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## Top 100 songs of all time rolling stone

The Rolling Stones are the longest-running rock band of all time, and have largely influenced rock and roll for decades. From the beginning of the British Rock Invasion in the 1960s, the Rolling Stones quickly became the bad-boy band with a picture of sex, drugs and wild behavior. After five decades together, the Rolling Stones have collected eight #1 singles and ten consecutive gold albums. Dates: 1962-Present Also Known As: The Stones Original Members: Mick Jagger - vocals, harmonica Keith Richards - guitar, backing vocals Charlie Watts - drummer Brian Jones - guitar, harmonica, sitar, backing vocals Ian Stewart - piano Bill Wyman - bass guitar, backing vocals Current members: Mick Jagger - vocals, harmonica Keith Richards - guitar Charlie Watts - drummer Ron Wood - bass guitar The Rolling Stones was a British band, begun in the early 1960s, influenced by American rhythm and blues artists such as Little Richard, Chuck Berry, and Fats Domino, as well as jazz musician Miles Davis. The Rolling Stones, however, eventually created their own sound by experimenting with instruments and writing rhythm and blues mixed with rock and roll. When the Beatles hit international stardom in 1963, the Rolling Stones were right on their heels. While the Beatles became known as the good-boy band (which influenced pop rock), the Rolling Stones became known as the bad-boy band (which influenced blues rock, hard rock and grunge bands). In the early 1950s, Keith Richards and Mick Jagger were classmates in Kent, England, until Jagger attended another school. Nearly a

decade later, their friendship was revived after a chance encounter at a train station in 1960. While Jagger was on his way to the London School of Economics where he studied accounting, Richards commuted to Sidcup Art College where he studied graphic art. Since Jagger had a couple of Chuck Berry and Muddy Waters records under his arm when they met, talk quickly turned to music. They discovered that Jagger had sung teen love frustration songs in underground clubs in London while Richards had been playing guitar since the age of 14. The two young men again became friends, creating a partnership that has held the Rolling Stones together for decades. Looking for an outlet to try out their musical talent, Jagger and Richards, plus another young musician named Brian Jones, began to occasionally play in a band called Incorporated Blues - the first electric R&A; The B band in The United Kingdom, formed by Alexis Korner in 1961. The band embraced ambitious young musicians with an interest in this kind of music, allowing them to perform in cameo performances. This is where Jagger and Richards met Charlie Watts, who was a drummer for Blues Incorporated. Soon Brian Jones decided to start his own band. To get started, Jones placed an ad in Jazz News 2. Pianist Ian Stu Stewart was the first to respond. Jagger, Richards, Dick Taylor (bass guitar) and Tony Chapman (drums) also joined in, according to Richards, Jones called the band while he was on the phone and tried to book a concert. When asked about a band name, Jones looked down at a Muddy Waters LP, saw one of the tracks called Rollin' Stone Blues and said: Rollin' Stones. The new band, called Rollin' Stones and led by Jones, made their first appearance at the Marquee Club in London on 12 May 1945. Rollin' Stones soon secured a stay at the Crawdaddy Club, bringing in younger audiences looking for something new and exciting. This new sound, a renaissance of blues performed by young British musicians, caused children to stand on the tables, rock, dance and shout to the sound of electric guitars with a provocative singer. Bill Wyman (bass guitar, backing vocals) joined in December 1962, replacing Dick Taylor, who returned to college. Wyman was not their first choice, but he had an amplifier the band wanted. Charlie Watts (drums) joined the following January, replacing Tony Chapman who went to another band. In 1963, Rollin' Stones signed with a manager named Andrew Oldham, who had helped promote The Beatles. Oldham saw Rollin' Stones as the anti-Beatles and decided to promote his bad-boy image to the press. Oldham also changed the spelling of the band's name by adding a g, making it the Rolling Stones and changing Richard's surname to Richard (which Richard later changed back to Richards). Also in 1963, the Rolling Stones cut their first single, Chuck Berry's Come On. The song was #21 on the UK singles chart. The Stones appeared on the TV show, Thank Your Lucky Stars, to perform the song while wearing matching houndstooth jackets to reassure TV producers. Their second hit single, I want to Be Your Man, written by the Lennon-McCartney songwriter duo the Beatles, reached #12 on the British list. Their third single, Buddy Holly's Not Fade Away, hit #3 on the same list. This was their first American hit to #48 on the U.S. list. The press turned an eye to the Rolling Stones, a group of brave punks who upset the status quo by playing black music to young white audiences. A March 1964 article in the British weekly newspaper Melody Maker titled Would You Let Your Sister Go With a Stone created such a stir that 8,000 children showed up at the Rolling Stones' next concert. The band decided that the press was good for their popularity and thus intentionally started shenanigans like growing their hair and wearing casual, mod-style (modified) suits to get more media attention. The Rolling Stones became too big to perform in clubs in early 1964, and went on a BRITISH tour. In June 1964, the band rolled into America to perform concerts and record at Chess Studios in Chicago, as well as Hollywood RCA Studios, where they captured the pulsating, down-to-earth sound they wanted because of better acoustics. Their American concert in San Bernardino, California, was good of excited schoolboys and screaming schoolgirls, even without a big hit record in the United States. But Midwest concerts turned out spotty because no one had heard of them. The crowd picked up again at the New York concert. Sometime back in Europe, the Rolling Stones released their fourth single, Bobby Wmack's It's All Over Now, which they had recorded in America at Chess Studios. A fanatical Stones cult began to form after the song #1 on the British charts. It was their very first #1 here. Oldham encouraged Jagger and Richards to start writing their own songs, but the duo found it harder to write blues than they expected. Instead, they ended up writing a type of morphed blues-rock, a hybrid of blues with a heavier melody than improvisation. On their second trip to America in October 1964, the Rolling Stones appeared on the TV show Ed Sullivan, changing the words of Let's Spend the Night Together (written by Richards and Jagger) to Let's Some Spend Time Together because of censorship. That same month, they appeared in the T.A.M.I. Show in Santa Monica, California, starring James Brown, Supremes, Chuck Berry and the Beach Boys. Both venues improved their American exposure and Jagger began to emulate the movements of James Brown. The Rolling Stones' 1965 mega-hit, (I Can't Get No) Satisfaction, featuring Richards' fuzz guitar riff designed to mimic the sound of a horn section, hit #1 the world. Their musical attitude, a mixture of rebellion and irreverence with the help of urgent guitars, tribal drums, powerful harmonica and sexually strained vocals, seduced the young and frightened the old. By the time the Rolling Stones had a #1 hit, Paint It Black, the following year, they had begun securing their rock star status. Although Brian Jones had started the band, the management of the Rolling Stones moved to Jagger and Richards once they had proved to be a strong songwriter team. In 1967, members of the Rolling Stones lived as rock stars, which meant they abused a lot of drugs. It was in that year that Richards, Jagger and Jones were all charged with drug possession (and given suspended sentences). Unfortunately, Jones was not just addicted to drugs; his mental health spiraled out of control. In 1969, the rest of the band members could no longer tolerate Jones, so he left the band on 8 June 1969. Just a few weeks later, Jones drowned in his swimming pool on April 2, 2014, in The New York Times. By the late 1960s, the Rolling Stones had become the bad boys they had once promoted themselves to be. Their concerts from this period, filled with teenagers from the growing counterculture movement (young people experimenting with common living, music and drugs), were raucous enough to lead to a series of quotes against the Rolling Stones for causing concert violence. Jagger's Nazi goose-stepping on stage didn't help. In the early 1970s, the Rolling Stones were a controversial group, banned from many countries and banished from the UK in 1971 for not having their treasures. The Stones fired their manager Allen Klein (who had taken over from Oldham in 1966) and started his own record label, Rolling Stones Records. The Rolling Stones continued to write and record music, and mingled with punk and disco genres inspired by new band member Ron Woods. Richards was arrested in Toronto for heroin trafficking, resulting in legal limbo for 18 months; He was later convicted of performing a benefit concert for the blind. Richards then quit heroin. In the early 1980s, the band experimented with the new-wave genre, but members began pursuing solo careers due to creative differences. Jagger wanted to keep experimenting with modern sounds, and Richards wanted to stay rooted in the blues. Ian Stewart suffered a fatal heart attack in 1985. In the late 1980s, The Rolling Stones realized they were stronger together. They chose to reunite and announced a new album. By the end of the decade, the Rolling Stones were inducted into the American Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1989. In 1993, Bill Wyman announced his retirement. The Stones' Voodoo Lounge album won the Grammy Award for best rock album in 1995 and led to a world tour. Jagger and Richards agreed that their drifting in the 80s was attributed to their success in the 90s. They think that had they stayed together, they would have broken up. The Rolling Stones have endured waxing and declining popularity over decades. While the band members are now in their 60s and 70s in the new millennium, they are still performing, touring and recording. In 2003, Jagger was ennobled to Sir Michael Jagger, which led to a new riff between himself and Richards, especially according to Richards, because the band's message had always been anti-establishment. There was also a public outcry that questioned the expediency of beating a former BRITISH tax exile. Documentaries about the band's extraordinarily long and controversial career capture the counterculture movement, perfecting the technology of recording records, and flamboyantly performing to live audiences. The band's lips and heavy logo, designed by John Pasche in the 70s (a symbol of their anti-establishment message), is one of the most identifiable band icons in the world. Booth, Stanley. The true adventures of the Rolling Stones. In 1985, he was drafted by New York: Vintage Books. Hetrick, Hans. The Rolling Stones: Pushing rock boundaries. Stevens Point WI: Capstone Press, 2005. Nelson, Murry R. The Rolling Stones: A Musical Biography. In 2010, a new article was established in Santa Barbara CA. 2010.

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