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The longest-performing rock band of all time, the Rolling Stones have greatly influenced rock and roll throughout the decades. Beginning as part of the British Rock Invasion of the 1960s, the Rolling Stones quickly became the bad-boy bond with an image of sex, drugs, and wild behaviour. After five decades together, the Rolling Stones have adched eight #1 eight consecutive gold albums.
Dates: 1962-Present
Also known as: The Stones
Original Members: Mick Jagger - lead vocals, harmonicaKeith Richards - guitar, backing vocalsCharlie Watts - drumsBrian Jones - guitar, harmonica, sitar, backing vocalsIan Stewart - pianoBill Wyman - bass guitar, backing vocals
Current Members: Mick Jagger - harmonicaKeith Richards - guitarCharlie Watts - drummingRon Wood - bass guitar
The Rolling Stones were a British band, beginning in the early 1960s, influenced by American rhythm and blues artists such as Little Richard, Chuck Berry, and Fats Domino, as well as jazz musician Miles The Rolling Stones, however, have finally created their own sound by interorting and using instruments
When the Beatles hit international stars in 1963, the Rolling Stones were right on their heels. While the Beatles became known as the good-boy band (influenced pop rock), the Rolling Stones became known as the bad-boy band (influenced blues-rock, hard rock, and grunge bands). In the early 1950s, Keith Richards and Mick Jagger were elementary school classmates in Kent, England, until Jagger went to another school. Nearly a decade later, their friendship was revived after a chance at a train station in 1960. As Jagger headed to the London School of Economics where he studied accounting, Richards combended to Sidcup Art College where he studied graphic art. Since Jagger had a pair of Chuck Berry and Muddy Waters records under his arm when they met, talk has quickly turned to music. They discovered that Jagger sang adolescent love-funustration songs in underground clubs in London while Richards had been playing the guitar since the age of 14. The two young men once again became friends and created a partnership that has kept the Rolling Stones together for decades. Looking for an outlet to try their musical talent, Jagger and Richards, plus another young musician named Brian Jones, sometimes start playing in a band called Blues Incorporated—the first electric R&amp;; B bond in Britain, formed by Alexis Korner in 1961. The band embraced aspiring young musicians with an interest in this type of music, so they could perform in cameo appearances. That's where Jagger and Richards met Charlie Watts, who was the drummer for Blues Incorporated. Soon Brian Jones decided to start his own band. To begin, Jones posted an ad in Jazz News on May 2, 1962, and invited musicians to auditioning for a new R&B group. Pianist Ian Stu Stewart was the to respond. Respond. Jagger, Richards, Dick Taylor (bass guitar), and Tony Chapman (drums) also joined in. According to Richards, Jones left the group while on the phone and tried to book a gig. When asked for a band name, Jones looked down at a Muddy Waters LP, saw one of the tracks called Rollin' Stone Blues and said, Rollin' Stones. The new band, called Rollin' Stones and led by Jones, played their first performance at the Marquee Club in London on July 12, 1962. The Rollin' Stones soon secured a stay at the Crawdaddy Club, bringing in younger audiences who were looking for something new and exciting. This new sound, a renaissance of blues performed by young British musicians, has kids standing on the tables, rocking, dancing, and yelling at the sound of electric guitars with a provocative singer. Bill Wyman (bass guitar, backing votes) joined in December 1962, replacing Dick Taylor who went back to college. Wyman wasn't their first choice, but he had an amplifier the group desired. Charlie Watts (drums) joined the following January, replacing Tony Chapman who left for another band. In 1963, the Rollin' Stones signed with a manager named Andrew Oldham, who helped promote the Beatles. Oldham saw the Rollin' Stones as the anti-Beatles and decided to promote their bad boy image to the press. Oldham also changed the spelling of the band's name by adding a g, making it Rolling Stones and changing Richards' last name to Richard (who later doubled Richard back to Richards). Also in 1963, the Rolling Stones cut their first single, Chuck Berry's Come On. The song hit #21 on the British singles chart. The Stones appeared on the TV show, Thank Your Lucky Stars, to perform the song while matching houndstooth jackets to program television producers. Their second hit single, I Want to Be Your Man, written by the Lennon-McCartney songwriting duo of the Beatles, reaches #12 on the UK chart. Their third single, Buddy Holly's Not Fade Away, #3 hit on the same chart. It was their first American hit that went to a #48 the American chart. The press turned an eye on the Rolling Stones, a group of brassbunks that upset the status quo by playing Black music to young white audiences. A March 1964 article in the British weekly Melody Maker titled, Would You Let Your Sister Go With a Stone, created such a upshore that 8,000 children showed up at the Rolling Stones' next gig. The group decided the press was good for their popularity and thus deliberately started shenanigans such as growing their hair and wearing comfortable, mod-style (mod-style (modified) suits to enjoy more media attention. Growing up too big to perform in clubs by early 1964, the Rolling Stones went on a UK tour. In June 1964, the group rolled to perform concerts and record at Chess Studios in Chicago, as well as the Hollywood RCA Studios, where they captured the vibrant, earthy sound they desired because of better acoustics. Their American concert in San Bernardino, California, was good by excited schoolboys and screaming schoolgirls, even without a major hit record in the United States. But the Midwest concerts proved spotty because no one had heard of them. Crowds picked up again at the New York concert. Once back in Europe, the Rolling Stones released their fourth single, Bobby Womack's It's All Over Now, which they recorded in America at Chess Studios. A fanatic Stones cult begins to form after the song #1 on the UK charts. It was their very first #1 hit. Oldham urged Jagger and Richards to start writing their own songs, but the duo found that writing blues was harder than they expected. Instead, they eventually wrote a type of morphed blues-rock, a hybrid of blues with a heavier melody than improvisation. On their second trip to America in October 1964, the Rolling Stones performed on the Ed Sullivan TV show and changed the words to Let's Spend the Night Together (written by Richards and Jagger) after Let's Spend Time Together because of censorship. That same month, they wrote in the concert film the T.A. .M.I. Show in Santa Monica, California, with James Brown, the Supremes, Chuck Berry and the Beach Boys appearing. Both locations significantly improved their U.S. exposure and Jagger began mimicking the moves of James Brown. The Rolling Stones' 1965 mega-hit, (I Can't Get No) Satisfaction, with Richards' fuzz-guitar riff designed to mimic the sound of a horn section, hit #1 worldwide. Their musical attitude, a mixture of rebellion and irreverence using urgent guitars, tribal drums, powerful harmonica, and sexually tense vocals, entices the young and upsets the old. When the Rolling Stones had another #1, Paint It Black, the following year, they began securing their rock star status. Although Brian Jones started the band, the leadership of the Rolling Stones has moved to Jagger and Richards after proving themselves to be a strong songwriting team. By 1967, the members of the Rolling Stones were living like rock stars, which meant they were abusing many drugs. It was in that year that Richards, Jagger and Jones were all charged with possession of drugs (and given suspended sentences). Unfortunately, Jones wasn't just addicted to drugs; his mental health sraled out of control. By 1969, the rest of the band members could no longer tolerate Jones, so he left the band on June 8. Just a few weeks later, Jones drowned in his pool on July 2, 1969. By the late 1960s, the Rolling Stones had become the bad boys they once promoted themselves. Their concerts from this period, filled with teenagers from the growing counterculture movement (young people experimenting with communal life, music and drugs), were raucous enough to lead to a number of citations against the Rolling Stones because they caused concert violence. Jagger's the stage didn't help. By the early 1970s, the Rolling Stones were a controversial group, banned from many countries and banned from Britain in 1971 for not their taxes. The Stones fired their manager Allen Klein (who took over from Oldham in 1966) and started their own record label, Rolling Stones Records. The Rolling Stones went on to write and record music, blendid into punk and disco genres inspired by new band member Ron Woods. Richards was arrested in Toronto for heroin trafficking, leading to legal limbo for 18 months; He was subsequently sentenced to perform a benefit concert for the blind. Richards then quit heroin. During the early 1980s, the group experimented with the new wave genre, but members began pursuing solo careers due to creative differences. Jagger wanted to continue experimenting with contemporary sounds, and Richards wanted to stay rooted in blues. Ian Stewart suffered a fatal heart attack in 1985. In the late 80s, The Rolling Stones realized they were stronger together. They chose to reunite and announce a new album. By the end of the decade, the Rolling Stones were inked in the American Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1989. In 1993, Bill Wyman announced his retirement. The Stones' Voodoo Lounge album won the Grammy Award for Best Rock Album in 1995, prompting a world tour. Jagger and Richards agreed that their drive in the 80s is attributed to their success in the 90s. They believe that if they had stayed together, they would have broken up. The Rolling Stones have been over the decades, enduring dwindling popularity. While band members are now in their sixties and seventies in the new millennium, they are still performing, touring and recording. In 2003, Jagger was knighted to Sir Michael Jagger, who caused another rift between himself and Richards, especially according to Richards, because the group's message has always been anti-establishment. There was also a public outcry that questioned the appropriateness of the knight of a former BRITISH tax exile. Documentaries about the group's unusually long and controversial career capture the counterculture movement, perfect the technology of record records, and flamboyantly perform to live audiences. The group's lips and tongue logo, designed by John Pasche in the 70s (a symbol of their anti-establishment message), are among the most identifiable band icons in the world. Booth, Stanley. The True Adventures of the Rolling Stones. New York: Vintage Books, 1985. Hetrick, Hans. The Rolling Stones: Pushing Rock's boundaries. Stevens Point WI: Capstone Press, 2005. Nelson, Murry R. The Rolling Stones: A Musical Biography. Santa Barbara CA: Greenwood, 2010. 2010.

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