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Gators vs seminoles 2019

Florida - Florida State football rivalry Florida Gators Florida State Seminoles First meeting November 22, 1958Florida 21, Florida State 7Latest meetingNovember 30, 2019Florida 40, Florida State 17TrophyMakala Trophy[1], Florida CupStatisticsMeetings total64All-time seriesFlorida leads, 36–26–2 (.578)[2]Fluida's biggest win, 49–0 (1973)Fluida's longest win, 9 (1968–76)Fluida's current victory , 2 (2018-present) [Interactive Full Screen Map] Location of Florida and Florida State Football Competition Florida-Florida, sometimes called Sunshine Showdown, is an American college football competition between the teams of two of Florida's oldest public universities: Florida Gators University and Florida State University Seminoles. [3] Both universities are engaged in a wide range of inter-school sports, and over the past few years, the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services has sponsored sunshine showdown promotions that increase the total number of wins for each school in head-to-head sports competitions. [4] However, the annual football match between the Gators and Seminoles has always been the fiercest and most notable competition between rivals in the state. [3] The Florida and Florida State football series began in 1958, and the game has generally been played the Saturday after Thanksgiving since the 1970s. The teams met annually from 1958 to 2019 before the 2020 meeting was canceled due to the COVID-19 epidemic. [5] The Gators dominated the series before coach Bobby Bowden first brought FSU to national notminence in 1976, after which competition became much more competitive. Florida leads the overall series 36-26-2, while FSU holds a 24-21-1 advantage since 1976. The competition has been split equally with ten wins per person since 2000. Over the past three decades, one or both often highly ranked teams came into the competition last season, adding national championship significance to an already heavy competition with bragging rights in the state. From 1990 to 2000, each meeting had both schools ranked in the top 10 of the Associated Press rankings, with one or both schools ranked in the top five several times. The winner of the game will continue to compete in the national championship game for those six seasons (1993, 1995, 1996, 1998, 1999, 2000). The Roots History Series of a competitive Florida State College football program, one of Florida State University's predecessor organizations, sponsored a varsity football team from 1902 to 1904 and won the state championship in each season. [6] With the passing of the Buckman Act in 1905, the Florida Legislature abolished Florida State College and redemed its Tallahassee campus to Florida Women's College for the fall of 1905 term, ending Program. Its name was officially changed to Florida State College for Women in 1909. In the same 1905 re-mandated re-mandate of the Buckman Act, four smaller state-supported colleges were abolished and their properties and academic programs consolidated to establish the new Florida State University, a new all-male university located in Gainesville. Florida State College's last coach, Jack Forsythe, became the first coach of the new Florida State University football team in 1906. [6] The name of the new men's university was officially shortened to the University of Florida in 1909, the football team was nicknamed Gators in 1915, and the UF launched a varsity football team every year except in 1943, when manpower shortages during World War II prevented most athletics from intercollegiate. In 1947, the Florida Legislature re-organized the state's university system again. To adapt to the post-World War II increase in college admissions, both the University of Florida and Florida State College for Women have become coeducational, with the Tallahassee organization taking its current name, Florida State University. Florida State immediately established a football program for the 1947 season, and helped found the non-scholarship Dixie Conference along with several other small football programs in 1948. After three seasons, the FSU became an independent program, began offering football scholarships, and planned their first games against major college programs in 1951, at which point FSU coaches, players, and students began calling for games against the Gators. The start of the University of Florida administration series, however, was reluctant to treat Florida State University as an equal, less competitive sports intercollegiate than for reasons of limited state funding for higher education and the perception that Florida State's need for those funds could undercut the University of Florida's role as the school the state's historic top university. As the impasse dragged on, a bill proposed in the Florida Legislature in 1955 would oblige two schools to compete against each other in football and other sports. While the bill was voted down, Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins personally asked University of Florida president J. Wayne Reitz that he take the lead in starting an annual football series between the two state universities. Reitz agreed, and the schools negotiated a contract to start their football series in 1958, the first opening available on the Gators' non-conference schedule. [7] One of the provisions of the first contract was that all matches were played at the Gators' home ground, Florida Field in Gainesville, because the Seminoles' home ground at Doak Campbell Stadium had a capacity of less than 20,000. The first game in the series was all played in Florida State initiated a series of expansions to Doak Campbell Stadium, and beginning in 1964, the game site rotated on an annual home-and-away basis between Gainesville and Tallahassee. The Gators held a 20–11–1 advantage in matches held in Gainesville, and had a one-match advantage for players in Tallahassee, 13–12–1. The Gators and Seminoles have split two neutral-site games –both Sugar Bowls played in the Mercedes-Benz Superdome in New Orleans (1994 and 1997). Since the game became a home competition, the Gators led 30-23-1. Since Bobby Bowden became head coach at Florida State in 1976, the Seminoles hold a 21-20-1 edge. The first contest The game in 1961, which ended in a draw with a strong advantage in terms of resources, facilities and home field advantage (the first six games of the series were played in Gainesville), Gators would dominate the competition in its formable years, albeit often in low-scoring competitions. Florida won the first three contests before drawing 3-3 in 1961 that Gator coach Ray Graves compared to a family death. [8] The teams eventually played at the newly expanded Doak Campbell Stadium in 1964, and the FSU finally defeated Florida, a feat they repeated in Gainesville in 1967. Overall, however, the Gators were 16-2-1 against the Seminoles from 1958 to 1976. A particularly poor stretch for the Seminoles was between 1969 and 1972 when wide-receiving Barry Smith played for Florida State. He has not played in the 1969 contest since the freshmen did not qualify afterwards but recalled the 1970-72 game in a recent article in The Tampa Tribune, My Second Year . . . I ran backwards . . . and I remember being crucified by Jack Youngblood. I remember watching the ball be pitched to me and thinking, when the ball was about halfway through, that it was kind of race to see whether he was going to get to the ball first or me. He's frothing at the edge. I still have nightmares from the hit he gave me . . . In my fifth year, we were 5-0 and Florida was 0-5. There is no question that we are much better team, and they beat us . . . My senior year, we're playing Florida at home and we're 4-0. They've got a good team, but it's not like the year before. . . . Chan Gailey was their quarterback, and he had a big game. That game is an explosion. They burned us down. It got worse, I had to throw a touchdown pass . . . [2] 1976-1989: Bowden arrived; the rise and fall of Pell Bobby Bowden came to Florida State in 1976 and began revolving around the sports program. After losing their first game to Florida in 1976, the Seminoles will win the next four games in the competition, their first win series since 1967. This will begin a decade and a half in which opponents will take turns running out of winning streaks against the other. The Gators also changed leadership, hiring coach Charley Charley from Clemson University to replace Doug Dickey in 1979. After a dismal 0-10-1 first season, Pell quickly returned to the Florida program, fielding champion-contending teams in the early 1980s. The chiefs marched at Florida Field in 1983 Under Pell's leadership, Florida dominated the competition from 1981 to 1986, including putting a record series of 53 points on the scoreboard in the 1983 contest. However, an NCAA investigation of Florida's football program revealed numerous violations of the rules in the early years of Pell's term. Pell was fired and the probation program began in 1985. Over the next three seasons, Florida played with a reduced number of scholarship players and Gator football games that could not appear on television, setting up significant back programs and allowing Florida State to sign more talented high school recruits in the state. In 1986, the Gators extended their winning streak against FSU to a 17-13 defeat in Tallahassee. However, the FSU then ran out four wins in a row over Florida as they became a match in the top 10 rankings and Florida's program floundered under NCAA heavy sanctions. From Bowden's appearance in 1976 to the late 1980s, the series was tied 7-7. The return of a familiar face on the sidelines of the 1990 pre-season Gators will bring competition to new national highlights. 1990–2001: Bowden vs. Spurrier Steve Spurrier, who won the Heisman Trophy as Florida's quarterback in 1966, returned as head coach of the Gators for the 1990 season. In the following eleven seasons, the competition between Florida State and Florida State reached the pinnacle of national importance. Because of Sugar Bowl rematches after the 1994 and 1996 seasons, Florida and

