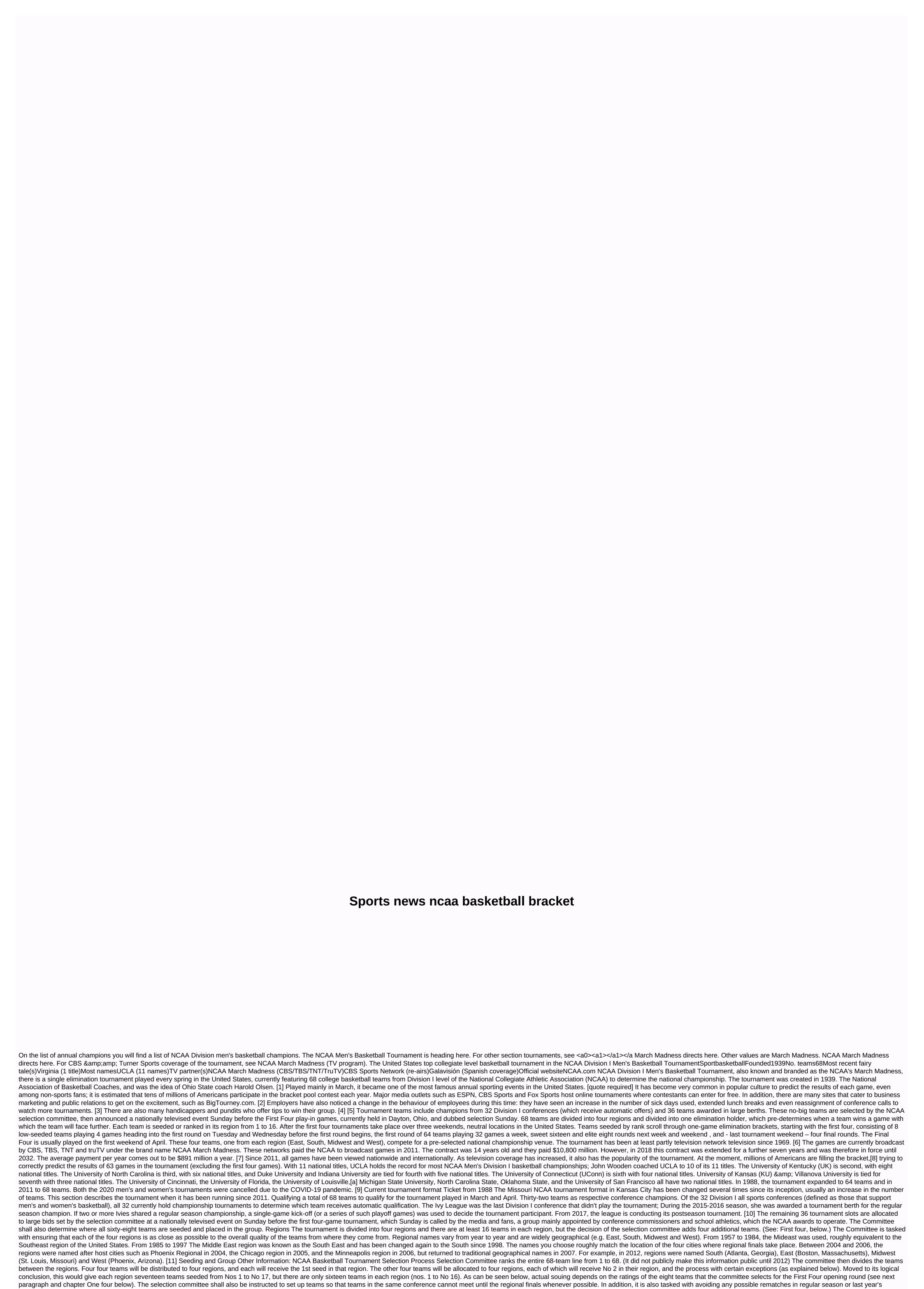
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tournament games during the first and second rounds. [12] Other restrictions are listed in the Places section below. In order to comply with these other requirements, the selection committee may move one or more groups up or down one seed from their respective starting seed line. [12] Thus, for
example, the 40th overall ranked team, which was originally slated to be no 10 seed in a particular region, can be transferred to the eight teams selected for the First Four round will also affect the final seedlings. So the bracket is set.
and in the semi-finals, the top-ranked number 1 seed in the region champion will play against the fourth ranked number 1 seed in the region. [12] All sites are formally neutral in the
Men's Tournament; teams are prohibited from playing tournament games on their home courts until the Final Four (although in some cases the team may be fortunate enough to play in or near their home state or city). Under current NCAA rules, any court where a team hosts more than three regular-
season games (in other words, excluding conference tournament games) is considered a home court. An exception to this rule is the University of Dayton, which would be allowed to play the First Four in round one of its home arena, as it did in 2015. However, while the team can be moved to another
region if its home court is used during any of the first two weeks of the tournament, the Final Four venue is determined a year in advance, and cannot be changed regardless of the participants. For this reason, the team could potentially play the Final Four on their home court, although this is unlikely
because the Final Four is built in places larger than most college basketball arenas. (The most recent team to play in the Final Four home court then sat at just 10,000, not the 70,000-plus capacity of Lucas Oil Stadium, the Final Four Rounds Tournament
consists of several rounds. At the moment they are named to be the first last: The first four first rounds (round 64) Second round (round 32) Regional semi-finals (participating teams are popularly known as Sweet Sixteen) Regional finals (participating teams commonly referred to as Elite Eight) National
semifinals (participating teams officially called the Final Four) National Championship Tournament is one of the eliminations that increases the possibility of the underdog and lower-seeded Ashes team advancing subsequent rounds. Although these lower-ranked teams are forced to play stronger teams,
they only need one win in advance (and not to win most games in the series, as in professional basketball). The first four main article: The first four main arti
2010. Since 2019, 123 tournament games have been held at the arena, anywhere. First held in 2011, the first four lowest-ranked automatic bid (conference champion) teams. First four big seed note: Each year, the four lowest-ranked
automatic bid teams compete to get the No 16 seed, while the four lowest-ranked non-major teams compete to be the No 11 seed. From 2011 to 2014, big teams competed in First-Four games for No. 11, 12, 13 or 14 seeds in one of the regions. The table below shows the year in which each of these four
seeds was claimed to be one of the two major winners. Number of seeds 11 3 2011, 2013, 2014 3 2011, 2012, 13.13.2013 14 1 2012 First and Second Rounds First and Second Rounds First and Second Rounds First and Second Rounds (round 64), seed No 1 plays 16th seed in all regions; Team No. 2 plays No. 15 and so on.
The impact of this seeded structure ensures that the better team is ranked (and therefore seeded) the worse the ranking (and probably weaker) their opponents will be. Sixteen first-round games are played on Thursday after the First Four round. The remaining sixteen first-round games are played friday.
Currently, the contestants are reduced to 32 teams. The second round (round 32) is played on Saturday and Sunday immediately after the first round. The second round games on Saturday, after Friday's winners play the remaining eight second-round games
on Sunday. So, after the first weekend, 16 teams remain, commonly known as the Sweet Sixteen. Regional semi-finals and finals Teams that are still competing after the first weekend advance to the regional semi-finals (Sweet Sixteen) and finals (Elite Eight), which are played through the second
weekend of the tournament (again, the games are divided into Thursday/Saturday and Friday/Sunday). Unlike hockey, teams are not re-seeded when the number one seed in each conference would play in the lowest ranking. Four regional semi-final games are played on Thursday and four are played on
Friday. After Friday's games, eight teams remain (Elite Eight). Saturday features two regional final games matching Thursday's winners and Sunday's two final games of match Friday winners. After the second weekend of the tournament, the four regional champions are the Final Four. Final Four Main
article: NCAA Men's Division I Final Four appearances at school On the list of teams advanced to the Final Four, see The winners of each region advance to the final four, where the national semi-finals are played on Saturday and the national championship is played on Monday. As mentioned above,
which regional champion will play, which and which semi-final they play, leads to overall rankings of four No 1 seeds in the original group, not on the possible Final Four teams in the same ranks. Nugaletojai Pavadinimai pagal metus Pagrindinis straipsnis: Sarašas NCAA I skyriaus Vyru krepšinio
čempionų Titulai mokyklos UCLAKentuckyNorthCarolinaeDukanaUConnKansasLouisvilleUSFVillanovaFloridaNC StateOklahoma StateArkansasHolyCrossLa SalleLoyolaMarquetteUTEPArizonaUNLVStanfordCaliforniaGeorgetownMarylandOhio
StateUtahCCNYWyomingMichiganSyracuseWisconsinOregonVirginia mokyklos, laimėjusio NCAA čempionatai, – 8 čempionatai, – 5 čempionatai, – 3 čempionatai, - 2 čempionatai, - 1 čempionatai, - 1 čempionatai, raip yra visų mokykly, kurios laimėjo bent vieną NCAA
Vyry krepšinio turnyras, kartu su metais, kuriais jie laimėjo savo čempionatą (-ai) sąrašas. For the championships at the NCAA claimed by the school, see the National Invitation Tournament, the Helms Athletic Foundation, and the mythical national championship. School Titles Years UCLA 11 1964, 1965,
1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1995 Kentucky 8 1948, 1949, 1951, 1958, 1978, 1996, 1998, 2012 North Carolina 6 1957, 1982, 1993, 2005, 2009, 2017 Duke 5 1991, 1992, 2001, 2010, 2015 Indiana 5 1940, 1953, 1976, 1981, 1987 UConn 4 1999, 2004, 2011, 2014 Kansas 3 1952,
1988, 2008 Villanova 3 1985, 2016, 2018 Cincinnati 2 1961, 1962 Florida 2 2006, 2007 Louisville 2* 1980, 1986 Michigan State 2 1945, 1946 San Francisco 2 1955, 1956 Arizona 1 1997 Arkansas 1 1994 California 1 1959 CCNY 1 1950 Georgetown
1 1984 Holy Cross 1 1947 La Salle 1 1954 Loyola—Chicago 1 1963 Marguette 1 1977 Maryland 1 2002 Michigan 1 1989 Ohio State 1 1990 Stanford 1 1942 Syracuse 1 2003 UTEP 1 1966 Utah 1944 Virginia 1 2019 Wisconsin 1 1941 Wyoming 1 1943 * 2013 title vacated by
the NCAA. Tournament history Middle core teams of the Middle Main Teams, defined as teams from the American Eastern Conference (ASUN), Great Sky Conference (Big Sky), Big Southern Conference (Great South), Big West Conference (Big West), Colonial
Sports Conference (CAA), Conference USA (C-USA), Horizon League (Horizon), Ivy League (Ivy), Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference (MAC), Middle East Sports Conference (MEAC), Missouri Valley Conference (MVC), Mountain West Conference (MW), Northeast
Conference (NEC), Ohio Valley Conference (OVC), Patriot League (Patriot), Southern Conference (SoCon), Southland Conference (SwAC), Summit League (summit), Sun Belt Conference (Sun Belt), West Coast Conference (WCC), and Western Athletic
Conference (WAC) have experienced success in the tournament at various times. The last time, since 2020, the big team won the National Championship was in 1990, when UNLV won with a 103-73 victory over Duke, because UNLV was then a member of the Big West and has been a member of MW
since 1999; The Big West was not considered a government conference, nor mw today. But during the UNLV coach's tenure, Jerry Tarkanian, the Runnin Rebels were widely viewed as a major program despite their conference membership (a situation similar to the gonzaga in 2010). The last time, since
2020, an independent mid-major team won the National Championship was in 1977, when Marquette won with a 67-59 win over North Carolina. At the time, however, a large minority of NCAA Division I schools were still independent, and several of them, including Marquette, are traditional basketball
powers. (Marguette is now a member of the Big East Conference, one at a football league that is universally considered a major basketball conference.) The last time since mid-2020, a large team from a small media market (defined as the market of the top 25 television markets in the United States in
2019) won the National Championship, arguably in 1962, when Cincinnati, then MVC, won 71-59 over Big Ten Ohio State, as the Cincinnati television market is ranked 35th on the nation's list since 2020. But there was much less between the division of large and mid-major conferences in 1962, and MVC
was universally seen that day as the main basketball conference. The last time the 2020 final four was made up of at least 75% of the mid-majors (3/4), except for all current major conferences or their predecessors, was 1979, where The State of Indiana, later, as did the Missouri Valley Conference (which
lost some of the most notable programs, including Cincinnati, decade); Penn, then, as of now, now, League; and DePaul, then an independent, participated in the Final Four, only to see Indiana State lose to Michigan State. The last time, from 2020, the Final Four was made up of at least 50% of the mid-
core teams (2/4) was in 2011, when VCU, then the Colonial Sports Association, and Butler, then of the Horizon League, participated in the Final Four, only to see Butler lose to Connecticut. Two of the three most recent final fours participated in one mid-grand team, according to the definition used here -
the 2017 and 2018 tournaments involving Gonzaga and Loyola-Chicago (although by 2017 Gonzaga, which appeared in every 21st-century NCAA tournament, was generally considered the main program, despite its mid-membership of major WCC[b]). So far, since 2020, none of the Final Four has been
made up of 100% of the middle major teams (4/4), so guaranteeing the middle big teams won the National Championship. Arguably, the tournament, where the Sweet Sixteen, elite eight, final four, and national championship game had 63%
representation of the middle major teams in the Sweet 16 (10/16), 75% representation in elite 8 (6/8), 75% representation in the National Championship game (1/2). Jacksonville lost to UCLA in the National Championship, with New Mexico State defeating St.
Bonaventure in third place. Below is a table that shows the mid-core teams' performance from the Sweet Sixteen round of the national championship game from the 1939-tournament in the first year to the present day. Notes The first column is a list of each mid-large conference. A footnote (below the
table) lists the following names and years for conferences that contain previous names. In front of each conference the name is the school was a member of the conference or predecessor conference. Some conferences, which
are now considered to be grand circumstances, have been seen as major conferences in the past. For example: The Missouri Valley Conference until many of its most prominent members left in the mid-1970s (before Indiana State's 1979 run to the title
game). The conference in the USA was considered an important conference for its conclusion in 1995. It no doubt became a mid-major in 2005 when several of its more famous teams left the Big East conference, and undoubtedly became mid-major during the early 2010 redevelopment cycle. The WAC
was considered an important conference until 1999, when 8 of the 16 members left to form the Mountain West Conference until 2011, when two of the most famous basketball programs (BYU and Utah) left the other conferences (West Coast
Conference and Pac-12, As put on above, certain programs that were members of the mid-major conferences during deep tournament runs are nonetheless widely viewed as being the main program at the time. The same applies to many programmes that were independent until the 1980s. Examples
include (but are not limited to) San Francisco in the 1950s, Marquette in the 1970s, UNLV in the last part of the 20th century, and Gonzaga today. Mid-Major Conference Sweet Sixteen Elite Eight Final Four Championship Game National Champion America East [nb 1] - - - - - - ASUN [nb 2] Florida
Gulf Coast (2013) -- Great Sky Weber State (1969, 1972), Montana (1975), Idaho (1982) Idaho State (1977) ---- Big West[nb 3] Long Beach State (1973), UNLV (1975, 1976, 1984, 1986), Fresno State (1982), New Mexico State (1992) Long Beach State (1972), Cal State Fullerton
(1978), UNLV (1989) UNLV (1977, 1987, 1991) - UNLV (1990) CAA[nb 4] Navy (1986), Richmond (1988) - George Mason (2004), Memphis
(2009) Cincinnati (1996), Louisville (1997), Memphis (2006, 2007) Marquette (2003), Louisville (2005), Louisville (2005), Memphis (2008[nb5]) – Horizon[nb 6] Loyola (Chicago) (1985) Xavier (1990), Butler (2003, 2007), Milwaukee (2005) – Butler (2010, 2011) – Ivy Princeton (1967), Columbia (1968), Cornell (2010)
Dartmouth (1958) Princeton (1965), Penn (1979) – MAAC – – – – MAC Bowling Green (1963), Central Michigan (1975), Western Michigan (1977), Toledo (1977), Toledo (1977), Toledo (1977), Eastern Michigan (1991), Miami (Ohio) (1999), Ohio (2012) Ohio (1964), Kent State (2002) —
MEAC - - - - - MVC Saint Louis (1957) Cincinnati (1958, 1966), Creon (1962, 1964, 1974), Tulsa (1994, 1995), Southwestern Missouri (1999), Southwestern Miss
(1955), Wichita State (1964, 1981), Drake (1970, 1971) Oklahoma A& M (1945, 1946), Cincinnati (1961, 1962), Loyola-Chicago (2018) Bradley (1950, 1954), Cincinnati (1963), Indiana State (1979) Oklahoma A& M (1945, 1946), Cincinnati (1961, 1962)
MW Utah (2005), UNLV (2007), BYU (2011), San Diego State (2011, 2014), Nevada (2018) ----- OVC Morehead State (1961), Austin Peay (1973) ---- SoCon East Tennessee State (1968), Furman (1974), VMI (1977), Chattanoo (1997) VMI (1976), Davidson
(1968, 1969, 2008) - Southland Lamar (1980), Louisiana Tech (1985) - - - - SWAC - - - - SWAC - - - - Swaranit[nb 8] State of Cleveland (1982) UNC Charlotte (1977) - WCC[nb Santa Clara (1970) Pacific Ocean Pepperdine (1976), San Francisco (1979),
Gonzaga (2000, 2001, 2006, 2009, 2016, 2018), St. Mary's (California) (2010) St. Mary's (California) (1959), Pacific (1967), San Francisco (1974), Loyola Marymount (1990), Gonzaga (1999) 9, 2015, 2019) Santa Clara (1952), San Francisco (1957) Gonzaga (2017) San Francisco (1974), Loyola Marymount (1990), Gonzaga (1999) 9, 2015, 2019, Santa Clara (1952), San Francisco (1957) Gonzaga (2017) San Francisco (1958), San F
(1955, 1956) WAC Colorado State (1969), New Mexico (1974), Wyoming (1987), Utah (1991, 1996), UTEP (1992) Nevada (2004) BYU (1981), Utah (1998) Texas West (1966) ^ Known as the Eastern College Sports Conference north 1979-1988 and the North
Atlantic Conference 1988-1996. From 1978 to 2001, he was known as the Trans America Athletic Conference (TAAC). From 1969 to 1988, he was a Member of the Pacific Coast Sports Association (PCAA). 1979-1985 – Eastern College Sports Conference in the South South. Between 1979 and 1985, the
Midwest Collegiate Conference in 1985-2001 provided academic inadequacy and impossible benefits for the Derrick Rose conference. A Known as the Colonial League from 1986 to 1990, the period during which it was football-only conference. From 1982 to 1989, the Central Continental University
Association and until 2007 the Central Conference (MCC). From 1952 to 1956, he was a Member of the California Basketball Association and from 1956 to 1989 to the West Coast Sports Conference (WCAC). Defunct Conference and Independents This table shows the mid-major teams that
 have seen success in the tournament since the now-defunct conference or were independent. The Metro Conference, which operated from 1975 to 1995, is not listed here because it has been considered the main basketball conference throughout its history. In particular, Louisville, which has been
member for the league's entire existence, won both of its NCAA-recognized titles (1980, 1986) while on the subway. Elite Eight Final Four Champion Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference[nb 1] New Mexico State (1952) Arizona State (1961) -- East Coast
Conference[nb 2] - Saint Joseph's (1981) - - Eastern Intercoleglegiato Basketball League[nb 3] - Dartmouth (1941) - Dartmouth (1941) - Greater Midwest Conference[nb 4] Marguette (1994), Memphis (1995) Memphis State (1992), Cincinnati (1993) Cincinnati (1992)
- Metropolitan New York Conference [nb 5] NYU (1943) 1946, 1951, 1962, 1963, 1963, Manhattan (1958) City College of New York City College (1950) Mid-Atlantic Conference [nb 6] Saint Joseph's (1959, 1960, 1962, 1965, 1966) Saint Joseph's (1963) Saint Joseph's (1963) Saint Joseph's (1964) NYU (1965) NYU (1966) NYU (1967) NYU (1967) NYU (1968) NYU (1968
Joseph's (1961) - Mountain States Conference[nb 7] BYU (1950), 1951, 1957) Wyoming (1941) Utah State (1939) - Wyoming (1943) Jersey-New York 7 Conference[nb 8] - St. John's (1979) - Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association[nb 9] - Western Kentucky (1940) - Southwest Conference[nb 7] BYU (1950), 1951, 1957) Wyoming (1941) Utah State (1939) - Wyoming (1943) Jersey-New York 7 Conference[nb 8] - St. John's (1979) - Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association[nb 9] - Western Kentucky (1940) - Southwest Conference[nb 8] - St. John's (1979) - Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association[nb 9] - Western Kentucky (1940) - Southwest Conference[nb 8] - St. John's (1979) - Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association[nb 9] - Western Kentucky (1940) - Southwest Conference[nb 8] - St. John's (1979) - Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association[nb 9] - Western Kentucky (1940) - Southwest Conference[nb 8] - St. John's (1979) - Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association[nb 9] - Western Kentucky (1940) - Southwest Conference[nb 8] - St. John's (1979) - Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association[nb 9] - Western Kentucky (1940) - Southwest Conference[nb 8] - St. John's (1950) - Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association[nb 9] - Western Kentucky (1940) - Southwest Conference[nb 8] - St. John's (1950) - Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association[nb 9] - Western Kentucky (1940) - Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association[nb 9] - Western Kentucky (1940) - Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association[nb 9] - Western Kentucky (1940) - Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association[nb 9] - Western Kentucky (1940) - Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association[nb 9] - Western Kentucky (1940) - Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association[nb 9] - Western Kentucky (1940) - Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association[nb 9] - Western Kentucky (1940) - Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association[nb 9] - Western Kentucky (1940) - Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Athletic Association (1940) - Southern Intercolle
10] - Rice (1942) - - - Western New York Little Three Conference (nb 11] Canisius (1957), 1956) - - - Yankee Conference (nb 12) UConn (1964) - Independents Montana State (1951), Dayton (1952, 1965, 1966, 1974), DePaul (1953, 1959, 1960, 1965, 1966, 1976).
1984, 1986[13], 1987[13], 1955, 1956, 1964), Butler (1962) State of Utah (1962, 1964), Niagara Niagara 1970), Cincinnati (1975), Detroit (1977), Boston University (1959), Utah State (1970), DePaul (1978), Dayton (1957), Dayton (1959), Utah
State (1970), DePaul (1978), Dayton (1957), Boston University (1959), Utah State (1970), DePaul (1978), Dayton (1978), Dayton (1959), DePaul (1978), Dayton (1959), DePaul (1978), Dayton (1959), DePaul (1978), Dayton (1959), Dayton 
(1958), Dayton (1967), Jacksonville (1970) Utah (1944), Holy Cross (1947), La Salle (1954), Loyola (Chicago) (1963), Texas Western (1966), Marguette (1977) ^ Founded in 1958 and dissolved in 1994. ^ Founded in 1901 and dissolved in 1955, although claimed by
the Ivy League as part of its history. Founded in 1990 and merged in 1995, he joined the US conference. Founded in 1942. Founded in 1974. Founded in 1976 and dissolved in 1979. Founded in 1984 and dissolved in 1942. Founded in
1914 and dissolved in 1996. Founded in 1946 and dissolved in 1958. In 1946, former Members of the New England Conference were established, who were founded in 1938 but never put the team in the NCAA Tournament; In 1976, he became the only football conference to leave in 1997. ^ a b Vacated
by NCAA Tournament drought list of schools with the longest among NCAA Tournament appearances (minimum 20 years drought): School Appearances Year Harvard 1946 2012 66 years Dartmouth 1959 - 59 years and held at Yale 1962 2016 5 Four Years Tennessee Tech 1963 - 55
Years & amp; held at Bowling Green in 1968 for 50 years and takes place in Columbia Seattle in 1969 for 49 years and takes place (at Chapter I 29 of that year) Rice in 1970 48 years and takes place at Stanford in 1942 1989 47 years Brown 1939 1986 47 years (also 32 years and has been going since
1987). Wisconsin 1947 1994 47 years air force 1962 2004 42 years lowa State 1944 1985 41 years duquesne 1977 - 41 years and going to VMI washington state 1941 1980 39 years baylor 1950 1988 38 years toledo 1980 - 38 years & amp; held by Drake 1971 2008 37 years portland 1959 1996 37 years
(also 22 years and held since 1997 Oregon 1961 1995 34 years [17] Loyola-Chicago 1985 2018 33 years Georgetown 1943 1975 32 year Marist & Saint (also 22 years and held since 1997 Oregon 1961 1995 34 years California 1960 1990 30 years Cal State Fullerton 1978 2008 30 years Saint
Mary's 1959 1989 30 years Mercer 1985 2014 29 years Idaho 1990 – 28 years & amp; ongoing Loyola Marymount Mississippi State 1963 1991 28 years Gonzaga 1967 1994 27 years [i] Louisiana Tech 1991 – 27 years & amp; ongoing Rutgers Fordham 1992 – 26 years & amp; ongoing Oregon State 1990
2016 26 years Penn State 1965 1991 East Carolina 1993 – 26 years & amp; ongoing Georgia Tech 1960 1985 25 years Navy 1960 1985 LSU 1954 1979 Northeastern 1991 2015 24 years FIU 1995 – 23 years & amp; ongoing Tulane Santa Clara 1996 – 22 years & amp; ongoing Northern Illinois Southern
Methodist 1993 2015 22 years East Carolina 1972 1993 21 years Southern Miss 1991 2012 Baylor 1988 2008 20 years Cornell Green Bay 1996 2016 Navy 1998 – 20 years & amp; ongoing ^ Gonzaga also has an ongoing streak of 21 consecutive tournament
appearances (1999-2019). During 2018, four schools that were considered major colleges by the Associated Press when it published its first college basketball ranking in 1948, and were consistently ap major classifications, have yet to reach the national tournament. Although the NCAA had not split into
divisions until 1956 (university and college), the AP separated major colleges from small colleges throughout its basketball ranking history. School Army Citadel St. Francis Brooklyn William & Tournament's NCAA Tournament has changed its format many times over the years, many of
which are listed below. The expansion of the field in the NCAA Tournament field has expanded throughout its history. 8 1951-52. 10 25 7 1975-1978 32 0 1979 40 24 1980-1982 48 16 1983 52 16 4 1984 53 16 5 198 5-2000 64 0 0 2001-2001-2002
1.65.0.2010- 68 0 4 At the end of the 2010 tournament, there was speculation about increasing the size of the tournament to 128 teams. On April 1, the NCAA announced that in 2011 it was looking for development for up to 96 teams. On April 22, the NCAA announced a new television contract with
CBS/Turner that expanded the field to 68 teams. Round 64 2011-2015 was considered to be the second round; Round 64 in 2016 was again considered the first round. Sowing history and statistics The sowing process was first used in 1978 for automatically qualified (Q) and large (L) teams, and in 1979
all teams in the region concerned. Since 2004, the NCAA has begun releasing a full number of seeds to make common #1 seed known. No 1 seeds used the following names each year and in the ncaa for four regions, except for 2004-2006: they were named after host cities: East West Midwest
(Southwest 2011) South East 1985-1999 and 2011) John's Houston Louisville Virginia 1984 North Carolina DePaul Kentucky Georgetown Oklahoma Michigan St. John's 1986 Duke Of Kansas, Kentucky St. John's 1987 North Carolina Indiana Georgetown UNLV 1988 Temple Purdue
Oklahoma Arizona 1989 Georgetown Illinois Arizona 1990 Cone Oklahoma 1 North Carolina Ohio Arkansas UNLV 1992 Duke Kansas Ohio State UCLA 1993 North Carolina Indiana Kentucky Michigan * 1994 North Carolina Arkansas Purdue Missouri 1995 Wake Forest Kansas Kentucky UCLA 1996
Massachusetts * Kentucky Connecticut Purdu 1997 North Carolina Mines * Canotte Kentotas 1998 North Carolina Kansas City Arizona 1999 Duke Of Michigan State Stanford Arizona 2001 Duke of Illinois Michigan State Stanford 2002 Maryland Kansas
Duke Cincinnati 2003 Oklahoma Kentucky Texas Arizona 2004 St. Joseph's Kentucky† Duke Stanford 2005 North Carolina Illinois† Duke Duke Washington 2006 Connecticut Villanova Duke† Memphis 2007 North Carolina Florida† Ohio State Kansas 2008 North Carolina† Kansas Memphis * UCLA 2009
Pittsburgh Louisville† North Carolina Connecticut 2010 Kentucky Kansas† Duke of Syracuse 2011 Ohajo valstijos† Kansas Pittsburgh Duke 2012 Sirakūzai Šiaurės Karolina Kentukis† Mičigano valstijos 2013 Indijos Louisville*† Kansas Gonzaga 2014 m. Virdžinija Wichita Valstijos Florida† Arizona 2015
Villanova Kentucky† Kunigaikštis Viskonsinas 2016 Šiaurės Karolina Virdžinija Kanzasas† Oregonas 2017 Villanova† Kanzasas Šiaurės Karolina Gonzaga 2018 Villanova† Kanzasas Šiaurės Karolina Gonzaga 2018 Villanova Kansas Virginia† Xavier 2019 Kunigaikštis† Šiaurės Karolina Virdžinija Gonzaga 2020 Turnyras atšauktas dėl COVID-19 protrūkio *
Vacated.Bold žymių komanda taip pat laimėjo tournament.† Bendras #1 sėklos nuo 2004.To dienos, tik Kentukis ir Virdžinija 6 Arizona 5
UConn, Georgetown, Mičigano valstija, Oklahoma 4 DePaul, Ohajo valstija, UCLA, Villanova 3 Ilinojus, Indiana, Purdue, St John's, Stanford Syracuse, UNLV, Gonzaga 2 Arkansas, Florida, Louisville*, LSU, Pittsburgh 1 Auburn, Cincinnati, Houston, Indiana State, Maryland, Memphis*, Michigan*, Notre
Dame, Oregon, St. Joseph's, Temple, Texas, Wake Forest, Washington, Wichita State, Wisconsin, Xavier Last updated during the 2018 tournament.* Vacated appearances excluded (see #1 seeds by year and region). Places of all cities and arenas where the Four, go to Host cities, below. The Municipal
Auditorium in Kansas City, Missouri, hosted the Final Four nine times, followed by the third Madison Square Garden in New York, which ran six times. In addition, Indianapolis has held the Final Four seven times, within three places. The size
and domes of the stadium From 1997 to 2013, the NCAA required all the final four sessions to take place in domed stadiums with a minimum capacity of 40,000, usually with only half of the dome used. The Minneapolis metrodomo, which typically ran baseball and football, had one of the long ends of the
court along the first base with temporary stands around the court that many outfield is isolated from the lawsuit. The same goes for football stadiums like the Alamodome san antonio and the RCA Dome in Indianapolis. The last NBA arena to host the Final Four was Meadowlands Arena, then known as the
Continental Airlines Arena, in 1996. Since 2009, the minimum has been raised to 70,000, adding additional seating on the dome floor, which is usually crowned football, as a setup at Ford Field in Detroit, which hosted the 2009 Final
Four. In September 2012, the NCAA began preliminary discussions on the possibility of sometimes returning to the final four venues in major metropolitan areas. According to ESPN.com writer Andy Katz, when Mark Lewis was hired as the NCAA's executive vice president for
championships in 2012, he took the Map of the United States and saw that both coasts are largely left out of the final four. [18] Lewis added in an interview with Katz, I don't know where it will be if anywhere, but the right thing is to sit down and have these conversations and see if we want to make our
championship in more than eight cities or we like to play just domes. None of the cities where we play our championship are named New York, Boston, Los Angeles, Chicago or Miami. We didn't play on campus. We play in professional football arenas. [18] According to the criteria in force at the time, only
eleven stadiums, all but two of which are current NFL venues, can be considered as the final four seats:[18] AT& T Stadium, originally known as Cowboys Stadium, is involved in world record basketball attendance when 108,713
participated in the 2010 NBA All-Star game. Allegiant Stadium, Las Vegas (opened in 2020) The Dome at America's Center, St. Louis (opened in 2007) SoFi Stadium, Inglewood (opened in 2020) 2004, 2008, 2018) and Tropicana Field in St. Petersburg, Florida
(1999) were considered too small to host, despite the fact that Alamodome is a college football stadium with a standing capacity of 65,000 seats. Basketball setting alamodome until 2018 used only half of the stadium and had 39 500 capacity. This was replaced by the 2018 final four venues raised by the
court in the center of the stadium, as was done with other football facilities. [18] The first case of a domed stadium used in the NCAA Tournament Final Four was the Houston Astrodome in 1971, but the Final Four would not return to the dome until 1982, when the Louisiana Superdome in New Orleans
hosted the event for the first time. The 2017 NCAA Final Four, what is now the state agricultural stadium in Glendale. of 12 June 2013 Katz reported that the NCAA had changed its policy. July 2013 In addition, the NCAA decided that future regional ones would no longer be kept in domes. In the Katz
report, Lewis pointed out that the use of domo for the regions was intended as a dry road for the next four final seats, but this specific policy was no longer necessary, as all the final four locations in the 2014-2016 period were already regional. [20] At least one other report has shown that the new policy
would still allow a brand new stadium or an existing cup, which was never hosted in the final (e.g. the State Agricultural Stadium), to gualify for the upcoming final fourth stadium. In November 2014, in view of the impact of the new policy, the NCAA announced that the
final stadium for the 2017 Final Four would be held. [21] [22] Other amendments Offers during conferences Before the 1975 NCAA Tournament can only be one team per conference. But after several highly ranked teams in the country were denied entry to the tournament (such as South Carolina, which
was 14-0 in the ACC regular season to play during the 1970s but lost the ACC Tournament; South Cal, which was occupied by #2 nation during 1971; and Maryland, which was ranked #3 nation in 1974 but lost the ACC Tournament championship game to eventual national champion North Carolina
State), the NCAA began to place the big teams in the tournament, not just the conference champions. Sometimes during the pre-big era, the NIT Tournament the NCAA Tournament. However, in 1950, the NCAA that no team can compete in both tournaments. [23] But when 8th-
ranked Marquette rejected his invitation in 1970 after coach Al McGuire complained about the Warriors' regional location and instead went to nit (which he won), the NCAA changed the rule to ban a team that refuses an NCAA Tournament bid to participate in any post-season tournament. Since then, the
NCAA Tournament has clearly been central, with conference champions and most of the top-ranked teams involved in it. Between 1946 and 1981, there were games with third place. In addition, when the tournament first took place in 1939 with only two regions (East and West), west held a third-place
game, but the East did not. 1941 East began to have its third-place game, and since then each region has held third place in the 1975 tournament. Play-In Games Main Article: The first four starts in 2001, the field was expanded from 64 to 65 teams, adding to the tournament what was informally known as
the play-in game. It was a response to the foundation of the Mountain West Conference in 1999. Initially, the winner of the Mountain West tournament did not receive an automatic offer, which would mean the removal of one of the big offers. As an alternative to eliminating the non-big offer, the NCAA
expanded the tournament to 65 teams. #64 and #65 seeds were seeded in regional brackets as 16a/16b seeds, and then played in the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball opening-round game (play-in game) on Tuesday before the first weekend of the tournament. This game has always been played at
Dayton Arena University in Dayton, Ohio. In 2011, the tournament expanded to 68 teams. Four play-in games are now played, officially known as the First Four are not automatically seeded #16; their seeding shall be determined by the select committee on
Sunday. Explaining the arguments in this format, selection committee chairman Dan Guerrero said: We thought if we were going to expand the field it would create a better drama for the tournament if the First Four were much more interesting. They can all be in row 10 or in row 12 or in verse 11. [25]
Play-In round titles from 1985 to 2010, a round of 64 teams and 32 games, was called the first round, which consisted of 32 teams and 16 games, was called the second round. 2011-2015 The First Four became the first round. The tour after the First Four, the 64th round played on
Thursday and Friday, was called for the second round; Round 32 was called the third round, which consists of saturday and Sunday games. [25] The 2016 title returned to round 64, which was again the first round, and round 32 is the second round. [26] Pod system In the 1985-2001 tournaments, all
teams playing on the site of the first or second round entered the same regional site. Since 2002, the tournament has used a pod system to limit as many teams as possible to their early travel. In the pod system, each of the eight first and second round sites is assigned two pods, where each group of four
teams play each other. The pods of the host site can be from different regions, so the winners of each pod would advance to individual regional tournaments. Possible pods sown: Pod #1: 1v16, 8v9 Pod #2: 2v15, 7v10 Pod #3: 3v14, 6v11 Pod #4: 4v13, 5v12 National semi-final seeding since 2004, semi-final seeding semi-final semi-fina
final matches on the first day Last four weekends were determined by a procedure based on the original seeding of the entire field. From 1973 to 2003, the regional champions's pitting in the semi-finals was on the basis of the rotation. Until 1973, one semi-final matched the eastern regional champions.
while the other matched the Western Regional Champions. Other remarks have a home court advantage several times NCAA Tournament teams have played their games in their home arena. 1959 Louisville played at its regular home in Liberty Hall; but the Cardinals lost to West Virginia in the semifinals
1984 Kentucky defeated Illinois, 54-51 in the elite eight on their home court at Rupp Arena. 1985 Dayton played his first pay game against Villanova (she lost 51-49) on her home floor. In 1986 (beating Brown before losing to navy) and '87 (beating Georgia in Southern and Western Kentucky), Syracuse
played the first 2 rounds of the NCAA Tournament at The Carrier Dome. Also in 1986, LSU played baton rouge on its home floor for the first 2 rounds, despite being the 11th seed (beating Purdue and Memphis State). 1987 Arizona lost UTEP to the floor of its home in the first round. 2015 Dayton played in
his regular UD Arena home, and the Flyers beat Boise State in the first four. Since the founding of the modern Final Four on its actual home court-Louisville in 1959. However, during the 2015 tournament, three other teams played in the Final Four
in their home towns, each other played in their metropolitan area, and six additional teams played in the Final Four in their home states during the 2015 tournament. Kentucky (1958 Louisville), UCLA (1968 and 1972 in Los Angeles, San Diego in 1975) and North Carolina State (1974 Greensboro) won the
national title; Louisville (1959 at his home arena, Liberty Hall); Purdue (1980 in Indianapolis) lost the Final Four; california (1960s suburban San Francisco), Duchess (1994 Charlotte), Michigan (Detroit 2009) and Butler (2010 Indianapolis) died in the finals. 1960 Cal had almost as big an advantage as
Louisville had last year, just having cross The Bay of San Francisco to play in the Final Four at the Los Angeles Memorial Sports
Arena, not many miles from the Pauley Pavilion Bruins homecourt (also ucla's home arena before the latter opened in 1965, and again during the 2011-2012 season, and Pauley was closed for renovations); unlike Louisville and Cal, the Bruins won the national title on both occasions. Butler lost the 2010
title 6 miles (9.7 km) from her Indianapolis campus and was considered host to the school because these are the most times the NCAA has a tournament in Indianapolis campus and was considered a host for the Midwest regional, not Butler).
Before the final four was established, the Eastern and Western Regional held separate venues, with the winners advancing the title game, During that era, three New York teams, all from Manhattan, played in the Eastern Region's Madison Square Garden often used as a big-game venue for each team
and advanced at least to the national semifinals. NYU won the Eastern Region in 1945, but lost the title game, also held in the Eastern region in both 1947 and 1950; The Beavers lost in 1947. The Eastern final is ultimately champion of the Holy Cross, but
won in 1950. Eastern region and national names garden. In 1974, North Carolina State won the NCAA Tournament without leaving its home state of North Carolina. The team was put into the Eastern Region, and played its regional games in their home arena at the Reynolds Coliseum. NC State played
the final four and national championship games at the nearby Greensboro Coliseum. While not in its home state, Kansas played a championship game in Kansas City, Missouri, just 45 minutes from the Lawrence, Kansas campus, on four different occasions. In 1940, 1953 and 1957 the Jayhawks lost the
championship game each time to a municipal audience. In 1988, while playing at Kansas City's Kemper Arena, Kansas won the championship, during big eight-rival Oklahoma. Similarly, in 2005, Illinois played in St. Louis, Missouri, where he enjoyed a notable homecourt advantage but still lost the
championship game to North Carolina. Flag controversy NCAA banned Bon Secours Wellness Arena, originally known as the Bi-Lo Center, and colonial life arena, originally known as the Bi-Lo Center, and colonial life arena, originally known as the Bi-Lo Center, and colonial life arena, originally known as the Bi-Lo Center, and colonial life arena, originally at colonial life arena, originally known as the Bi-Lo Center, and colonial life arena, originally at colonial life arena, originally known as the Bi-Lo Center, and colonial life arena, originally at colonial life arena, originally known as the Bi-Lo Center, and colonial life arena, originally at colonial life arena, originally known as the Bi-Lo Center, and colonial life arena, originally at colonial life arena, originally known as the Bi-Lo Center, and colonial life arena, originally known as the Bi-Lo Center, and colonial life arena, originally known as the Bi-Lo Center, and colonial life arena, originally known as the Bi-Lo Center, and colonial life arena, originally known as the Bi-Lo Center, and colonial life arena, originally known as the Bi-Lo Center, and colonial life arena, originally known as the Bi-Lo Center, and colonial life arena, originally known as the Bi-Lo Center, and colonial life arena, originally known as the Bi-Lo Center, and colonial life arena, originally known as the Bi-Lo Center, and colonial life arena, originally known as the Bi-Lo Center, and colonial life arena, originally known as the Bi-Lo Center, and colonial life arena, originally known as the Bi-Lo Center, and colonial life arena, originally known as the Bi-Lo Center, and colonial life arena, originally known as the Bi-Lo Center, and colonial life arena, originally known as the Bi-Lo Center, and colonial life arena, originally known as the Bi-Lo Center, and colonial life arena, original life
the grounds of the NAACP protest in Bi-Lo Center during the 2002 first and second round of tournament games over that state's refusal to completely remove the Confederate battle flag from the state capitol, although it had was moved from the dome on the capitol to a less conspicuous place in 2000.
After requests from the NAACP and the Black Coaches Association, the Bi-Lo Center, and the newly built Colonial Center, which was built to host the tournament, were banned from hosting any upcoming tournament events. [27] Due to the removal of the battle flag from the South Carolina State Capitol,
the NCAA lifted the ban on Hosting Games in South Carolina in 2015, and in 2017 it was able to pass a House Bill 2 (see next section). [28] House Bill 2 (see next section).
by the association, including the early rounds of the 2017 NCAA Division I men's basketball tournament scheduled for the Greensboro Coliseum. The NCAA said that House Bill 2 made it difficult to ensure that the host community could help deliver [an inclusive atmosphere]. [29] [30] Bon Secours
Wellness Arena was able to secure an offer to be a replacement seat. [31] Rituals and influence nabc championship trophy-style trophies in various sports, as seen by UCLA. Cut nets Home Article: Cut the Nets As a tournament ritual, winning team cuts down the nets at the end of regional championship
games, as well as the national championship game. Starting with seniors, and moving down by class, players each cut one direction, connecting the net with the arc, claiming to be the net itself. [32] The exception to the coach cutting the last direction
came in 2013, when Louisville coach Rick Pitino gave this honor to Kevin Ware, who suffered a catastrophic leg injury during the tournament. This tradition is credited to Everett Case, the North Carolina State coach who stood on the shoulders of his players to accomplish the feat after the Wolfpack won
the Southern Conference tournament in 1947. [34] CBS, from 1987 and annually until 2015, the odd year from 2017, and TBS, from 2016, compared the year, closing the tournament with One Shining Moment by Luther Vandros. Team awards Just like the Olympics awards gold, silver and bronze medals
for 1, 2 and 3th place, respectively, the NCAA Awards National Champion Gold-Plated Wooden NCAA National Championship game wins the silver-plated national runner-up trophy. Since 2006, all four final four teams have won bronze-plated NCAA Regional
Championship trophies: By 2006, the only teams who didn't make the title game got a bronze-plated trophy for being in the semi-finals. The championship ring, while the other three final four teams get the final four rings. National Association Coaches also present
more elaborate marble/crystal trophies to the winning team. Supposedly, this award is given in the poll of the highest position in the NABC end-of-season, but it's always the same as an NCAA championship game winner. 2005 Siemens AG acquired the naming rights for the NABC trophy, now called the
Siemens Trophy. Previously, the NABC trophy was delivered immediately after the standard NCAA Championship trophy, but this caused some confusion. Since 2006 The Siemens/NABC Trophy was presented separately at a press conference the day after the game. [36] The most famous player after
awarding the championship trophy, one player is selected and then awarded the Most Outstanding Player Award (which almost always comes from the championship team). It is not meant to be the same as the most valuable player award, although sometimes it is informally called such. The influence of
the NBA draft Since the National Basketball Association draft takes place just three months after the NCAA Tournament, NBA leaders must decide how player performances in up to seven games, from the First Four to the championship game, should affect their draft decisions. 2012 A study by the
National Bureau of Economic Research examines how, in March, the Number of People's Health policy (2406) was 1.5% The study is based on data from 1997 to 2010 that looks at how college tournament standouts performed at NBA level. [37] [38] Researchers have found that a player who excels in his
regular season averages or who is a team that wins more games than its seeds would have indicated will be drafted higher than he otherwise would have been. At the same time, the study showed that professional teams don't take into account college tournament results as much as they should, as
success in the tournament correlates with elite professional accomplishment, especially at the highest level of success when a player makes an NBA All-Star team three or more times. If anything, NBA teams underestimate the signal provided by the unexpected results of the NCAA March Madness
Tournament as a predictor of future NBA success. [37] [38] Television coverage and revenue Current television contracts Main Articles: NCAA March Madness (TV Program) and College Basketball on CBS Since 2010, the NCAA has entered into a joint contract with CBS and Turner Broadcasting.
Tournament coverage is divided between CBS, TNT, TBS and truTV. [39] Cbs, TBS and truTV. [39] Cbs, TBS and truTV. [39] Cbs, TBS and truTV. [40] Cb
and Turner Studios in Atlanta, New York-based studio shows, CBS' Grea Gumbel and Clark Kelloga joined Ernie Johnson, Jr., Kenny Smith, and Barkley is from TNT's Inside the NBA while Seth Davis of CBS helps Casey Stern and various NBA TV personalities, While two of Turner's NBA voices, Kevin
Harlan and Ian Eagle, are already working on CBS's other capabilities, they also lend analysts Reggie Miller, Chris Webber, Grant Hill and Steve Smith and secondary play-by-play man Brian Anderson to CBS. For their part, CBS announcers Jim Nantz, Brad Nessler, Spero Dedes, Andrew Catalon and
Carter Blackburn appear in Turner Network broadcasts along with analysts Jim Spanarkel, Bill Raftery, and Dan Bonner. The current contract runs until 2024 and for the first time in history provides for the country's broadcast each year from all tournament games. All the first four games will air truTV.
Featured first or second round game each time the window is broadcast on CBS, while all other games are shown on either TBS, TNT or truTV. Regional semifinals, better known as Sweet Sixteen, are split between CBS and TBS. CBS had exclusive rights to regional finals, also known as elite eight, until
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2014. [40] CBS retained its national championship playing rights. Since 2015, CBS and TBS have split elite eight coverage of the Final Four and national championship game, with TBS getting the final two rounds even numbered for years, and CBS getting

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games odd numbered years ago. March Madness On Demand would remain unchanged, although Turner was allowed to develop his services. [41] The CBS broadcast gives the NCAA more than $500 million a year, and accounts for more than 90% of the NCAA's annual revenue. [42] Revenue from a
multi-billion dollar television contract is divided between Chapter I basketball games for schools and conferences as follows: [43] 1/6 of the money is allocated directly to schools, depending on how many sports they play (one part for each sport starting at the age of 14, which is the minimum required for
Chapter I membership). 1/3 of the money goes directly to schools based on how many scholarships they provide (one share for each of the other 50, ten for each of the other 50, and 20 for each scholarship over 150). 1/2 of the money goes to conferences based on how well
they have done in the six previous men's basketball tournaments (counting each year individually, one share for each team to gualify, and one share for each team to gualify, and one share for each win except the Final Four and, before the 2008 tournament, play-in game). In 2007, based on the 2001-2006 tournaments, the Big East received
more than $14.85 million, and eight conferences that didn't win a first-round game in those six years just over $1 million each. Most conferences distribute most of the revenue evenly to their institutions to the members, regardless of performance. [44] The Division I men's basketball tournament is the only
NCAA championship tournament in which the NCAA does not consider a profit. [quote required] History television coverage of CBS has been a major partner in the NCAA television coverage of CBS has been a major partner in the NCAA television tournament since 1982, but there have been many changes in coverage since the tournament was first broadcast in 1969.
In early broadcast coverage from 1969 to 1981, the NCAA Tournament aired on NBC, but not all games were broadcast on television. The early rounds, in particular, were not always seen on television. In 1982, CBS obtained television broadcasting rights to the NCAA Tournament. ESPN & amp; & 
CBS's qualifying coverage in 1980, ESPN began showing the tournament's opening rounds. It was the first network contract signed with the NCAA on major sports, and helped create ESPN's following among college basketball fans. ESPN showed six first-round games Thursday and again Friday, with
CBS, from 1982 to 1990, then picked up the seventh game at 11:30 pm ET. Thus, 14 of the 32 first-round games were broadcast on television. ESPN also again hosted games overnight. At that time, there was only one ESPN network, without the ability to split its signal at regional level, so ESPN showed
only the most competitive games. During the 1980s, the popularity of the tournament on television increased. [quote required] CBS takes over however, ESPN has become a victim of its success since CBS was awarded the rights to cover all NCAA Tournament games, starting in 1991. Only with the
introduction of the so-called play-in game (between 64 seeds and 65 seeds) in 2000, made ESPN back in the game was broadcast on the National Network, using CBS graphics and announcers, as CBS and TNN owned Viacom at
the time.[45] During 2010, CBS aired the remaining 63 NCAA Tournament games. Most areas saw only eight of the 32 first-round games and four of the eight regional semifinal games (out of a possible 56 games during these rounds; in 2000 there would be some
exceptions to this rule). Coverage pre-program regular online programming, except for a 2-hour period from about 5 PM ET to 7 ET, when local affiliates can show programming. The CBS format resulted in much fewer hours of first-round coverage than the old ESPN format, but allowed the games to
reach a much larger audience than ESPN could have achieved. [quote required] During this period of almost exclusivity CBS, the network provided its local affiliates with three types of channels from each location: constant feed, swing channel and flexible feed. Constant channels remained primarily in a
particular game and were used primarily in stations, local interest in a particular game. Despite its name, the constant feed sometimes veered away to other games for brief updates (as is typical of many American sports coverage), but coverage is usually left with the original game. Swing feed tends to
remain games considered to be of natural interest to local teams from local conferences, but may leave this game to go to other games so that during their progress becomes close to matches. For flex feed, coverage bounces around from one place to another, depending on the action various games are
taking place. If one game was a blowout, coverage could go to a more competitive game. Flex feed was provided when there were no games with great natural local interest in stations carrying them, which allowed the flex game to be the best game going. Station channels were planned in advance and
stations had the ability to request either a continuous or flex feed for various games. [quote required] Reviewing the possibilities to emerge in 1999, DirecTV began broadcasting all games otherwise not showing on local television with its Mega March Madness premium package. DirecTV system used a
subscriber's zip code to obscure games that can be seen during a television broadcast. Before that, all the games were available by c-band satellite and were picked up in sports bars. In 2003, CBS struck a deal with Yahoo! to offer live streaming of the first three rounds of games under its Yahoo!
Platinum service, for $16.95 per month. In 2004, CBS began selling viewers access to March Madness On Demand, which provided games that were not otherwise shown on broadcast television; service was free for AOL subscribers. In March 2006 Madness On Demand was free, and continued to be so
for internet users during the 2011 tournament. In 2012, it again became a payment service, with a single payment of $3.99 to provide access to all 67 tournament games. In 2013, the service, now renamed March Madness Live, was again free, but uses Turner's rights and infrastructure for TV Everywhere,
which requires login, even though the client's cable or satellite provider has a password to watch games, both on PC/Mac and mobile devices. Those who don't have cable or satellite services or one doesn't participate in Turner TV Everywhere are the only games performed on CBS's national feed and
three hours (originally four) of other games without joining, or coverage during Westwood One radio coverage. Effective with the 2018 tournament, the national semifinals and finals are under the limitations of TV Everywhere if they are broadcast on Turner networks; until then, those particular games were
not subject to these restrictions. In addition, CBS Sports Network (formerly CBS College Sports Network) aired two late early games that would not otherwise be broadcast nationally. It was the second game of the day session Pacific time zone to avoid opening games until 10 p.m., these games can also
be found during March Madness Live and CBS affiliates market areas the team is playing. Other markets broadcast newscasts, local programming or pre-expanded CBS morning programming. CBSSN is scheduled to continue broadcasting official pregame and postgame shows and press conferences
from participating teams, along with a replay of the night. [47] HDTV coverage of the Final Four has been broadcast on HDTV since 1999. Between 2000 and 2004, only one first/second tour location and one regional site were designated as HDTV websites. In 2005, all regional games were broadcast on
HDTV, and four first and second round seats were allocated for HDTV coverage. Local stations broadcast individual games on their HD and SD channels, taking advantage of the available high-definition coverage. Since 2007, all tournament games
(including all first and second round games) have been available in high definition, and local stations were needed for the same game on both analogue and digital channels. However, due to satellite restrictions, the constant channels of the first round were only available in the
standard definition. [48] In addition, some digital TV stations, such as WRAL-TV in Raleigh, North Carolina, decide not to participate in the first and second rounds of THE regional semi-finals of HDTV and used their own bandwidth to break down their signal into digital subchannels to show all
simultaneous games. [49] Until 2008, updates from the CBS Broadcasting Center allowed all feeds, flexible and permanent, to be for the HD tournament. International broadcasting rights to the
tournament by distributing coverage to its co-managed networks and other broadcasters. ESPN produces global feed broadcasts for the Final Four and championship game, made using ESPN college basketball staff and commentators. [50] [51] [52] Tournament stats See also: NCAA Division I men's
basketball tournament records Low-seeded teams Also See: NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Tournament upsets the most successful low seeds Best results for small seeds since development to 64 teams in 1985: Seed 2nd Round Sweet Sixteen Elite Eight Four Final Championship Game National
teams) Richmond (1988) Valparaiso (1988) 1998) Oklahoma (1999) Bradley (2006) Ohio (2012) La Salle - - - - No. 12 many (27 teams) Missouri (2002) - - No. 11 numerous (29 teams) numerous (14 teams) Loyola Marymount (1990) Temple (2001) Dayton (2014) Xavier (2017) LSU
(1986) George Mason (2006) VCU (2011) Loyola-Chicago (2018) — No. 10 numerous (29 teams) UTEP (1992) UAB
(2004) Northern Iowa (2010) Boston College (1994) Kansas State (2018) Florida State (2018) Florida State (2018) Wichita State (2010) Wisconsin (2017) Auburn (1986) Rhode Island (1998) Alabama (2004) North Carolina (2000) Wisconsin (2004) North Carolina (2000) Wisconsin (2017) Auburn (1986) Rhode Island (1998) Alabama (2004) North Carolina (2000) Wisconsin (2004) North Carolina (2000) Wisconsin (2017) Auburn (1986) Rhode Island (1998) Alabama (2004) North Carolina (2000) Wisconsin (2004) North Carolina (2000) Wisconsin (2017) Auburn (1986) Rhode Island (1998) Alabama (2004) North Carolina (2000) Wisconsin (2004) North Carolina (2000) Wisconsin (2007) North Carolina (2008) North Carolina (2008) Wisconsin (2008) North Carolina (2008) North C
(2000) Butler (2011) Kentucky (2014) Villanova (1985) No. 7 N/A numerous (15 teams) Navy (1986) Temple (1993) Tulsa (2000) Michigan State (2012) Michigan State (2015) South Carolina (2017) UConn (2014) Best performances by No. 16 seeds In
2018 UMBC became the first No 16 seed to defeat the No 1 seed in the men's tournament, beating Virginia 74-54. Before this outing, five of the other 16 seeds lost 4 points or less: Although eventually Murray State lost to Michigan State by 4 points (75-71) in 1990, it was only the No 16 team to take the
game into overtime. East Tennessee State lost to Oklahoma in 1989 (1 point, 72-71) Princeton lost to Georgetown in 1985, no. The
lowest-seeded combination in the national championship game is 2014 pair No. 7 seed UConn and No. 8 seed Kentucky. UConn won, becoming the second-lowest-seeded team to win the tournament. Pair No 8 seed Butler and No. 11 seed VCU in 2011 The national semifinal game had the lowest-seeded team to win the tournament.
seeded combination (No. 8 v. No. 11) to play in the national semifinal game. Penn's 1979 Final Four appearance is also notable because they made it as the No 9 seed of the 10 teams in their region, making them the smallest seed in the Final Four in the pre-64-team era. [53] Butler is the only team to
make the final four in a row (not to mention the Championship Games) and in 2011 there is no 1 or No 2 seed (No. 5, No 8 in 2011). 1991, 2013 and 2016 were the only years in which at least one team of each seed (except No 16s) advanced to round 32. Richmond is the only team to win first-round
games ranked as No 15, No. 14, No. 13 and No. 12. 2012 was the only tournament in which there were two upset No 14 seeds above No 3 seeds in round 64 (there were eight all-time). In 1986, 1995 and 2015 were the only tournaments in which there were two upset No 14 seeds above No 3 seeds in
round 64. In the 2014 NCAA Tournament, he produced the largest overall seed differential, and 111 in all rounds of the game. That is, the overall seed difference between the 22 games won by the lower seed teams (e.g. No. 14 Mercer over No. 3 Duke, No. 8 Kentucky over No 1 Wichita State)
was 111. In 2013, there were three teams seeded No. 12 or less sweet sixteen: No. 12 Oregon, No. 13 La Salle and No. 15 on Florida's Gulf Coast. In 2017, South Carolina entered as the 7th seed in its region, beating Duke's No. 2 seed, Baylor, the No. 3 seed, and Florida, the No. 4 seed to reach the
Final Four. 2018 The Southern region was the first regional region since the beginning of sowing in 1979, when the No. 11 Loyola-Chicago doesn't equal the top 4 seeds. In addition, elite eight pair No. 9 Kansas State and No. 11 Loyola-Chicago were the lowest-seeded pair to play in the regional finals.
Georgetown is the only team to lose five consecutive tournament appearances against a team seeded at least five spots lower: 2008 (Round of 32): No 10 Davidson 74, No 2 Georgetown 70. 2010 (Round 64): No. 14 Ohio 97, No. 3 Georgetown 83. 2011 (Round 64): No. 11 VCU 74, No. 6 Georgetown
56. 2012 (Round 32): No. 11 NC State 66, No. 3 Georgetown 63. 2013 (Round 64): No. 15 Florida Bay Coast 78, No. 2 Georgetown 68. The notable point of spread upset as mentioned above, despite many instances of an early round tournament upset, only one No 1 seed lost in the first round to the No
16 seed. However, while seeding is one way to measure the impact of an upset before sowing implementation, the point spread was better decisive upset, and the very favorable team loss remains the definition of much upset. Since the NCAA prohibits any association with gambling, and the point spreads
vary depending on the bookie taking bets, this is unofficial. Highest scoring spread since expansion to 64 teams in 1985: Norfolk State +21.5 over Arizona 64-61,1993. [54] Coppin State +18.5 over South Carolina
78-65 in 1997 Arkansas-Little Rock +17.5 over Notre Dame 90-83 in 1986[54] Hampton +17.5 over Iowa State 58-57 in 2001[54] Biggest point-spread upsets in NCAA Championship Game history: Connecticut +9.5 over Duke, 77-74, in 1999 Villanova +9 over Georgetown, 66-64, in 1985 Kansas +8
over Oklahoma, 83-79, in 1988 North Carolina State +7.5 over Houston, 54-52 in 1983 Texas Western +6.5 over Kentucky, 72-65 in 1966 Highly seeded teams All No. 1 seeds in the Final Four Rank #1 vs. other ranks (prior to 2018) It has happened only once that all four No. 1 seeds made it to the Final
Four: 2008 - Kansas (champion) North Carolina, UCLA, Memphis Fours without No. 1 seed Three times (twice from the field expanded to 64 teams) The Final Four was without the No. 1 seed: 1980 - No 2 Louisville (champion), No. 5 lowa, No. 6 Purdue, No. 8 UCLA 2006 - No. 2 UCLA, No. 3 Florida
(champion), No. 4 LSU, No. 11 George Mason 2011 - No. 3 Connecticut (champion), No. 4 Kentucky, No. 8 Butler, No. 11 VCU Since 1985, were 4 copies of three No. 1 seeds reaching the final four; In 13 cases two No. 1 seeds, so it; and in 14 cases only one No. 1 seed reached the Final Four. The No.
1 seed in the championship game was eight times (seven times since the field expanded to 64) that the championship game was played between two No. 1 seed: 1982 - North Carolina beat Michigan in 1999 - Connecticut beat Duke in 2005 - North Carolina beat
Illinois in 2007 - Florida beat Ohio State in 2008 - Kansas beat Memphis in 2015 - Duke beat Wisconsin in 2017 - North Carolina beat Gonzaga in 1985, there have been 18 instances of one No. 1 seed reaching the championship game (No. 1 seed is 13-5 against the other seeds in the title game) and 8
cases where the No. 1 seed made it to the title game. An additional No 1 seed stats in 1997, Arizona reached the record when it became the only team to beat three No 1 seeds in one tournament. Arizona (No. 4 seed) beat Kansas in its Southeast region, then beat North Carolina in the final four and
eventually Kentucky in the championship game. The most No 1 seed any team can face in the final four, was the No 3 seed, in which case it could only face two No 1 seeds in the tournament). In 2011, the biggest seed, pre-made in the final four, was the No. 3
seed in Connecticut, so the 2011 tournament was the only time the No. 1 seed nor the No. 2 seed advanced to the last weekend of the game. In the same tournament, Butler made history as the first program to make consecutive Final Fours instead of seeding No. 1 or No. 2 at any time in the season.
There were 16 teams that entered the tournament unbeaten. Four of these teams were from UCLA, and all those Bruin teams won each of these tournament. More detailed information is given
in the table below. DePaul was seeded No 1 in 1980, 1981 and 1982, when the tournament was 48, but was defeated in the first round. In theory, the No 1 seed's toughest six-game path to win the tournament is to defeat No 16, a No 8, a No 4, a No 2, a No 1, and No 1 - the biggest possible of
seed in consecutive rounds. The No 1 seed has ever won all six such games, although the two teams have won the first five. In the 2002 tournament, Maryland reached the final after defeating teams seeded 16/8/4/2/1; they won after losing to No. 5 indiana in the finals. In the 2015 tournament, Wisconsin
reached the final after defeating teams seeded 16/8/4/2/1. Finally, they face No 1 Duke with the opportunity to complete the entire six-game path. But Wisconsin lost the finals. Teams No. 1 in national polls The following teams entered the tournament ranked No. 1 in at least one of the AP, UPI, or USA
Today polls and won the tournament: [56] 1949: Kentucky (AP) 1951: Kentucky (AP/UPI) 1953: Indiana (AP/UPI) 1955: San Francisco (AP/UPI) 1957: North Carolina (AP/UPI) 1964: UCLA (AP/UPI) 1967: UCLA (AP/UPI) 1969: UCLA (AP/UPI) 1971: UCLA (AP/UPI) 1972:
UCLA (AP/UPI) 1973: UCLA (AP/UPI) 1974: NC State (AP/UPI) 1976: Indiana (AP/UPI) 1978: Kentucky (AP/UPI) 1982: North Carolina (AP/UPI) 1994: Arkansas (USA Today) 1995: UCLA (AP/USA Today) 2001: Duke (AP/USA Today) 2012: Kentucky (AP/USA Today) Performance
of undefeated teams The team's record here refers to their record before the first game of the NCAA tournament. Team record of the year Score 1951 Columbia 21-0 Lost Sweet 16 game in Illinois 1956 San Francisco 24-0 Won tournament, beat Iowa 1957 North Carolina 27-0 Won tournament, beat
Kansas 1961 Ohio State 24-0 Lost Championship Game in Cincinnati 1964 UCLA 26-0 Won tournament, beat Duke 1967 UCLA 26-0 Won tournament, Beat Dayton 1968 Houston 28-0 Lost in national semifinal game to UCLA 1968 St. Bonaventure 22-0 Lost Sweet 16 Game to North Carolina 1971
Pennsylvania 26-0 Lost Elite Beat Dayton 1968 Game 6 North Carolina 1971 Pennsylvania 26-0 Lost Elite Game Villanova 1971 Marquette 26-0 Lost Sweet 16 Game at Ohio State 1972 UCLA 26-0 Won tournament Beat Florida State in 1973 UCLA 26-0 Won the Tournament, beat Memphis State in 1975
Indiana 29-0 Lost Elite 8 Game Kentucky 1976 Indiana 27-0 Won the Tournament, beat Michigan in the 1976 Rutgers 27-0 Lost National Semifinal Game michigan State 28-0 0 Lost championship game at Michigan State 1 UNLV 30-0 Lost national semifinal game duke 2014 Wichita State
34-0 Lost in Round of 32 to Kentucky 2015 Kentucky 34-0 Lost national semifinal game Wisconsin Undefeated teams at tournament NCAA Tournament since 1975, and since 1980. the tournament was extended to 48 teams, none of the unbeaten teams met the
requirements. (As a definition, a team should win its conference tournament, and thus secure an automatic bid for the tournament, to be undefeated during the season, the only way a team can end up undefeated and not reach the tournament is if the team is banned from postseason play; since 2016 no
team has been banned from postseason play completed undefeated since 1980. The possibility that the unbeaten team cannot qualify: the team is independent or the conference does not yet have an automatic bid.) Before that, it was on which the team achieved perfection in the regular season, but did
not appear in the NCAA Tournament. During 1939, The University of Long Island finished the regular season unbeaten, but decided to accept instead the invitation to the second NIT (which they won) rather than the first and only NABC tournament (later called the NCAA Tournament), as NIT was more
prestigious at the time. It wasn't until the mid-1950s that the NCAA required its tournament to have the first choice in identifying teams during the regular season decided to play nit instead of the NCAA Tournament. During 1940, Seton Hall finished
the regular season 19-0. but their record was built mostly against weak teams and therefore did not give them an invitation to the postseason tournament. During 1941, Milwaukee State finished the regular season 16-0, but their record was built mostly against weak teams and therefore did not give them
an invitation to the postseason tournament. During 1944, the Army finished the regular season unbeaten. But because of World War II, the Cadets did not accept an invitation to postseason play. 1954 Kentucky finished 25-0 and was invited to the tournament, but declined the invitation. During 1973, the
North Carolina State Wolfpack finished the regular season 27-0 and ranked #2 (for undefeated and ultimately tournament champion UCLA), but was banned from participating in the NCAA Tournament while on probation for recruiting violations. During 1979, the Alcorn State Braves finished the regular
season 27-0, but did not receive an invitation to the NCAA Tournament. The Braves accepted a bid for NIT, where they lost in the second round to eventual NIT champion Indiana. [57] The champions did not participate the following year There were nine times when there was no reigning champion in the
tournament (last year's winner): Kentucky, the 1978 champion, went 19-12. The Wildcats accepted an invitation to the National Invitation to the National Invitation to the National Invitation Tournament, losing their first-round game in overtime to Clemson, 68-67. Both in 1979. Michigan State Champion (12-15) and 1979 The Indiana State winner (16-11)
failed to gualify for the 1980 NCAA Tournament. In addition, neither has been invited to the National Invitation Tournament, and Michigan State is the only team to finish next season with a losing record. After the 1979 NCAA Tournament, Indiana State lost to Larry Bird at the graduation, and Magic
Johnson left Michigan State after his sophomore season to enter the NBA draft. 1983 North Carolina State Champion 19-13. The Wolfpack accepted an invitation to the National Invitation tournament, losing their first-round game to Florida State, 74-71 at the Reynolds Coliseum. Louisville, the 1986
champion, went 18-14. Team declined call for postseason National Tournament. Kansas, the 1988 champion, went 19-12. However, the team was unfit to participate in the 1989 NCAA Tournament due to NCAA sanctions for recruitment violations. The 2007 (and 2006) champion in Florida and the 2
runner up ohio state both failed to qualify for the NCAA Tournament in 2008. Both accepted invitations to this year's postseason National Invitation Tournament, and both made it to the semifinals. Florida dropped to Massachusetts in the semifinals, and Ohio State beat UMass in the NIT Championship
Game to win the tournament. The 2009 North Carolina champion left for 20-17. [58] [59] The Tar Heels accepted an invitation to the National Invitation to the National Invitation to the National Invitation Tournament and reached the final after losing to Dayton. Kentucky, the 2012 champion, went 21-11 in 2013 and failed in the tournament. The Wildcats
were invited to the National Invitation Tournament, where they lost to Robert Morris in the first round of the tournament. UConn, the 2014 champion, went 20-14 in 2015 and failed to make it to the tournament. The Huskies were invited to the National Invitation Tournament and lost to Arizona State in the
first round. Coaches Most National Championships 10 National Championships John Wooden (1964, 1965, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975) 5 National Championship mike krzyzewski (1991, 1992, 2001, 2010, 2015) 4 National Championship Adolph Rupp (1948, 1949, 1951, 1958) 3
National Championship jim calhoun (1999,2004, 2011) Bob Knight (1976, 1981, 1987) Roy Williams (2005, 2009, 2017) 2 National Championship Denny Crum (1980 (1986) Billy Donovan (2006, 2007) Henry Iba (1945, 1946) Ed Jucker (1961, 1962) Branch McCracken (1940, 1953) Dean Smith (1982,
1993) Phil Woolpert (1955, 1956) Jay Wright (2016, 2018) 1 National Championship Phog Allen (1952) Tony Bennett (2019) Jim Boeheim (2003) Larry Brown (1988) John Calipari (2012) Everett Dean (1941) Joe B. Hall (1978) Jim Harrick (1995) Don Haskins (1966) Jud Heathcote
(1979) Howard Hobson (1939) Nat Holman (1950) George Ireland (1963) Tom Izzo (2000) Doggie Julian (1944) Rick Pitino (1996)[c] At
Richardlanson (1 Bill Self (2008) Everett Shelton (1943) Norm Sloan (1974) Tubby Smith (1990) Jerry Tarkanian (1990) Fred Taylor (1984) Jim Valvano (1983) Gary Williams (2002) National Championships among active coaches 5 Mike Krzyzewski (1991) 3 Roy Williams
(2005, 2009, 2017) 3 Jim Calhoun (1999, 2004, 2011) 2 Jay Wright (2016, 2018) 1 Tony Bennett (2019) 1 Jim Boeheim (2003) 1 John Calipari (2010) 1 Tubby Smith (1998) School won a national championship under several coaches Five coaches kentucky:
Adolph Joe B. Hall, Rick Pitino, Tubby Smith and John Calipari, Three coaches in Kansas: Phog Allen, Larry Brown, and Bill Self of North Carolina: Frank McGuire, Dean Smith and Roy Williams Two Coaches at UConn: Jim Calhoun and Kevin Ollie of Indiana: Branch McCracken and Bob Knight
Michigan State: Jud Heathcote and Tom Izzo of North Carolina State: Norm Sloan and Jim Valvano of UCLA: John Wooden and Jay Wright Most of the teams from the various schools taken in the finals four Rick Pitino are the only coach officially taken by three
teams in the final four: Providence (1987), Kentucky (1993, 1996, 1997) and Louisville (2005). John Calipari also took three teams to the Final Four, but had his runs with UMass and Memphis vacated for NCAA violations. [61] There are 12 coaches who have officially coached two schools to the Final
Four - Roy Williams, Eddie Sutton, Frank McGuire, Lon Kruger, Hugh Durham, Jack Gardner, Lute Olson, Gene Bartow, Forddy Anderson, Lee Rose, Bob Huggins and Lou Henson. Larry Brown took UCLA to the Final Four in 1980, but he was fired for NCAA violations. Kansas also took in 1986 and
1988. The points differential point differential, or margin of victory, can be viewed either in a championship game or in a team performance throughout the tournament. Championship victory margin The biggest victory in the championship game by 30 points, unly 1990 (103-73, over Duke) Overtime
championship game Eight times the championship game was tied at the end of regulation. One of these cases (1957) game got into a double and then triple overtime. North Carolina 54, Kansas 53/3OT (1957) Utah 42, Dartmouth 40 (1944) Cincinnati 65, Ohio St. 60 (1961) Loyola 60, Cincinnati 58 (1963)
Michigan 80, Seton Hall 79 (1989) Arizona 84, Kentucky 79 (1997) Kansas 75, Memphis 68 (2008) Virginia 85, Texas Tech 77 (2019) Smallest margin of victory in a championship game 1 point, on six occasions 74, Syracuse 73 (1987) Michigan 80, Seton Hall 79/OT (1989) Accumulated victory margins
Largest point differential accumulated over the entire tournament by championship teams that played 6 games +129 Kentucky 1996 +124 Villanova 2016 +121 Carolina North 2009 +11 2 UNLV 1990 +106 Villanova 2018 Teams that played 5 games +115 Loyola-Chicago 1963 +113 Indiana 1981 +104
Michigan State 1979 +69 San Francisco 1955 +66 Indiana 1976 Teams that played 4 games +95 UCLA 1967 +85 UCLA 1969 +72 UCLA 1970 +72 UCLA 1972 Teams that played 3 games +56 Oklahoma A& amp; M 1 1949 +51 Indiana 1940 +47 Kentucky 1948
+46 Oregon 1939 Teams won the championship and gets a 10-point margin in each game the tournament Achieved 13 times by 10 schools Oregon (1939) Kentucky (1949) San Francisco (1956) Ohio State (1967, 1970 and 1973) Michigan State (1979 and 2000) Indiana (1981) Duke (2001)
North Carolina (2009) Villanova (2018) Seed pairing results NCAA Tournament % Wins per rank Since the inception of the 64-team tournament in 1985, each seed-pairing has played 140 games in the Round of 64, with the following results: Round of 64 results The No. 1 seed is 139-1 against the No. 16
seed (.993) The No. 2 seed is 132–8 against the No. 15 seed (.943) The No. 3 seed is 119–21 against the No. 14 seed (.850) The No. 5 seed is 90–50 against the No. 12 seed (.643) The No. 6 seed is 88–52 against the No. 11 seed (.629) The
No. 7 seed is 85–55 against the No. 10 seed (.607) The No. 8 seed is 68–72 against the No. 9 seed (.486) Round of 32 results In the 1/16 vs. 8/9 bracket: vs. No. 9 Total No. 1 55–13 (.809) 65–6 (.915) 120–19 (.863) No. 16 – 0–1 (.000) 0–1 (.000) Total 13–55 (.191) 7–65 (.097) In the 2/15 vs.
7/10 bracket: vs. No. 7 vs. No. 10 Total No. 2 57–25 (.695) 32–18 (.640) 89–43 (.674) No. 15 1–2 (.333) 0–5 (.000) 1–7 (.125) Total 27–58 (.301) 23–32 (.418) In the 3/14 vs. 6/11 bracket: vs. No. 6 vs. No. 11 Total No. 3 44–28 (.611) 30–17 (.638) 74–45 (.622) No. 14 2–14 (.125) 0–5 (.000) 2–19 (.095)
Total 42-46 (.477) 22-30 (.423) In the 4/13 vs. 5/12 bracket: vs. No. 5 vs. No. 5 vs. No. 12 Total No. 4 40-33 (.548) 26-12 (.684) 66-45 (.595) No. 13 3-14 (.176) 3-9 (.250) 6-23 (.207) Total 47-43 (.522) 21-29 (.420) Round of 16 results In the 1/8/9/16 vs. 4/5/12/13 bracket: vs. No. 4 vs. No. 5 vs. No. 5 vs. No. 12 v
13 Total No. 1 39-15 (.722) 34-8 (.810) 20-0 (1.000) 4-0 (1.000) 97-23 (.808) No. 8 5-4 (.556) 2-0 (1.000) 0-1 (.000) 1-0 (1.000) 8-5 (.615) No. 9 1-2 (.333) 2-1 (.667) - 1-0 (1.000) 4-3 (.571) No. 16 - - - - Total 21-45 (.318) 9-38 (.191) 1-20 (.048) 0-6 (.000) In the 2/7/10/15 vs. 3/6/11/14
bracket: vs. No. 3 vs. No. 6 vs. No. 14 Total No. 2 28-17 (.622) 23-6 (.793) 13-2 (.867) - 64-25 (.719) No. 7 6-9 (.400) 1-0 (1.000) 10-17 (.370) No. 10 4-9 (.308) 2-4 (.333) 1-0 (1.000) 8-15 (.348) No. 15 0-1 (.000) - - 0-1 (.000) Total 36-38 (.486) 14-18 (.348) No. 15 0-1 (.000) 8-15 (.348) No. 15 0-1 
28 (.333) 8-14 (.364) 0-2 (.000) Regional finals results vs. No. 2 vs. No. 3 vs. No. 6 vs. No. 7 vs. No. 10 vs. No. 11 vs. No. 14 vs. No. 15 Total No. 1 23-24 (.489) 15-10 (.600) 7-2 (.778) 4-0 (1.000) 4-1 (.800) 4-3 (.571) - 57-40 (.588) No. 4 4-2 (.667) 3-2 (.600) 2-1 (.667) 2-3 (.400) 2-0 (1.000) - 0 (1.000) - 0 (1.000) - 0 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (1.000) 4-1 (
-13-8 (.619) No. 54-0 (1.000) 1-2 (. 333) 1-0 (1.000) -1-0 (1.000) -1-0 (1.000) -1-0 (1.000) -1-0 (1.000) -1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0 (1.000) 1-0
--- 53) 17-19 (.472) 3-11 (.214) 3-7 (.300) 1-7 (.125) 4 to 4 (.500) - Accepted cities The following table lists all cities, where the Final Four took place or will take places where the final four were or will be played. For additional information about a tournament of a particular year,
click the year to go directly to that year's NCAA Men's Basketball Tournament or go to the main article. Year City Place Champion 1939 Evanston, Illinois Patten Gymnasium Oregon 1940 Kansas City Municipal Auditorium Indiana 1941 Wisconsin 1942 Stanford 1943 New York Madison Square Garden
Wyoming 1944 Utah 1945 Oklahoma A& M 1946 1947 Holy Cross 1948 Kentucky 1949 Seattle Hec Edmundson Pavilion 1950 New York Madison Square Garden CCNY 1951 Minneapolis Williams Arena Kentucky 1952 Seattle Hec Edmundson Pavilion Kansas 1953 Kansas 1954 La Salle
1955 San Francisco 1956 Evanston, Illinois McGaw Hall 1957 Kansas City Municipal Auditorium North Carolina 1968 Louisville Freedom Hall Kentucky 1959 California Cow Palace ohio state 1961 Kansas City Municipality Auditorium Cincinnati 1962 Louisville Liberty Hall 1963
Loyola (Chicago) 1964 Kansas City Municipality Auditorium UCLA 1965 Portland Memorial Coliseum 1966 College Park, Maryland Cole Field House Texas West 1967 Louisville Freedom Hall UCLA 1968 Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena 1969 Louisville Freedom Hall 1970 College Park, Maryland
Cole Field House 1971 Houston Astrodome 1972 Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena 1973 St. Louis St. Louis Arena 1978 St. Louis Arena 1975 San Diego Sports Arena UCLA 1976 Philadelphia Spectrum Indiana 1977 Atlanta Omni Marquette 1978 St. Louis St. Louis Arena 1978 St. Louis Arena 197
Checkerdome Kentucky 1979 Salt Lake City Special Events Center Michigan State 1980 Indianapolis Market Square Arena Louisville 1981 Philadelphia Spectrum Indiana 1982 New Orleans Louisiana Superdome North Carolina 1983 Albuquerque University Arena NC State 1984 Seattle Kingdome
Georgetown 1985 Lexington Rupp Arena Villanova 1986 Dallas Reunion Arena Louisville 1987 New Orleans Louisiana Superdome Indiana 1988 Kansas 1989 Seattle Kingdome Michigan 1990 Denver McNichols Arena Sports UNLV 19 1991 Indianapolis Hoosier Dome Duke
1992 Minneapolis HHH Metrodome 1993 New Orleans Louisiana Superdome North Carolina 1994 Charlotte Charlotte Coliseum Arkansas 1995 Seattle Kingdome UCLA 1996 East Rutherford Airlines Continental Arena Kentucky 1997 Indianapolis Dome Arizona 1998 San Antonio Alamodome Kentucky
1999 St. Petersburg Tropicana Field Connecticut 2000 Indianapolis RCA Dome Michigan State 2001 Minneapolis HHH Metrodome Duke 2003 New Orleans Louisiana Superdome Syracuse 2004 San Antonio AlamoDome Connecticut 2005 St. Louis Edward Jones
Dome North Carolina 2006 Indianapolis RCA Dome Florida 2007 Atlanta Georgia Dome 2008 San Antonio Alamodome Kansas 2010 Indianapolis Lucas Oil Stadium Duke 2011 Houston Reliant Stadium Connecticut 2012 New Orleans Mercedes-Benz Superdome
Minneapolis U.S. Bank Stadium Virginia 2020 tournament canceled due to covid-19 pandemic. 2021 Indianapolis Lucas Oil Stadium 2023 Houston NRG Stadium 2024 Glendale, Arizona State Farm Stadium 2025 San Antonio Alamodome 2026 Indianapolis
Lucas Oil Stadium Popular Cultural Bracketology and Pools Key Articles: Bracketology and March Madness Pools or private gambling-related contests that can predict the tournament most correctly. Filling the tournament holder was called a national pastime. Filling the tournament holder
with predictions is called bracketology practice, and sports programming during the tournament is rife with commentators, comparing the accuracy of their predictions. On the Dan Patrick Show, various celebrities from various fields (such as Darius Rucker, Charlie Sheen, Neil Patrick Harris, Ellen
DeGeneres, Dave Grohl, and Brooklyn Decker) have published full brackets with predictions. Former President Barack Obama's brackets were posted on the White House website. There are many tournament prediction point systems. Most rewards points for a fair picking winning team in a particular
match up, with an increasing number of points awarded correctly to predict the winners of the later round. Some provide extra points correctly to predict disruptions, the amount of bonuses varies depending on the degree of upset. Some simply put points to wins correctly to predict the winners of the later round. Some provide extra points awarded correctly to predict the winners of the later round.
There are 2^63 or 9.2 quintillion chances for potential winners in 64-team NCAA brackets, resulting in randomly picking perfect brackets odds (i.e. no number of weights seeds) 9.2 quintillion to 1. [62] In 2011, expanding the tournament field to 68 teams, there are now 2^67 or 147.57 quagmire
opportunities if it includes the first four games of the opening round. There are many awards and prizes that companies provide to those who can make the perfect bracket. One of the biggest was under a partnership between Quicken Loans and Berkshire Hathaway, which was backed by Warren Buffett,
with a $1 billion prize for any person(s) who could correctly predict the outcome of the 2014 tournament. No one could complete the challenge and win a $1 billion prize. [63] Tournament-related terms As set out below, none of these phrases is used only for the NCAA Tournament. Nevertheless, they are
widely associated with the tournament, sometimes for legal reasons, sometimes only because it becomes part of the vernacular of American sport. March Madness is a popular on-ending basketball tournament played in March. March Madness is also a registered trademark, currently
owned only by the NCAA. H. V. Porter, an official of the Illinois High School Association (and later a member of the Basketball tournament. Porter published an essay titled March madness during 1939, and during 1942, he
used the phrase in a poem, Basketball Ides March. During the year in March madness usage was increased, especially in Illinois, Indiana, and other parts of the Midwest. During this period, the term was used almost exclusively in relation to state high school tournaments. During 1977, Jim Enright
published a book about an Illinois tournament titled March Madness. In the early 1980s, fans began to associate the term with the NCAA Tournament. Evidence suggests that CBS sportscaster Brent Musburger, who worked for many years in Chicago before joining CBS, is a popularized deadline during
the annual tournament broadcasts. The NCAA credited Bob Walsh of the Seattle Organizing Committee for launching the March madness celebration in 1984. [65] Only in 1990 did either IHSA or the NCAA consider the brand of that term, and by then, the small television production company Intersport
already had a brand. IHSA eventually bought trademark rights from Intersport, and then went to court to determine its supremacy. IHSA sued GTE Vantage, an NCAA licensee who used the name in March for madness computer game based on a college tournament. In 1996, in a historic ruling by the
Illinois High School Association against GTE Vantage, Inc., the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit created a dual-use brand concept, giving both IHSA and ncaa the right to trademark the term for its own purposes. Following the decision, the NCAA and IHSA joined forces to create the
March Madness Athletic Association to coordinate trademark licensing and investigate possible trademark infringement. One such case involved a company that received an online domain name marchmadness.com and used it to publish information about the NCAA Tournament. During 2003, March
Madness Athletic v. Netfire, Inc., the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit ruled that March Madness was not a generic term, and ordered Netfire to relinquish the domain name of the NCAA. Later, in 2000, IHSA abandoned its ownership of the brand, although it retained the right to use that
term in conjunction with the high school championships. During October 2010, the NCAA reached a settlement with Intersport, paying $17.2 million in the latter company's license to use the brand. [67] Sweet Sixteen This is a popular term for the regional semifinal tournament, which consists
of the final 16 teams. As in the case of March Madness, this was first used by the high school federation, in this case, the Kentucky High School Athletic Association (KHSAA), which used the term for decades to describe its end-of-season tournaments. The trade mark was officially registered in 1988.
Unlike the situation with March Madness, KHSAA retained sole ownership of the Sweet Sixteen brand; it grants a license term for the NCAA to use for collegiate tournaments. [68] Final Fourth term means the last four teams remaining in the playoffs. These are the champions of the four
tournament regional brackets and are the only teams remaining in the final weekend of the tournament. (Although the term was retroactively applied to include the last four teams in tournaments from the previous year, even if there
were only two brackets.) Some argue that the phrase The Final Four was first used to describe the final games of Indiana's annual high school basketball tournament. But the NCAA, which has a mark on the deadline, says the Final Four was created by plain dealer athlete, Ed Chay, in a 1975 article that
appeared in the Official Collegiate Basketball Guide. [69] The article states that Marguette University was one of the final four of the 1974 tournament. The NCAA began capitalizing on the term during 1978 and converting it into a brand a few years later. In recent years, the term Final Four has been used
in other sports, in addition to basketball. Tournaments that use part 4 of the finals include EuroLeague basketball competitions, basketball competitions from several European countries and the now defunct European lce Hockey League. Along with the title Final Four, these tournaments adopted an
NCAA-style format in which four surviving teams compete in one place, usually in one weekend. The derived term Frozen Four is used by the NCAA for the final rounds of Division I men's and women's hockey tournaments. By 1999, it was the only popular nickname for the last two rounds of the hockey
tournament; officially, it was also known as the Final Four. Cinderella While there is no official definition of who makes up the Cinderella team, there seems to be a consensus that such teams represent small schools, usually being low-seeded in the tournament, and achieving at least one unexpected win
in the tournament. A recent example is florida Gulf Coast University, a relatively new school that held its first grades in 1997 and became a Division I postseason law in 2011. They made their first appearance in the 2013 tournament, winning two games to become the first #15 seed to advance to the
Sweet Sixteen. The term was popularized as a result of the City College of New York's successful run in the 1950s tournament. [70] Notes ^ Louisville won three tournaments in court; however, in 2013, the NCA lifted its third title due to sanctions related to the sexual scandal, which became public in
2015. In the 2019 story about Murray State point guard Ja Morant, veteran athlete Pat Forde claimed that Morant could be the first true middle key player to be selected in the five NBA drafts since 1998,
specifically saying that 2006 third pick Adam Morrison was out of the decider at mid-major Gonzaga. [16] According to Pitino, Louisville won the title in 2013, but the NCA vacated the 2013 title in February 2018. The name was fired due to NCA sanctions. References Acey dates in NABC history.
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