve (1994). The Guinness Complete Grand Prix Who's Who. Guinness. p. 229. ISBN 0851127029. ^ Williamson, Martin. "Hawthorn's title on another day of tragedy". e..espn.co.uk. Retrieved 5 November 2015. ^ Bower, Tom (2011). No Angel: The Secret Life of Bernie Ecclestone. Faber and Faber. p. 48/chapter 2 (Gambling) (Kobo edition). ISBN 9780571269372. ^ Bower, Tom (2011). No Angel: The Secret Life of Bernie Ecclestone. Faber and Faber. p. 1/chapter 3 (Embryo) (Kobo edition). ISBN 9780571269372. ^ "World Championship points systems". 8W. Forix. 18 January 2019. Archived from the original on 24 September 2019. Retrieved 21 December 2020. ^ a b Only the best 6 results counted towards the championship. Numbers without parentheses are championship points; numbers in parentheses are total points scored. Race results and images from the 1958 World Championship of Drivers at f1-facts.com Retrieved from " Electric racing car championship 2014–15 FIA Formula E Championship - Season 1 Drivers' Champion: Nelson Piquet Jr. Teams' Champion: e.dams Renault Previous none Next 2015–16 Nelson Piquet Jr. became the first ever Formula E Drivers' Champion. Sébastien Buemi finished second in the drivers standings, missing out on the championship by 1 point. Lucas di Grassi won the first Formula E race, and finished the season third. The 2014–15 FIA Formula E Championship was the inaugural season of Formula E, a new FIA championship for electrically powered cars.[1] It began on 13 September 2014 at Beijing in China and finished on 28 June 2015 in London after eleven races.[2][3] Nelson Piquet Jr. came first in the overall standings, and so became the first ever Formula E champion.[4] Main article: Spark-Renault SRT_01E Spark-Renault SRT 01E in Andretti colors. For the first season, all teams were supplied an electric racing car built by Spark Racing Technology, called the Spark-Renault SRT 01E. The chassis was designed by Dallara, with an electric motor developed by McLaren (the same as that used in its P1 supercar), a battery system created by Williams Grand Prix Engineering and a Hewland five-speed gearbox. Michelin were the official tyre supplier.[5][6][7] 42 electric cars were ordered by the FIA.[8] For the 2014–15

caused by the damp track had eliminated nine of the nineteen starters—including Farina and Fagioli—while González, who had incurred damage in the pile-up, retired on the following lap. Villoresi, although delayed by the accident, had made his way through the field to second place but was forced to retire with an axle problem. Fangio's win brought him level with Farina in the points standings.[6] Main article: 1950 Indianapolis 500 The Indianapolis 500, the third round of the inaugural World Championship of Drivers held at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway in Indianapolis, Indiana, in the United States, was won by the Kurtis Kraft-Offenhauser of Johnnie Parsons, ahead of the Diedt-Offenhausers of Bill Holland and Mauri Rose. The race was stopped after 138 of the scheduled 200 laps due to rain.[7] Main article: 1950 Swiss Grand Prix Alfa Romeo's dominance continued when the World Championship returned to Europe for the Swiss Grand Prix at the tree-lined Bremgarten circuit outside Bern. Fangio, Farina, and Fagioli locked out the front row of the grid for Alfa, while the Ferraris of Villoresi and Ascari started from the second row. Fangio was the initial leader, starting from pole position, but Farina passed him on lap seven. Ascari and Villoresi were both able to compete with the third Alfa of Fagioli in the early stages, although both had retired by the ten-lap mark. Farina took the win and the fastest lap, finishing just ahead of Fagioli, while Rosier, in third place due to Fangio's retirement, took Talbot-Lago's first podium. Farina's second win of the season put him six points clear of the consistent Fagioli, while Fangio was a further three points behind, having only scored points in one race (in Monaco, where he won).[8] Main article: 1950 Belgian Grand Prix Alfa Romeo took their third front row lockout of the season at the Belgian Grand Prix at the speedy 8.7 miles (14.0 km) Spa-Francorchamps circuit, while the Ferrari of Villoresi shared the second row with the privateer Talbot-Lago of Raymond Sommer. The Alfas were once again untouchable at the start of the race, but when they stopped for fuel, Sommer emerged as an unlikely race leader. His lead, however, was short-lived, and he was forced to retire when his engine blew up. Fangio ultimately took the victory, ahead of Fagioli, who again finished second. Rosier again made the podium in his Talbot-Lago. He had been able to pass the polesitter Farina when the Italian picked up transmission problems towards the end of the race. It was not all bad for Farina, however, as he picked up the point for fastest lap. Fagioli and Fangio closed the gap to Farina in the points standings—Fagioli was just four points adrift, while Fangio was a further point behind.[9] Main article: 1950 French Grand Prix Alfa Romeo was largely unchallenged at the French Grand Prix, held at the high-speed Reims-Gueux circuit, due to the withdrawal of the works Ferraris of Ascari and Villoresi. The Alfas produced yet another lockout of the front row of the grid, with Fangio taking pole for the third time in six races. The power of the Alfas suited this public road circuit-made up entirely of long straights, and Farina, starting from second, led for the first quarter of the race before fuel problems put him to the back of the field. He fought back to third before he was forced to retire (he was ultimately classified seventh). Fangio picked up the fastest lap on his way to his second consecutive victory. Fagioli finished second for the fourth time out of five starts, while Peter Whitehead, in a privateer Ferrari, took a maiden podium in his first start of the season. Fangio took the championship lead as a result of his victory. Fagioli remained in second, while Farina dropped to third, four points behind his Argentinian teammate.[10] Main article: 1950 Italian Grand Prix The final championship round of the season was the Italian Grand Prix at the Monza Autodrome near Milan, and all three of the regular Alfa Romeo drivers were in contention for the title. If Fangio finished first or second, he would win the title, regardless of where his teammates finished. If Farina failed to score at least five points, he would be unable to take the title. Fagioli's only chance of becoming World Champion was if he won the race and set the fastest lap; even then, he would need Farina to finish no higher than third, and Fangio would have to score no points at all. Fangio again took pole position, but Alfa Romeo could not make it a fifth front-row lockout of the season, as Ascari qualified second for Ferrari. Farina started from third, while Consalvo Sanesi completed the front row in an additional Alfa Romeo. Fagioli could only manage fifth on the grid, alongside the fifth Alfa of Piero Taruffi, the second Ferrari of Dorino Serafini, and Sommer in a Talbot-Lago. Farina took the lead early on, with Ascari and Fangio not far behind. Ascari briefly held the lead but was forced to retire when his engine overheated. Two laps later, Fangio also retired due to problems with his gearbox. Taruffi's car, which was now running in second, was taken over by Fangio, although the Argentinian was forced to retire for the second time in the race, this time with engine problems. Ascari took over Serafini's car and ultimately finished second behind Farina, whose victory clinched the title by taking him three points clear of Fangio. Fagioli finished third in the race, and clinched the same position in the Drivers' Championship standings.[11] Round Grand Prix Pole position Fastest lap Winning driver Winning constructor Tyre Report 1 British Grand Prix Giuseppe Farina Giuseppe Farina Giuseppe Farina Alfa Romeo P Report 2 Monaco Grand Prix Juan Manuel Fangio Juan Manuel Fangio Alfa Romeo P Report 3 Indianapolis 500 Walt Faulkner Johnnie Parsons Johnnie Parsons Kurtis Kraft-Offenhauser F Report 4 Swiss Grand Prix Juan Manuel Fangio Giuseppe Farina Giuseppe Farina Alfa Romeo P Report 5 Belgian Grand Prix Giuseppe Farina Giuseppe Farina Juan Manuel Fangio Alfa Romeo P Report 6 French Grand Prix Juan Manuel Fangio Juan Manuel Fangio Juan Manuel Fangio Alfa Romeo P Report 7 Italian Grand Prix Juan Manuel Fangio Juan Manuel Fangio Giuseppe Farina Alfa Romeo P Report Further information: List of Formula One World Championship points scoring systems Points were awarded to the top five classified finishers, with an additional point awarded for setting the fastest lap, regardless of finishing position or even classification. Only the best four results counted towards the championship. Shared drives result in half points for each driver if they finished in a points-scoring position. If more than one driver set the same fastest lap time, the fastest lap point would be divided equally between the drivers. Numbers without parentheses are championship points; numbers in parentheses are total points scored. Points were awarded in the following system: Position 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th FL Race 8 6 4 3 2 1 Source:[12] Pos. Driver GBR MON 500 SUI BEL FRA ITA Pts. 1 Giuseppe Farina 1PF Ret 1F 4PF 7 1 30 2 Juan Manuel Fangio Ret 1PF RetP 1 1PF RetPF/(Ret†) 27 3 Luigi Fagioli 2 Ret 2 2 2 (3) 24 (28) 4 Louis Rosier 5 Ret 3 3 6† 4 13 5 Alberto Ascari 2 Ret 5 DNS (Ret)/2† 11 6 Johnnie Parsons 1F 9 7 Bill Holland 2 6 8 Prince Bira Ret 5 4 Ret 5 9 Peter Whitehead DNS 3 7 4 = Louis Chiron Ret 3 9 Ret Ret 4 = Reg Parnell 3 Ret 4 = Mauri Rose 3 4 13 Dorino Serafini 2† 3 = Yves Giraud-Cabantous 4 Ret Ret 8 3 = Raymond Sommer 4 Ret Ret Ret Ret 3 = Robert Manzon Ret 4 Ret 3 = Cecil Green 4 3 = Philippe Étancelin 8 Ret Ret Ret 5† 5 3 19 Felice Bonetto 5 Ret DNS 2 20 Eugène Chaboud Ret 5† 1 = Joie Chitwood 5† 1 = Tony Bettenhausen 5† 1 — Toulo de Graffenried Ret Ret 6 6 0 — Bob Gerard 6 6 0 — Luigi Villoresi Ret Ret 6 DNS 0 — Lee Wallard 6 0 — Charles Pozzi 6† 0 — Johnny Claes 11 7 10 8 Ret Ret 0 — Cuth Harrison 7 Ret Ret 0 — Pierre Levegh 7 Ret Ret 0 — Walt Faulkner 7P 0 — Nello Pagani 7 0 — Harry Schell Ret 8 0 — George Connor 8 0 — Geoffrey Crossley Ret 9 0 — David Hampshire 9 Ret 0 — Paul Russo 9 0 — Toni Branca 11 10 0 — Pat Flaherty 10 0 — Brian Shawe-Taylor 10† 0 — Joe Fry 10† 0 — Myron Fohr 11 0 — Duane Carter 12 0 — Mack Hellings 13 0 — Jack McGrath 14 0 — Troy Ruttman 15 0 — Gene Hartley 16 0 — Jimmy Davies 17 0 — Johnny McDowell 18 0 — Walt Brown 19 0 — Spider Webb 20 0 — Jerry Hoyt 21 0 — Walt Ader 22 0 — Jackie Holmes 23 0 — Jim Rathmann 24 0 — Joe Kelly NC 0 — Franco Rol Ret Ret Ret 0 — Eugène Martin Ret Ret 0 — José Froilán González Ret Ret 0 — David Murray Ret Ret 0 — Maurice Trintignant Ret Ret 0 — Leslie Johnson Ret 0 — Peter Walker Ret† 0 — Tony Rolt Ret† 0 — Bill Schindler Ret 0 — Jimmy Jackson Ret 0 — Sam Hanks Ret 0 — Dick Rathmann Ret 0 — Duke Dinsmore Ret 0 — Henry Banks Ret† 0 — Fred Agabashian Ret† 0 — Bayliss Levrett Ret† 0 — Bill Cantrell Ret† 0 — Guy Mairesse Ret 0 — Paul Pietsch Ret 0 — Clemente Biondetti Ret 0 — Henri Louveau Ret 0 — Franco Comotti Ret 0 — Consalvo Sanesi Ret 0 — Piero Taruffi Ret† 0 — Alfredo Pián DNS 0 Pos. Driver GBR MON 500 SUI BEL FRA ITA Pts. Key Colour Result Gold Winner Silver Second place Bronze Third place Green Other points position Blue Other classified position Not classified, finished (NC) Purple Not classified, retired (Ret) Red Did not qualify (DNQ) Black Disqualified (DSQ) White Did not start (DNS) Race cancelled (C) Blank Did not practice (DNP) Excluded (EX) Did not arrive (DNA) Withdrawn (WD) Did not enter (empty cell) Annotation Meaning P Pole position F Fastest lap † Position shared between more drivers of the same car The following Formula One races, which did not count towards the World Championship of Drivers, were also held in 1950. Race name Circuit Date Winning driver Constructor Report XI Pau Grand Prix Pau 10 April Juan Manuel Fangio Maserati Report II Richmond Trophy Goodwood 10 April Reg Parnell Maserati Report V San Remo Grand Prix Ospedaletti 16 April Juan Manuel Fangio Alfa Romeo Report IV Grand Prix de Paris Montlhéry 30 April Georges Grignard Talbot-Lago Report XII British Empire Trophy Douglas 15 June Bob Gerard ERA Report IV Gran Premio di Bari Lungomare 9 July Giuseppe Farina Alfa Romeo Report IV J.C.C. Jersey Road Race Saint Helier 13 July Peter Whitehead Ferrari Report XII Circuit de l'Albigeois Albi (Les Planques) 16 July Louis Rosier Talbot-Lago Report I Grote Prijs van Nederland Zandvoort 23 July Louis Rosier Talbot-Lago Report III Grand Prix des Nations Geneva 30 July Juan Manuel Fangio Alfa Romeo Report I Nottingham Trophy Gamston 7 August David Hampshire Maserati Report IV Ulster Trophy Dundrod 12 August Peter Whitehead Ferrari Report XIX Coppa Acerbo Pescara 15 August Juan Manuel Fangio Alfa Romeo Report I Sheffield Telegraph Trophy Gamston 19 August Cuth Harrison ERA Report II BRDC International Trophy Silverstone 26 August Giuseppe Farina Alfa Romeo Report III Goodwood Trophy Goodwood 30 September Reg Parnell BRM Report X Gran Premio de Penya Rhin Pedralbes 29 October Alberto Ascari Ferrari Report ^ Three European cars, two Maseratis and one Alfa Romeo, were entered in the Indianapolis 500, including one for Giuseppe Farina, however due to shipping issues none of them reached Indianapolis. ^ The Indianapolis 500 also counted towards the 1950 AAA Championship Car season, and was run for AAA Championship cars. ^ "1950 Driver Standings". Formula1. Retrieved 22 July 2024. ^ "Formula 1 1950". OldRacingCars. Retrieved 25 June 2019. ^ a b "Data Search Results". ChicaneF1.com. Archived from the original on 5 November 2015. Retrieved 17 August 2011. ^ "Grand Prix de l'ACF (French Grand Prix) -Reims, 2 Jul 1950". OldRacingCars. Retrieved 15 June 2019. ^ "British GP, 1950 Race Report". grandprix.com. Retrieved 7 December 2013. ^ "Monaco GP, 1950 Race Report". grandprix.com. Retrieved 7 December 2013. ^ "United States GP, 1950 Race Report". grandprix.com. Retrieved 7 December 2013. ^ "Swiss GP, 1950 Race Report". grandprix.com. Retrieved 7 December 2013. ^ "Belgian GP, 1950 Race Report". grandprix.com. Retrieved 7 December 2013. ^ "French GP, 1950 Race Report". grandprix.com. Retrieved 7 December 2013. ^ "Italian GP, 1950 Race Report". grandprix.com. Retrieved 7 December 2013. ^ "World Championship points systems". 8W. Forix. 18 January 2019. Archived from the original on 24 September 2019. Retrieved 21 December 2020. Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1950 Formula One season. Retrieved from " Home > Events > Major Sporting Events Here is a list of the major international sports events in which teams from different countries battle it out, both for individual sports and multi-sport events. In these events countries of the world are brought together in competition - in some of these most countries of the world are represented, in others only a select few. See our discussion on the World's Most Popular Sporting Events, there is no surprise that the FIFA World Cup and the Olympics top most lists. Here are the major events sorted by sport. If you know of others that should be listed here, let me know. Athletics World Championships Athletics championships held every two years Athletics World Cup a team-based international athletics competition started in 2018 Badminton Badminton World Championships Annual event held by BWF Baseball World Baseball Classic The World Baseball Classic is an international baseball tournament for national baseball teams from around the world, sanctioned by the IBAF and includes Major League Baseball players playing for their home country. It is held every four years. This event was (sort of) preceded by the baseball World Cup. Premier12 Baseball World Series The so-called World Series is only played by teams of the USA, though elite players from around the world play in the US, and the World Series would be considered a major event for baseball fans all around the world. Basketball World Cup The FIBA Basketball World Cup is an international basketball competition for the men's national teams of the members of the International Basketball Federation NBA Finals National Basketball Association Finals held in June each year. Boxing Boxing World Championships held biennially, competitions are hosted separately with the men's and women's occurring in alternating years Cricket ICC World Cup An international one-day cricket tournament contested by all Test-playing nations plus some qualifiers. World Twenty20 World Cup of the twenty over game Cycling UCI World Championships (Track Cycling and Road) Winners of this event are considered the World Cycling Champion for which they receive the right to wear the Rainbow Jersey for a full year in the respective discipline they are world champion Tour de France Golf Ryder Cup Annual tournament between teams from USA v Europe. The event is contested every two years, the venue alternating between courses in the US and Europe (usually UK) Presidents Cup A match play tournament between a team representing the United States and an International Team representing the rest of the world (minus Europe) The Open Championship US PGA Masters US Open Equestrian EI World Equestrian Games (WEG) This equestrian championship is held every four years Fencing World Fencing Championships Gymnastics Artistic Gymnastics World Championship World Rhythmic Gymnastics Championships Handball World Championships Hockey (Ice) Stanley Cup finals of North American league (NHL) in June each year World Cup of Hockey Organized by the National Hockey League (NHL) and the National Hockey League Players' Association (NHLPA). Ice Hockey World Championships an annual event run by the International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF). Hockey (Field) World Cup Football (American) Super Bowl The Championship game of the National Football League (NFL) Football (soccer) FIFA World Cup Held every 4 years. FA Cup Asian Cup Motorsports F1 Grand Prix a series of events held around the world, such as the British, Monaco and Italian Grand Prix. Netball World Championships Rowing World Championships a week-long, international rowing event including eight different boat styles with 21 different classes. Rugby Union Rugby World Cup an international rugby union competition played every four years Six Nations an annual competition between six European sides: England, France, Ireland, Italy, Scotland and Wales The Rugby Championship formerly the tri-nations championships, it is contested by Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. World Cup Sevens competed by the national seven teams every four years Rugby League World Cup Sailing Americas Cup An international yachting event held every 4 years. Swimming FINA World Championships The world championships for aquatic sports (diving, swimming-50m, open water swimming, water polo, synchronized swimming), held every 2 years. Surfing World Surfing Games Table Tennis Table Tennis World Championships Consists of five events:, men's singles, women's singles, men's doubles, and mixed doubles. All are hosted in odd numbered years. Tennis Wimbledon part of the Grand Slam US Open part of the Grand Slam Australian Open part of the Grand Slam French Open part of the Grand Slam Davis Cup An annual international team tennis competition for men. Hopman Cup annual international mixed team tennis competition played in Perth, Australia Billie Jean King Cup(formerly the Fed Cup) annual international team tennis competition for women Triathlon World Triathlon Series triathletes compete is a series of head-to-head standard and sprint distance races, the winner crowned World Champion. Volleyball World Championships An international competition held every four years Weightlifting World Weightlifting Championships International Multi-Sport Events These are just some of the major international sporting events from around the world. See our full list of world multi-sport events. event notes Summer Olympics The world's premier multi-sport and multi-country sporting competition, held every four years. Winter Olympics the winter sports version of the Olympic Games, held every four years, two years after the Summer Olympics. Paralympic Games A major event for athletes with disabilities, now run in conjunction with the Summer Olympic Games, every four years. Commonwealth Games the next being held in Glasgow, in 2014. It is held every four years. Asian Games The Asian Games, officially known as Asiad, is a multi-sport event along the lines of the Olympics, though only for Asian countries. They were first held in 1951. Gay Games The Gay Games, held every 4 years, is open to all who wish to participate, without regard to sexual orientation. Military World Games For military athletes from over 100 countries. European Games A Multisport event along the lines of the Summer Olympic Games, though limited to athletes from European nations. The inaugural European Games are scheduled to be held in Baku, Azerbaijan, in 2015. Youth Olympics The Youth Olympic Games is an international multi-sport event, held every four years for athletes aged 14 to 18. Any comments, suggestions, or corrections? Please let us know. Rankings are determined as: 5 points for Superbowl Victories (Championship Points) 3 points for team that loses the Superbowl 1 point each for the two teams that lost in the AFC and NFC Conference games Super Bowl History Interesting Notes: 2023: The first Super Bowl ever to feature opposing team brothers, Chiefs tight end Travis Kelce and Jason Kelce, the Eagles' center. 2019: The lowest scoring Super Bowl in history, with 16 total points. 2014: First Super Bowl played outdoors in a cold weather city. 2013: Nicknamed the Harbaugh Bowl with two brothers coaching against each other. 2011: Green Bay Packers were the first NFC team seeded #6 to make it to the Superbowl. 2008: New England entered the Superbowl with a 16-0 record. 1989: Budweiser beats Bud Light 27-24 in the first ever Bud Bowl. 1979: First year of expanded playoffs. 1969: First official championship game to be called "Super Bowl". NFL Links Superbowl.com Has a TON of info, Super bowl Recaps, Super bowl Records, even Past Anthems. For a good history of the NFL check out NFL.com. Includes Past NFL Draft results, records, and NFL Team History. NFL Frequently Asked Questions What NFL franchise has been the best over the last 10 years? The Kansas City Chiefs lead the Championship History standings over the last 10 years with 3 championships, 1 lost Super Bowl and 6 total AFC Conference appearances over the last 10 years. What NFL team has lost the most Super Bowls without ever winning a Super Bowl? According to our All Time rankings, both the Minnesota Vikings and the Buffalo Bills have been to the Super Bowl 4 times and have lost all four. What NFL team has won the most Super Bowls ever? The New England Patriots and Pittsburgh Steelers have each won 6 Super Bowls. The Patriots have won most recently with their Super Bowl LIII win in 2019. Pittsburgh last won a Super Bowl in 2009. How many NFL teams never been to the Super Bowl? As of 2024, four NFL teams have never been to the Super Bowl. The list of teams includes the Cleveland Browns, Jacksonville Jaguars, Detroit Lions and Houston Texans. Super bowl winners, future super bowl locations, super bowl history and super bowl MVP history provided by ChampionshipHistory.com International competition "World Champion" redirects here. For the film, see World Champion (film). "World Champions" redirects here. For the novel, see World Champions (novel). This article has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. (Learn how and when to remove these messages) This article possibly contains original research. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. (October 2012) (Learn how and when to remove this message) This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "World championship" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (December 2014) (Learn how and when to remove this message) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Trophy of the FIFA Club World Cup, the world championship of club association football A world championship is generally an international competition open to elite competitors from around the world, representing their nations, and winning such an event will be considered the highest or near highest achievement in the sport, game, or ability. This section may require cleanup to meet Wikipedia's quality standards. The specific problem is: too focused on sports, need to be generalized. Please help improve this section if you can. (January 2018) (Learn how and when to remove this message) The title is usually awarded through a combination of specific contests or, less commonly, ranking systems (e.g. the ICC Test Championship), or a combination of the two (e.g. World Triathlon Championships in Triathlon). This determines a 'world champion', who or which is commonly considered the best nation, team, individual (or other entity) in the world in a particular field, although the vagaries of sport ensure that the competitor recognised at the best in an event is not always the 'world champion' (see Underdog).[citation needed] This may also be known as a world cup competition, for example cycling (UCI World Championships and UCI World Cups). Often, the use of the term cup or championship in this sense is just a choice of words. Some sports have multiple champions because of multiple organizations, such as boxing, mixed martial arts and wrestling. Certain competitive exercises do not have a world championship or a world cup as such, but may have one or several world champions. Professional boxing, for example, has several world champions at different weights, but each one of them is decided by a "title match", not a tournament. In a title match system, the championship can only be won by directly defeating the incumbent, who in turn must continue to compete to retain their title or risk forfeiture. In association football (soccer), the first such tournament was the Football World Championship disputed from 1876 to 1904 between the winners of the FA Cup and Scottish Cup.[1] After that, there have been many tournaments between teams from around the world, but it wasn't until 1960 when the Intercontinental Cup was established, competed between the winners two greatest and most important continental championships: the UEFA Champions League from Europe and CONMEBOL Copa Libertadores from South America, the cup was endorsed by both UEFA and CONMEBOL but had no involvement from FIFA, the governing body for world football.[2] As such, FIFA wanted to expand the tournament to include the champion from other continents - from the AFC Champions League (Asia and Australia), CAF Champions League (Africa), CONCACAF Champions League (North America and Caribbean) and OFC Champions League (Oceania) and created the FIFA Club World Cup. The first edition in 2000 ran concurrently with the 2000 Intercontinental Cup, and in 2004 the Intercontinental Cup was merged with the CCW, which has been ongoing since 2005 with yearly editions. Finally, certain competitions do not have a world championship or world cup, but rather hold a series of events recognised as the elite level in their field (e.g. tennis and golf have a series of four Grand Slam events recognised as the pinnacle of the game, in addition to key team events, world tour finals and the Olympic Games, though each year ITF (International Tennis Federation) designates a World Champion based on performances throughout the year). There are some sports that already had a 'world championship' in the 18th or 19th century, although it was variable how 'world-wide' these competitions really were. The French player Clergé is considered to be the first international champion in real tennis, since 1740. In chess, international matches have been held for centuries, often resulting in certain players considered the best of all, with the first multiplayer tournament held in London in 1851, but Wilhelm Steinitz in 1886 was the first chess player generally recognized as the world chess champion. Other sports with early 'world championships' were English draughts (1840) and speed skating. The following lists for the various sports with a world championship include: List of world sports championships, for physical sports List of world championships in mind sports, including several other activities like competitions in professional activities List of world cups and world championships for juniors and youth List of world cups Sports portal World cup ^ "When Sunderland AFC Were World Champions! – Ryehill Football". Archived from the original on 2021-02-08. Retrieved 2021-12-31. ^ "FIFA Club World Championship TOYOTA Cup: Solidarity – the name of the game" (PDF). FIFA Activity Report 2005. Zurich: Fédération Internationale de Football Association: 60. April 2004 – May 2005. Archived from the original (PDF) on 11 October 2012. Retrieved 17 December 2012. Retrieved from " Sports have always been a battleground where the best of the best compete for glory, honor, and, most importantly, trophies. Here, we explore some of the most prestigious sports championships from around the world, the trophies awarded, and the athletes who have made history by winning these titles more than anyone else. Whether youre a fan of football, tennis, or motorsports, these championships represent the pinnacle of athletic achievement. The FIFA World Cup is the ultimate prize in football, bringing together the best national teams from around the globe. Held every four years, this tournament has a rich history dating back to 1930. Name: FIFA World Cup Frequency: Every 4 years Trophy: FIFA World Cup Trophy Most Titles: Pelè (Brazil) - 3 titles 2. Olympic Games The Olympic Games are the worlds oldest and most prestigious sporting event, with athletes competing in various disciplines for the honor of winning gold, silver, and bronze medals. Name: Olympic Games Frequency: Every 4 years (Summer and Winter editions) Trophy: Olympic Medals (Gold, Silver, Bronze) Most Titles: Michael Phelps (USA) - 23 Gold Medals (Swimming) 3. Wimbledon Wimbledon is the oldest tennis tournament in the world and is considered the most prestigious. Winning Wimbledon is a dream for every tennis player. Name: Wimbledon Championships Frequency: Annually Trophy: The Gentlemen's Singles Trophy and The Venus Rosewater Dish (Ladies) Most Titles: Roger Federer (Switzerland) - 8 titles (Gentlemen's Singles) 4. The Masters Tournament The Masters is one of golfs four major championships, known for its iconic Green Jacket, awarded to the winner at Augusta National Golf Club. Name: The Masters Tournament Frequency: Annually Trophy: The Green Jacket and The Masters Trophy Most Titles: Jack Nicklaus (USA) - 6 titles 5. NBA Finals The NBA Finals determine the champion of the National Basketball Association, the worlds premier professional basketball league. Teams compete fiercely for the Larry O'Brien Trophy. Name: NBA Finals Frequency: Annually Trophy: Larry O'Brien Championship Trophy Most Titles: Bill Russell (USA) - 11 titles 6. Super Bowl The Super Bowl is the championship game of the NFL, featuring the best teams from the American and National Football Conferences competing for the Vince Lombardi Trophy. Name: Super Bowl Frequency: Annually Trophy: Vince Lombardi Trophy Most Titles: Tom Brady (USA) - 7 titles 7. Tour de France The Tour de France is the most prestigious cycling race in the world, a grueling three-week event that tests the endurance of the best cyclists. Name: Tour de France Frequency: Annually Trophy: Tour de France Trophy (Yellow Jersey for the winner) Most Titles: Jacques Anquetil, Eddy Merckx, Bernard Hinault, and Miguel Indurain - 5 titles each 8. UEFA Champions League The UEFA Champions League is Europes premier club football competition, where the continents best teams battle it out for the coveted trophy. Name: UEFA Champions League Frequency: Annually Trophy: UEFA Champions League Trophy Most Titles: Francisco Gento (Spain) - 6 titles with Real Madrid 9. Formula 1 World Championship The Formula 1 World Championship is the pinnacle of motorsport, where the worlds best drivers compete for the prestigious Drivers' Championship Trophy. Name: Formula 1 World Championship Frequency: Annually Trophy: FIA Formula One World Championship Trophy Most Titles: Lewis Hamilton (UK) and Michael Schumacher (Germany) - 7 titles each 10. ICC Cricket World Cup The ICC Cricket World Cup is the ultimate prize in One Day International cricket, featuring the best national teams competing for global supremacy. Name: ICC Cricket World Cup Frequency: Every 4 years Trophy: ICC Cricket World Cup Trophy Most Titles: Australia - 5 titles 11. Stanley Cup The Stanley Cup is the championship trophy awarded annually to the National Hockey League playoff winner, and it is the oldest professional sports trophy in North America. Name: Stanley Cup Frequency: Annually Trophy: Stanley Cup Most Titles: Henri Richard (Canada) - 11 titles with Montreal Canadiens 12. Rugby World Cup The Rugby World Cup is the pinnacle of international rugby union competition, where teams compete for the prestigious Webb Ellis Cup. Name: Rugby World Cup Frequency: Every 4 years Trophy: Webb Ellis Cup Most Titles: New Zealand and South Africa - 3 titles each 13. The Ashes The Ashes is a historic cricket series played between England and Australia, and it is one of the oldest and most celebrated rivalries in sports. Name: The Ashes Frequency: Every 2 years Trophy: The Ashes Urn Most Titles: Australia Michael Phelps (Swimming) - 23 Olympic Gold Medals Bill Russell (Basketball) - 11 NBA Titles Henri Richard (Hockey) - 11 Stanley Cups Rafael Nadal (Tennis) - 22 Grand Slam Titles Roger Federer (Tennis) - 20 Grand Slam Titles Serena Williams (Tennis) - 23 Grand Slam Titles Margaret Court (Tennis) - 24 Grand Slam Titles Tom Brady (American Football) - 7 Super Bowl Titles Michael Schumacher (Formula 1) - 7 World Championships Lewis Hamilton (Formula 1) - 7 World Championships Jack Nicklaus (Golf) - 18 Major Titles Pelè (Football) - 3 World Cups Usain Bolt (Athletics) - 8 Olympic Gold Medals Cristiano Ronaldo (Football) - 5 UEFA Champions League Titles Lionel Messi (Football) - 4 UEFA Champions League Titles Novak Djokovic (Tennis) - 23 Grand Slam Titles Simone Biles (Gymnastics) - 7 Olympic Medals Lindsey Vonn (Skiing) - 4 World Cup Overall Titles Jacques Anquetil (Cycling) - 5 Tour de France Titles Eddy Merckx (Cycling) - 5 Tour de France Titles Bernard Hinault (Cycling) - 5 Tour de France Titles Miguel Indurain (Cycling) - 5 Tour de France Titles Joe DiMaggio (Baseball) - 9 World Series Titles Yogi Berra (Baseball) - 10 World Series Titles Gino Bartali (Cycling) - 3 Giro dItalia Titles New York Yankees (Baseball) - 27 World Series Titles Montreal Canadiens (Hockey) - 24 Stanley Cups Boston Celtics (Basketball) - 17 NBA Titles Los Angeles Lakers (Basketball) - 17 NBA Titles Manchester United (Football) - 20 English League Titles Real Madrid (Football) - 14 UEFA Champions League Titles AC Milan (Football) - 7 UEFA Champions League Titles Green Bay Packers (American Football) - 13 NFL Championships Barcelona FC (Football) - 5 UEFA Champions League Titles Pittsburgh Steelers (American Football) - 6 Super Bowl Titles San Francisco 49ers (American Football) - 5 Super Bowl Titles Dallas Cowboys (American Football) - 5 Super Bowl Titles New England Patriots (American Football) - 6 Super Bowl Titles Ferrari (Formula 1) - 16 Constructors Championships Mercedes (Formula 1) - 8 Constructors Championships Chicago Bulls (Basketball) - 6 NBA Titles Juventus (Football) - 36 Serie A Titles Bayern Munich (Football) - 6 UEFA Champions League Titles Liverpool FC (Football) - 6 UEFA Champions League Titles Inter Milan (Football) - 3 UEFA Champions League Titles Toronto Maple Leafs (Hockey) - 13 Stanley Cups Detroit Red Wings (Hockey) - 11 Stanley Cups Boston Bruins (Hockey) - 6 Stanley Cups Chicago Blackhawks (Hockey) - 6 Stanley Cups New York Giants (Baseball) - 8 World Series Titles Brought to you courtesy of TrophyCentral.com More information Sport, Competition name ... Sport Competition name Competing entities Firstheld Current holder Next Frequency Details and notes Alpine skiing FIS Alpine World Ski Championships Individuals & Nations 1931 Winners in 5 events (2025) 2027 Biennial FIS Alpine Ski World Cup Individuals 1967 Marco Odermatt (2024–25) 2025–26 Annual Nations Switzerland(2024–25) American football IFAF World Championship Nations 1999 United States (2015) 2025 Quadrennial Not held in 2019 Armwrestling World Armwrestling Championship Individuals 1979 Winners in 22 events (2024) 2025 Annual Cancelled in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic Aquatics Swimming at the World Aquatics Championships Individuals[R] 1973 Winners in 20 events (2024) 2025 Biennial Diving at the World Aquatics Championships Individuals 1973 Winners in 5 events (2024) 2025 Biennial Synchronised swimming at the World Aquatics Championships Individuals 2023 Winners in 2 events (2024) 2025 Biennial Open water swimming at the World Aquatics Championships Individuals 1991 Winners in 2 events (2024) 2025 Biennial High diving at the World Aquatics Championships Individuals 2013 Aidan Heslop (2024) 2025 Biennial World Aquatics Swimming Championships (25m) Individuals[R] 1993 Winners in 21 events (2024) 2026 Biennial World Aquatics Swimming World Cup Individuals 1988–89 Léon Marchand (2024) 2025 Annual World Aquatics Diving World Cup Individuals 1979 Winners in 4 events (2024) 2026 Biennial FINA Marathon Swim World Series Individuals 2007 Marc-Antoine Olivier (2024) 2025 Annual Red Bull Cliff Diving World Series Individuals 2009 Aidan Heslop (2024) 2025 Annual Archery World Archery Championships Individuals & Nations 1931 Winners in 4 events (2023) 2025 Biennial Archery World Cup Individual recurve 2006 Kim Woo-jin (2024) 2025 Annual Individual compound James Lutz (2024) World Field Archery Championships Individuals & Nations 1969 Winners in 4 events (2024) 2026 Biennial Athletics World Athletics Championships Individuals[R] 1983 Winners in 24 events (2023) 2025 Biennial 1983–1991 held quadrennially, biennially starting 1993 World Athletics Indoor Championships Individuals[R] 1985 Winners in 13 events (2025) 2026 Biennial World Athletics Relays 4×100 m men's relay 2014 South Africa (2025) 2026 Biennial 4×400 m men's relay 2014 South Africa (2025) World Athletics Cross Country Championships Individuals 1973 Jacob Kiplimo (2024) 2026 Biennial Nations Kenya (2024) World Athletics Road Running Championships Individuals 1992 Sabastian Sawe (2023) 2025 Biennial Annually until 2010 Team 1992 Kenya (2023) World Mountain and Trail Running Championships Individuals 19852007 Winners in 10 events (2023) 2025 Biennial World Athletics Race Walking Team Championships Individual & Nations 1961 Winners in 4 events (2024) 2026 Biennial IAU 50 km World Championships Individuals 2005 Chakib Lachgar (2023) 2025 Biennial 2017, 2018 not held IAU 100 km World Championships Individuals 1987 Jumpei Yamaguchi (2024) 2026 Biennial IAU 24 Hour World Championship Individuals 2001 Aleksandr Sorokin (2023) 2025 Biennial Nations 2003 Lithuania (2023) Badminton BWF World Championships Singles 1977 Kunlavut Vitidsarn (2023) 2025 Annual Annually since 2006; Not held in Summer Olympic years Doubles Kang Min-hyuk & Seo Seung-jae (2023) Thomas Cup Nations 1949 China (2024) 2026 Biennial Since 1984, it has been held concurrently with the women's Uber Cup.Most wins: Indonesia 14, China 11, Malaysia 5 Ball Hockey Ball Hockey World Championship Nations 1996 Canada (2024) 2026 Biennial Bandy Bandy World Championship Nations 1957 Sweden (2025) 2026 Annual The second Bandy WCs were held in 1961; from that point, the championships were held biennially until 2003; and annually ever since Baseball World Baseball Classic Nations 2006 Japan (2023) 2026 Triennial Started in 1938 (as IBAF Baseball World Cup).Restarted in 2006; the first two of these modern WBCs (MLB approved and sanctioned by WBSC) were separated by three years (2006, 2009).Moved to quadrennially until 2017. 2021 postponed to 2023 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.Most wins: Japan 3, Dominican Republic and United States 1 WBSC Premier12 Nations 2015 Chinese Taipei (2024) 2027 Triennial Basketball FIBA Basketball World Cup Nations 1950 Germany (2023) 2027 Quadrennial After 2019, the FIBA Basketball World Cup (but not the FIBA Women's Basketball World Cup) was reset on a new quadrennial cycle.The 2014 (men's) World Cup was followed by the 2019 World Cup, avoiding conflict with the FIFA World Cup.Most wins: United States 5, Yugoslavia 5, Soviet Union 3 FIBA 3x3 World Cup Nations 2012 Serbia (2023) 2025 Annual Biennial until 2016 FIBA Intercontinental Cup Clubs 1966 Unicaja (2024) 2025 Annual Beach handball World Men's Beach Handball Championship Nations 2004 Croatia (2024) 2026 Biennial Beach soccer FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup Nations 2005 Brazil (2025) 2027 Biennial Most wins: Brazil 7, Russia 3, Portugal 2 Beach tennis Beach Tennis World Championship Individuals 2009 André Baran & Michele Cappelletti (2024) 2025 Annual Beach volleyball FIVB Beach Volleyball World Championships Nations 1997 Perušič – Schweiner (2023) 2025 Biennial Beach wrestling World Beach Wrestling Championships Individuals 2006 Winners in 4 weight classes (2024) 2025 Annual Biathlon Biathlon World Championships Individuals & Nations 1958 Winners in 5 events (2025) 2027 Annual Not held in Winter Olympic years Summer Biathlon World Championships Individuals 1996 Winners in 3 events (2024) 2025 Annual Cancelled in 2020 Biathlon World Cup Individuals overall 1977–78 Sturla Holm Lægreid (2024–25) 2025–26 Annual Nations 2000–01 France (2024–25) Billiards & Pool World Billiards Championship (English billiards) Individuals 1870 David Causier (2024) 2025 Annual World Pool Championship Individuals 1990 Fedor Gorst (2024) 2025 Annual Bobsleigh IBSF World Championships Four man 1930 Francesco FriedrichMatthias SommerAlexander SchüllerFelix Straub (2025) 2027 Annual Not held in Winter Olympic years Two man 1931 Francesco Fried

have taken time out to begin her college studies at Stanford University in the USA, but that hasn't stopped her ability to win. That'll be tested at the Winter X Games in Aspen, but whatever happens in her freestyle skiing competition she hopes to continue inspiring young girls from China, USA, and around the globe to "go out there and try it for themselves." A variety of World Cup events across all aquatics disciplines will get going early in 2025, with all athletes building up towards the World Aquatics Championships, taking place from 11 July to 3 August 2025 in Singapore. Water polo will kick off the event and artistic swimming takes place in the second week, with swimming and diving the last two disciplines. Leon Marchand won three swimming golds at the 2023 worlds, the perfect preparation for his incredible four-gold haul at his home Olympics in 2024. Archery Five-time Olympic champion Kim Woo-jin will be among the archers gearing their season around the World Archery Championships in Gwangju, Republic of Korea, from 5–12 September. Athletics After a thrilling athletics programme at Paris 2024 featured some of the closest races in history, it’s worth seeing how the champions and their nearest rivals fare throughout 2025. The World Athletics Indoor Championships are heading to Nanjing in the People’s Republic of China from 21–23 March. The women’s 100m champion from Paris, Julien Alfred, won the 60m indoors world title in 2024, while the men’s 100m Olympic champion Noah Lyles is out to upgrade on the 60m silver he won at Glasgow 2024. The World Athletics Championships are in Tokyo, Japan, with the National Stadium playing host four years after hosting the Olympics. Those championships run from 13–21 September, where there will be scores to settle in the 100m once more – Lyles won that 2023 title, while Sha'Carri Richardson was the women’s 100m winner in Budapest. Sydney McLaughlin-Levrone will be on a mission too. The four-time Olympic champion, winner of the 400m hurdles in Tokyo and Paris, missed the 2023 worlds, when rival Femke Bol won in the American’s absence. A vast array of stars will be in Diamond League action, and before the worlds the Diamond League Finals take place in Zurich, Switzerland, from 27–28 August, with the 14 meets prior held between April and August. Badminton Xiamen in the People’s Republic of China will host the 16-nation Sudirman Cup Finals from 27 April to 4 May, with the hosts also the defending champions. The BWF World Championships are heading back to Paris from 25–31 August. Kunlavut Vitidsarn won silver at Paris 2024 but is the reigning men’s world champion, while An Se-young is both the defending Olympic and world champion after a dominant two years. The BWF World Tour Finals will then take place in Hangzhou in the People’s Republic of China from 10–14 December. Baseball-softball Qualifying for the 2026 World Baseball Classic will be held in early 2025, with one pool event taking place in Taipei on 21–25 February, and the second pool event in Arizona, United States, from 2–6 March. The 2025 Major League Baseball season starts on 18 March and will conclude in October or November with the World Series. The Los Angeles Dodgers are the reigning champions. In women's softball, the biggest tournament of the year is the World Games competition, with Chengdu in the People’s Republic of China hosting the event from 13–17 August. Non-Olympic men's softball runs from 6–10 August. Basketball (including Basketball 3×3) The NBA season is in full flow at the start of the year. The NBA All-Star 2025 weekend is on 14–16 February, the playoffs begin on 19 April, while the finals will run throughout June. The WNBA regular season begins on 16 May, with the last possible date for those finals 17 October. The WNBA All-Star Game is on 19 July. The FIBA 3x3 World Cup 2025 is taking place in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, from 23–29 June, with Baku, Azerbaijan, hosting the FIBA 3x3 World Cup Qualifiers a month earlier on 24–25 May.The American sprinter reflects on his comeback performance and down-to-the-wire victory in the 100m final at Paris 2024, and shares why his bronze in the 200m is his favourite medal: Noah Lyles: 'Even despite hearing that, you know, I have Covid, all I could think of in my head was I can still do this, I still get this. We can still get the job done. And I knew it was going to be an uphill fight, but, I mean, that's my whole life,' Lyles said. There will be World Championships and World Cups held across the International Canoe Federation’s 10 disciplines between April and November. Among the key dates to look out for, the ICF Canoe Sprint World Championships are in Milan, Italy, from 20–24 August. The ever-thrilling slalom will then take centre stage in October, with the ICF Canoe Slalom World Championships in Penrith, Australia, from 1-6 October. Jessica Fox is already the women’s GOAT with 14 world titles, and the three-time Olympic champion from Australia will be out to add to her haul, although she is likely to face competition from Team GB’s seven-time world champion Mallory Franklin, who won C1 silver behind Fox at Paris 2024. Cricket The thrilling T20 format that will be on show at the 2028 LA Olympics is headlined by the Indian Premier League in 2025, running from 14 March to 25 May with some of the world’s biggest men’s stars competing in India. The Women's Premier League starts in India on 21 February and concludes on 16 March. After that, the two best men’s Test nations will compete in the ICC World Test Championship Final at Lord’s in London from 11-15 June, with India twice runners-up in that event, losing to New Zealand (2021) and Australia (2023). The standout Test series will be the 2025–26 Men’s Ashes between Australia and England, which starts on 21 November in Perth. The Women’s Ashes are played across three formats and run from 12 January until 2 February. The highlight of the women’s calendar falls in September and October with the Women's Cricket World Cup, a 50-over tournament. Cycling – BMX (freestyle and racing) The 2025 UCI BMX Racing World Championships will take place from 28 July to 3 August 2025 in Copenhagen, Denmark. France’s Joris Daudet will be out to defend his world title after a memorable 2024 also saw him win the Olympics BMX gold – one of the standout moments of Paris 2024 as Daudet led a France 1-2-3 clean sweep of the podium. Alise Willoughby is the defending women’s world champion. She won silver at Rio 2016, and was sixth in the Paris 2024 final as Australia’s Saya Sakakibara won gold. The freestyle BMXers will head to Riyadh in Saudi Arabia for the UCI Urban Cycling World Championships from 4–8 November. Cycling – Mountain bike The highlight of the year is the fortnight-long UCI Mountain Bike World Championships, with Valais in Switzerland staging the event from 1–14 September. Olympic cross-country champion Tom Pidcock is set to target world glory, having won bronze at the last world championships, a year after winning the 2023 title. Cycling – Road Cycling fans will want to put the dates of the Grand Tours in their calendars. In the men’s, it all starts with the Giro d'Italia from 9 May to 1 June. The Tour de France runs 5–27 July and the Vuelta a España is 23 August to 14 September. The women’s major tours start with La Vuelta Feminina from 5–11 May, the Giro d'Italia Women is 6–13 July and the Tour de France Femmes 26 July to 3 August. All that falls before the UCI Road World Championships from 21–28 September, where history will be made as Kigali in Rwanda becomes the first-ever African host of the worlds. Remco Evenepoel is the defending time trial world champion, having won the 2024 event after winning an historic Paris 2024 double gold in the road race and time trial. Olympic bronze medallist Lotte Kopecky is the two-time women’s defending road race champion, while Tadej Pogačar won the men’s road race world title in 2024. Cycling – Track The 2025 track season is all building up towards the 2025 UCI Track World Championships in the Chilean capital of Santiago, which will stage the event 22–26 October. Before that, the first round of the UCI Track Nations Cup will take place in the first part of the year. Among the stars in action will be Harrie Lavreysen, the Dutch supremo known as “Harrie Hat-trick”. He won three golds at Paris 2024, living up to his nickname, having previously won 16 world titles – taking three golds at each of the 2020, 2021 and 2024 events.At the Paris 2024 Olympics, Harrie Lavreysen of the Netherlands secured gold in the men’s sprint cycling track event by winning in two straight races against Australia’s Matthew Richardson, who took silver. Watch Paris 2024 live here: The World Cup seasons continue in January, and will conclude with the FEI Jumping World Cup Final on 1–6 April in Basel, Switzerland. There is then the FEI Jumping European Championship on 16–20 July and FEI Jumping Asian Championship from 24 November to 7 December, when the FEI Dressage Asian Championship will also take place. The FEI Dressage European Championship occurs 28–31 August. In eventing, the FEI Eventing European Championship is at Blenheim Palace, UK, from 18–21 September, with the FEI Eventing Asian Championship also in Thailand with the other two disciplines in November and December. Fencing Fencers will be en garde and going for gold in Tbilisi, Georgia, from 20–30 July when the FIE World Championships take place. That falls after the end of the FIE Fencing World Cup season, which is already underway and set to conclude in Madrid, Spain, on 23–25 May. Flag football Flag football will be making its Olympic debut at LA 2028, and with the next world championships in 2026, the focus in 2025 will be the IFAF’s Continental Championships, dates and schedules to be confirmed. Football After domestic campaigns finish in Europe, it’s all eyes on the Women’s Euro 2025 competition, with England’s Lionesses winning the previous edition in 2022. This time around, 16 nations are going for glory in Switzerland from 2–27 July. The new-look 32-team FIFA Men’s Club World Cup 2025 runs from 14 June to 13 July across the USA, with holders Real Madrid and past winners Manchester City among the clubs in action. Other dates to look out for include the UEFA Men’s Champions League final on 31 May in Munich, and the UEFA Women's Champions League final on 25 May in Lisbon. Another international competition sees the men’s UEFA Nations League Finals take place from 4–8 June. The end of the year will see the start of the CAF Africa Cup of Nations, which begin in Morocco on 21 December and conclude on 18 January 2026. Golf The first of the four men’s majors is The Masters, which runs from 10–13 April. That is followed by the PGA Championship on 15–18 May, the US Open on 12–15 June and The Open on 17–20 July. Scottie Scheffler enjoyed a dominant 2024, winning a thrilling gold medal at Paris 2024 as well as winning The Masters. He will be out to reclaim the Ryder Cup with Team USA, who host holders Team Europe in the popular team event at Farmingdale in New York from 25–28 September. The first of the five women’s majors is The Chevron Championship on 24–27 April. USA’s Nelly Korda is the defending champion of that event, with the majors to follow being the U.S. Women's Open on 29 May to 1 June, the PGA Championship from 19–22 June, the Evian Championship from 10–13 July and the British Open from 31 July to 3 August. Lydia Ko won the final major of 2024, the British Open, just two weeks after winning gold at Paris 2024.At the launch of the second half of the Netflix series 'Simone Biles: Rising,' the seven-time Olympic champion reflects on her emotions while rewatching episodes and what she hopes viewers will take away. The 2025 FIG Artistic Gymnastics World Cup series has six stops between February and April, while the Rhythmic Gymnastics World Cup runs from April to July. There are also six Trampoline World Cup events between February and October, while all three disciplines have world championships in 2025. First, 2016 Olympic hosts Rio de Janeiro will stage the Rhythmic Gymnastics World Championships from 20–24 August. It’s over to Asia for the FIG Artistic Gymnastics World Championships, which are taking place in Jakarta, Indonesia, from 19–25 October. And then in Europe, the FIG Trampoline Gymnastics World Championships will be held in Pamplona, Spain, from 6–9 November. Handball The 2025 World Men's Handball Championship is just around the corner, with Croatia, Denmark and Norway all staging the event from 14 January to 2 February. Denmark won gold at Paris 2024, and they have also won the past three world championships. To close out the year, the World Women's Handball Championship will be jointly hosted by Germany and the Netherlands from 27 November to 14 December. France beat Norway in the 2023 final, but it was a reverse in the Olympics, with Norway beating hosts France 29–21 in the gold-medal match. The 2024–25 EHF European League season finishes on 25 May with the final, while the Women's EHF European League will conclude earlier that month on 4 May. Hockey The FIH Indoor Hockey World Cup takes place in Porec, Croatia, from 3–9 February for both men’s and women’s teams. Both the men’s and women’s FIH Pro League seasons are already under way and conclude on 29 June, with nine nations competing for glory in both competitions. Australia are the defending men’s champions, and Netherlands the women’s. There is also the Men's FIH Hockey Nations Cup 2 in Muscat, Oman, from 17 to 23 February 2025, which determines qualification for the FIH Hockey Nations Cup. The Women's FIH Hockey Nations Cup is being held in Santiago, Chile, from 23 February to 2 March. The men’s and women’s EuroHockey Championship will be held in Mönchengladbach, Germany from 8–17 August. Judo Grand Slam events start in February with continental championships then being held around the world in late April. That is all building up to the IJF World Senior Championships, taking place from 13–20 June in Budapest, Hungary. Japan led the way at Paris 2024 with three judo golds and eight medals overall, with France picking up the most medals overall (10) and winning two golds, led by the legendary Teddy Riner who won his individual event and team gold. Lacrosse It is not a year for senior world championship events in lacrosse, but the Men’s U20 Championship will take place in the Republic of Korea from 15–24 August. After a variety of continental championships, The World Games 2025 are the highlight of the year in Chengdu, the People’s Republic of China, and the lacrosse competitions take place on 7-11 August. China, Canada, United States, Australia and Great Britain are already in that competition, with the last three spots decided by the European Sixes Championship in Portugal in March and Asia-Pacific Women’s Lacrosse Championship in January. The UIPM 2025 Pentathlon World Cup heads to Egypt for the Pentathlon World Cup Final in Alexandria on 4–6 June. The UIPM 2025 Pentathlon World Championships will then be held in Druskininkai, Lithuania from 27–31 August. Olympic champion Michelle Gulyás of Hungary is chasing her first world title after individual bronze in 2021 and silver in 2022. Rowing (including Coastal rowing) The 2025 World Rowing Championships are taking place in Shanghai, China, from 21–28 September. Before that, the European Rowing Championships are in Plovdiv, Bulgaria, from 29 May to 1 June. The 2025 European Rowing Coastal and Beach Sprint Championships are on 9–13 October, and the 2025 World Rowing Beach Sprint Finals in Rio de Janeiro from 23–26 October. Coastal rowing makes its debut at LA 2028. Rugby Sevens The 2024–25 SVNS season is already underway with two events down in 2024 and five more to come in 2025, starting with Perth on 24–26 January and ending with Los Angeles on 3-4 May. France are the defending men’s champions, having also famously won gold at Paris 2024, while Rio 2016 winners Australia are the defending women’s champions. Sailing The Ocean Race Europe is scheduled to start on 10 August in Kiel, Germany, while the SailGP season has already started and is heading to Auckland first in 2025, on 18–19 January, and concluding in Abu Dhabi on 29–30 November. There are a whole host of championships throughout the year, including the 470 World Championships in Gdynia, Poland from 6–14 June. Shooting Malakasa, Greece, and Cairo, Egypt, will stage the ISSF World Championships in shotgun and in rifle/pistol respectively. The ISSF World Championship Shotgun runs in Greece from 8–19 October before the ISSF World Championship Rifle/Pistol in Egypt from 6–16 November.Don't miss this review and relive Skateboarding's best moments! The World Skateboarding Tour competition is heading to three continents in 2025, and will kick off in June in Rome. The tour then heads to Washington D.C. in September and Fukuoka in late November. The summer X Games include skateboarding, with Sacramento confirmed as hosts for three years running starting from 2025, with that edition running 22–24 August. Sport climbing The IFSC World Cup season starts in China in April before heading to Indonesia, Brazil and USA among other nations, with climbers building up towards the IFSC World Championships, taking place 21–28 September in Seoul, the Republic of Korea. Legendary climber Janja Garnbret, who defended her Olympic gold in Paris 2024, leads the way with eight world titles, and will be hoping to add to her tally in September. Squash Squash is one of five new sports at LA28, and its biggest event of 2025? Pretty much at the end, with the WSF World Cup taking place in Chennai, India, from 9–14 December. Before that, a host of tournaments are taking place across the globe, with the WSF World Masters Tour running from January to October. Squash will also feature at The World Games in Chengdu, China, from 7–17 August. Table tennis It’s a busy year, and from 17–25 May 2025 the ITTF World Table Tennis Championships Finals will be held in Doha, Qatar. World Table Tennis have expanded their Grand Smashes, with four events taking place across the globe. The four majors will be: Singapore Smash from 30 January to 9 February, the United States Smash in Las Vegas from 3–13 July, the Europe Smash in Malmö, Sweden, for 14–24 August, and the China Smash in Beijing from 25 September to 5 October. There will also be six events for the WTT Champions Series, with the Finals on 25–30 November at a host city to be confirmed. Double Paris 2024 Olympic champion Wang Chuqin has won the last three men’s WTT Finals.Ahead of his debut at Paris 2024, the 24-time Grand Slam winner explains why representing his country at a major tournament like the Olympics drives him: "Approaching the Olympic Games is always a huge challenge for me because I put extra expectations and pressure on myself and, of course, the nation as well," he said in the pre-Games press conference. The 2025 World Taekwondo Championships are taking place in Wuxi, China, from 24–30 October. Before that, the World Taekwondo Grand Prix series is heading to the USA, Thailand and Republic of Korea, with the Grand Prix final location TBD. Tennis The first Grand Slam of the year takes place in Melbourne with the Australian Open running from 12–26 January. Nick Kyrgios is returning to action at his home slam, while Paris 2024 champion Novak Djokovic is chasing his 25th major, and if not in Australia he could do it at the scene of his Olympic triumph, at Roland Garros, with the French Open on 25 May to 8 June. Wimbledon headlines the short grass-court season, taking place 30 June to 13 July this year, before the US Open closes out the Grand Slam action on 25 August to 7 September. The seasons conclude with the year-end finals. The WTA Finals are on 1–8 November in Riyadh, with the ATP Finals in Torino the following week, 9–16 November. Triathlon The World Triathlon Championship Series season starts earlier than usual with the opener in Abu Dhabi on 14–15 February. That competition concludes with the Championship Finals on 15–19 October in Wollongong, Australia. Both Olympic champions from Paris, Alex Yee and Cassandre Beaugrand, also won the 2024 editions of the World Triathlon Championship Series to cap off memorable years. Volleyball (beach and indoor) After the indoor volleyball club season concludes, attention switches to the FIVB Volleyball Nations League for both the men and women. The women’s Nations League starts on 4 June and finishes on 27 July, with the men’s Nations League under way on 11 June and concluding on 3 August. Serbia will then look to defend their world title at the FIVB Women's Volleyball World Championship in Thailand from 22 August to 7 September, before the men’s champions Italy chase a fifth title in the FIVB Men's Volleyball World Championship in the Philippines from 12–28 September. The beach volleyball season is headlined by the men’s and women’s FIVB Beach Volleyball World Championships, being held in Adelaide, Australia, from 14 to 23 November. Weightlifting Both the European and African Championships take place in April, with the Asian Championships in May, and both the Oceania and Pan-American Championships in July. All that will be a prelude to the event of the year in weightlifting, the IWF World Championships, taking place in Forde, Norway, from 3–12 October. Wrestling The 2025 season for wrestling will be geared around preparations for the UWW Seniors World Championships in Croatia, with Zagreb staging the event from 13–21 September. The Ranking Series, which are the main international tournaments, have four stops from February to July.Discover how the Olympic Flame will travel across all 110 provinces of Italy during its 60-stop 'Greatest Journey'. The 2025 Winter World University Games are being held in Torino, Italy from 13–23 January, with the Summer World University Games in Rhine-Ruhr, Germany from 16–27 July. At the continental level, the Asian Winter Games make a return in Harbin, People's Republic of China, from 7–14 February. The 2025 World Games, featuring 35 sports including gymnastics, squash and softball, are taking place in Chengdu, China, from 6-17 August. For the first time, Olympic Esports Games are due to take place. Saudi Arabia will act as hosts in 2025, although dates and a host city have not yet been confirmed. Additionally, the Winter X Games Aspen are from 23–25 January, with the Summer X Games taking place in Sacramento from 22–24 August.