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Beastie Boys Story Trailer Beastie Boys Story Teaser Trailer 7 days free, then \$4.99/month. American hip hop group Beastie BoysBeastie Boys in 2009. from left to right: Ad-Rock, MCA and Mike DBackground informationAlso known as the Young Aborigines (1978–1981)OriginNew York City, U.S.Genres Hip hop rap rock alternative rock hardcore punk Years active1981 (1981–2012)2012 (2012)Labels Def Jam Columbia Capitol Grand Royal Websitebeastieboys.comPast membersJohn Berry Mike D Kate Schellenbach MCA Ad-Rock (vocals, drums), Adam "MCA" Yauch (vocals, bass), and Adam "Ad-Rock" Horowitz (vocals, guitar, programming). Beastie Boys were formed out of members of experimental hardcore punk band the Young Aborigines in 1978, with Diamond as vocalist, Jeremy Shatan on bass guitar, John Berry on guitar, and Kate Schellenbach on drums.[3] When Shatan left in 1981, Yauch replaced him on bass and the band changed their name to Beastie Boys. Berry left shortly thereafter and was replaced by Horowitz. After achieving local success with the 1983 comedy hip hop single "Cooky Puss", Beastie Boys made a full transition to hip hop, and Schellenbach left. They toured with Madonna in 1985 and a year later released their debut album, Licensed to Ill (1986), the first rap record to top the Billboard 200 chart.[4] Their second album, Paul's Boutique (1989), composed almost entirely of samples, was a commercial failure, but later received critical acclaim. Check Your Head (1992) and Ill Communication (1994) found mainstream success, followed by Hello Nasty (1998), To the 5 Boroughs (2004), The Mix-Up (2007), and Hot Sauce Committee Part Two (2011). Beastie Boys have sold 20 million records in the United States and had seven platinum-selling albums from 1986 to 2004.[5] They are the biggest-selling rap group since Billboard began recording sales in 1991.[6] In 2012, they became the third rap group to be inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame. In the same year, Yauch died of cancer and Beastie Boys disbanded.[7] Since then, the remaining two members have released several retrospective works, including a book and documentary film detailing the history of the group as well as a career-spanning compilation album. History 1981–1983: Formation and early years Prior to forming Beastie Boys, Michael Diamond was part of a number of bands such as the Walden Jazz Band, BAN, and the Young Aborigines. Beastie Boys formed in July 1981 when the Young Aborigines bassist Jeremy Shatan left New York City for the summer and the remaining members Michael Diamond, John Berry and Kate Schellenbach formed a new hardcore punk band with Adam Yauch.[6] In a 2007 interview with Charlie Rose, Yauch recalled that it was Berry who suggested the name Beastie Boys.[9] Although the band stated that "Beastie" is an acronym standing for "Boys Entering Anarchistic States Towards Inner Excellence",[10] in the Charlie Rose interview, both Yauch and Diamond acknowledged that the acronym was an "afterthought" conceived after the name was chosen.[9] The band supported Bad Brains, the Dead Kennedys,[11] the Misfits[12] and Reagan Youth at venues such as CBGB, AT, Trudy Hellers Place and Max's Kansas City, playing at the latter venue on its closing night. In November 1982, Beastie Boys recorded the 7-inch EP Polly God Stew at 171A studios, an early recorded exmple of New York hardcore.[13][14][15] On November 13, 1982, Beastie Boys played Philip Pucci's birthday for the purposes of his short concert film, Beastie.[16] Pucci held the concert in Bard College's Preston Drama Dance Department Theatre. This performance marked Beastie Boys' first on screen appearance in a published motion picture. Pucci's concept for Beastie was to distribute a mixture of both a half dozen 16 mm Bell & Howell Film cameras, and 16 mm Bolex cameras to audience members and ask if they capture Beastie Boys performance from the audience's own point of view while a master sync sound camera filmed from the balcony of the abandoned theater where the performance was held.[16] The opening band for that performance was the Young and the Useless, which featured Adam Horowitz as the lead singer. A one-minute clip of Beastie was subsequently excerpted and licensed by Beastie Boys for use in the "Egg Raid on Mojo" segment of the "Skills to Pay the Bills" long-form home video released by Capitol Records. "Skills to Pay the Bills" later went on to be certified Gold by the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA). Berry left the group in 1982 (later forming Thwig, Big Fat Love and Bourbon Deluxe) and was replaced by Horowitz, who had become close friends with Beastie Boys. The band also recorded anes, then performed its first hip hop track, "Cooky Puss", based on a prank call by the group to a Carvel Ice Cream franchise in 1983.[17] It was a part of the new lineup's first EP, also called Cooky Puss, which was the first piece of work that showed the incorporation of the underground rap phenomenon and the use of samples. It quickly became a hit in New York underground dance clubs and night clubs. "Beastie Revolution" was later sampled for a British Airways commercial. Beastie Boys threatened to sue them over the use of the song. British Airways immediately paid them \$40,000 in royalties.[18] 1984–1987: Def Jam years and Licensed to Ill Following the success of "Cooky Puss", the band began to incorporate rap into their sets. They hired a DJ for their live shows, New York University student Rick Rubin, who began producing records soon thereafter. "I met Mike first", Rubin recalled. "I thought he was an arrogant asshole. Through spending time with the Beasties I grew to see that they had this great sense of humour. It wasn't that they were assholes, and even if it was, they were funny with it...[19] Rubin formed Def Jam Recordings with fellow NYU student Russell Simmons, and approached the band about producing them for his new label. As the band was transitioning to hip hop, Schellenbach was fired in 1984.[20] with Diamond taking over on drums. In their 2018 memoir, Ad-Rock expressed regret for firing Schellenbach, which he attributed to her not fitting with the "new tough-rapper-guy identity".[21] Beastie Boys logo used circa 1985–1987 The band's 12-inch single "Rock Hard" (1984) was the second Def Jam record crediting Rubin as producer (the first was "It's Yours" by T La Rock and Jazzy Jay). On July 22, 1986, Beastie Boys opened for John Lydon's post-Sex Pistols band Public Image Ltd.[22] and supported Madonna on her North America The Virgin Tour.[23] Then headlining with Fishbone and Murphy's Law with DJ Hurricane and later in the year, the group was on the Raising Hell tour with Run-DMC, Whodini, LL Cool J, and the Timez Show Club. Thanks to this exposure, "Hold It Now, Hit It" charted on Billboard's US R&B and dance charts.[24] "She's on It" from the Krush Groove soundtrack continued in a rap/metal vein while a double A-side 12", "Paul Reverse/The New Style", was released at the end of the year. The band recorded Licensed to Ill in 1986 and released it on November 15, 1986. The album was favorably reviewed by Rolling Stone magazine. Licensed to Ill became one of the best-selling rap albums of the 1980s and the first rap album to go number 1 on the Billboard 200 chart, where it stayed for five weeks. It also reached number 2 on the Top R&B album chart.[25] It was Def Jam's fastest selling debut record to date and sold over nine million copies. The fourth single, "You Gotta Fight for Your Right (To Party!)", reached number 7 on the US Billboard Hot 100. Although the group has sold over 26 million records in the US, this is their only single to peak in the US top ten or top twenty. The accompanying video (directed by Ric Menello and Adam Dubin[26][27]) became an MTV staple.[28] Another song from the album, "No Sleep till Brooklyn", peaked at number 14 on the UK Singles Chart.[29] The band took the Licensed to Ill tour around the world the following year. The tour was troubled by lawsuits and arrests, with the band accused of provoking the crowd. This culminated in a notorious gig at the Royal Court Theatre, Liverpool, England, on May 30, 1987, that erupted into a riot approximately 10 minutes after the group hit the stage and the arrest of Adam Horowitz by Merseyside Police. He was charged with assault causing grievous bodily harm.[30] 1988–1989: Move to Capitol Records and Paul's Boutique In 1988, Beastie Boys appeared in Tougher Than Leather, a film directed by Rubin as a star vehicle for Run-DM.C. and Def Jam Recordings. After Def Jam stopped paying them for work they'd already done and were owed money for, Beastie Boys left Def Jam and signed with Capitol Records. The second Beastie Boys album, Paul's Boutique, was released on July 25, 1989. Produced by the Dust Brothers, it blends eclectic samples and has been described as an early work of experimental hip hop.[31] It failed to match the sales of Licensed to Ill[31] reaching number 14 on the US album charts.[32] but later attracted acclaim:[31][33] Rolling Stone ranked it number 156 on its list of the 500 Greatest Albums of All Time.[34] 1990–1996: Check Your Head and Ill Communication Beastie Boys at Club Citta Kawasaki, Japan, on the Check Your Head tour, 1992 Check Your Head was recorded in the band's G-Son studio in Atwater Village, California, and released on its Grand Royal record label.[35] The band was influenced by new instruments on this album, including the Roland TR-808, Horowitz on guitar and the Roland TR-909 on keyboard. Marco Caldato, Jr., who has helped in the production of Paul's Boutique segment of "Choir" lacked the requisite experience and collaboration. Check Your Head was released in 1992 and was certified double Platinum in the US and peaked at number 1 on the Billboard 200.[32] The single "So What'cha Want" reached number 93 on the Billboard Hot 100[36] and charted on the Rap and Modern Rock Chart.[37] while the album's first single, "Pass the Mic", peaked at number 38 on the Hot Dance Music chart.[37] The album also introduced a more experimental direction, with funk and jazz inspired songs including "Lighten Up" and "Something's Got to Give". The band returned to their hardcore punk roots for the song "Time for Livin'", a cover of a 1974 Sly and the Family Stone song. The addition of instruments and the harder rock sound of the album could be considered a precursor to the nu metal genre of music to come out in the later half of the 1990s.[35][38][39] Beastie Boys signed an eclectic roster of artists to their Grand Royal label, including Luscious Jackson, Sean Lennon, and Australian artist Ben Lee. 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