

**CONSORZIO PER I SERVIZI SOCIO ASSISTENZIALI
DEL MONREGALESE (C.S.S.M.) - MONDOVI' (CN)**

**PUBBLICO CONCORSO PER ESAMI PER LA COPERTURA DI N. 2 POSTI DI
ISTRUTTORE AMMINISTRATIVO, CAT. C DEL C.C.N.L. DATATO 31.03.1999, PRESSO
IL C.S.S.M. DI MONDOVI' – SETTORE AMMINISTRATIVO**
indetto con determinazione n. 80 del 23.02.2021

VERBALE N. 8 DELLA COMMISSIONE GIUDICATRICE

L'anno duemilaventuno, addì tredici del mese di luglio, alle ore 08:00, presso la sede del Centro di Formazione Professionale Cebano Monregalese (CFP Cebano Monregalese), Via Conti di Sambuy n. 26 - Mondovì (CN), si è riunita la Commissione giudicatrice del "Pubblico concorso per esami per la copertura di n. 2 posti di Istruttore Amministrativo, cat. C del C.C.N.L. 31.03.1999, a tempo pieno e indeterminato, presso il C.S.S.M. – Settore Amministrativo", indetto con determinazione n. 80 del 23.02.2021, nelle persone dei Signori:

- Manosperti Marco - Presidente
- Ferrua Antonella - Esperto
- Merlini Laura - Esperto

Le funzioni di Segretario vengono assunte dalla sig.ra Chionetti Silvia, dipendente del C.S.S.M.

Tutti i componenti la Commissione, compreso il Segretario, si sono sottoposti a test antigenico rapido in data 12 e 13 luglio c.a., come da referti allegati al presente verbale.

Il Segretario sottopone alla Commissione giudicatrice il precedente verbale n. 7 in data 01.07.2021, che, previa lettura, viene sottoscritto dai componenti la Commissione stessa.

LA COMMISSIONE

preso atto che il bando di concorso prevedeva che:

- il calendario ed il luogo delle prove concorsuali sarebbe stato comunicato ai candidati mediante la pubblicazione di apposito avviso all'Albo pretorio telematico del C.S.S.M. reperibile all'indirizzo www.cssm-mondovi.it e nella Sezione "Amministrazione trasparente" – "Bandi di concorso" e che detta pubblicazione avrebbe avuto valore di notifica,
- i candidati ammessi dovevano presentarsi senza alcun preavviso oltre alla suddetta pubblicazione sul sito istituzionale dell'ente, nei giorni, all'ora e nel luogo di cui sopra, muniti di documento di riconoscimento in corso di validità e che qualora non si fossero presentati nei giorni stabiliti per le prove d'esame sarebbero stati considerati rinunciatari ed esclusi dal concorso,
- non sarebbero stati ammessi alla prova orale i candidati che non avessero conseguito, in ciascuna delle prove scritte, una votazione di almeno 21/30;

dato atto che l'Avviso riportante il calendario delle prove concorsuali, così come definito nel verbale n. 2 del 07.06.2021, è stato pubblicato all'Albo pretorio telematico del C.S.S.M. reperibile all'indirizzo www.cssm-mondovi.it e nella Sezione "Amministrazione trasparente" – "Bandi di concorso", rispettivamente in data 14.06.2021 e in data 11.06.2021 e che, in data 02.07.2021, è stato pubblicato ulteriore Avviso riportante il calendario della prova orale del 13.07.2021, come definito con verbale n. 7 in data 01.07.2021, sulla base della lettera dell'alfabeto estratta (lettera U), dell'elenco dei candidati ammessi alla prova orale e delle richieste personali formalmente presentate;

dato atto che in data 09.07.2021, dopo che il Comune di Mondovì, per il tramite della Dipendente addetta, ha comunicato dapprima telefonicamente e successivamente, a seguito di nostra richiesta, con nota inoltrata via mail e acquisita al protocollo dell'Ente con il n. 5151 in pari data, la non disponibilità della sala delle conferenze per il giorno 13 luglio p.v., causa il protrarsi dei lavori di ristrutturazione che ne determinano l'inagibilità, si è provveduto a pubblicare sul sito istituzionale

del C.S.S.M., nella Sezione "Amministrazione trasparente" – "Bandi di concorso", nuovo Avviso, a firma del Presidente della commissione, riportante la variazione del luogo di svolgimento della prova orale, variazione che è anche stata telefonicamente anticipata a tutti i sette candidati ammessi all'orale;

procede per l'espletamento della prova orale, previa presa visione:

- dell'art. 41 e seguenti del vigente Regolamento recante norme in materia di accesso all'impiego il quale prevede che "I quesiti da porre, tenuto conto che essi devono essere tali da assoggettare tutti i candidati a una prova che richieda per tutti un livello oggettivamente uniforme di impegno e di conoscenze e che il tempo a disposizione deve essere equilibratamente utilizzato. A ciascun candidato sono poste se possibile le medesime domande, nel caso in cui tale procedura non sia possibile o opportuna, i quesiti sono proposti a ogni candidato previa estrazione a sorte" e che "Per ciascun concorrente, conclusa la prova dallo stesso sostenuta, la commissione procede alla valutazione della stessa e attribuisce il voto, costituito dalla media dei voti assegnati da ciascun commissario. Il voto è registrato in apposito elenco tenuto dal Segretario, nel quale a fianco del nome del concorrente, scrive, in cifre e in lettere, la votazione attribuita, che sarà affissa nella sede degli esami e all'Albo Pretorio" oltrechè nell'apposita sezione dell'Amministrazione trasparente, al termine della giornata di esame
- dell'art. 12 del DPR 487/94 il quale stabilisce che le Commissioni esaminatrici immediatamente prima dell'inizio di ciascuna prova orale, determinano i quesiti da porre ai singoli candidati per ciascuna delle materie di esame.
- dell'articolo 35 del vigente Regolamento recante norme in materia di accesso all'impiego il quale prevede che la Commissione dispone per la valutazione della prova orale di 30 punti e che conseguono l'idoneità nel concorso i concorrenti che riportino in ciascuna delle prove il punteggio di almeno 21/30.
- dell'articolo 44, comma 3, del suddetto regolamento che recita "Dalla graduatoria deve risultare...a) il punteggio totale allo stesso attribuito, costituito dalla somma dei punteggi ottenuti ..., nella media dei voti delle prove scritte o pratiche e nella prova orale.

La Commissione ritiene opportuno predisporre numero 8 tracce (dal n.1 al n.8) di quesiti di pari difficoltà da sottoporre ai candidati, previa estrazione a sorte da parte di ciascuno. Le prove vengono chiuse senza alcun segno di riconoscimento.

Le tracce utilizzate verranno poi allegate al presente verbale quale parte integrante e sostanziale.

Per la valutazione del colloquio la Commissione richiama i criteri definiti nell'allegato B) quale parte integrante e sostanziale al precedente verbale n. 1 in data 31.05.2021.

In relazione all'emergenza epidemiologica in corso, la commissione prende atto che i candidati sono stati convocati per il colloquio del 13.07.2021, all'orario indicato nel calendario di seguito riportato:

Candidato (lettera estratta U)	Luogo e data di nascita	Data e ora della prova orale
ACCAMO Ilaria	Ceva il 15.03.1979	Martedì 13.07.2021 ore 09.00
CAMBONI Loredana	Cuneo il 02.06.1975	Martedì 13.07.2021 ore 09:45
CHESTA Elisa	Cuneo il 23.09.1986	Martedì 13.07.2021 ore 10:30
FENOGLIO Cristina	Mondovì il 29.05.1993	Martedì 13.07.2021 ore 11:15
GARIGLIO Elena	Saluzzo il 10.12.1976	Martedì 13.07.2021 ore 14:00
ROSSI Stefania	Cuneo il 07.07.1983	Martedì 13.07.2021 ore 14:45
COMETTO Emanuela	Cuneo il 19.11.1972	Martedì 13.07.2021 ore 15:30

Tutti i sopra elencati candidati, previo accertamento dell'identità, risultano presenti all'ora di convocazione, come sopra indicata.

Alle ore 9:00, come previsto nel sopra riportato calendario, viene dato inizio alla prova orale con la sig.ra Accamo Ilaria.

Ogni candidato procede al sorteggio della propria traccia tra le 8 predisposte dalla Commissione, come di seguito elencato:

Candidato	Luogo e data di nascita	Prova n.
ACCAMO Ilaria	Ceva il 15.03.1979	2
CAMBONI Loredana	Cuneo il 02.06.1975	7
CHESTA Elisa	Cuneo il 23.09.1986	4
FENOGLIO Cristina	Mondovì il 29.05.1993	8

Al termine di ogni esame, la Commissione, in base agli appunti presi da ogni singolo componente, attribuisce il punteggio di votazione ai singoli candidati, come risulta dall'allegato A) quale parte integrante e sostanziale al presente verbale e qui di seguito sintetizzato:

Candidato	Luogo e data di nascita	Voto
ACCAMO Ilaria	Ceva il 15.03.1979	voto 27/30 (/trentesimi)
CAMBONI Loredana	Cuneo il 02.06.1975	voto 23/30 (/trentesimi)
CHESTA Elisa	Cuneo il 23.09.1986	voto 21/30 (/trentesimi)
FENOGLIO Cristina	Mondovì il 29.05.1993	voto 24/30 (/trentesimi)

Alle ore 12.30 la Commissione sospende i lavori per riaggiornarsi alle ore 14,00 per l'esame dei candidati convocati per il pomeriggio di detta giornata.

Alle ore 14:00, come previsto nel sopra riportato calendario, viene dato inizio alla prova orale con la sig.ra Gariglio Elena.

Ogni candidato procede al sorteggio della propria traccia tra le rimanenti delle 8 predisposte dalla Commissione, come di seguito elencato:

Candidato	Luogo e data di nascita	Prova n.
GARIGLIO Elena	Saluzzo il 10.12.1976	1
ROSSI Stefania	Cuneo il 07.07.1983	6
COMETTO Emanuela	Cuneo il 19.11.1972	3

Al termine di ogni esame, la Commissione, in base agli appunti presi da ogni singolo componente, attribuisce il punteggio di votazione ai singoli candidati, come risulta dall'allegato A quale parte integrante e sostanziale al presente verbale e qui di seguito sintetizzato:

Candidato	Luogo e data di nascita	Voto
GARIGLIO Elena	Saluzzo il 10.12.1976	voto 28/30 (/trentesimi)
ROSSI Stefania	Cuneo il 07.07.1983	voto 23/30 (/trentesimi)
COMETTO Emanuela	Cuneo il 19.11.1972	voto 21/30 (/trentesimi)

I seguenti candidati (*ordine alfabetico*) avendo ottenuto la votazione minima di 21/30, vengono dichiarati idonei:

Candidato	Luogo e data di nascita
ACCAMO Ilaria	Ceva il 15.03.1979
CAMBONI Loredana	Cuneo il 02.06.1975
CHESTA Elisa	Cuneo il 23.09.1986
COMETTO Emanuela	Cuneo il 19.11.1972
FENOGLIO Cristina	Mondovì il 29.05.1993
GARIGLIO Elena	Saluzzo il 10.12.1976
ROSSI Stefania	Cuneo il 07.07.1983
COMETTO Emanuela	Cuneo il 19.11.1972

Successivamente

LA COMMISSIONE

- dispone che, al termine della seduta, copia dell'Allegato A al presente verbale sia pubblicato all'Albo pretorio telematico del C.S.S.M. reperibile all'indirizzo www.cssm-mondovi.it e nella Sezione "Amministrazione trasparente" – "Bandi di concorso";
- richiamato il precedente verbale n. 7 in data 01.07.2021, in base alla somma delle valutazioni delle prove scritte (*media dei voti*) e della prova orale, con l'osservanza a parità di punti delle preferenze previste dalla legge e dichiarate dai candidati in sede di presentazione della domanda di ammissione, formula la graduatoria degli idonei, come risulta dall'allegato B) quale parte integrante e sostanziale del presente verbale, da sottoporre all'approvazione del Direttore;
- dispone, visti gli atti procedurali del pubblico concorso espletato e la graduatoria finale degli idonei, allegato B) quale parte integrante e sostanziale al presente verbale, l'invio degli stessi all'Ufficio Personale del C.S.S.M. per gli ulteriori provvedimenti di competenza.

Terminati i lavori, alle ore 18:30 la Commissione scioglie la seduta.

Letto, approvato e sottoscritto

Manosperti Marco – Presidente *Firmato in originale Marco Manosperti*

Ferrua Antonella - Esperto *Firmato in originale Antonella Ferrua*

Merlino Laura – Esperto *Firmato in originale Laura Merlino*

Chionetti Silvia - Segretario *Firmato in originale Silvia Chionetti*

Mondovì, li 13.07.2021

**CONSORZIO PER I SERVIZI SOCIO ASSISTENZIALI
DEL MONREGALESE (C.S.S.M.) - MONDOVI' (CN)**

**PUBBLICO CONCORSO PER ESAMI PER LA COPERTURA DI N. 2 POSTI DI ISTRUTTORE
AMMINISTRATIVO, CAT. C DEL C.C.N.L. DATATO 31.03.1999, PRESSO IL C.S.S.M. DI
MONDOVI' – SETTORE AMMINISTRATIVO**
indetto con determinazione n. 80 del 23.02.2021

VOTI PROVA ORALE DEL 13 LUGLIO 2021

CANDIDATO (Cognome, nome – luogo e data di nascita) (Ordine di convocazione)	VOTO PROVA ORALE
ACCAMO Ilaria Ceva il 15.03.1979	VOTO VOTO VOTO VOTO FINALE 27/30 (ventisette/trentesimi)
CAMBONI Loredana Cuneo il 02.06.1975	VOTO VOTO VOTO VOTO FINALE 23/30 (ventitre/trentesimi)
CHESTA Elisa Cuneo il 23.09.1986	VOTO VOTO VOTO VOTO FINALE 21/30 (ventuno/trentesimi)
FENOGLIO Cristina Mondovì il 29.05.1993	VOTO VOTO VOTO VOTO FINALE 24/30 (ventiquattro/trentesimi)
GARIGLIO Elena Saluzzo il 10.12.1976	VOTO VOTO VOTO VOTO FINALE 28/30 (ventotto/trentesimi)
ROSSI Stefania Cuneo il 07.07.1983	VOTO VOTO VOTO VOTO FINALE 23/30 (ventitre/trentesimi)

VOTI PROVA ORALE DEL 13 LUGLIO 2021

CANDIDATO (Cognome, nome – luogo e data di nascita) (Ordine di convocazione)	VOTO PROVA ORALE
COMETTO Emanuela Cuneo il 19.11.1972	VOTO VOTO VOTO VOTO FINALE 21/30 (ventuno/trentesimi)

Letto, confermato, sottoscritto.

Manosperti Marco – Presidente *Firmato in originale Marco Manosperti*

Ferrua Antonella - Esperto *Firmato in originale Antonella Ferrua*

Merlino Laura – Esperto *Firmato in originale Laura Merlino*

Chionetti Silvia - Segretario *Firmato in originale Silvia Chionetti*

Mondovì, lì 13.07.2021

Allegato B) quale parte integrante e sostanziale al verbale n. 8 del 13.07.2021

**CONSORZIO PER I SERVIZI SOCIO ASSISTENZIALI
DEL MONREGALESE (C.S.S.M.) - MONDOVI' (CN)**

**PUBBLICO CONCORSO PER ESAMI PER LA COPERTURA DI N. 2 POSTI DI ISTRUTTORE AMMINISTRATIVO, CAT. C DEL
C.C.N.L. DATATO 31.03.1999, PRESSO IL C.S.S.M. DI MONDOVI' – SETTORE AMMINISTRATIVO**
indetto con determinazione n. 80 del 23.02.2021

GRADUATORIA

N.	COGNOME e Nome	Luogo e data di nascita	Voto prova scritta teorico dottrinale	Voto prova scritta teorico pratica	Media dei voti conseguiti nelle prove scritte	Voto prova orale	Totale punteggio
1	GARIGLIO Elena	Saluzzo il 10/12/1976	30/30	30/30	30/30	28/30	58
2	ACCAMO Ilaria	Ceva il 15/03/1979	27/30	24/30	25,50/30	27/30	52,50
3	ROSSI Stefania	Cuneo il 07/07/1983	26,50/30	25/30	25,75/30	23/30	48,75
4	CAMBONI Loredana	Cuneo il 02/06/1975	26,50/30	23/30	24,75/30	23/30	47,75
5	FENOGLIO Cristina	Mondovì il 29/05/1993	23/30	23/30	23/30	24/30	47
6	CHESTA Elisa	Cuneo il 23/09/1986	22/30	22,50/30	22,25/30	21/30	43,25
7	COMETTO Emanuela	Cuneo il 19/11/1972	22/30	21/30	21,50/30	21/30	42,50

IL PRESIDENTE DELLA COMMISSIONE GIUDICATRICE
Dott. Marco MANOSPerti
Firmato in originale Marco Manosperti

Mondovì, lì 13.07.2021



**PUBBLICO CONCORSO PER ESAMI PER LA COPERTURA DI N. 2 POSTI DI
ISTRUTTORE AMMINISTRATIVO, CAT. C DEL C.C.N.L. DATATO 31.03.1999, PRESSO
IL C.S.S.M. DI MONDOVI' – SETTORE AMMINISTRATIVO**
indetto con determinazione n. 80 del 23.02.2021

Prova orale – traccia 1

Il candidato definisca il diritto di accesso agli atti di una P.A.

Il candidato individui le principali fonti di finanziamento di un E.L. e in particolare di un consorzio per la gestione dei servizi sociali

WIKIPEDIA

Bruce Springsteen

TRACCIA 1

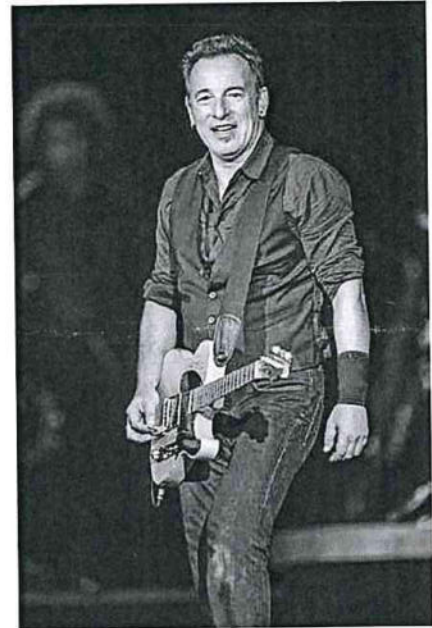
Bruce Frederick Joseph Springsteen (born September 23, 1949) is an American singer, songwriter, and musician. He has released twenty studio albums, many of which feature his backing band, the E Street Band. Originally from the Jersey Shore, he is one of the originators of the heartland rock style of music, combining mainstream rock musical style with narrative songs about working class American life. During a career that has spanned five decades, Springsteen has become known for his poetic, socially conscious lyrics and energetic stage performances, sometimes lasting up to four hours in length.^[1] He has been nicknamed "The Boss".^[2]

While he received critical acclaim for first two albums, *Greetings from Asbury Park, N.J.* and *The Wild, the Innocent & the E Street Shuffle* (both 1973), Springsteen failed to find a mainstream audience with his Dylan-esque folk rock style. Threatened to be dropped by his label unless sales improved, he changed up his style and reached worldwide popularity with his third album, *Born to Run*, released 1975. Legal battles with his management following the success of *Born To Run* kept Springsteen out of the studio for three years; the 1978 followup album *Darkness on the Edge of Town* features much darker lyrical themes, and has been assessed as one of the most critically lauded of his albums. The three year gap had given Springsteen enough time to write dozens of new songs, several of which were held over for his 1980 double album *The River*, which would be his first album to reach the top spot on the *Billboard* 200 album chart. Changing gears in 1982, he released a solo album of demo recordings, *Nebraska*, without the E Street Band.

Recorded over several sessions beginning in 1982 with the E Street Band, *Born in the U.S.A.* (1984) is Springsteen's most commercially successful album, making him one of the most successful rock figures of the 1980s. It was certified 15 × platinum in the US and has sold 30 million copies worldwide, making it one of the best-selling albums of all time. Seven of its singles reached the top 10 of the *Billboard* Hot 100 including the title track, which was a bitter commentary on the treatment of Vietnam veterans — some of whom were Springsteen's friends. Advocating for the rights of the common working-class man, the song made a huge political impact.^[3]

Already well known for his live shows, a box set of live

Bruce Springsteen



Springsteen performing in July 2012

Born	Bruce Frederick Joseph Springsteen September 23, 1949 Long Branch, New Jersey, U.S.
Occupation	Singer · songwriter · musician
Spouse(s)	Julianne Phillips (m. 1985; div. 1989) Patti Scialfa (m. 1991)
Children	3, including Jessica
Relatives	Pamela Springsteen (sister)
Musical career	
Genres	Rock · Americana · heartland rock
Instruments	Vocals · guitar
Years active	1964–present
Labels	Columbia

recordings, *Live 1975–85*, was released in 1986. By the late 1980s, Springsteen had put the E Street Band on hiatus, and though individual members of the band were brought in to record some parts, he released his next three albums, *Tunnel of Love* (1987), *Human Touch* (1992), and *Lucky Town* (1992) using mostly session musicians. He re-assembled the E Street Band to record four new tracks for his 1995 *Greatest Hits* compilation, and then released the folk album *The Ghost of Tom Joad*, for which he won a Grammy for Best Contemporary Folk Album. The rest of the 1990s were mostly quiet, as Springsteen only released a five-song EP of new material, *Blood Brothers* (1996), which contained unreleased recordings from the brief 1995 reunion with the E Street Band. An outtakes collection was released as a boxed set in 1998, *Tracks*, and in 1999 in abridged form as the single album *18 Tracks*.

Associated acts	<div> <div>E Street Band ·</div> <div>Little Steven ·</div> <div>Warren Zevon ·</div> <div>Steel Mill · Tom</div> <div>Morello · Miami</div> <div>Horns · The</div> <div>Sessions Band ·</div> <div>Southside Johnny ·</div> <div>& the Asbury Jukes</div> <div>· USA for Africa ·</div> <div>Pete Seeger</div> </div>
Website	<div> <div>brucespringsteen</div> <div>.net (http://brucespringsteen.net)</div> </div>

Another reunion with the E Street Band occurred following the September 11 attacks, with the album *The Rising* serving as a tribute to the people who died in the attacks. It would be the first full-length album of new material by the group in 18 years. Springsteen released two more folk albums, *Devils & Dust* in 2005, and *We Shall Overcome: The Seeger Sessions* in 2006, which won him another Grammy, this one for Best Traditional Folk Album. Two more albums with the full E Street Band followed: *Magic* (2007) and *Working on a Dream* (2009). In 2010 he released *The Promise*, a collection of unused tracks from the *Darkness on the Edge of Town* sessions. His solo album *Wrecking Ball* (2012) would be his biggest album in a decade, reaching the number one spot on the *Billboard* 200 and the same level of success in numerous countries around the world, *Rolling Stone* named it their album of the year for 2012, and it produced three Grammy nominations. The follow-up album, *High Hopes* (2014) recorded with the E Street Band and guest musician Tom Morello, also reached number 1 on the album charts. Delving into country music for the first time, he released the solo album *Western Stars* in 2019, and amid the COVID-19 pandemic released his most recent album in 2020, *Letter to You*, recorded with the E Street Band.

Springsteen has released a number of well known songs that have been mainstays on mainstream rock and classic rock stations. Among these are "Born to Run" (1975), "Thunder Road" (1975), "Badlands" (1978), "Hungry Heart" (1980), "The River" (1980), "Atlantic City" (1982), "Dancing in the Dark" (1984), "I'm on Fire" (1984), "Glory Days" (1984), "Brilliant Disguise" (1987), "Human Touch" (1992), "Streets of Philadelphia" (1994), "The Rising" (2002), and "We Take Care of Our Own" (2012).

Among the album era's prominent acts, Springsteen has sold more than 150 million records worldwide and more than 64 million albums in the United States, making him one of the world's best-selling music artists. He has earned numerous awards for his work, including 20 Grammy Awards, two Golden Globes, an Academy Award, and a Tony Award (for *Springsteen on Broadway*). Springsteen was inducted into both the Songwriters Hall of Fame and the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1999, received the Kennedy Center Honors in 2009, was named MusiCares person of the year in 2013, and was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Barack Obama in 2016. He is ranked 23rd on *Rolling Stone's* list of the Greatest Artists of All Time.^[4]

Contents

Early life

Career1964–1972: Early career1972–1974: Initial struggle for success1975–1983: Breakthrough1984–1991: Commercial and popular phenomenon1992–1998: Ups, downs, and soundtracks1999–2007: Return to success2008–2011: Transitions2012–2018: Autobiography and Broadway show2019–present: *Western Stars*, *Letter to You*, podcast, return to Broadway and future plans**Artistry and legacy****Personal life**Relationships**Politics****Discography****Concert tours**Headlining toursCo-headlining tours**Achievements, awards, and nominations****See also****Notes****References**Sources**External links**

Early life

Bruce Frederick Joseph Springsteen was born at Monmouth Medical Center, in Long Branch, New Jersey, on September 23, 1949.^[5] He is of Dutch, Irish, and Italian descent. He spent his childhood in Freehold, New Jersey, where he lived on South Street. His father, Douglas Frederick "Dutch" Springsteen (1924–1998),^[6]^[7] worked as a bus driver^[6] and held other jobs. Douglas Springsteen suffered from mental health problems throughout his life which worsened in his later years.^[8] Springsteen's mother, Adele Ann (née Zerilli) (born 1925), was originally from the Bay Ridge neighborhood in Brooklyn,^[9] worked as a legal secretary,^[10] and was the main breadwinner in Springsteen's family.^[11] Springsteen has two younger sisters named Virginia and Pamela. The latter had a brief acting career, but left to pursue photography full time; she later took photos for his albums *Human Touch*, *Lucky Town*, and *The Ghost of Tom Joad*.^[12]

Springsteen's Italian maternal grandfather was born in Vico Equense.^[13] He emigrated through Ellis Island, and could not read or write when he arrived. He eventually became a lawyer, and impressed the young Springsteen as being larger than life.^[14] The name Springsteen is topographic and of Dutch origin, literally translated as "jumping stone" but more generally a stepping stone used on unpaved streets or between two houses.^[15] The Springsteens, originally from the province of Groningen,^[16] were among the early Dutch families who settled in the colony of New Netherland in the 1600s.^[17]

Raised a Catholic, Springsteen attended the St. Rose of Lima Catholic school in Freehold, where he was at odds with the nuns and rebelled against the strictures imposed upon him, even though some of his later music reflects a Catholic ethos and includes a few rock-influenced, traditional Irish-Catholic hymns.^[18] In a 2012 interview, he explained that it was his Catholic upbringing rather than political ideology that most influenced his music. He remarked that his faith had given him a "very active spiritual life" but joked that this "made it very difficult sexually". He added, "Once a Catholic, always a Catholic."^{[8][19]} He grew up hearing fellow New Jersey singer Frank Sinatra on the radio and became interested in being a musician himself when, in 1956 and 1957, at the age of seven, he saw Elvis Presley on *The Ed Sullivan Show*. Soon after, his mother rented him a guitar from Mike Diehl's Music in Freehold for \$6 a week, but it failed to provide him with the instant gratification he desired.^[20]

In ninth grade, Springsteen began attending the public Freehold High School, but did not fit in there either. Former teachers have said he was a "loner who wanted nothing more than to play his guitar". He graduated in 1967, but felt so alienated that he skipped the ceremony.^[21] He briefly attended Ocean County College, but dropped out.^[18] Called for the draft when he was 19, Springsteen failed the physical examination and avoided service in the Vietnam War. He had suffered a concussion in a motorcycle accident when he was 17, and this, together with his "crazy" behavior at induction, made him unacceptable for service.^[22] The Springsteen family moved to San Mateo, California, in 1969, but Bruce, 20, and his sister, Virginia, married and pregnant, stayed behind.^{[23][24][25][26]}

Career

1964–1972: Early career

In 1964, Springsteen saw the Beatles' appearances on *The Ed Sullivan Show*. Inspired, he bought his first guitar for \$18.95 at the Western Auto Appliance Store.^{[27][28]} Thereafter, he started playing for audiences with a band called the Rogues at local venues such as the Elks Lodge in Freehold.^[29]

In late 1964, Springsteen's mother took out a loan to buy him a \$60 Kent guitar. Springsteen later memorialized this act in his song "The Wish". The following year, he went to the house of Tex and Marion Vinyard, who sponsored young bands in town. They helped him become the lead guitarist and subsequently one of the lead singers of the Castiles. The Castiles recorded two original songs at a public recording studio in Brick Township and played a variety of venues, including Cafe Wha? in Greenwich Village. Marion Vinyard said that she believed the young Springsteen when he promised he would make it big.^{[30][31]}

This was different, shifted the lay of the land. Four guys, playing and singing, writing their own material ... Rock 'n' roll came to my house where there seemed to be no way out ... and opened up a whole world of possibilities.

—Bruce Springsteen, on the impact of the Beatles^[27]

In the late 1960s, Springsteen performed briefly in a power trio known as Earth, playing in clubs in New Jersey, with one major show at the Hotel Diplomat in New York City.^[30]

From 1969 through early 1971, Springsteen performed with Steel Mill (originally called Child), which included Danny Federici, Vini Lopez, Vinnie Roslin, and later Steve Van Zandt and Robbin Thompson. During this time, he performed regularly at venues on the Jersey Shore, in Richmond, Virginia,^[32] Nashville, Tennessee, and a set of gigs in California,^[30] quickly gathering a cult



**PUBBLICO CONCORSO PER ESAMI PER LA COPERTURA DI N. 2 POSTI DI
ISTRUTTORE AMMINISTRATIVO, CAT. C DEL C.C.N.L. DATATO 31.03.1999, PRESSO
IL C.S.S.M. DI MONDOVI' – SETTORE AMMINISTRATIVO**
indetto con determinazione n. 80 del 23.02.2021

Prova orale – traccia 2

Il candidato definisca il diritto di accesso civico

Il candidato descriva il concetto di residuo

David Bowie

TRACCIA 2

David Robert Jones OAL (8 January 1947 – 10 January 2016), known professionally as **David Bowie** (/ˈboʊi/ *BOH-ee*),^[1] was an English singer-songwriter and actor. A leading figure in the music industry, Bowie is regarded as one of the most influential musicians of the 20th century. He was acclaimed by critics and musicians, particularly for his innovative work during the 1970s. His career was marked by reinvention and visual presentation, with his music and stagecraft having a significant impact on popular music.

During his lifetime, his record sales, estimated at over 100 million records worldwide, made him one of the best-selling music artists of all time. In the UK, he was awarded ten platinum album certifications, eleven gold and eight silver, and released eleven number-one albums. In the US, he received five platinum and nine gold certifications. He was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1996. *Rolling Stone* placed him among its list of the 100 Greatest Artists of All Time and named him the "Greatest Rock Star Ever" following his death in 2016.

Born in Brixton, South London, Bowie developed an interest in music as a child. He studied art, music and design before embarking on a professional career as a musician in 1963. "Space Oddity", released in 1969, was his first top-five entry on the UK Singles Chart. After a period of experimentation, he re-emerged in 1972 during the glam rock era with his flamboyant and androgynous alter ego Ziggy Stardust. The character was spearheaded by the success of Bowie's single "Starman" and album *The Rise and Fall of Ziggy Stardust and the Spiders from Mars*, which won him widespread popularity. In 1975, Bowie's style shifted towards a sound he characterised as "plastic soul", initially alienating many of his UK fans but garnering him his first major US crossover success with the number-one single "Fame" and the album *Young Americans*. In 1976, Bowie starred in the cult film *The Man Who Fell to Earth*, directed by Nicolas Roeg, and released *Station to Station*. In 1977, he further confounded expectations with the electronic-inflected album *Low*, the first of three collaborations with Brian Eno that came to be known as the "Berlin Trilogy". *"Heroes"* (1977) and *Lodger* (1979) followed; each album reached the UK top five and received lasting critical praise.

After uneven commercial success in the late 1970s, Bowie had UK number ones with the 1980 single "Ashes to Ashes", its album *Scary Monsters (and Super Creeps)*, and "Under

David Bowie

OAL



Bowie in August 2002

Born	David Robert Jones 8 January 1947 London, England
Died	10 January 2016 (aged 69) New York City, U.S.
Occupation	Singer-songwriter · actor
Years active	1962–2016
Spouse(s)	Angie Barnett (m. 1970; div. 1980) Iman (m. 1992)
Children	2; including Duncan Jones
Awards	Full list
Musical career	
Genres	Art rock · glam rock · pop · electronic · experimental
Instruments	Vocals · guitar · keyboards · saxophone · harmonica

"Pressure", a 1981 collaboration with Queen. He reached his commercial peak in 1983 with *Let's Dance*; its title track topped both the UK and US charts. Throughout the 1990s and 2000s, Bowie continued to experiment with musical styles, including industrial and jungle. He also continued acting; his roles included Major Jack Celliers in *Merry Christmas, Mr. Lawrence* (1983), Jareth the Goblin King in *Labyrinth* (1986), Pontius Pilate in *The Last Temptation of Christ* (1988), and Nikola Tesla in *The Prestige* (2006), among other film and television appearances and cameos. He stopped touring after 2004 and his last live performance was at a charity event in 2006. In 2013, Bowie returned from a decade-long recording hiatus with *The Next Day*. He remained musically active until his death of liver cancer at his home in New York City, two days after his 69th birthday and the release of his final album, *Blackstar* (2016).

Labels	ISO • RCA • Virgin • EMI • Columbia • Deram • Mercury • BMG • Pye • Vocalion • Parlophone • Ryko
Associated acts	Tin Machine • The Hype • The Riot Squad • Arnold Corns • Tony Visconti • Carlos Alomar • Iggy Pop • Brian Eno • Mick Ronson
Website	www.davidbowie.com (https://www.davidbowie.com/)

Contents

Early life

Music career

- 1962–1967: Early career to debut album
- 1968–1971: *Space Oddity* to *Hunky Dory*
- 1972–1974: *Ziggy Stardust*
- 1974–1976: "Plastic soul" and the Thin White Duke
- 1976–1979: Berlin era
- 1980–1988: New Romantic and pop era
- 1989–1991: Tin Machine
- 1992–1998: Electronic period
- 1999–2012: Neoclassicist era
- 2013–2016: Final years
- 2016–present: Posthumous releases

Acting career

- 1960s and 1970s
- 1980s
- 1990s
- 2000s and posthumous notes

Other works

- Painter and art collector
- Bowie Bonds
- BowieNet

Legacy and influence

- David Bowie Is*
- Stardust* biopic

Musicianship

Personal life[Early relationships](#)[Family](#)[Sexuality](#)[Spirituality and religion](#)[Politics](#)**Death****Awards and achievements****Discography****Filmography****See also****Notes****References**[Sources](#)**Further reading****External links**

Early life

David Robert Jones was born on 8 January 1947 in Brixton, London. His mother, Margaret Mary "Peggy" (née Burns; 2 October 1913 – 2 April 2001),^[2] was born at Shorncliffe Army Camp near Cheriton, Kent.^[3] Her paternal grandparents were Irish immigrants who had settled in Manchester.^[4] She worked as a waitress at a cinema in Royal Tunbridge Wells.^[5] His father, Haywood Stenton "John" Jones (21 November 1912 – 5 August 1969),^[2] was from Doncaster, Yorkshire^[6] and worked as a promotions officer for the children's charity Barnardo's. The family lived at 40 Stansfield Road, on the boundary between Brixton and Stockwell in the south London borough of Lambeth. Bowie attended Stockwell Infants School until he was six years old, acquiring a reputation as a gifted and single-minded child—and a defiant brawler.^[7]

From 1953 Bowie moved with his family to Bickley and then Bromley Common, before settling in Sundridge Park in 1955 where he attended Burnt Ash Junior School.^[8] His voice was considered "adequate" by the school choir, and he demonstrated above-average abilities in playing the recorder. At the age of nine, his dancing during the newly introduced music and movement classes was strikingly imaginative: teachers called his interpretations "vividly artistic" and his poise "astonishing" for a child.^[9] The same year, his interest in music was further stimulated when his father brought home a collection of American 45s by artists including the Teenagers, the Platters, Fats Domino, Elvis Presley (who shared Bowie's birthday), and Little Richard.^{[10][11]} Upon listening to Little Richard's song "Tutti Frutti", Bowie would later say that he had "heard God".^[12]

Bowie was first impressed with Presley when he saw his cousin Kristina dance to "Hound Dog" soon after it was released in 1956.^[11] According to Kristina, she and David "danced like possessed elves" to records of various artists.^[13] By the end of the following year, Bowie had taken up the ukulele and tea-chest bass, begun to participate in skiffle sessions with friends, and had started to play the piano; meanwhile, his stage presentation of numbers by both Presley and Chuck Berry—complete with gyrations in tribute to the original artists—to his local Wolf Cub group was described as "mesmerizing ... like someone from another planet".^[11] Having encouraged his son to

follow his dreams of being an entertainer since he was a toddler, in the late 1950s David's father took him to meet singers and other performers preparing for the Royal Variety Performance, introducing him to Alma Cogan and Tommy Steele.^[13] After taking his eleven-plus exam at the conclusion of his Burnt Ash Junior education, Bowie went to Bromley Technical High School.^[14]

It was an unusual technical school, as biographer Christopher Sandford wrote:

Despite its status it was, by the time David arrived in 1958, as rich in arcane ritual as any [English] public school. There were houses named after eighteenth-century statesmen like Pitt and Wilberforce. There was a uniform and an elaborate system of rewards and punishments. There was also an accent on languages, science and particularly design, where a collegiate atmosphere flourished under the tutorship of Owen Frampton. In David's account, Frampton led through force of personality, not intellect; his colleagues at Bromley Tech were famous for neither and yielded the school's most gifted pupils to the arts, a regime so liberal that Frampton actively encouraged his own son, Peter, to pursue a musical career with David, a partnership briefly intact thirty years later.^[14]

Bowie's maternal half-brother, Terry Burns, was a substantial influence on his early life.^[15] Burns, who was ten years older than Bowie, had schizophrenia and seizures, and lived alternately at home and in psychiatric wards; while living with Bowie, he introduced the younger man to many of his lifelong influences, such as modern jazz, Buddhism, Beat poetry, and the occult.^[16] In addition to Burns, a significant proportion of Bowie's extended family members had schizophrenia spectrum disorders, including an aunt who was institutionalised and another who underwent lobotomy; this has been labelled as an influence on his early work.^[15]

Bowie studied art, music, and design, including layout and typesetting. After Burns introduced him to modern jazz, his enthusiasm for players like Charles Mingus and John Coltrane led his mother to give him a Grafton saxophone in 1961. He was soon receiving lessons from baritone saxophonist Ronnie Ross.^{[17][18]} He received a serious injury at school in 1962 when his friend George Underwood punched him in the left eye during a fight over a girl. After a series of operations during a four-month hospitalisation,^[19] his doctors determined that the damage could not be fully repaired and Bowie was left with faulty depth perception and anisocoria (a permanently dilated pupil), which gave a false impression of a change in the iris's colour, erroneously suggesting he had heterochromia iridium (one iris a different colour to the other); the eye later became one of Bowie's most recognisable features.^[20] Despite their altercation, Bowie remained on good terms with Underwood, who went on to create the artwork for Bowie's early albums.^[21]

Music career

1962–1967: Early career to debut album

Bowie formed his first band, the Konrads, in 1962 at the age of 15. Playing guitar-based rock and roll at local youth gatherings and weddings, the Konrads had a varying line-up of between four and eight members, Underwood among them.^[22] When Bowie left the technical school the following year, he informed his parents of his intention to become a pop star. His mother arranged his employment as an electrician's mate. Frustrated by his bandmates' limited aspirations, Bowie left the Konrads and joined another band, the King Bees. He wrote to the newly successful washing-machine entrepreneur John Bloom inviting him to "do for us what Brian Epstein has done for the Beatles—and make another million." Bloom did not respond to the offer, but his referral to Dick



**PUBBLICO CONCORSO PER ESAMI PER LA COPERTURA DI N. 2 POSTI DI
ISTRUTTORE AMMINISTRATIVO, CAT. C DEL C.C.N.L. DATATO 31.03.1999, PRESSO
IL C.S.S.M. DI MONDOVI' – SETTORE AMMINISTRATIVO**
indetto con determinazione n. 80 del 23.02.2021

Prova orale – traccia 3

Il candidato illustri il principio della trasparenza nell'attività della P.A. ai sensi del D. Lgs. 33/2013

Il candidato individui e illustri brevemente le fasi dell'entrata e della spesa e approfondisca l'accertamento

WIKIPEDIA

Oasis (band)

TRACCIA 3

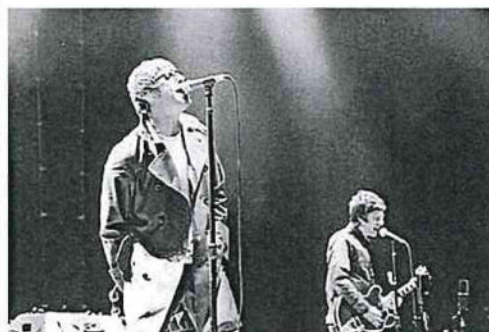
Oasis were an English rock band formed in Manchester in 1991. Developed from an earlier group, the Rain, the band originally consisted of Liam Gallagher (lead vocals, tambourine), Paul Arthurs (guitar), Paul McGuigan (bass guitar), and Tony McCarroll (drums). Upon returning to Manchester, Liam's older brother Noel (lead guitar, vocals) joined as a fifth member, finalising the band's core line-up. During the course of their existence, they had various line-up changes, though the Gallagher brothers remained as the staple members.

Oasis signed to independent record label Creation Records in 1993 and released their record-setting debut album *Definitely Maybe* (1994). The following year they recorded *(What's the Story) Morning Glory?* (1995) with drummer Alan White, in the midst of a chart rivalry with Britpop peers Blur. Spending ten weeks at number one on the UK Albums Chart, *(What's the Story) Morning Glory?* was also an international chart success, and became one of the best-selling albums of all time. In addition, it stands as the fifth best-selling album in the UK, and the biggest-selling album in the UK of the 1990s. The Gallagher brothers featured regularly in tabloid newspapers for their disputes and wild lifestyles. In 1996, Oasis performed two nights at Knebworth for an audience of 125,000 each night, the largest outdoor concerts in UK history at the time. In 1997, Oasis released their third album, *Be Here Now*; becoming the fastest-selling album in UK chart history. However, its popularity declined quickly.

McGuigan and Arthurs left in 1999 as Oasis released *Standing on the Shoulder of Giants* (2000). They were replaced by former Heavy Stereo guitarist Gem Archer and former Ride guitarist Andy Bell. White departed in 2004, replaced by Zak Starkey and later Chris Sharrock as touring members. Oasis released three more studio albums, *Heathen Chemistry* (2002), *Don't Believe The Truth* (2005) and *Dig Out Your Soul* (2008). The group abruptly disbanded after the departure of Noel in August 2009.

As of 2009, Oasis have sold over 75 million records worldwide, making them one of the best-selling bands of all time.^[1] They are among the most successful acts on the UK Singles Chart and Albums Chart, with eight UK number-one singles and eight UK number-one albums.^{[2][3][4]} The band also achieved three platinum albums in the US. They won 17 NME Awards, nine Q Awards, four MTV Europe Music

Oasis



Lead singer Liam Gallagher and songwriter/lead guitarist Noel Gallagher performing in San Diego, California on 18 September 2005

Background information

Origin	<u>Manchester, England</u>
Genres	<u>Rock</u> · <u>Britpop</u>
Years active	1991–2009
Labels	<u>Creation</u> · <u>Epic</u> · <u>Columbia</u> · <u>Sony</u> · <u>Big Brother</u> · <u>Reprise</u>
Associated acts	<u>Beady Eye</u> · <u>Noel Gallagher's High Flying Birds</u> · <u>Starclub</u> · <u>Heavy Stereo</u> · <u>Ride</u> · <u>Hurricane #1</u>
Website	<u>oasisinet.com</u> (<u>http://oasisinet.com</u>)
Past members	<u>Liam Gallagher</u> <u>Noel Gallagher</u> <u>Paul Arthurs</u> <u>Paul McGuigan</u> <u>Tony McCarroll</u> <u>Alan White</u> <u>Gem Archer</u> <u>Andy Bell</u>

Awards and six Brit Awards, including one in 2007 for Outstanding Contribution to Music and one for the "Best Album of the Last 30 Years" (for *(What's the Story) Morning Glory?*). They were nominated for two Grammy Awards.^[5]

Contents

History

1991–1993: Formation and early years

1993–1995: Breakthrough with *Definitely Maybe*

1995–1996: *(What's the Story) Morning Glory?*, international success, and peak popularity

1996–1999: *Be Here Now* and *The Masterplan*

1999–2001: Line-up change and *Standing on the Shoulder of Giants*

2001–2003: *Heathen Chemistry*

2003–2007: Alan White's departure and *Don't Believe the Truth*

2007–2009: *Dig Out Your Soul*

2009–present: Split and aftermath

Influences

Legal battles over songwriter credits

Legacy and influence

Band members

Musicians

Timeline

Discography

Concert tours

Awards and nominations

References

Bibliography

External links

History

1991–1993: Formation and early years

Oasis evolved from an earlier group called the Rain, which was composed of bassist Paul McGuigan, guitarist Paul Arthurs, drummer Tony McCarroll, and singer Chris Hutton. Unsatisfied with Hutton, Arthurs invited and auditioned his acquaintance Liam Gallagher as a potential replacement. Liam suggested that the band name be changed to Oasis, inspired by an Inspiral Carpets tour poster in the childhood bedroom he shared with his brother Noel, which listed the Oasis Leisure Centre in Swindon as a venue.^[6] Oasis played their first gig on 18 August 1991 at the Boardwalk club in Manchester. Noel, who was working as a roadie for Inspiral Carpets, went with them to watch Liam's band play. He and his friends did not think Oasis sounded particularly spectacular, but he began to consider the possibility of using the group as an outlet for a series of songs he had been writing for several years. Noel approached the group about joining on the provision that he would become the band's sole songwriter and leader, and that they would commit

to an earnest pursuit of commercial success. Arthurs recalled, "He had loads of stuff written. When he walked in, we were a band making a racket with four tunes. All of a sudden, there were loads of ideas."^[7] Under Noel, the band crafted a musical approach that relied on simplicity, with Arthurs and McGuigan restricted to playing barre chords and root bass notes, McCarroll playing basic rhythms, and the band's amplifiers turned up to create distortion. Oasis thus created a sound described as being "so devoid of finesse and complexity that it came out sounding pretty much unstoppable".^[8]

1993–1995: Breakthrough with *Definitely Maybe*

After over a year of live shows, rehearsals and a recording of a demo, the *Live Demonstration* tape, Oasis's big break came in May 1993 when they were spotted by Creation Records co-owner Alan McGee. Oasis were invited to play a gig at King Tut's Wah Wah Hut club in Glasgow by Sister Lovers, who shared their rehearsal rooms. Oasis, along with a group of friends, hired a van and made the journey to Glasgow. When they arrived, they were refused entry as they were not on that night's set list; the band and McGee have given contradicting statements about how they managed to get into the club.^[9] They were given the opening slot and impressed McGee, who was there to see 18 Wheeler, one of his own bands. McGee offered them a recording contract; however, they did not sign until several months later.^[10] Due to problems securing an American contract, Oasis signed a worldwide contract with Sony, which in turn licensed Oasis to Creation in the UK.^[11]

Following a limited white label release of the demo of their song "Columbia", Oasis went on a UK tour to promote the release of their first single, "Supersonic", playing venues such as the Tunbridge Wells Forum, a converted public toilet. "Supersonic" was released in April 1994, reaching number 31 in the charts.^[12] The release was followed by "Shakermaker", which became the subject of a plagiarism suit, with Oasis paying \$500,000 in damages. Their third single, "Live Forever", was their first to enter the top ten of the UK charts. After troubled recording and mixing sessions, Oasis's debut album, *Definitely Maybe*, was released on 29 August 1994, entering the charts at number one within a week of its release, and at the time becoming the fastest selling debut album in the UK.^[13]

Nearly a year of constant live performances and recordings, along with a hedonistic lifestyle, were taking their toll on the band. This behaviour culminated during a gig in Los Angeles in September 1994, leading to an inept performance by Liam during which he made offensive remarks about American audiences and hit Noel with a tambourine.^[14] The incident upset Noel to such an extent he temporarily quit the band and flew to San Francisco (it was from this incident the song "Talk Tonight" was written). He was tracked down by Creation's Tim Abbot and they made a trip to Las Vegas. Once there, the elder Gallagher was persuaded to continue with the band. He reconciled with Liam and the tour resumed in Minneapolis.^[15] The group followed up with the fourth single from *Definitely Maybe*, "Cigarettes & Alcohol", and the Christmas single "Whatever", issued in December 1994 which entered the British charts at number three.^[16]

1995–1996: (*What's the Story*) *Morning Glory?*, international success, and peak popularity

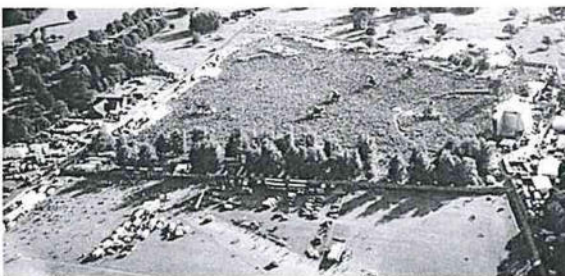
Oasis had their first UK number one single in April 1995 with "Some Might Say". At the same time, drummer Tony McCarroll was ousted from the band. McCarroll said, on leaving Oasis, that he was "unlawfully expelled from the partnership" for what he called a "personality clash" with the brothers. The Gallaghers, on the other hand, doubted McCarroll's musical ability, with Noel saying: "I like Tony as a geezer but he wouldn't have been able to drum the new songs".^{[17][18]} McCarroll was replaced by Alan White, formerly of Starclub and younger brother of renowned studio

percussionist Steve White and recommended to Noel by Paul Weller. White made his debut for the band at a *Top of the Pops* performance of "Some Might Say". Oasis began recording material for their second album in May of that year in Rockfield Studios near Monmouth.^[19] The band, by this point, had recorded the concert that would see release in August as *Live by the Sea*.

During this period, the British press seized upon a supposed rivalry between Oasis and Britpop band Blur. Previously, Oasis did not associate themselves with the Britpop movement and were not invited to perform on the BBC's *Britpop Now* programme introduced by Blur singer Damon Albarn. On 14 August 1995, Blur and Oasis released singles on the same day, setting up the "Battle of Britpop" that dominated the national news.^[20] Blur's "Country House" outsold Oasis' "Roll with It" 274,000 copies to 216,000 during the week.^[21] Oasis' management came up with several reasons for this, claiming "Country House" sold more because it was less expensive (£1.99 vs £3.99) and because there were two versions of "Country House" with different B-sides, forcing serious fans to buy two copies.^[22] An alternative explanation given at the time by Creation was that there were problems associated with the barcode on the "Roll with It" single case, which did not record all sales.^[23] Noel Gallagher told *The Observer* in September that he hoped members of Blur would "catch AIDS and die", which caused a media furore.^[24] He apologised in a formal letter to various publications.^[25]

McGuigan briefly left the band in September 1995, citing nervous exhaustion. He was replaced by Scott McLeod, formerly of the Ya Ya's, who was featured on some of the tour dates as well as in the "Wonderwall" video before leaving abruptly while on tour in the US. McLeod contacted Noel Gallagher claiming he felt he had made the wrong decision. Gallagher replied: "I think you have too. Good luck signing on".^[26] To complete the tour, McGuigan was persuaded to return to the band.

Although a softer sound initially led to mixed reviews, Oasis' second album, (*What's the Story*) *Morning Glory?*, was a worldwide commercial success, selling over four million copies and becoming the fifth-best-selling album in UK chart history.^[27] By 2008, it had sold up to 22 million units in the world, making it one of the best-selling albums of all time.^[28] The album spawned two further hit singles, "Wonderwall" and "Don't Look Back in Anger", which reached numbers two and one respectively. It also contained the non-UK single "Champagne Supernova", which featured guitar and backing vocals by Paul Weller and received critical acclaim. The song reached number one on the US Modern Rock Tracks chart. In November 1995, Oasis played on back-to-back nights at Earls Court in London, the biggest ever indoor gigs in Europe at the time.



Oasis at Knebworth

On 27 and 28 April 1996, the group played their first headline outdoor concerts, at Maine Road football stadium, home of Manchester City F.C., of whom the Gallagher brothers have been fans since childhood.^[30] Highlights from the second night featured on the video *...There and Then*, released later the same year (along

"What Oasis has done in Britain, unifying an entire country under the banner of a single pop act, a band could no longer achieve in a country like the US. In Britain the band reigns unchallenged as the most popular act since the Beatles, there is an Oasis CD in roughly one of every three homes there. Last month, the band drew 250,000 people to Knebworth for the biggest outdoor concerts in the country's history. The group's battling brothers, Liam and Noel Gallagher, appear as regularly as royalty on tabloid covers."

— Neil Strauss, September 1996, writing in *The New York Times* on the group's escalating



**PUBBLICO CONCORSO PER ESAMI PER LA COPERTURA DI N. 2 POSTI DI
ISTRUTTORE AMMINISTRATIVO, CAT. C DEL C.C.N.L. DATATO 31.03.1999, PRESSO
IL C.S.S.M. DI MONDOVI' – SETTORE AMMINISTRATIVO**
indetto con determinazione n. 80 del 23.02.2021

Prova orale – traccia 4

Il candidato definisca le competenze del dirigente di un E.L.

Il candidato definisca il Fondo Pluriennale Vincolato

Autografo

WIKIPEDIA

The Rolling Stones

TRACCIA 4

The Rolling Stones are an English rock band formed in London in 1962. Diverging from the pop rock of the early-1960s, the Rolling Stones pioneered the gritty, heavier-driven sound that came to define hard rock.^[1] Their first stable line-up was vocalist Mick Jagger, multi-instrumentalist Brian Jones, guitarist Keith Richards, drummer Charlie Watts, and bassist Bill Wyman. During their formative years Brian Jones was the primary leader: he put the band together, named it, and drove the sound and look of the band. After Andrew Loog Oldham became the group's manager in 1963, he encouraged them to write their own songs. Jagger and Richards became the primary creative force behind the band, alienating Jones, who developed a drug addiction that interfered with his ability to meaningfully contribute. He left the band shortly before his death in 1969, having been replaced by guitarist Mick Taylor, who in turn left in 1974 to be replaced by Ronnie Wood. Since Wyman's departure in 1993, the band has continued with a four-piece core, with Darryl Jones playing bass on tour and on most studio recordings.

Rooted in blues and early rock and roll, the Rolling Stones started out playing covers and were at the forefront of the British Invasion in 1964, also being identified with the youthful and rebellious counterculture of the 1960s. They then found greater success with their own material as "(I Can't Get No) Satisfaction", "Get Off of My Cloud" and "Paint It Black" became No. 1 hits in the UK, North America, Australia and Europe. *Aftermath* (1966) – their first entirely original album – is considered the most important of their formative records.^[2] In 1967, they had the double-sided hit "Ruby Tuesday"/"Let's Spend the Night Together" and then experimented with psychedelic rock on *Their Satanic Majesties Request*. They went back to their roots with such hits as "Jumpin' Jack Flash" (1968) and "Honky Tonk Women" (1969), and albums such as *Beggars Banquet* (1968), featuring "Sympathy for the Devil", and *Let It Bleed* (1969), featuring "You Can't Always Get What You Want" and "Gimme Shelter". *Let It Bleed* was the first of five straight No. 1 albums in the UK. In 1969, they were first introduced on stage as "The Greatest Rock and Roll Band in the World".

Sticky Fingers (1971), which yielded "Brown Sugar",

The Rolling Stones



The Rolling Stones performing at Summerfest in Milwaukee in 2015, from left to right: Charlie Watts, Ronnie Wood, Mick Jagger and Keith Richards

Background information

Origin	London, England
Genres	Rock · blues · hard rock · rock and roll · pop
Years active	1962–present
Labels	Decca · London · Rolling Stones · Virgin · ABKCO · Interscope · Polydor · Columbia · Atlantic
Associated acts	The New Barbarians · Billy Preston · Faces · The Pretty Things · John Mayall & the Bluesbreakers · Bill Wyman's Rhythm Kings · The Beatles
Website	rollingstones.com (http://rollingstones.com)
Members	Mick Jagger Keith Richards Charlie Watts Ronnie Wood
Past members	Brian Jones Ian Stewart

was the first of eight consecutive No. 1 studio albums in the US for the Rolling Stones. *Exile on Main St.* (1972), featuring "Tumbling Dice", and *Goats Head Soup* (1973), yielding the hit ballad "Angie", were also best sellers. They released successful albums until the early 1980s, including their two largest sellers: *Some Girls* (1978), featuring the disco-tinged "Miss You"; and *Tattoo You* (1981), featuring the hit rocker "Start Me Up". They then kept a low profile until 1989 when they released *Steel Wheels*, featuring "Mixed Emotions", which was followed by *Voodoo Lounge* (1994), a worldwide number one album that yielded the popular "Love Is Strong". Both albums were promoted by large stadium and arena tours as the Stones continue to be a huge concert attraction; by 2007 they had four of the top five highest-grossing concert tours of all time. Their latest album, *Blue & Lonesome* (2016), became their twelfth UK number-one album. Their *No Filter Tour* ran for two years concluding in August 2019. They have released 30 studio albums, 23 live albums, and numerous compilations.

[Bill Wyman](#)

[Mick Taylor](#)

The Rolling Stones' estimated record sales of 240 million makes them one of the best-selling music artists of all time. The band has won three Grammy Awards and a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award. They were inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1989 and the UK Music Hall of Fame in 2004. In 2008, the Rolling Stones were listed 10th on the *Billboard* Hot 100 All-Time Top Artists chart, and in 2019 *Billboard* magazine ranked them second in their list of the "Greatest Artists of All Time" based on US chart success.^[3] They are ranked fourth on *Rolling Stone's* list of the Greatest Artists of All Time.^[4]

Contents

History

[Early history](#)

[1962–1964: Building a following](#)

[1965–1967: Height of fame](#)

[1968–1972: Jones' departure and death, "Greatest Rock and Roll Band in the World"](#)

[1972–1977: Critical fluctuations and Ronnie Wood](#)

[1978–1982: Commercial peak](#)

[1983–1988: Band turmoil and solo projects](#)

[1989–1999: Comeback and record-breaking tours](#)

[2000–2011: *A Bigger Bang* and continued success](#)

[2012–2016: 50th anniversary, documentary and *Blue & Lonesome*](#)

[2017–present: No Filter Tour, Jagger's surgery and new album project](#)

Musical development

Legacy

Tours

Band members

[Current members](#)

[Former members](#)

[Early members](#)

[Touring members](#)

[Former touring members](#)

[Timeline](#)

Discography**Awards and nominations****See also****Notes****References**

Sources

Further reading**External links**

History

Early history

Keith Richards and Mick Jagger became childhood friends and classmates in 1950 in Dartford, Kent.^{[5][6]} The Jagger family moved to Wilmington, Kent, five miles (8.0 km) away, in 1954.^[7] In the mid-1950s, Jagger formed a garage band with his friend Dick Taylor; the group mainly played material by Muddy Waters, Chuck Berry, Little Richard, Howlin' Wolf and Bo Diddley.^[7] Jagger met Richards again on 17 October 1961 on platform two of Dartford railway station.^[8] The Chuck Berry and Muddy Waters records Jagger was carrying revealed a shared interest. A musical partnership began shortly afterwards.^{[9][10]} Richards and Taylor often met Jagger at his house. The meetings moved to Taylor's house in late 1961 where Alan Etherington and Bob Beckwith joined the trio; the quintet called themselves the Blues Boys.^[11]

In March 1962, the Blues Boys read about the Ealing Jazz Club in *Jazz News* newspaper, which mentioned Alexis Korner's rhythm and blues band, Alexis Korner's Blues Incorporated. The group sent a tape of their best recordings to Korner, who was favourably impressed.^[12] On 7 April, they visited the Ealing Jazz Club where they met the members of Blues Incorporated, who included slide guitarist Brian Jones, keyboardist Ian Stewart and drummer Charlie Watts.^[12] After a meeting with Korner, Jagger and Richards started jamming with the group.^[12]

Jones, no longer in a band, advertised for bandmates in *Jazz Weekly*, while Stewart found them a practice space;^[13] together they decided to form a band playing Chicago blues. Soon after, Jagger, Taylor and Richards left Blues Incorporated to join Jones and Stewart. The first rehearsal included guitarist Geoff Bradford and vocalist Brian Knight, both of whom decided not to join the band. They objected to playing the Chuck Berry and Bo Diddley songs preferred by Jagger and Richards.^[14] In June 1962 the addition of the drummer Tony Chapman completed the line-up of Jagger, Richards, Jones, Stewart and Taylor. According to Richards, Jones named the band during a phone call to *Jazz News*. When asked by a journalist for the band's name, Jones saw a Muddy Waters LP lying on the floor; one of the tracks was "Rollin' Stone".^{[15][16]}

1962–1964: Building a following

The group band played their first show billed as "the Rollin' Stones" on 12 July 1962, at the Marquee Club in London.^{[17][18][19][a]} At the time, the band consisted of Jones, Jagger, Richards, Stewart, and Taylor.^[22] Shortly afterwards, the band began their first tour of the UK, performing Chicago blues and songs by Chuck Berry and Bo Diddley.^[23] By 1963 they were finding their

musical stride as well as popularity.^[24] In 1964 two unscientific opinion polls rated the band as Britain's most popular group, outranking even the Beatles.^[25] The band's name was changed shortly after their first gig to "The Rolling Stones".^{[26][27]} The group's then acting manager, Giorgio Gomelsky, secured a Sunday afternoon residency at the Crawdaddy Club in Richmond, London, in February 1963.^[28] He claimed this triggered an "international renaissance for the blues".^[29]



The back room of what was the Crawdaddy Club in Richmond, London where the Rolling Stones had their first residency in 1963

In May 1963, the Rolling Stones signed Andrew Loog Oldham as their manager.^[30] His previous clients, the Beatles, directed the former publicist to the band.^{[19][31]} Because Oldham was only nineteen and had not reached the age of majority—he was also younger than anyone in the band—he could not obtain an agent's licence or sign any contracts without his mother co-signing.^[31] By necessity he joined with booking agent Eric Easton^[32] to secure record financing and assistance booking venues.^[30] Gomelsky, who had no written agreement with the band, was not consulted.^[33] Initially, Oldham tried applying the strategy used by Brian Epstein, the Beatles' manager, and have the band members wear suits. He later changed his mind and imagined a band that contrasted with the Beatles, featuring unmatched clothing, long hair, and an unclean appearance. He wanted to make the Stones "a raunchy, gamy, unpredictable bunch of undesirables" and to "establish that the Stones were threatening, uncouth and animalistic".^[34] Stewart left the official line-up, but remained road manager and touring keyboardist. Of Stewart's decision, Oldham later said, "Well, he just doesn't look the part, and six is too many for [fans] to remember the faces in the picture."^[35] Later, Oldham reduced the band members' ages in publicity material to make them appear as teenagers.^[36]

Decca Records, which had declined to sign a deal with the Beatles, gave the Rolling Stones a recording contract with favourable terms.^[37] The band got three times a new act's typical royalty rate, full artistic control of recordings and ownership of the recording master tapes.^{[38][39]} The deal also let the band use non-Decca recording studios. Regent Sound Studios, a mono facility equipped with egg boxes on the ceiling for sound treatment, became their preferred location.^{[40][41]} Oldham, who had no recording experience but made himself the band's producer, said Regent had a sound that "leaked, instrument-to-instrument, the right way" creating a "wall of noise" that worked well for the band.^{[39][42]} Because of Regent's low booking rates, the band could record for extended periods rather than the usual three-hour blocks common at other studios. All tracks on the first Rolling Stones album, *The Rolling Stones*, were recorded there.^{[43][44]}

Oldham contrasted the Rolling Stones' independence with the Beatles' obligation to record in EMI's studios, saying it made them appear as "mere mortals ... sweating in the studio for the man".^[45] He promoted the Rolling Stones as the nasty counterpoint to the Beatles by having the band pose unsmiling on the cover of their first album. He also encouraged the press to use provocative headlines such as: "Would you let your daughter marry a Rolling Stone?"^{[46][47]} By contrast, Wyman says, "Our reputation and image as the Bad Boys came later, completely there, accidentally. ... [Oldham] never did engineer it. He simply exploited it exhaustively."^[48] In a 1972 interview, Wyman stated, "We were the first pop group to break away from the whole Cliff Richard thing where the bands did little dance steps, wore identical uniforms and had snappy patter."^[49]

A cover version of Chuck Berry's "Come On" was the Rolling Stones' first single, released on 7 June 1963. The band refused to play it at live gigs,^[50] and Decca bought only one ad to promote the record. With Oldham's direction, fan-club members bought copies at record shops polled by the charts,^[51] helping "Come On" rise to No. 21 on the UK Singles Chart.^[52] Having a charting single

gave the band entrée to play outside London, starting with a booking at the Outlook Club in Middlesbrough on 13 July, sharing the billing with the Hollies.^{[53][b]} Later in 1963 Oldham and Easton arranged the band's first big UK concert tour as a supporting act for American stars including Bo Diddley, Little Richard and the Everly Brothers. The tour gave the band the opportunity to hone their stagecraft.^{[39][55][56]} During the tour the band recorded their second single, a Lennon–McCartney-penned number entitled "I Wanna Be Your Man".^[57] The song was written and given to the Stones when John Lennon and Paul McCartney visited them in the studio as the two Beatles liked giving the copyrights to songs away to their friends. It reached No. 12 on the UK charts.^[58] The Beatles 1963 album, *With the Beatles*, includes their version of the song.^[59] On 1 January 1964, the Stones' "I Wanna Be Your Man" was the first song ever performed on the BBC's *Top of the Pops*.^[60] The third single by the Stones, Buddy Holly's "Not Fade Away", reflecting Bo Diddley's style, was released in February 1964 and reached No. 3.^[61]

Oldham saw little future for an act that lost significant songwriting royalties by playing songs of what he described as "middle-aged blacks", limiting the appeal to teenage audiences. Jagger and Richards decided to write songs together. Oldham described the first batch as "soppy and imitative".^[62] Because the band's songwriting developed slowly, songs on their first album *The Rolling Stones* (1964; issued in the US as *England's Newest Hit Makers*), were primarily covers, with only one Jagger/Richards original—"Tell Me (You're Coming Back)"—and two numbers credited to Nanker Phelge, the pen name used for songs written by the entire group.^[63] The Rolling Stones' first US tour in June 1964 was "a disaster" according to Wyman. "When we arrived, we didn't have a hit record [there] or anything going for us."^[64] When the band appeared on the variety show *The Hollywood Palace*, that week's guest host, Dean Martin, mocked both their hair and their performance.^[65] During the tour they recorded for two days at Chess Studios in Chicago, meeting many of their most important influences, including Muddy Waters.^{[66][67]} These sessions included what would become the Rolling Stones' first No. 1 hit in the UK, their cover version of Bobby and Shirley Womack's "It's All Over Now".^[68]



The Rolling Stones at Amsterdam Airport Schiphol, Netherlands in 1964, from back to front: Wyman, Jones, Richards, Watts and Jagger.

The Stones followed the Famous Flames, featuring James Brown, in the theatrical release of the 1964 film *T.A.M.I. Show*, which showcased American acts with British Invasion artists. According to Jagger, "We weren't actually following James Brown because there was considerable time between the filming of each section. Nevertheless, he was still very annoyed about it ..."^[69] On 25 October the band appeared on *The Ed Sullivan Show*. Because of the pandemonium surrounding the Stones, Sullivan banned them from his show.^[70] However, he booked them for an appearance in the following year.^[71] Their second LP, *12 X 5*, which was only available in the US, was released during the tour.^[72] During the early Stones' releases, Richards was typically credited as "Richard".^{[73][74][75]} The Rolling Stones' fifth UK single, a cover of Willie Dixon's "Little Red Rooster"—with "Off the Hook", credited to Nanker Phelge, as the B-side—was released in November 1964 and became their second No. 1 hit in the UK.^[61] The band's US distributors, London Records, declined to release "Little Red Rooster" as a single. In December 1964, the distributor released the band's first single with Jagger/Richards originals on both sides: "Heart of Stone", with "What a Shame" as the B-side; the single went to No. 19 in the US.^[76]

1965–1967: Height of fame



**PUBBLICO CONCORSO PER ESAMI PER LA COPERTURA DI N. 2 POSTI DI
ISTRUTTORE AMMINISTRATIVO, CAT. C DEL C.C.N.L. DATATO 31.03.1999, PRESSO
IL C.S.S.M. DI MONDOVI' – SETTORE AMMINISTRATIVO**
indetto con determinazione n. 80 del 23.02.2021

Prova orale – traccia 5

Il candidato individui le principali forme di gestione associata dei servizi degli EE.LL., ne illustri brevemente le principali caratteristiche, approfondendo il tema del consorzio per la gestione di servizi sociali

Il candidato individui e illustri brevemente le fasi dell'entrata e della spesa e approfondisca l'impegno

WIKIPEDIA

Coldplay

TRACCIA 5

Coldplay are a British rock band formed in London in 1996.^{[1][2]} Vocalist, rhythm guitarist and pianist Chris Martin, lead guitarist Jonny Buckland, bassist Guy Berryman, and drummer Will Champion met at University College London and began playing music together from 1996 to 1998, first calling themselves Pectoralz and then Starfish before finally changing their name to Coldplay.^{[3][4]} Their creative director and former manager Phil Harvey is considered the fifth member of the band.^{[4][5]}

After changing their name to Coldplay, the band recorded and released two EPs, *Safety* in 1998 and *The Blue Room* in 1999, the latter was their first release under a major record label, Parlophone.^[6] Coldplay achieved worldwide fame with the release of the song "Yellow" in 2000, followed in the same year by their debut album *Parachutes*, which was nominated for the Mercury Prize. The band's second album, *A Rush of Blood to the Head* (2002), was released to critical acclaim. Their next record, *X&Y*, was the best-selling album worldwide of 2005. While the Brian Eno-produced fourth studio album, *Viva la Vida or Death and All His Friends* (2008) was the best-selling album of said year and earned the band three Grammy Awards. In 2011, Coldplay released their fifth studio album, *Mylo Xyloto*, which topped the charts in over 34 countries and was the UK's best-selling rock album of 2011.^[7] The band have since released *Ghost Stories* (2014), *A Head Full of Dreams* (2015) and *Everyday Life* (2019).

Coldplay have sold more than 100 million albums worldwide, making them one of the world's best-selling music artists.^[8] They have won numerous awards throughout their career, including nine Brit Awards, seven MTV Video Music Awards, eight MTV Europe Music Awards and seven Grammy Awards from 35 nominations.^{[9][10]} The band's first three albums — *Parachutes* (2000), *A Rush of Blood to the Head* (2002), and *X&Y* (2005) — are among the best-selling albums in UK chart history.^[11]

In December 2009, *Rolling Stone* readers voted the group the fourth-best artist of the 2000s and *Q* magazine included the group in their Artists of the Century list.^{[12][13]} Coldplay have supported various social and political causes, such as Oxfam's Make Trade Fair campaign and Amnesty International. They have also performed at charity projects, including Band Aid 20, Live 8, Global

Coldplay



Coldplay at the 2017 Global Citizen Festival

Background information

Also known as	<div> <div>Pectoralz (1996–1997) ·</div> <div>Starfish (1997–1998) ·</div> <div>Los Unidades (2018)</div> </div>
Origin	<div> <div>London, England</div> </div>
Genres	<div> <div>Alternative rock · pop rock ·</div> <div>post-Britpop · pop</div> </div>
Years active	<div> <div>1996–present</div> </div>
Labels	<div> <div>Parlophone · Atlantic · EMI ·</div> <div>Capitol · Fierce Panda ·</div> <div>Third Man</div> </div>
Associated acts	<div> <div>Apparatjik · Brian Eno · Jon</div> <div>Hopkins · Davide Rossi</div> </div>
Website	<div> <div>coldplay.com (http://coldplay.com)</div> </div>
Members	<div> <div>Chris Martin</div> <div>Jonny Buckland</div> <div>Guy Berryman</div> <div>Will Champion</div> <div>Phil Harvey^[a]</div> </div>

Citizen Festival, Sound Relief, Hope for Haiti Now: A Global Benefit for Earthquake Relief, One Love Manchester, The Secret Policeman's Ball, Sport Relief and the UK Teenage Cancer Trust.^[14]

Contents

History

1996–1999: Formation and first years

1999–2002: *Parachutes*

2002–2004: *A Rush of Blood to the Head*

2004–2007: *X&Y*

2007–2010: *Viva la Vida or Death and All His Friends*

2010–2012: *Mylo Xyloto*

2013–2014: *Ghost Stories*

2015–2018: *A Head Full of Dreams*

2019–2020: *Everyday Life*

2021: Upcoming ninth studio album

Musical style and influences

Activism

Endorsements

Legacy

Achievements

Impact

Band members

Discography

Tours

See also

Notes

References

Further reading

External links

History

1996–1999: Formation and first years

Chris Martin and Jonny Buckland first met during their orientation week at University College London (UCL) in September 1996.^[15] The pair spent the rest of the university year planning a band, ultimately forming a group called Pectoralz.^[16] Guy Berryman, a classmate of Martin and Buckland, later joined the group. By 1997, the group, who had renamed themselves Starfish, performed gigs for local Camden promoters at small clubs.^[3] Martin also had recruited his longtime school friend Phil Harvey, who was studying classics at the University of Oxford, to be the band's manager.^[17] Coldplay have since accepted Harvey as the fifth member of the group.^[4] The

band's line-up was completed when Will Champion joined to take up percussion duties. Champion had grown up playing piano, guitar, bass, and tin whistle; he quickly learned the drums (despite having no previous experience).^[16] Initially, the band rehearsed in Jonny Buckland's bedroom in a flat, with neighbors who were able to tolerate the noise.^[18] The band finally settled on the name "Coldplay" which was suggested by Tim Crompton, a local student who had been using the name for his group.^[4]

By 1997, Martin had met Classics student Tim Rice-Oxley. During a weekend in the English village Virginia Water in Surrey they asked each other to play their own songs on the piano. Martin, finding Rice-Oxley to be talented, asked him to be Coldplay's keyboard player but Rice-Oxley refused as his own band, Keane, was already active. Days after, this event would shape the second line-up of Keane and keep Coldplay's unaltered, thus leaving both bands as quartets.^[19] In 1998, the band released 500 copies of the EP *Safety*.^[20] Most of the discs were given to record labels and friends; only 50 copies remained for sale to the public. In December of that year, Coldplay signed to the independent label Fierce Panda.^[20] Their first release was the single "Brothers & Sisters", which they had recorded over four days in February 1999.^[20]

After completing their final examinations, Coldplay signed a five-album contract with Parlophone in early 1999.^[6] After making their first appearance at Glastonbury, the band went into the studio to record a second EP, titled *The Blue Room*.^[21] Five thousand copies were made available to the public in October,^[22] and the single "Bigger Stronger" received BBC Radio 1 airplay. The recording sessions for *The Blue Room* were tumultuous. Champion was briefly fired from the band, but Martin later pleaded with him to return after kicking him out, and because of his guilt, went on a drinking binge. Eventually, the band worked out their differences and put in place a new set of rules to keep the group intact. Inspired by bands like U2 and R.E.M., Coldplay decided that they would operate as a democracy. Additionally, the band determined they would fire anyone who used hard drugs.^[23]

1999–2002: *Parachutes*

The band initially planned to record their debut album over the span of two weeks. However, due to tours and other live performances, the recording took place between September 1999 and April–May 2000.^[24] The album was recorded at Rockfield Studios, Matrix Studios, and Wessex Sound Studios with producer Ken Nelson, although the majority of *Parachutes*' tracks were recorded at Liverpool's Parr Street Studios (where they accessed three studio rooms). The mixing process on all songs for the album was done by American engineer Michael Brauer in New York.^[25] During that period, they played on the Carling Tour, which showcased up-and-coming acts.^[26]

After releasing two EPs without a hit song, Coldplay had their first Top 40 hit with the lead single from *Parachutes*, "Shiver", which was released in March 2000, the same week Coldplay played The Forum in Tunbridge Wells supporting the band Terris. "Shiver" went on to peak at the number 35 position on the UK Singles Chart.^[28] June 2000 was a pivotal moment in Coldplay's history: the band embarked on their first headlining tour, including a showing at the Glastonbury Festival. The band also released the breakthrough single "Yellow".^[29] It was Coldplay's first release to reach the top five, rising to number four on the UK Singles Chart.^[29] The minimalistic music video for "Yellow" was filmed at Studland Bay in Dorset, and featured Martin singing the song in one continuous shot as he walks along the beach.^[30] "Yellow" and

Was it something to do with how vulnerable a rain-soaked Chris Martin looked in the video for "Yellow"? Was it the romance of his lyrics, allied to the dramatic sweep of the music? Whatever it was, "Yellow" ushered in a fresh timbre of songwriting: yearning melancholy, buoyed by a sense of uplift.

—*The Guardian* ranked "Yellow" and its impact on the change in direction in

"Shiver" were initially released as EPs in the spring of 2000.^[31] The former was later released as a single in United Kingdom on 26 June 2000. In the United States, the song was released as the lead single from the then-untitled debut album. In October 2000, the track was sent to US college and alternative radio outlets.^[32]

mainstream rock number 47 on their list of the 50 key events in rock music history.^[27]

Coldplay released their first studio album, *Parachutes*, on 10 July 2000 in the United Kingdom via their record label, Parlophone. The album debuted at number one on the UK Albums Chart.^[33] It was released on 7 November 2000 by record label Nettwerk in North America.^[34] The album has been made available on various formats since its initial release; both Parlophone and Nettwerk released it as a CD in 2000, and it was also released as a Cassette by US label Capitol in 2001. In the following year, Parlophone issued the album as an LP.^[35] Four singles were released from *Parachutes*, including "Shiver" and "Yellow", and enjoyed popularity in the UK and US.^[36] The third single was "Trouble", which reached number 10 in the UK charts.^[37] It was released more than a year later in the US, and reached number 28 in the Alternative Songs chart.^[38] In December 2001, the band released a limited-edition CD, *Mince Spies*, featuring a remix of "Yellow" and the Christmas song "Have Yourself a Merry Little Christmas". It was pressed to 1,000 copies, and was issued only to fans and journalists.^[39]

Parachutes was nominated for the Mercury Music Prize in September 2000.^[40] Having found success in Europe, the band set their sights on North America,^[41] by releasing the album there in November 2000, and started the *US Club Tour* in February 2001.^[42] At the 2001 Brit Awards in February, Coldplay earned awards for Best British Group, and Best British Album.^[43] Although *Parachutes* was a slow-burning success in the United States, it eventually reached double-platinum status.^[44] The album was critically well received and earned a Best Alternative Music Album honours at the 2002 Grammy Awards.^[45] Chris Martin claimed, after the release of *Parachutes*, that the album's success was intended to elevate the band's status to the "biggest, best band in the world."^[46] After single-handedly managing the band until early 2001, Phil Harvey resigned from his role due to the stress of performing a role usually requiring a team of people. Harvey then took on the role of "creative director" and is often referred as the unofficial fifth member by the band, while Dave Holmes took over as the band's manager.^[47]

2002–2004: *A Rush of Blood to the Head*

After the success of *Parachutes*, Coldplay returned to the studio in September 2001 to begin work on their second album, *A Rush of Blood to the Head*, once again with Ken Nelson producing. Since the band had never stayed in London before, they had trouble focusing. They decided to relocate in Liverpool, where they recorded some of the songs on *Parachutes*. Once there, vocalist Chris Martin said that they became obsessed with recording. "In My Place" was the first song recorded for the album. The band released it as the album's lead single because it was the track that made them want to record a second album, following a "strange period of not really knowing what we were doing" three months after the success of *Parachutes*. According to Martin "one thing kept us going: recording 'In My Place'. Then other songs started coming."^[48]

The band wrote more than 20 songs for the album. Some of their new material, including "In My Place" and "Animals", was played live while the band were still touring *Parachutes*.^{[39][49]} The



Live performances during their 2002 tour were noted for their use of strobe lighting

album's title was revealed through a post on the band's official website.^[50] The album was released in August 2002 and spawned several popular singles, including "In My Place", "Clocks", and the ballad "The Scientist". The latter was inspired by George Harrison's "All Things Must Pass", which was released in 1970.^[51]

Coldplay toured from 26 March 2002 to October 2003 for the *A Rush of Blood to the Head Tour*. They visited five continents, including co-headlining festival dates at Glastonbury Festival,^[22] V2003 and Rock Werchter. Many concerts showcased elaborate lighting and individualised screens reminiscent of U2's *Elevation Tour* and Nine Inch Nails' *Fragility Tour*.^[52] During the extended tour, Coldplay recorded a live DVD and CD, *Live 2003*, at Sydney's Hordern Pavilion.^[53] At the 2003 Brit Awards held at Earls Court, London, Coldplay received awards for Best British Group, and Best British Album.^[43] On 28 August 2003, Coldplay performed "The Scientist" at the 2003 MTV Video Music Awards at the Radio City Music Hall in New York City, and won three awards.^[54]

In December 2003, readers of *Rolling Stone Magazine* chose Coldplay as the best artist and the best band of the year.^[55] At that time the band covered the Pretenders' 1983 song "2000 Miles" (which was made available for download on their official website). "2000 Miles" was the top selling UK download that year, with proceeds from the sales donated to Future Forests and Stop Handgun Violence campaigns.^[56] *A Rush of Blood to the Head* won the Grammy Award for Best Alternative Music Album at the 2003 Grammy Awards.^[57] At the 2004 Grammy Awards, Coldplay earned Record of the Year for "Clocks".^[45]

2004–2007: *X&Y*

Coldplay spent most of 2004 out of the spotlight, taking a break from touring and releasing a satire music video of a song from a fictional band titled The Nappies while recording their third album.^[58] *X&Y* was released in June 2005 in UK and Europe.^[59] This new, delayed release date had put the album back into the next fiscal year, and the late release was blamed for a drop in EMI's stock.^{[60][61]} It became the best-selling album of 2005 with worldwide sales of 8.3 million.^[62] The lead single, "Speed of Sound",^[63] made its radio and online music store debut on 18 April and was released as a CD on 23 May 2005.^[64] *X&Y* entered the album charts of 20 countries at the number one position^[65] and was the third-fastest selling album in UK chart history.^[66]



Coldplay performing in Barcelona during their *Twisted Logic Tour* in 2005

Two other singles were released that year: "Fix You" in September and "Talk" in December. Critical reaction to *X&Y* was mostly positive, though slightly less enthusiastic than that of its predecessor. *The New York Times* critic Jon Pareles famously described Coldplay as "the most insufferable band of the decade",^[67] whereas *NME* awarded the album 9/10 calling it "Confident, bold, ambitious, bunged with singles and impossible to contain, *X&Y* doesn't reinvent the wheel but it does reinforce Coldplay as the band of their time".^[68] Comparisons between Coldplay and U2 became increasingly common.^{[69][70]} Martin said the critical review of the album by the *New York Times* made him feel liberated as he "agreed with a lot of the points... so, in a way, it was liberating to see that someone else realised that also."^[71]

From June 2005 to March 2007, Coldplay went on their *Twisted Logic Tour*, which included festival dates like Coachella, Isle of Wight Festival, Glastonbury and the Austin City Limits Music

Festival.^[72] In July 2005, the band appeared at Live 8 in Hyde Park, where they played a rendition of the Verve's "Bitter Sweet Symphony" with Richard Ashcroft on vocals.^[73] On 28 August, Coldplay performed "Speed of Sound" at the 2005 MTV Video Music Awards in Miami.^[74] In September, Coldplay recorded a new version of "How You See the World" with reworked lyrics for War Child's *Help!: A Day in the Life* charity album.^[75] In February 2006, Coldplay earned Best Album and Best Single honours at the Brit Awards.^[76] Three more singles were released during 2006 and 2007, "The Hardest Part", "What If" and "White Shadows".

2007–2010: *Viva la Vida or Death and All His Friends*

In October 2006, Coldplay began work on their fourth studio album, *Viva la Vida or Death and All His Friends*, with producer Brian Eno.^[77] Taking a break from recording, the band toured Latin America in early 2007, finishing the Twisted Logic Tour by performing in Chile, Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico.^[78] After recording in churches and other venues in Latin America and Spain during their tour, the band said the album would likely reflect Hispanic influence.^[79] The group spent the rest of the year recording most of the album with Eno.^[80]

Martin described *Viva la Vida* as a new direction for Coldplay; a change from their past three albums, which the band felt was a "trilogy" that they had finished.^[81] He said the album featured less falsetto as he allowed his voice's lower register to take precedence.^[81] Some songs, such as "Violet Hill", contain distorted guitar riffs and bluesy undertones.^[81]

"Violet Hill" was confirmed as the first single, with a radio release date of 29 April 2008.^[82] After the first play, it was freely obtainable from Coldplay's website from 12:15 pm (GMT +0) for one week until it became commercially available on 6 May.^{[83][84][85]} "Violet Hill" entered the UK Top 10, US Top 40 and charted well in the rest of the world.^[86] The title track, "Viva la Vida", was also released exclusively on iTunes, it became the band's first number one on both the US *Billboard* Hot 100,^[87] and the UK Official Charts.^[88] Coldplay performed the song live for the first time at the 2008 MTV Movie Awards on 1 June.^[89] "Viva la Vida" became iTunes' best-selling song of 2008.^[90]



Coldplay on stage in Dallas, Texas during their Viva la Vida Tour

Upon release, *Viva la Vida or Death and All His Friends* topped the album charts worldwide and was the world's best-selling album of 2008.^[91] It hit number one on the UK album chart despite having come on the market only three days previously. In that time, it sold 302,000 copies, being "one of the fastest-selling albums in the country's history".^[92] By the end of June, it had set a new record for most-downloaded album ever.^{[93][94]} In October 2008, Coldplay won two Q Awards for Best Album for *Viva la Vida or Death and All His Friends* and Best Act in the World Today.^[95] On 9 November, Coldplay were named the World's Best Selling Act of 2008 at the World Music Awards in Monte Carlo.^[96] They also picked up two other awards: World's Best Selling Rock Act and Great Britain's Best Selling Act.^[97] The band followed up *Viva la Vida or Death and All His Friends* with the *Prospekt's March* EP, which was released on 21 November 2008. The extended play features songs from the album sessions and was originally made available on its own, while the album got re-issued with all EP tracks included on a bonus disc. "Life in Technicolor II" was the only single released.

Coldplay began their Viva la Vida Tour in June, with a free concert at Brixton Academy in London.^[98] This was followed two days later by a 45-minute performance that was broadcast live



**PUBBLICO CONCORSO PER ESAMI PER LA COPERTURA DI N. 2 POSTI DI
ISTRUTTORE AMMINISTRATIVO, CAT. C DEL C.C.N.L. DATATO 31.03.1999, PRESSO
IL C.S.S.M. DI MONDOVI' – SETTORE AMMINISTRATIVO**
indetto con determinazione n. 80 del 23.02.2021

Prova orale – traccia 6

Il candidato definisca i concetti di nullità e annullabilità dell'atto amministrativo

Il candidato descriva il procedimento del riaccertamento dei residui

Rossi Stefania

U2 are an Irish rock band from Dublin, formed in 1976. The group consists of Bono (lead vocals and rhythm guitar), the Edge (lead guitar, keyboards, and backing vocals), Adam Clayton (bass guitar), and Larry Mullen Jr. (drums and percussion). Initially rooted in post-punk, U2's musical style has evolved throughout their career, yet has maintained an anthemic quality built on Bono's expressive vocals and the Edge's chiming, effects-based guitar sounds. Their lyrics, often embellished with spiritual imagery, focus on personal and sociopolitical themes. Popular for their live performances, the group have staged several ambitious and elaborate tours over their career.

The band was formed when the members were teenaged pupils of Mount Temple Comprehensive School and had limited musical proficiency. Within four years, they signed with Island Records and released their debut album, *Boy* (1980). Subsequent work such as their first UK number-one album, *War* (1983), and the singles "Sunday Bloody Sunday" and "Pride (In the Name of Love)" helped establish U2's reputation as a politically and socially conscious group. By the mid-1980s, they had become renowned globally for their live act, highlighted by their performance at Live Aid in 1985. The group's fifth album, *The Joshua Tree* (1987), made them international superstars and was their greatest critical and commercial success. Topping music charts around the world, it produced their only number-one singles in the US to date: "With or Without You" and "I Still Haven't Found What I'm Looking For".

Facing creative stagnation and a backlash to their documentary/double album, *Rattle and Hum* (1988), U2 reinvented themselves in the 1990s. Beginning with their acclaimed seventh album, *Achtung Baby* (1991), and the multimedia-intensive Zoo TV Tour, the band pursued a new musical direction influenced by alternative rock, electronic dance music, and industrial music, and they embraced a more ironic, flippant image. This experimentation continued through their ninth album, *Pop* (1997), and the PopMart Tour, which were mixed successes. U2 regained critical and commercial favour with the records *All That You Can't Leave Behind* (2000) and *How to Dismantle an Atomic Bomb* (2004), which established a more conventional, mainstream sound for the group. Their U2 360° Tour of 2009–2011 set records for the highest-attended and highest-

U2



U2 performing in August 2017, from left to right:
Larry Mullen Jr.; The Edge; Bono;
Adam Clayton

Background information

Also known as	Feedback (1976–1977) The Hype (1977–1978)
Origin	Dublin, Ireland
Genres	Rock · alternative rock · pop rock · post-punk
Years active	1976–present
Labels	Island · Interscope · Mercury · CBS Ireland
Associated acts	Virgin Prunes, Brian Eno, Daniel Lanois
Website	u2.com (http://u2.com)
Members	Bono Adam Clayton The Edge Larry Mullen Jr.
Past members	Dik Evans Ivan McCormick

grossing concert tour, both of which were surpassed in 2019. The group most recently released the companion albums *Songs of Innocence* (2014) and *Songs of Experience* (2017), the former of which received criticism for its pervasive, no-cost release through the iTunes Store.

U2 have released 14 studio albums and are one of the world's best-selling music artists, having sold an estimated 150–170 million records worldwide.^[1] They have won 22 Grammy Awards, more than any other band, and in 2005, they were inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in their first year of eligibility. *Rolling Stone* ranked U2 at number 22 on its list of the "100 Greatest Artists of All Time".^[2] Throughout their career, as a band and as individuals, they have campaigned for human rights and social justice causes, including Amnesty International, Jubilee 2000, the ONE/DATA campaigns, Product Red, War Child, and Music Rising.

Contents

History

Formation and early years (1976–1980)

Boy and October (1980–1982)

War (1982–1983)

The Unforgettable Fire and Live Aid (1984–1985)

The Joshua Tree and Rattle and Hum (1986–1990)

Achtung Baby, Zoo TV, and Zooropa (1990–1993)

Passengers, Pop, and PopMart (1994–1998)

All That You Can't Leave Behind and Elevation Tour (1998–2002)

How to Dismantle an Atomic Bomb and Vertigo Tour (2003–2006)

No Line on the Horizon and U2 360° Tour (2006–2011)

Songs of Innocence and Innocence + Experience Tour (2011–2015)

The Joshua Tree anniversary tours and Songs of Experience (2016–2019)

Musical style

Guitar

Rhythm section

Lyrics and themes

Influences

Activism and philanthropy

Other projects and collaborations

Legacy

Band members

Discography

Concert tours

References

Footnotes

Bibliography

External links

History

Formation and early years (1976–1980)

In 1976, Larry Mullen Jr., then a 14-year-old pupil of Mount Temple Comprehensive School in Dublin, Ireland, posted a note on the school's notice board in search of musicians for a new band. Six people responded and met at his house on 25 September.^[3] Set up in the kitchen, Mullen was on drums, with: Paul Hewson ("Bono") on lead vocals; David Evans ("the Edge") and his older brother Dik Evans on guitar; Adam Clayton, a friend of the Evans brothers, on bass guitar; and initially Ivan McCormick and Peter Martin, two other friends of Mullen.^[4] Mullen later described it as "'The Larry Mullen Band' for about ten minutes, then Bono walked in and blew any chance I had of being in charge."^[5] Martin, who had brought his guitar and amplifier to the first practice but could not play, did not remain with the group,^[6] and McCormick was dropped after a few weeks.^[7] The remaining five members settled on the name "Feedback" for the group because it was one of the few technical terms they knew.^[5] Most of their initial material consisted of cover songs, which they admitted was not their forte.^[8] Some of the earliest influences on the band were emerging punk rock acts, such as the Jam, the Clash, Buzzcocks, and Sex Pistols. The popularity of punk rock convinced the group that musical proficiency was not a prerequisite to success.^[9]



The band formed in 1976 while attending Mount Temple Comprehensive School in Dublin.

We couldn't believe it. I was completely shocked. We weren't of an age to go out partying as such but I don't think anyone slept that night ... Really, it was just a great affirmation to win that competition, even though I've no idea how good we were or what the competition was really like. But to win at that point was incredibly important for morale and everyone's belief in the whole project.

—The Edge, on winning the talent contest in Limerick^[10]

In April 1977, Feedback played their first gig for a paying audience at St. Fintan's High School. Shortly thereafter, the band changed their name to "The Hype".^[11] Dik Evans, who was older and by that time attending college, was becoming the odd man out. The rest of the band was leaning towards the idea of a four-piece ensemble.^[10] In March 1978, the group changed their name to "U2".^[12] Steve Averill, a punk rock musician (with the Radiators) and family friend of Clayton's, had suggested six potential names from which the band chose U2 for its ambiguity and open-

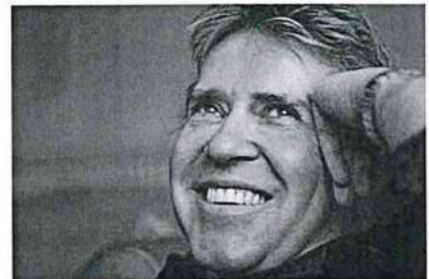
ended interpretations, and because it was the name that they disliked the least.^[13] That same month, U2, as a four-piece, won a talent contest in Limerick sponsored by Harp Lager and the *Evening Press*. The prize consisted of £500 and a recording session for a demo that would be heard by record label CBS Ireland.^[14] The win was an important milestone and affirmation for the fledgling act.^[10] Within a few days, Dik Evans was officially phased out of the band with a farewell concert at the Presbyterian Church Hall in Howth.^[14] During the show, which featured the group playing cover songs as the Hype, Dik ceremonially walked offstage. The remaining four band members returned later in the concert to play original material as U2.^[10] Dik joined another band, the Virgin Prunes, which comprised mutual friends of U2's; the Prunes were their default opening act early on, and the two groups often shared members for live performances to cover for occasional absences.^[15] As part of their contest prize, U2 recorded their first demo tape at Keystone Studios in Dublin in April 1978,^[14] but the results were largely unsuccessful due to their inexperience.^[16]

Rossi Stefania

Irish magazine *Hot Press* was influential in shaping U2's future; in addition to being one of their earliest allies, the publication's journalist Bill Graham introduced the band to Paul McGuinness, who agreed to be their manager in mid-1978.^{[14][17]} With the connections he was making within the music industry, McGuinness booked demo sessions for the group and sought to garner them a record deal. The band continued to build their fanbase with performances across Ireland,^[18] the most famous of which were a series of Saturday afternoon shows at Dublin's Dandelion Market in the summer of 1979.^[19] In August, U2 recorded demos at Windmill Lane Studios with CBS talent scout Chas de Whalley producing, marking the first of the band's many recordings at the studio during their career.^[20] The following month, three songs from the session were released by CBS as the Ireland-only EP *Three*. It was the group's first chart success, selling all 1,000 copies of its limited edition 12-inch vinyl almost immediately.^[19] In December 1979, the band performed in London for their first shows outside Ireland, although they were unable to gain much attention from audiences or critics.^[21] On 26 February 1980, their second single, "Another Day", was released on the CBS label, but again only for the Irish market. The same day, U2 played a show at the 2,000-seat National Stadium in Dublin as part of an Irish tour.^{[22][23]} Despite their gamble of booking a concert in such a large venue, the move paid off.^[22] Bill Stewart, an A&R representative for Island Records, was in attendance and offered to sign them to the label.^[24] The following month, the band signed a four-year, four-album contract with Island, which included a £50,000 advance and £50,000 in tour support.^[25]

Boy and October (1980–1982)

In May 1980, U2 released "11 O'Clock Tick Tock", their first international single and their debut on Island, but it failed to chart.^[25] Martin Hannett, who produced the single, was slated to produce the band's debut album, *Boy*, but ultimately was replaced with Steve Lillywhite.^[26] From July to September 1980, U2 recorded the album at Windmill Lane Studios,^{[27][28]} drawing from their nearly 40-song repertoire at the time.^[29] Lillywhite suggested recording Mullen's drums in a stairwell, and recording smashed bottles and forks played against a spinning bicycle wheel.^[26] The band found Lillywhite to be very encouraging and creative; Bono called him "such a breath of fresh air", while the Edge said he "had a great way of pulling the best out of everybody".^[26] The album's lead single, "A Day Without Me", was released in August. Although it did not chart,^[27] the song was the impetus for the Edge's purchase of a delay effect unit, the Electro-Harmonix Memory Man, which came to define his guitar playing style and had a significant impact on the group's creative output.^[25]



Steve Lillywhite produced the band's first three studio albums: *Boy*, *October*, and *War*.

Released in October 1980,^[30] *Boy* received generally positive reviews.^[31] Paul Morley of *NME* called it "touching, precocious, full of archaic and modernist conviction",^[32] while Declan Lynch of *Hot Press* said he found it "almost impossible to react negatively to U2's music".^[33] Bono's lyrics reflected on adolescence, innocence, and the passage into adulthood,^[34] themes represented on the album cover through the photo of a young boy's face.^[26] *Boy* peaked at number 52 in the United Kingdom and number 63 in the United States.^{[30][35]} The album included the band's first songs to receive airplay on US radio, including the single "I Will Follow",^[36] which reached number 20 on the *Top Tracks* rock chart.^[37] *Boy*'s release was followed by the *Boy Tour*, U2's first tour of continental Europe and the US.^[38] Despite being unpolished, these early live performances demonstrated the band's potential, as critics complimented their ambition and Bono's exuberance.^[39]

The band faced several challenges in writing their second album, *October*. On an otherwise successful American leg of the Boy Tour, Bono's briefcase containing in-progress lyrics and musical ideas was lost backstage during a March 1981 performance at a nightclub in Portland, Oregon.^{[40][41]} The band had limited time to write new music on tour and in July began a two-month recording session at Windmill Lane Studios largely unprepared,^[42] forcing Bono to quickly improvise lyrics.^[40] Lillywhite, reprising his role as producer, called the sessions "completely chaotic and mad".^[43] *October*'s lead single, "Fire", was released in July and was U2's first song to chart in the UK.^{[42][44]} Despite garnering the band an appearance on UK television programme *Top of the Pops*, the single fell in the charts afterwards.^[40] On 16 August 1981, the group opened for Thin Lizzy at the inaugural Slane Concert, but the Edge called it "one of the worst shows [U2] ever played in [their] lives".^[42] Adding to this period of self-doubt, Bono's, the Edge's, and Mullen's involvement in a Charismatic Christian group in Dublin called the "Shalom Fellowship" led them to question the relationship between their religious faith and the lifestyle of a rock band.^{[40][45]} Bono and the Edge considered quitting U2 due to their perceived spiritual conflicts before deciding to leave Shalom instead.^{[40][46]}



Bono and the Edge performing on the *Boy Tour* in May 1981

October was released in October 1981 and contained overtly spiritual themes.^[47] The album received mixed reviews and limited radio play,^[48] and although it debuted at number 11 in the UK,^[47] it sold poorly elsewhere.^[49] The single "Gloria" was U2's first song to have its music video played on MTV, generating excitement for the band during the October Tour of 1981–1982 in markets where the television channel was available.^[50] During the tour, U2 met Dutch photographer Anton Corbijn,^[51] who became their principal photographer and has had a major influence on their vision and public image.^[52] In March 1982, the band played 14 dates as the opening act for the J. Geils Band, increasing their exposure.^[53] Still, U2 were disappointed by their lack of progress by the end of the October Tour. Having run out of money and feeling unsupported by their record label, the group committed to improving; Clayton recalled that "there was a firm resolve to come out of the box fighting with the next record".^[49]



U2 with radio host Dave Fanning (center) in February 1982

War (1982–1983)

After the October Tour, U2 decamped to a rented cottage in Howth, where they lived, wrote new songs, and rehearsed for their third album, *War*. Significant musical breakthroughs were achieved by the Edge in August 1982 during a two-week period of independent songwriting, while the other band members vacationed and Bono honeymooned with his wife, Ali.^{[54][55]} From September to November, the group recorded *War* at Windmill Lane Studios. Lillywhite, who had a policy of not working with an artist more than twice, was convinced by the group to return as their producer for a third time.^{[56][57]} The recording sessions featured contributions from violinist Steve Wickham and the female singers of Kid Creole and the Coconuts.^[56] For the first time, Mullen agreed to play drums to a click track to keep time.^[54] After completing the album, U2 undertook a short tour of Western Europe in December.^[58]

War's lead single, "New Year's Day", was released on 1 January 1983.^[59] It reached number 10 in

the UK and became the group's first hit outside of Europe; in the US, it received extensive radio coverage and peaked at number 53.^[60] Resolving their doubts of the *October* period,^[61] U2 released *War* in February.^[60] Critically, the album received favourable reviews, although a few UK reviewers were critical of it.^[62] Nonetheless, it was the band's first commercial success, debuting at number one in the UK, while reaching number 12 in the US.^[60] *War*'s sincerity and "rugged" guitar were intentionally at odds with the trendier synthpop of the time.^[63] A record on which the band "turned pacifism itself into a crusade",^[64] *War* was lyrically more political than their first two records,^[65] focusing on the physical and emotional effects of warfare.^[56] The album included the protest song "Sunday Bloody Sunday", in which Bono lyrically tried to contrast the events of the 1972 Bloody Sunday shooting with Easter Sunday.^[54] Other songs from the record addressed topics such as nuclear proliferation ("Seconds") and the Polish Solidarity movement ("New Year's Day").^[66] *War* was U2's first record to feature Corbijn's photography.^[67] The album cover depicted the same young child who had appeared on the cover of their debut album, albeit with his previously innocent expression replaced by a fearful one.^[60]

On the subsequent 1983 *War Tour* of Europe, the US, and Japan,^[60] the band began to play progressively larger venues, moving from clubs to halls to arenas.^[68] Bono attempted to engage the growing audiences with theatrical, often dangerous antics, climbing scaffoldings and lighting rigs and jumping into the audience.^[69] The sight of Bono waving a white flag during performances of "Sunday Bloody Sunday" became the tour's iconic image.^[70] The band played several dates at large European and American music festivals,^[59] including a performance at the *US Festival* on Memorial Day weekend for an audience of 125,000 people.^[71] The group's 5 June 1983 concert at Red Rocks Amphitheatre on a rain-soaked evening was singled out by *Rolling Stone* as one of "50 Moments that Changed the History of Rock and Roll".^[72] The show was recorded for the concert video *Live at Red Rocks* and was one of several concerts from the tour captured on their live album *Under a Blood Red Sky*.^[73] The releases received extensive play on MTV and the radio, expanding the band's audience and showcasing their prowess as a live act.^[72] During the tour, the group established a new tradition by closing concerts with the *War* track "40", during which the Edge and Clayton would switch instruments and the band members would leave the stage one-by-one as the crowd continued to sing the refrain "How long to sing this song?".^{[74][75]} The *War Tour* was U2's first profitable tour, grossing about US\$2 million.^[76]



U2 performing at the *US Festival* in May 1983

***The Unforgettable Fire* and Live Aid (1984–1985)**

With their record deal with Island Records coming to an end, U2 signed a more lucrative extension in 1984. They negotiated the return of the copyrights of their songs, an increase in their royalty rate, and a general improvement in terms, at the expense of a larger initial payment.^[77]

U2 feared that following the overt rock of the *War* album and tour, they were in danger of becoming another "shrill", "sloganeering arena-rock band".^[78] They were confident that fans would embrace them as successors to groups like the *Who* and *Led Zeppelin*, but according to Bono: "something just didn't feel right. We felt we had more dimension than just the next big anything, we had something unique to offer."^[79] Thus, they sought experimentation for their fourth studio album, *The Unforgettable Fire*.^[80] Clayton said, "We were looking for something that was a bit more serious, more arty."^[79] The Edge admired the *ambient* and "weird works" of *Brian Eno*, who, along with his engineer *Daniel Lanois*, eventually agreed to produce the record.

Their hiring contravened the initial recommendation of Island Records founder Chris Blackwell, who believed that just when the band were about to achieve the highest levels of success, Eno would "bury them under a layer of avant-garde nonsense".^[81]

Partly recorded in Slane Castle, *The Unforgettable Fire* was released in October 1984 and was at the time the band's most marked change in direction.^[83] It was ambient and abstract, and featured a rich, orchestrated sound. Under Lanois' direction, Mullen's drumming became looser, funkier, and more subtle, and Clayton's bass became more subliminal.^[84] Complementing the album's atmospheric sound, the lyrics were left open to interpretation, providing what the band called a "very visual feel".^[83] Due to a tight recording schedule, Bono felt songs like "Bad" and "Pride (In the Name of Love)" were incomplete "sketches".^[81] The album reached number one in the UK,^[85] and was successful in the US.^[86] The lead single "Pride (In the Name of Love)", written about civil rights movement leader Martin Luther King Jr., was the band's biggest hit to that point and was their first song to chart in the US top 40.^[87]

Much of the Unforgettable Fire Tour moved into indoor arenas as U2 began to win their long battle to build their audience.^[88] The complex textures of the new studio-recorded tracks, such as "The Unforgettable Fire" and "Bad", posed a challenge in translating to live performances.^[83] One solution was programming music sequencers, which the band had previously been reluctant to use but now incorporate into the majority of their performances.^[83] Songs on the album had been criticised as being "unfinished", "fuzzy", and "unfocused", but were better received by critics when played on stage. *Rolling Stone*, which was critical of the album version of "Bad", described its live performance as a "show stopper".^[89]



U2 performing in Sydney in September 1984 on the Unforgettable Fire Tour

In March 1985, a *Rolling Stone* cover story called U2 the "Band of the '80s", saying that "for a growing number of rock-and-roll fans, U2 have become the band that matters most, maybe even the only band that matters".^[77] On 13 July 1985, the group performed at the Live Aid concert at Wembley Stadium for Ethiopian famine relief,^[90] before a crowd of 72,000 fans and a worldwide television audience of 1.5 billion people.^{[91][92]} During a 12-minute performance of "Bad", Bono climbed down from the stage to embrace and dance with a female fan he had picked out of the crowd,^[91] showing a television audience the personal connection that he could make with fans.^[93] The performance was regarded as a pivotal event in the band's career;^[94] *The Guardian* cited Live Aid as the moment that made stars of U2 and included their performance on a list of 50 key events in rock history.^[95]

The Joshua Tree and Rattle and Hum (1986–1990)

The wild beauty, cultural richness, spiritual vacancy and ferocious violence of America are explored to compelling effect in virtually every aspect of *The Joshua Tree*—in the title and the cover art, the blues and country borrowings evident in the music ... Indeed, Bono says that 'dismantling the mythology of America' is an important part of *The Joshua Tree*'s artistic objective.

—Anthony DeCurtis^[96]

For their fifth album, *The Joshua Tree*, the band wanted to build on *The Unforgettable Fire*'s textures, but instead of out-of-focus experimentation, they sought a harder-hitting sound within the limitation of conventional song structures.^[97] Realising that "U2 had no tradition" and that their knowledge of music from before their childhood was limited, the group delved into American and Irish roots music.^[98] Friendships with Bob Dylan, Van

Morrison, and Keith Richards motivated Bono to explore blues, folk, and gospel music and to focus on his skills as a songwriter and lyricist.^[99] U2 halted the album sessions in June 1986 to serve as a headline act on the Conspiracy of Hope benefit concert tour for Amnesty International. Rather than distract the band, the tour invigorated their new material.^[100] The following month, Bono travelled to Nicaragua and El Salvador and saw first-hand the distress of peasants affected by political conflicts and US military intervention. The experience became a central influence on their new music.^[101]

The Joshua Tree was released in March 1987. The album juxtaposes antipathy towards US foreign policy against the group's deep fascination with the country, its open spaces, freedom, and ideals.^[103] The band wanted music with a sense of location and a "cinematic" quality, and the record's music and lyrics draw on imagery created by American writers whose works the band had been reading.^[104] *The Joshua Tree* was critically acclaimed; Robert Hilburn of the *Los Angeles Times* said the album "confirms on record what this band has been slowly asserting for three years now on stage: U2 is what the Rolling Stones ceased being years ago—the greatest rock and roll band in the world".^[105] The record went to number one in over 20 countries,^[106] including the UK where it received a platinum certification in 48 hours and sold 235,000 copies in its first week, making it the fastest seller in British chart history at the time.^{[107][108]} In the US, it spent nine consecutive weeks at number one.^[109] The album included the hit singles "With or Without You", "I Still Haven't Found What I'm Looking For", and "Where the Streets Have No Name", the first two of which became the group's only number-one hits in the US. U2 became the fourth rock band to be featured on the cover of *Time* magazine,^[110] which called them "Rock's Hottest Ticket".^[111] The album and its songs received four Grammy Award nominations, winning for Album of the Year and Best Rock Performance by a Duo or Group with Vocal.^[112] Many publications, including *Rolling Stone*, have cited it as one of rock's greatest.^[113] The Joshua Tree Tour was the first tour on which the band played shows in stadiums alongside smaller arena shows.^[114] It grossed US\$40 million^[115] and drew 3 million attendees.^[101]



The tree pictured on *The Joshua Tree* album sleeve. Adam Clayton said, "The desert was immensely inspirational to us as a mental image for this record."^[102]

In October 1988, the group released *Rattle and Hum*, a double album and theatrically released documentary film that captured the band's experiences with American roots music on the Joshua Tree Tour. The record featured nine studio tracks and six live U2 performances, including recordings at Sun Studio in Memphis and collaborations with Dylan and B.B. King. Intended as a tribute to American music,^[116] the project received mixed reviews from both film and music critics; one *Rolling Stone* editor spoke of the album's "excitement", another described it as "misguided and bombastic".^[117] The film's director, Phil Joanou, described it as "an overly pretentious look at U2".^[118] Despite the criticism, the album sold 14 million copies and reached number one worldwide.^[119] Lead single "Desire" became the band's first number-one song in the UK while reaching number three in the US.^[120] Most of the album's new material was played on 1989–1990's Lovetown Tour, which only visited Australasia, Japan, and Europe, so as to avoid the critical backlash the group faced in the US. In addition, they had grown dissatisfied with their live performances; Mullen recalled, "We were the biggest, but we weren't the best".^[121] With a sense of musical stagnation, Bono hinted at changes to come during a 30 December 1989 concert near the end of the tour; before a hometown crowd in Dublin, he said on stage that it was "the end of something for U2" and that they had to "go away and ... just dream it all up again".^{[122][123]}



**PUBBLICO CONCORSO PER ESAMI PER LA COPERTURA DI N. 2 POSTI DI
ISTRUTTORE AMMINISTRATIVO, CAT. C DEL C.C.N.L. DATATO 31.03.1999, PRESSO
IL C.S.S.M. DI MONDOVI' – SETTORE AMMINISTRATIVO**
indetto con determinazione n. 80 del 23.02.2021

Prova orale – traccia 7

Il candidato illustri brevemente le principali caratteristiche della normativa sulla protezione dei dati personali nella P.A. approfondendo il tema dei cd. “dati particolari”

Il candidato definisca il risultato di amministrazione

WIKIPEDIA

Elton John

TRACCIA 7

Sir Elton Hercules John CH CBE (born **Reginald Kenneth Dwight**; 25 March 1947)^[2] is an English singer, songwriter, pianist and composer. Collaborating with lyricist Bernie Taupin since 1967 on more than 30 albums, John has sold over 300 million records, making him one of the best-selling music artists of all time.^{[3][4][5]} He has more than fifty Top 40 hits in the UK Singles Chart and US *Billboard* Hot 100, including seven number ones in the UK and nine in the US, as well as seven consecutive number-one albums in the US.^{[6][7]} His tribute single "Candle in the Wind 1997", rewritten in dedication to Diana, Princess of Wales, sold over 33 million copies worldwide and is the best-selling single in the history of the UK and US singles charts.^{[8][9][10]} He has also produced records and occasionally acted in films.

Raised in the Pinner area of Greater London, John learned to play piano at an early age, and by 1962 had formed Bluesology, an R&B band with whom he played until 1967. He met his longtime musical partner Taupin in 1967, after they both answered an advert for songwriters. For two years, they wrote songs for artists including Lulu, and John worked as a session musician for artists including the Hollies and the Scaffold. In 1969, John's debut album, *Empty Sky*, was released. In 1970, his first hit single, "Your Song", from his second album, *Elton John*, became his first top ten in both the UK and the US. His most commercially successful period, 1970–1976, included *Honky Château* (1972), *Don't Shoot Me I'm Only the Piano Player* (1973), *Goodbye Yellow Brick Road* (1973) and his first *Greatest Hits* compilation — the latter two among the official best-selling albums worldwide. John has also had success in musical films and theatre, composing for *The Lion King* and its stage adaptation, *Aida* and *Billy Elliot the Musical*.

John has received five Grammy Awards, five Brit Awards; including for Outstanding Contribution to Music; two Academy Awards, two Golden Globes, a Tony Award, a Disney Legends Award, and the Kennedy Center Honor. In 2004, *Rolling Stone* ranked him 49th on its list of 100 influential musicians of the rock and roll era.^[11] In 2013, *Billboard* ranked him the most successful male solo artist on the *Billboard* Hot 100 Top All-Time Artists, and third overall, behind the Beatles and Madonna.^[12] He was inducted into the Songwriters Hall of Fame in 1992 and the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1994, and is a fellow of the British Academy of Songwriters, Composers and Authors. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II for "services to music

Sir
Elton John
CH CBE



John at the 2011 Tribeca Film Festival

Born	Reginald Kenneth Dwight 25 March 1947 Pinner, <u>Middlesex</u> , England
Occupation	Singer • songwriter • pianist • composer
Years active	1962–present
Net worth	£360 million (2020) ^[1]
Spouse(s)	Renate Blauel (<u>m.</u> 1984; <u>div.</u> 1988) David Furnish (<u>cp.</u> 2005, <u>m.</u> 2014)
Children	2
Musical career	
Genres	Rock • pop rock • glam rock • soft rock
Instruments	Vocals • piano • keyboards

Signature of Elton John

and charitable services" in 1998.^[13]

John owned Watford F.C. from 1976 to 1987 and from 1997 to 2002. He is an honorary life president of the club.^[14] John has been involved in the fight against AIDS since the late 1980s.^[15] In 1992, he established the Elton John AIDS Foundation, and a year later he began hosting his annual Academy Awards Party, which has since become one of the biggest high-profile Oscar parties in the Hollywood film industry. Since its inception, the foundation has raised over £300 million.^[16] John has performed at a number of royal events, such as the funeral of Princess Diana at Westminster Abbey in 1997, the Party at the Palace in 2002 and the Queen's Diamond Jubilee Concert outside Buckingham Palace in 2012. John, who announced he was bisexual in 1976 and has been openly gay since 1988, entered into a civil partnership with David Furnish on 21 December 2005; they married after same-sex marriage became legal in England and Wales in 2014. Presenting John with France's highest civilian award, the Legion d'honneur, in 2019, French President Emmanuel Macron called him a "melodic genius" and praised his work on behalf of the LGBT community. In 2018, John embarked on a three-year farewell tour.^[17] His music career was dramatised in the 2019 biopic *Rocketman*.

Labels

Philips • Congress •
DJM • Uni •
Paramount • MCA •
Geffen • Rocket •
Island • Mercury •
Island Def Jam

Associated acts

Eric Clapton • Kiki
Dee • John Lennon
• George Michael •
Queen • Tim Rice •
Bernie Taupin •
Stevie Wonder •
Lady Gaga

Website

eltonjohn.com (http://eltonjohn.com)

Signature



Contents

Early life

Career

1962–1969: Pub pianist to staff songwriter

1969–1973: Debut album to *Goodbye Yellow Brick Road*

1974–1980: The Rocket Record Company to *21 at 33*

1981–1989: *The Fox* to *Sleeping with the Past*

1990–1999: "Sacrifice" to *Aida*

2000–2009: *Billy Elliot the Musical* and 60th birthday

2010–2018: *The Union* to *Wonderful Crazy Night*

2018–present: *Rocketman* biopic and retirement tour

Musicianship

Personal life

Sexuality and family

Wealth

Other

Football

Political views

AIDS foundation

Honours and awards

Elton John Band**Discography**[Studio albums](#)[Collaboration albums](#)[Soundtrack albums](#)**Filmography****References****Further reading****External links**

Early life

Elton John was born Reginald Kenneth Dwight on 25 March 1947 in Pinner, Middlesex, the eldest child of Stanley Dwight (1925–1991) and only child of Sheila Eileen (née Harris; 1925–2017),^{[18][19][20]} and was raised in a [council house](#) in Pinner by his maternal grandparents. His parents married in 1945,^[21] when the family moved to a nearby semi-detached house.^{[22][23][24]} He was educated at Pinner Wood Junior School, Reddiford School and Pinner County Grammar School, until he was 17, when he left just prior to his [A-Level](#) examinations to pursue a career in music.^{[25][26][27]}

When John began to consider a career in music seriously, his father, who served as a flight lieutenant in the [Royal Air Force](#) (having risen to the rank of [sergeant](#), he was [commissioned](#) in May 1945, serving at [RAF Basrah](#) in Iraq in 1949), tried to steer him toward a more conventional career, such as banking.^{[28][25]} John has said that his wild stage costumes and performances were his way of letting go after such a restrictive childhood.^[27] Both his parents were musically inclined, his father having been a trumpet player with the Bob Millar Band, a semi-professional big band that played at military dances.^[27] The Dwights were keen record buyers, exposing John to the popular singers and musicians of the day, and he has said he remembers being immediately hooked on rock and roll when his mother brought home records by [Elvis Presley](#) and [Bill Haley & His Comets](#) in 1956.^{[25][26]} Growing up he states, "I heard Little Richard and Jerry Lee Lewis, and that was it. I didn't ever want to be anything else. I'm more of a Little Richard stylist than a Jerry Lee Lewis, I think. Jerry Lee is a very intricate piano player and very skillful, but Little Richard is more of a pounder."^[29]

John started playing his grandmother's piano as a young boy,^[30] and within a year his mother heard him picking out [Waldteufel's "The Skater's Waltz"](#) by ear.^{[25][26]} After performing at parties and family gatherings, at age 7 he began formal piano lessons. He showed musical aptitude at school, including the ability to compose melodies and gained some notoriety by playing like Jerry Lee Lewis at school functions. At age 11, he won a junior scholarship to the [Royal Academy of Music](#). According to one of his instructors, John promptly played back, like a "gramophone record", a four-page piece by [George Frideric Handel](#) after hearing it for the first time.^[26]

For the next five years, John attended Saturday classes at the Academy in central London, and he has said he enjoyed playing [Frédéric Chopin](#) and [Johann Sebastian Bach](#) and singing in the choir during Saturday classes, but that he was not otherwise a diligent classical student.^[26] "I kind of resented going to the Academy," he said. "I was one of those children who could just about get away without practising and still pass, scrape through the grades."^[26] He has said that he would sometimes skip classes and ride around on the [London Underground](#).^[26] Several instructors have

attested that he was a "model student", and during the last few years he took lessons from a private tutor in addition to his classes at the Academy.^[26] He left the Academy before taking the final exams.^[31]

John's mother, though strict with her son, was more vivacious than her husband, and something of a free spirit. With Stanley Dwight uninterested in his son and often absent, John was raised primarily by his mother and maternal grandmother. When his father was home, the Dwights had vehement arguments that greatly distressed John.^[26] When he was 14, they divorced. His mother then married a local painter, Fred Farebrother, a caring and supportive stepfather whom John affectionately called "Derf" ("Fred" backwards).^[26] They moved into flat No. 3A in an eight-unit apartment building called Frome Court, not far from both previous homes. There John wrote the songs that launched his career as a rock star; he lived there until he had four albums simultaneously in the American Top 40.^[32]



Elton John (known then as Reg Dwight) studied at the Royal Academy of Music in London for five years.

Career

1962–1969: Pub pianist to staff songwriter

At age 15, with his mother's and stepfather's help, John was hired as a pianist at a nearby pub, the Northwood Hills Hotel, playing Thursday to Sunday nights.^{[33][34]} Known simply as "Reggie", he played a range of popular standards, including songs by Jim Reeves and Ray Charles, as well as his own songs.^{[35][36]} A stint with a short-lived group called the Corvettes rounded out his time.^[26] Although normal-sighted as a teenager, John began wearing horn-rimmed glasses to imitate Buddy Holly.^{[37][38]}

In 1962, John and some friends formed a band called Bluesology. By day, he ran errands for a music publishing company; he divided his nights between solo gigs at a London hotel bar and working with Bluesology. By the mid-1960s, Bluesology was backing touring American soul and R&B musicians like the Isley Brothers, Major Lance and Patti LaBelle and the Bluebelles. In 1966, the band became Long John Baldry's supporting band and played 16 times at the Marquee Club.^[39]

In 1967, John answered an advertisement in the British magazine *New Musical Express*, placed by Ray Williams, then the A&R manager for Liberty Records.^[40] At their first meeting, Williams gave John an unopened envelope of lyrics written by Bernie Taupin, who had answered the same ad.^[41] John wrote music for the lyrics and then sent it to Taupin, beginning a partnership that still continues. When the two first met in 1967, they recorded the first Elton John/Bernie Taupin song, "Scarecrow". Six months later, John began going by the name Elton John in homage to two members of Bluesology: saxophonist Elton Dean and vocalist Long John Baldry.^[35] He legally changed his name to Elton Hercules John on 7 January 1972.^[42]



The 1910 piano on which John composed his first five albums, including his first hit single, "Your Song"



**PUBBLICO CONCORSO PER ESAMI PER LA COPERTURA DI N. 2 POSTI DI
ISTRUTTORE AMMINISTRATIVO, CAT. C DEL C.C.N.L. DATATO 31.03.1999, PRESSO
IL C.S.S.M. DI MONDOVI' – SETTORE AMMINISTRATIVO**
indetto con determinazione n. 80 del 23.02.2021

Prova orale – traccia 8

Il candidato illustri brevemente le principali caratteristiche della normativa sulla protezione dei dati personali nella P.A. individuando le principali figure previste dalla normativa

Il candidato definisca il Fondo di Riserva

Bob Dylan

TRACCIA 8

Bob Dylan (born **Robert Allen Zimmerman**; May 24, 1941) is an American singer-songwriter, author and visual artist. Often regarded as one of the greatest songwriters of all time,^{[3][4]} Dylan has been a major figure in popular culture during a career spanning nearly 60 years. Much of his most celebrated work dates from the 1960s, when songs such as "Blowin' in the Wind" (1963) and "The Times They Are a-Changin'" (1964) became anthems for the civil rights and anti-war movements. His lyrics during this period incorporated a range of political, social, philosophical, and literary influences, defying pop music conventions and appealing to the burgeoning counterculture.^[5]

Following his self-titled debut album in 1962, which mainly comprised traditional folk songs, Dylan made his breakthrough as a songwriter with the release of *The Freewheelin' Bob Dylan* the following year. The album features "Blowin' in the Wind" and the thematically complex "A Hard Rain's a-Gonna Fall". Many of his songs adapted the tunes and phraseology of older folk songs. He went on to release the politically charged *The Times They Are a-Changin'* and the more lyrically abstract and introspective *Another Side of Bob Dylan* in 1964. In 1965 and 1966, Dylan drew controversy when he adopted electrically amplified rock instrumentation, and in the space of 15 months recorded three of the most important and influential rock albums of the 1960s: *Bringing It All Back Home* (1965), *Highway 61 Revisited* (1965) and *Blonde on Blonde* (1966). Commenting on the six-minute single "Like a Rolling Stone" (1965), *Rolling Stone* wrote: "No other pop song has so thoroughly challenged and transformed the commercial laws and artistic conventions of its time, for all time".^[6]

In July 1966, a motorcycle accident led to Dylan's withdrawal from touring. During this period, he recorded a large body of songs with members of the Band, who had previously backed him on tour. These recordings were released as the collaborative album *The Basement Tapes* in 1975. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, Dylan explored country music and rural themes in *John Wesley Harding* (1967), *Nashville Skyline* (1969), and *New Morning* (1970). In 1975, he released *Blood on the Tracks*, which many saw as a return to form. In the late 1970s, he became a born-again Christian and released a series of albums of contemporary gospel music before returning to his more familiar rock-based idiom in the early 1980s. Dylan's 1997 album *Time Out of Mind* marked the beginning of a renaissance for his career.

Bob Dylan



Dylan at Azkena Rock Festival in Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain, in June 2010

Born	Robert Allen Zimmerman May 24, 1941 Duluth, Minnesota, U.S.
Other names	Shabtai Zisel ben Avraham (Hebrew name) ^[1] · Elston Gunn · Blind Boy Grunt · Bob Landy · Robert Milkwood Thomas · Tedham Porterhouse · Lucky Wilbury · Boo Wilbury · Jack Frost · Sergei Petrov · Zimmy
Occupation	Singer-songwriter · artist · writer
Years active	1961–present ^[2]
Spouse(s)	Sara Dylan (m. 1965; div. 1977) Carolyn Dennis (m. 1986; div. 1992)

He has released five critically acclaimed albums of original material since then, the most recent being *Rough and Rowdy Ways* (2020). He also recorded a series of three albums in the 2010s comprising versions of traditional American standards, especially songs recorded by Frank Sinatra. Backed by a changing lineup of musicians, he has toured steadily since the late 1980s on what has been dubbed the Never Ending Tour.^[7]

Since 1994, Dylan has published eight books of drawings and paintings, and his work has been exhibited in major art galleries. He has sold more than 125 million records,^[8] making him one of the best-selling musicians of all time. He has received numerous awards, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom, ten Grammy Awards, a Golden Globe Award and an Academy Award. Dylan has been inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, Nashville Songwriters Hall of Fame and the Songwriters Hall of Fame. The Pulitzer Prize Board in 2008 awarded him a special citation for "his profound impact on popular music and American culture, marked by lyrical compositions of extraordinary poetic power". In 2016, Dylan was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature "for having created new poetic expressions within the great American song tradition".^[9]

Contents

Life and career

1941–1959: Origins and musical beginnings

1960s

Relocation to New York and record deal

Protest and *Another Side*

Going electric

Highway 61 Revisited and *Blonde on Blonde*

Motorcycle accident and reclusion

1970s

Return to touring

Christian period

1980s

1990s

2000s

Modern Times

Together Through Life and *Christmas in the Heart*

2010s

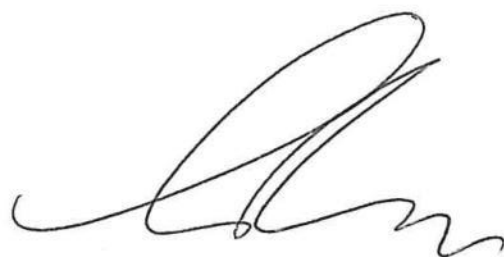
Tempest

Shadows in the Night, *Fallen Angels* and *Triplicate*

2020s

Rough and Rowdy Ways

Children	6, including <u>Jesse</u> and <u>Jakob</u>
Awards	2016 Nobel Prize in Literature (for others, see <u>list</u>)
Musical career	
Genres	<u>Folk</u> · <u>blues</u> · <u>rock</u> · <u>gospel</u> · <u>country</u> · <u>traditional pop</u> · <u>vocal jazz</u>
Instruments	Vocals · guitar · keyboards · harmonica
Labels	<u>Columbia</u> · <u>Asylum</u>
Associated acts	<u>Joan Baez</u> · <u>The Band</u> · <u>The Byrds</u> · <u>Johnny Cash</u> · <u>Grateful Dead</u> · <u>George Harrison</u> · <u>Mark Knopfler</u> · <u>Tom Petty and the Heartbreakers</u> · <u>Traveling Wilburys</u>
Website	<u>bobdylan.com</u> (<u>http://bobdylan.com</u>)



Never Ending Tour**Visual art****Discography****Bibliography****Personal life****Romantic relationships**[Suze Rotolo](#)[Joan Baez](#)[Sara Lownds](#)[Carolyn Dennis](#)**Home****Religious beliefs****Accolades**[Nobel Prize in Literature](#)**Legacy**[Archives and honors](#)**Notes****References**[Citations](#)[Sources](#)**External links**

Life and career

1941–1959: Origins and musical beginnings

Bob Dylan was born **Robert Allen Zimmerman** (Hebrew: רובינson זיממערמאן *Shabtai Zisl ben Avraham*)^{[1][10][11]} in St. Mary's Hospital on May 24, 1941, in [Duluth, Minnesota](#),^{[12][13]} and raised in [Hibbing, Minnesota](#), on the [Mesabi Range](#) west of [Lake Superior](#). Dylan's paternal grandparents, Anna Kirghiz and Zigman Zimmerman, emigrated from [Odessa](#) in the [Russian Empire](#) (now [Ukraine](#)) to the [United States](#), following the pogroms against Jews of 1905.^[14] His maternal grandparents, Florence and Ben Stone, were Lithuanian Jews who arrived in the United States in 1902.^[14] In his autobiography, *Chronicles: Volume One*, Dylan wrote that his paternal grandmother's family was originally from the [Kağızman](#) district of [Kars Province](#) in northeastern Turkey.^[15]



The Zimmerman family home in Hibbing, Minnesota

Dylan's father Abram Zimmerman and his mother Beatrice "Beatty" Stone were part of a small, close-knit Jewish community.^{[16][17][18]} They lived in Duluth until Dylan was six, when his father contracted [polio](#) and the family returned to his mother's hometown, Hibbing, where they lived for the rest of Dylan's childhood, and his father and paternal uncles ran a furniture and appliances store.^[18] In his early years he listened to the radio—first to [blues](#) and [country](#) stations from

Shreveport, Louisiana, and later, when he was a teenager, to rock and roll.^[19]

Dylan formed several bands while attending Hibbing High School. In the Golden Chords, he performed covers of songs by Little Richard^[20] and Elvis Presley.^[21] Their performance of Danny & the Juniors' "Rock and Roll Is Here to Stay" at their high school talent show was so loud that the principal cut the microphone.^[22] In 1959, Dylan's high school yearbook carried the caption "Robert Zimmerman: to join 'Little Richard'".^{[20][23]} That year, as Elston Gunn, he performed two dates with Bobby Vee, playing piano and clapping.^{[24][25][26]} In September 1959, Dylan moved to Minneapolis and enrolled at the University of Minnesota.^[27] His focus on rock and roll gave way to American folk music, as he explained in a 1985 interview:

The thing about rock'n'roll is that for me anyway it wasn't enough ... There were great catch-phrases and driving pulse rhythms ... but the songs weren't serious or didn't reflect life in a realistic way. I knew that when I got into folk music, it was more of a serious type of thing. The songs are filled with more despair, more sadness, more triumph, more faith in the supernatural, much deeper feelings.^[28]

Living at the Jewish-centric fraternity Sigma Alpha Mu house, Dylan began to perform at the Ten O'Clock Scholar, a coffeehouse a few blocks from campus, and became involved in the Dinkytown folk music circuit.^{[29][30]} During this period, he began to introduce himself as "Bob Dylan".^[31] In his memoir, he said he had considered adopting the surname *Dillon* before he unexpectedly saw poems by Dylan Thomas, and decided upon that less common variant.^{[32][a 1]} Explaining his change of name in a 2004 interview, he said, "You're born, you know, the wrong names, wrong parents. I mean, that happens. You call yourself what you want to call yourself. This is the land of the free".^[33]

1960s

Relocation to New York and record deal

In May 1960, Dylan dropped out of college at the end of his first year. In January 1961, he traveled to New York City to perform there and visit his musical idol Woody Guthrie,^[34] who was seriously ill with Huntington's disease in Greystone Park Psychiatric Hospital.^[35] Guthrie had been a revelation to Dylan and influenced his early performances. Describing Guthrie's impact, he wrote: "The songs themselves had the infinite sweep of humanity in them... [He] was the true voice of the American spirit. I said to myself I was going to be Guthrie's greatest disciple".^[36] As well as visiting Guthrie in hospital, Dylan befriended Guthrie's protégé Ramblin' Jack Elliott. Much of Guthrie's repertoire was channeled through Elliott, and Dylan paid tribute to Elliott in *Chronicles: Volume One*.^[37] Dylan later said he was influenced by African-American poets he heard on the New York streets, especially Big Brown.^[38]

From February 1961, Dylan played at clubs around Greenwich Village, befriending and picking up material from folk singers there, including Dave Van Ronk, Fred Neil, Odetta, the New Lost City Ramblers and Irish musicians the Clancy Brothers and Tommy Makem.^[39] On April 11, Dylan commenced a two-week engagement at Gerde's Folk City, supporting John Lee Hooker.^[40] In September, *New York Times* critic Robert Shelton boosted Dylan's career with a very enthusiastic review of his performance at Gerde's Folk City: "Bob Dylan: A Distinctive Folk-Song Stylist".^[41] That month, Dylan played harmonica on folk singer Carolyn Hester's third album. This brought him to the attention of the album's producer, John Hammond,^[42] who signed Dylan to Columbia