

Who Is Bob Dylan

Bob Dylan (album)

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Bob Dylan is the debut studio album by the American singer-songwriter Bob Dylan, released on March 19, 1962, by Columbia Records. The album was produced by Columbia talent scout John H. Hammond, who had earlier signed Dylan to the label, a controversial decision at the time. The album primarily features folk standards but also includes two original compositions, "Talkin' New York" and "Song to Woody". The latter was an ode to Woody Guthrie, a significant influence in Dylan's early career.

The album did not receive much attention at first, but it achieved some popularity following the growth of Dylan's career, charting in the UK three years after its release, reaching No. 13.

Another Side of Bob Dylan

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The album deviates from the more socially conscious style which Dylan had developed with his previous LP, *The Times They Are A-Changin'* (1964). The change prompted criticism from some influential figures in the folk community – *Sing Out!* editor Irwin Silber complained that Dylan had "somehow lost touch with people" and was caught up in "the paraphernalia of fame".

Despite the album's thematic shift, Dylan performed the entirety of *Another Side of Bob Dylan* as he had previous records – solo. In addition to his usual acoustic guitar and harmonica, Dylan provides piano on one track, "Black Crow Blues". *Another Side of Bob Dylan* reached No. 43 in the United States (although it eventually went gold), and peaked at No. 8 on the UK charts in 1965.

A high-definition 5.1 surround sound edition of the album was released on SACD by Columbia in 2003.

The Freewheelin' Bob Dylan

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The *Freewheelin' Bob Dylan* is the second studio album by the American singer-songwriter Bob Dylan. It was released on May 27, 1963, through Columbia Records. The record marks the beginning of Dylan's writing contemporary lyrics to traditional melodies. His debut album *Bob Dylan* contains only two original songs, whereas eleven of the thirteen songs on *Freewheelin'* are Dylan's compositions. It opens with "Blowin' in the Wind", which became an anthem of the 1960s, and an international hit for folk trio Peter, Paul and Mary soon after the release of the album. The album featured several other songs which came to be regarded as among Dylan's best compositions and classics of the 1960s folk scene: "Girl from the North Country", "Masters of War", "A Hard Rain's a-Gonna Fall" and "Don't Think Twice, It's All Right".

Dylan's lyrics embraced news stories drawn from headlines about the ongoing civil rights movement and he articulated anxieties about the fear of nuclear warfare. Balancing this political material were love songs,

sometimes bitter and accusatory, and material that features surreal humor. *Freewheelin'* showcased Dylan's songwriting talent for the first time, propelling him to national and international fame. The success of the album and Dylan's subsequent recognition led to his being named as "Spokesman of a Generation", a label Dylan repudiated.

The *Freewheelin'* Bob Dylan reached number 22 in the US (eventually going platinum), and became a number-one album in the UK in 1965. In 2003, the album was ranked number 97 on Rolling Stone's list of the "500 Greatest Albums of All Time". In 2002, *Freewheelin'* was one of the first 50 recordings chosen by the Library of Congress to be added to the National Recording Registry as "culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant".

The Times They Are a-Changin' (Bob Dylan album)

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The Times They Are a-Changin' is the third studio album by the American singer-songwriter Bob Dylan. It was released on February 10, 1964, through Columbia Records. Whereas his previous albums, *Bob Dylan* (1962) and *The Freewheelin' Bob Dylan* (1963), combined original material and cover songs, this was the first to feature only original compositions. The album consists mostly of stark, sparsely arranged ballads concerning issues such as racism, poverty, and social change. The title track is one of Dylan's most famous; many feel that it captures the spirit of social and political upheaval that characterized the 1960s.

Some critics and fans were not quite as taken with the album as a whole, relative to his previous work, for its lack of humor or musical diversity. Still, *The Times They Are a-Changin'* peaked at No. 20 on the US chart, eventually going gold, and belatedly reaching No. 4 in the UK in 1965.

Electric Dylan controversy

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By 1965, Bob Dylan was the leading songwriter of the American folk music revival. That year, he began recording and performing with electric instruments, generating controversy in the folk music community.

The response to his albums *The Freewheelin' Bob Dylan* and *The Times They Are a-Changin'* led the media to label him the "spokesman of a generation". In March 1965, Dylan released his fifth album, *Bringing It All Back Home*. Side one features him backed by a rock band, while side two features him accompanying himself on acoustic guitar. On July 20, 1965, he released his single "Like a Rolling Stone" featuring a more fully integrated folk rock sound. On July 25, 1965, he performed his first concert with electric instruments at the Newport Folk Festival, joined on piano/organ by Barry Goldberg and three members of the Paul Butterfield Blues Band: guitarist Mike Bloomfield, bassist Jerome Arnold and drummer Sam Lay, and also with Al Kooper playing organ or bass—he played bass on "Like a Rolling Stone" while Goldberg played organ. Some sections of the audience booed the performance. Members of the folk movement, including Irwin Silber and Ewan MacColl, criticized him for moving away from political songwriting and for performing with a rock band. Dylan continued his trend towards rock music on his next two albums, *Highway 61 Revisited* (1965) and *Blonde on Blonde* (1966).

On subsequent tours throughout 1965 and 1966, his electric sets (now backed by the Hawks) were often met with derision from the audience. Crowds became particularly acrimonious during a British tour, including an oft-cited incident in Manchester, where a member of the crowd shouted "Judas!" at Dylan. Shows from this tour have been documented in several Dylan documentaries, including 2005's *No Direction Home*. Over time, Dylan continued to evolve musically, turning to country music on *Nashville Skyline* (1969), and drifting through numerous styles throughout the rest of his career. Retrospectively, his electric period has

come to be recognized by critics and fans as producing some of his best music, and his controversial performance at Newport has been considered a pivotal moment in the development of folk rock. The incident was featured in the 2024 film *A Complete Unknown*.

Sara Dylan

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is an American former actress and model who was the first wife of singer-songwriter Bob Dylan. In 1959, Noznisky married magazine photographer Hans Lownds; during their marriage, she was known as Sara Lownds.

She was married to Bob Dylan from 1965 until their 1977 divorce; they had four children together, and he adopted her daughter from her first marriage. Their marriage has been described by music writers and biographers as the inspiration for many songs Dylan created during the 1960s and '70s, and the 1975 album *Blood on the Tracks* has been described by many as Dylan's account of their disintegrating marriage.

Sara Dylan played the role of Clara in the movie *Renaldo and Clara*, directed by Dylan, and the film was described by a Dylan biographer as "in part a tribute to his wife".

Hurricane (Bob Dylan song)

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"Hurricane" is a protest song by Bob Dylan co-written with Jacques Levy and released as a single in November 1975. It was also included on Dylan's 1976 album *Desire* as its opening track. The song is about the imprisonment of boxer Rubin "Hurricane" Carter (1937–2014). It describes acts of racism and profiling against Carter, which led to a flawed trial and a murder conviction that was eventually overturned.

List of songs written by Bob Dylan

copyright. List of Bob Dylan songs based on earlier tunes List of artists who have covered Bob Dylan songs
"26 Storeys High: Bob Dylan's saturday night on

This list contains songs written by American singer-songwriter Bob Dylan, including those where he is credited as co-author. The list omits traditional songs where Dylan has claimed arranger's copyright.

Bob Dylan at Budokan

Bob Dylan at Budokan is a live album by American singer-songwriter Bob Dylan, released August 1978 on Columbia Records in Japan only, followed by a worldwide

Bob Dylan at Budokan is a live album by American singer-songwriter Bob Dylan, released August 1978 on Columbia Records in Japan only, followed by a worldwide release in April 1979. It was recorded during his 1978 world tour and is composed mostly of the artist's "greatest hits". The performances in the album are radically altered from the originals, using almost all the musicians who played on *Street-Legal*, but relying on a much larger band and stronger use of woodwind and backing singers. In some respects the arrangements are more conventional than the original arrangements, for which the album was criticized. For a few critics, such as Janet Maslin of *Rolling Stone*, the differences between the older and newer arrangements had become less important.

Dylan (1973 album)

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Dylan is a 1973 album by singer-songwriter Bob Dylan, compiled from outtakes recorded for the two earlier albums, Self Portrait (June 1970) and New Morning (October 1970). Columbia Records compiled it with no input from Dylan, who had changed record companies to Asylum Records. It was released on November 16, 1973, the same month as the first news broke of the Bob Dylan and the Band 1974 Tour, Dylan's first major tour since 1966. The album consists of six cover songs and three traditional songs, with no original Dylan songs. It was poorly received, and is largely considered one of Dylan's weakest albums.

In Europe the album was re-released in January 1991 with the title Dylan (A Fool Such as I).

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