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**“THE HISTORY OF ROCK”**

The development of the arts in America has been marked by a tension between two strong sources of inspiration - European sophistication and domestic originality.

Blues is a native American musical and verse form, with no direct European and African antecedents of which we know. The slaves sang songs telling about their extreme suffering and privation. The blues was mostly sung in the South and only spread northward in the 1930s and 1940s with the migration of many blacks from the South. The 1920s saw the blues become a musical form more widely used by jazz instrumentalists.

Jazz originated in New Orleans early in the 20th century, bringing together elements from ragtime, slave songs, and brass bands. Jazz was the reigning popular American music from the 1920s through the 1940s. The melding of rhythm & blues with country and western music in the mid-1950s gave birth to rock and roll.

A challenge to rock appeared in the form of folk music. Folk music was based largely on ballads brought over from Scotland, England, and Ireland; it had been preserved in such enclaves as the mountains of North Carolina and West Virginia. Bob Dylan extended the reach of folk music by writing striking new songs that addressed contemporary social problems, especially the denial of civil rights to black Americans.

 The history of rock music began in America, when racial hatred was at its peak. The black population of the United States did not have the right to ride in the buses on the first four rows intended for “whites”. Children were separated by color at school, and even public places such as beaches were subjected to segregation. Rock-n-Roll helped to reconcile the warring people. African-American performers played for white audiences and white musicians performed for ‘blacks’. So music helped to unite the warring races. The residents of Ohio were acquainted with the newfangled direction at first, where DJ Alan played the records of this unusual style.

Although the history of rock began in the late 40s, the official year of the birth of a new direction is considered to be 1951. It was in this year that the first Studio recording of the newfangled sound was released under the title ‘Rocket 88’, performed by the duo of Ike Turner and Jackie Brenston. After a brief lull, the famous Elvis Presley then appeared on stage. This young singer quickly captivated the audience with his charisma and pleasant timbre. Each of his records became popular and consolidated the love of society for rock and roll. Presley became the ancestor of the first branch of the unusual current, later called "rockabilly".

Heavy metal is a genre of rock music that includes a group of related styles that are intense, virtuosic, and powerful. Driven by the aggressive sounds of the distorted electric guitar, heavy metal is arguably the most commercially successful genre of rock music.

Although the origin of the term heavy metal is widely attributed to novelist William Burroughs, its use actually dates well back into the 19th century, when it referred to cannon, or to power more generally. It also has been used to classify certain elements or compounds, as in the phrase heavy metal poisoning. Heavy metal appeared in the lyrics of Steppenwolf’s “Born to be Wild” (1968), and by the early 1970s rock critics were using it to refer to a specific style of music.

Heavy metal’s popularity slumped during the disco years at the end of the 1970s, but it became more successful than ever in the 1980s as Def Leppard, Iron Maiden, and Saxon headed the “new wave of British heavy metal” that, along with the impact of Eddie Van Halen’s astonishing guitar virtuosity, revived the genre. A wave of “glam” metal, featuring gender-bending bands such as Mötley Crüe and Ratt, emanated from Los Angeles beginning about 1983. Poison, Guns N’ Roses, and hundreds of other bands then moved to Los Angeles with hopes of securing record deals. Heavy metal had, by then also become a worldwide phenomenon in both fandom and production, thanks to the success of Germany’s Scorpions and other bands spanning from Japan to Scandinavia. The most important musical influence of the decade was the adaptation of chord progressions, figuration, and ideals of virtuosity from Baroque models, especially Bach and Vivaldi, to heavy metal. Like Van Halen, guitarists such as Ritchie Blackmore (of Deep Purple), Randy Rhoads (with Osbourne), and Yngwie Malmsteen demonstrated new levels and styles of rock guitar technique, exploding popular stereotypes of heavy metal as monolithic and musically simple.

Heavy metal fragmented into subgenres (such as lite metal, death metal, and even Christian metal) in the 1980s. A smaller underground scene of harder styles developed in opposition to the more pop-oriented metal of Bon Jovi, Whitesnake, and the glam bands. Metallica, Megadeth, Anthrax, and Slayer pioneered thrash metal, distinguished by its fast tempos, harsh vocal and guitar timbres, aggressiveness, and critical or sarcastic lyrics. The more broadly popular styles of heavy metal virtually took over the mainstream of popular music in the late 1980s, but the coherence of the genre collapsed around the turn of the decade. Bands such as Guns N’ Roses and Nirvana pulled fans in different directions, and many fans also defected to rap music. Through the 1990s, many stars of previous decades, such as Van Halen, Metallica, and Osbourne, experienced continued success alongside newer groups such as Soundgarden, but the name heavy metal was less often used to market these groups or to define their fan community.

The next decisive stage in the formation of rock, was the emergence of metal. With it came several heavy types of music. AC/DC, Black Sabbath and Judas Priest were played on the radio. This period is called the new wave or New Wave Of British Heavy Metal. The sound became more aggressive with groups adding a second guitarist. Mandatory in compositions, was the availability of solo, which showed prowess an Executive. Most of all, the evolution of the style was influenced by the collective Iron Maiden. Their heavy music combined with melodic vocals.

My favorite genre of music is rock, which includes my favorite band Metallica. Passion for this kind of music came in 2018, when I graduated from music school. I started with easy-to-learn songs like “Nothing Else Matters” and I am currently learning to play “Master Of Puppets.” I like this style of playing, because of its complexity and the professionalism of the rock band Metallica.

The revival of garage rock aesthetics began in the 90s. This was facilitated by the low-fi movement, and the reinterpreted blues-rock Jon Spencer Blues Explosion. One of the first bands to revive garage rock was The White Stripes, a duo whose music is based on the riffs of 70s metal, punk rock energy, garage material and the use of elements of folk, country and more specifically, blues rock. Prior to The White Stripes, the original bands of the garage rock revival were The Strokes, The Vines and The Hives. They were followed by the Detroit rock scene (from which the White Stripes emerged), represented by Von Bondies, The Dirtbombs, the Detroit Cobras and The Go. Close to this style, is the band Yeah Yeah Yeahs, performing indie rock with art punk influences and female vocals.

Heavy metal musicians and fans came under severe criticism in the 1980s. Political and academic groups sprang up to blame the genre and its fans for causing everything from crime and violence to despondency and suicide. But defenders of the music pointed out that there was no evidence that heavy metal’s exploration of madness and horror caused, rather than articulated, these social ills. The genre’s lyrics and imagery have long addressed a wide range of topics, and its music has always been more varied and virtuosic than critics like to admit.

Finally, I would like to state why heavy metal is still thriving. Because you cannot control metalheads. And if so, what can you control? The masses, and their love hip-hop, pop, rap and the like. When such large numbers of people focus on music genre’s solely for its popularity, they are much easier to control. That is why pop stars are so popular. The industry molds them in ways to make them loved by the public, to the point where everything they say and do is automatically agreed with, and to the point where every pop star is now a considered a “Queen.” The music industry hates that what it cannot control always stays in control and stays alive. The music industry will over advertise and milk music to the point of extinction, while the real players are in the shadows, keeping the genre alive for many decades to come.

That is why metal lives on today, the community is all about free will, attitude and rock! When the industry grabs onto something, it will kill that thing just to make money. With heavy metal, they cannot grab onto it, and that people, is why they hate it so very much.

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