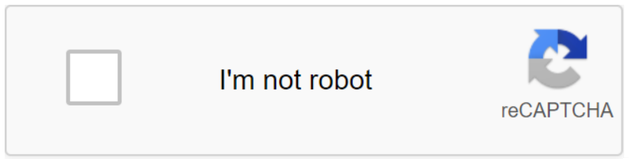
Psycho homem sabbath negro



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Ozzy Osbourne, Tony Iommi, Geezer Butler e Bill Ward se reuniram et 1998 para lanyard o alboom - duplo e ao Vivo - do grupo de heavy metal mais influente de todos os tempos: Black Sabbath - Reunion. Nesse trabalho, est'o os grandes cl'ssicos da banda, como Paranoid, War Pigs, Sabbath Bloody Sabbath, Snowblind e mais duas m'sicas in'ditas (gravadas em est'dio): Psycho Man e Selling My Soul. Muito Bom! CD 1 01. War pigs 02. Behind the Sleep Wall 03. N.i.B. 04. Fairies wear boots 05. Electric funeral 06. Sweet leaf 07. Spiral Architect 08. Into the void 09. Snow-bearded CD 2 01. Saturday Bloody Saturday 02. Orchid /Lord of this world 03. Dirty Women 04. Black Saturday 05. Iron Man 06. Children of Graves 07. Paranoid 08. Psycho 09. SELLING My Soul , a b and l X E , a zgt; BLACK SABBATH - THE site of THE BLACK SABBATH - THE site of THE BLACK SABBATH - THE SITE of THE BLACK, the drummer. They are often called pioneers of heavy metal music. The band helped define the genre with releases such as Black Sabbath (1970), Paranoid (1970) and Master of Reality (1971). The group has had several changes in line-up since Osborne's departure in 1979, with Iommi being the only permanent member throughout its history. After previous iterations of the band called Polka Tulk Blues Band and Earth, the band settled on the name Black Sabbath in 1969. They distinguished themselves through occult themes with horror inspired songs and tuned down guitars. After signing with Philips Records in November 1969, they released their first single, Evil Woman, in January 1970. Their debut album, Black Sabbath, was released the following month. Although the album received a negative critical response, the album was a commercial success, leading to a subsequent recording of Paranoid, later in 1970. The band's popularity grew, and by Saturday's Bloody Saturday of 1973, critics began to respond positively. Osborne's regular use of drugs and alcohol led to his dismissal in 1979. He was replaced by former Rainbow vocalist Ronnie James Dio. After two albums with Dio, Black Sabbath experienced many personnel changes in the 1980s and 1990s, which included vocalists Ian Gillan, Glenn Hughes, Ray Gillen and Tony Martin, as well as several drummers and bassists. In 1991, Iommi and Butler reunited with Dio and drummer Vinny Appice to record Dehumanizer (1992). After two more studio albums with Martin, the original line-up reunited in 1997 and released a live album Reunion the following year; they continued to tour from time to time until 2005. Black Sabbath reunited in 2011 and released their latest studio album and 19th overall, 13 (2013), in all original members are represented, except Ward. During the farewell tour, the band played their last concert in the Birmingham, February 4, 2017. As of 2013, Black Sabbath has sold more than 70 million records worldwide, making them one of the most commercially successful heavy metal bands. They were rated by MTV as the Greatest Metal Band of all time, and came second on VH1's list of the 100 Greatest Hard Rock Artists. Rolling Stone ranked them 85th in the 100 Greatest Artists of All Time ranking. Black Sabbath was inducted into the UK Music Hall of Fame in 2005 and the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 2006. They also won two Grammy Awards for Best Metal Performance, and the band won a Grammy award in 2019. After the breakup of their previous band Mythology in 1968, guitarist Tony Iommi and drummer Bill Ward sought to form a heavy blues rock band in Aston, Birmingham. They recruited bassist Giset Butler and vocalist Ozzy Osbourne, who played together in a band called Rare Breed, and Osborne advertised at a local music store: Ozzy SIG needs Gig - has its own PA. The new band was originally named Polka Tulk Blues Band, the name taken either from the talc brand or from an Indian/Pakistan clothing store; the exact origin is confused. The Polka Tulk Blues Band included slide guitarist Jimmy Phillips, a childhood friend of Osborne's, and saxophonist Alan Aker Clark. After the name was shortened to Polka Tulk, the band changed its name again to Earth (which Osborne hated) and continued as a four-piece without Phillips and Clark. Iommi was concerned that Phillips and Clark lacked the dedication they needed and did not take the band seriously. Instead of asking them to leave, they instead decided to part ways and then quietly reformed the group as a four-part group. While the band performed under the name Earth, they recorded several demos written by Norman Haynes, such as The Rebel, Song for Jim and When I Came Down. The demo, titled Song for Jim, was a reference to Jim Simpson. Simpson was the manager of Bakerloo Blues Line and Tea s Symphony, as well as a trumpeter for the locomotive group. Simpson recently started a new club called Blueshouse Henry at the Crown Hotel in Birmingham and offered to let The Ground play there after they agreed to waive the usual support group fee in exchange for free T-shirts. The audience's reaction was positive, and Simpson agreed to manage the Earth. In December 1968, Iommi abruptly left Earth to join Jethro Tull. Although his work with the band was short-lived, Iommi appeared with Jethro Tall on The Rolling Stones Rock and Roll Circus. Unsatisfied with jethro Tull's direction, Iommi returned to Earth by the end of the month. It just wasn't right, so I left, Iommi said. At first I thought Tull had but I didn't really go on to have a leader in the group that was Ian Anderson's way. When I came back from Tull, I came back with a new attitude in general. They taught me that to get on, you have to work for it. While playing in England in 1969, the team discovered that they were mistaken for another English band called Earth. They decided to change their name again. The cinema across the street from the rehearsal room of the group showed the 1963 horror film Black Saturday starring Boris Karloff and directed by Mario Bova. While watching people line up to watch the movie, Butler noted that it was strange that people spend so much money to see scary movies. Osbourne and Butler then wrote the lyrics to a song called Black Sabbath, which was inspired by the work of horror and adventure story writer Dennis Wheatley, as well as the vision butler had of a black silhouetted figure standing at the foot of his bed. The use of the musical triton, also known as The Devil's Interval, the ominous sound of the song and the dark lyrics pushed the band in a darker direction, in stark contrast to the popular music of the late 1960s, which was dominated by floral power, folk music and hippie culture. Judas Priest frontman Rob Halford called the track probably the most evil song ever written. Inspired by the new sound, the band changed their name to Black Sabbath in August 1969, and decided to focus on writing similar material in an attempt to create the musical equivalent of horror films. Black Sabbath and Paranoid (1970-1971) The band's first show, Black Sabbath, took place on August 30, 1969 in Workington, England. They signed with Philips Records in November 1969 and released their first single, Evil Woman (cover band Crow) recorded at Trident Studios through a subsidiary of Philips Fontana Records in January 1970. Later releases were handled by the newly formed progressive rock label Philips, Vertigo Records. Black Sabbath's first major exposure was when the band appeared on John Peel's radio show Top Gear in 1969, and a rendition of Black Sabbath, N.I.B., Behind the Wall of Sleep and Sleeping Village for a national audience in the UK shortly before the recording of their first album. Although the single Evil Woman failed to chart, in November the band was given two days of studio time to record their debut album with producer Roger Bain. Iommi recalls the live recording: We thought, We have two days to do this, and one of the days mixes. So we played live. Ozzy sang at the same time, we just put him in a separate booth and we went. We've never had a second run of most things. Black Sabbath at Piccadilly Circus, London in 1970 Left to right: Iommi, Ward, Osborne, Butler Black Saturday was released on Friday 13 February 1970, and reached reached reached 8 on the UK Albums Chart. After the release of Warner Bros. Records in the United States and Canada in May 1970, the album peaked at number 23 on the Billboard 200, where it remained for more than a year. The album received negative reviews from many critics. Lester Bangui dismissed it in a Rolling Stone review as a controversial jam with bass and guitar reeling like speeding speedfreaks around each other's musical perimeter, but never quite finding sync. It was sold in significant quantities, despite being cooked, giving the band their first major exposure. Since then it has been certified platinum in both the US By the American Recording Industry Association (RIAA) and the UK by the British Phonographic Industry (BPI), and is now widely recognized as the first heavy metal album. The band returned to the studio in June 1970, just four months after the release of Black Sabbath. The new album was originally set to be named War Pigs after the song War Pigs, which was a critical Vietnam War; However, Warner changed the album's name to Paranoid. The album's lead single, Paranoid, was written in the studio at the last minute. Ward explains, We didn't have enough songs for the album, and Tony just played Paranoid guitar and that's it. It took twenty, twenty-five minutes from top to bottom. The single was released in September 1970 and peaked at number four on the UK Singles Chart, remaining the only Black Sabbath hit in the top ten. The album was released in the United Kingdom in October 1970, where, spurred by the success of the single Paranoid, it became number one in the charts. Release in the United States was delayed until January 1971, as the album Black Sabbath was still in the charts at the time of paranoid's release in the UNITED Kingdom. Black Sabbath subsequently toured the United States for the first time and played their first U.S. show at a club called Ungano's at 210 West 70th Street in New York City. The album reached No. 12 in the United States in March 1971, and will sell four million copies in the United States with virtually no radio. Like Black Sabbath, the album was produced by rock critics of that era, but contemporary reviewers such as Steve Huey of AllMusic called Paranoid one of the greatest and most influential heavy metal albums of all time that defined the sound and style of heavy metal more than any other record in rock history. The album was ranked 131st on Rolling Stone magazine's list of the 500 greatest albums of all at the time. Paranoid's chart success allowed the band to tour the United States for the first time in October 1970, spawning the release of their second single, Iron Man. Although the single failed to reach the top 40, Iron Man remains one of Black Sabbath's most popular songs, as well as the band's highest single in the U.S. charts until 1998. Master of Reality and Volume 4 The original Black Sabbath line-up in 1973. From left to right: Osborne, Butler, Iommi, Ward In February 1971, after a one-off performance at the Myponga pop festival in Australia, Black Sabbath returned to the studio to begin work on their third album. After the success of the Paranoid chart, the band was given more studio time, as well as a portfolio full of cash to buy drugs. We were getting into coke, big time, Ward explained. Upper, downers, quaaludes, whatever. It got to the stage where you come up with ideas and forget them because you were just so out of it. Production was completed in April 1971, and in July the band released Master of Reality, just six months after the release of Paranoid in the United States. The album reached the top ten in the U.S. and the United Kingdom, and was certified gold in less than two months, eventually receiving platinum certification in the 1980s and Double Platinum in the early 21st century. It contained Sabbath's first acoustic songs, along with such fans as Children of the Grave and Sweet Leaf. The critical reaction of the era was generally unfavorable: Lester Bangs did a ambivalent review of Master of Reality in Rolling Stone, describing the final Children of the Grave as naive, simplistic, repetitive, absolute doggerel but in the tradition of rock and roll... The only criterion is excitement, and Black Sabbath got it. (In 2003, Rolling Stone was number 300 on the list of the 500 greatest albums of all at the time). After the Master of Reality world tour in 1972, Sabbath took its first break in three years. As Ward explained: The group started to get very tired and very tired. We were on the road non-stop, year after year, constantly touring and recording. I think the master of reality was kind of like the end of an era, the first three albums, and we decided the wrong time with the next album. In June 1972, the band reunited in Los Angeles to begin work on their next album at the Recording Factory. With much time in the studio, the album saw the band experiment with new textures such as strings, piano, orchestration and multi-piano songs. The record was plagued by problems, many of which were due to substance abuse problems. Trying to record the song Cornucopia after sitting in the middle of the room, just doing drugs, Ward was almost fired. I hated the song, there were some models who were just... terrible, the drummer said. I nailed it in the end, but the reaction I got was a cold shoulder from everyone. It was like well, just go home, you don't do any good right now. I felt like I blew it up, I was going to fire. Butler thought the final product was very poorly produced as far as I was concerned. Our then manager insisted on his production so he could claim production costs. Album Album originally titled Snowblind after the song of the same name, which deals with cocaine abuse. The record company changed its name at the last minute to Black Sabbath Vol. 4. Ward remarked: There was no volume 1, 2 or 3, so it's a pretty silly title actually. Vol. 4 was released in September 1972 and, while critics were dismissive, it reached gold status in less than a month, and became the band's fourth consecutive release selling a million in the U.S., Tomorrow's Dream was released as the first single since the band's Paranoid but failed to chart. After an extensive tour of the United States, in 1973 the band went back to Australia, then first went to the Tour in New york, and then went to mainland Europe. The band was certainly in their heyday, Ward recalled, in the sense that no one had burned down quite yet. On Saturday Bloody Saturday and Sabotage (1973-1976) After the Volume 4 world tour, Black Sabbath returned to Los Angeles to begin work on their next release. Satisfied with volume 4, the band sought to recreate the recording atmosphere and returned to the Record Plant studio in Los Angeles. With new musical innovations of that era, the band was surprised to learn that the room they had used previously in the recording factory had been replaced by a giant synthesizer. The band rented a house in Bel Air and began writing in the summer of 1973, but partly due to maintenance problems and fatigue, they were unable to complete any songs. The ideas didn't come out like they were on that 4 and we really got displeasure Iommi said. Everyone was sitting there waiting for me to come up with something. I just couldn't think of anything. And if I hadn't invented anything, no one would have done anything. After a month in Los Angeles without results, the band decided to return to England. They rented Klinwell Castle in The Forest of Dean. We were rehearsing in the dungeons and it was really creepy, but it had some atmosphere, it conjured things up and things started coming out again. While working in the dungeon, Iommi came across the main riff Sabbath Bloody Sabbath that set the tone for the new material. Recorded at Morgan Studios in London by Mike Butcher and building stylistic changes made on volume 4, the new songs included synthesizers, strings and intricate arrangements. Yes keyboardist Rick Wakeman was brought in as a session player, appearing on Sabbra Cadabra. In November 1973, Black Sabbath began receiving positive reviews in the mainstream press following the release of Sabbath Bloody Sabbath, and Rolling Stone's Gordon Fletcher called the album extremely exciting and nothing more than a complete success. Later reviewers, such as Eduardo Rivadavia of AllMusic, call the album a masterpiece necessary for any heavy metal collection as well as a newfound sense of sophistication and maturity. The album became the band's fifth consecutive platinum album in the United States, peaking at number four in the United Kingdom and number eleven in the United States. The band began their world tour in January 1974, culminating in the California Jam Festival in Ontario, California, on April 6, 1974. Attracting more than 200,000 fans, Black Sabbath appeared alongside popular 1970s rock and pop bands Deep Purple, Eagles, Emerson, Lake and Palmer, Rare Earth, Seals and Crofts, Black Oak Arkansas and Earth, Wind and Fire. Part of the show was broadcast on ABC Television in the United States, exposing the group to a wider American audience. In the same year, the group changed its management, signing a contract with the famous English manager Don Arden. The move sparked a legal dispute with the former Black Sabbath executive, and while on stage in the US, Osborne was handed a subpoena that led to two years of legal action. Black Sabbath began work on their sixth album in February 1975, again in England at Morgan Studios in Willesden, this time with a strong vision to distinguish the sound from Sabbath, Bloody Sabbath. We could go on and on and on, becoming more technical, using orchestras and everything else that we don't particularly want. We took a look at ourselves and we wanted to make a rock album - Sabbath, Bloody Sabbath wasn't a rock album, really. Produced by Black Sabbath and Mike Butcher, Sabotage was released in July 1975. As with its predecessor, the album initially received positive reviews, with Rolling Stone stating that Sabotage is not only the best Black Sabbath record since Paranoid, it may be their best record, although later reviewers such as AllMusic noted that the magical chemistry that made albums like Paranoid and Volume 4 so special began to disintegrate. Sabotage reached the top 20 in both the U.S. and the United Kingdom, but was the band's first non-platinum release in the United States, only reaching gold certification. Although the only single from the album Am I Going Insane failed to chart, Sabotage has fan favorites such as Hole in the Sky and Symptom of the Universe. Black Sabbath toured in support of Sabotage with the Eye Openers, but were forced to cut the tour in November 1975, after a motorcycle accident in which Osborne tore a back muscle. In December 1975, the band's record companies released the album with the greatest hits without the band called We Sold Our Soul for Rock 'n' Roll. The album charted throughout 1976, eventually selling two million copies in the U.S. , Technical Ecstasy and Never Say Die! (1976–1979) Black Sabbath began working on their next album at Criteria Studios in Miami, Florida, in June 1976. To their sound, the band added keyboardist Gerald Woodruff, who also degree of sabotage. During the recording of Technical Ecstasy Osbourne admitted that he began to lose interest in Black Sabbath and began to consider working with other musicians. Recording technical ecstasy was difficult; By the time the album was completed, Osborne had been admitted to Stafford County Asylum in the UK. It was released on September 25, 1976 for mixed reviews, and (for the first time) later music critics gave the album less favorable retrospective reviews; Two decades after its release, AllMusic gave the album two stars and noted that the band was unravelling at an alarming rate. The album featured less of the doomed, ominous sound of previous efforts and included more synths and uptempo rock songs. Technical Ecstasy failed to reach the top 50 in the U.S., and was the band's second consecutive release without platinum status, although it was later certified gold in 1997. The album included Dirty Women, which remains a staple, as well as Ward's first vocals on It's Alright. Tours in support of technical ecstasy began in November 1976, with the discoverers of Boston and Ted Nugent in the U.S., and completed in Europe with AC/DC in April 1977. At the end of 1977, during the rehearsal of his next album, and just a few days before the band was due to enter the studio, Osbourne abruptly left the band. Iommi called vocalist Dave Walker, a longtime friend of the band who was previously a member of Fleetwood Mac and Savoy Brown, and informed him that Osborne had left the band. Walker, who at the time was in front of a band called Mistress, flew to Birmingham from California in late 1977 to write material and rehearse with Black Sabbath. On January 8, 1978, Black Sabbath performed with Walker live on vocals, and played an early version of Junior's Eyes on the BBC's Look! Listen up! Walker later recalled that while in Birmingham, he ran into Osborne in a pub and concluded that Osborne was not fully committed to leaving Black Sabbath. The last Sabbath albums were just very depressing for me, Osborne said. I did it for the sake of getting out of the record company just to get fat for a beer and put on a record. Walker said he wrote many texts during his short time in the band, but none of them were ever used. If any recordings of this version of the band except Look! Listen up! The footage still exists, Walker says he doesn't know about them. Osborne originally intended to form a solo project featuring former Dirty Tricks co-ort john Fraser-Binnie, Terry Horbury and Andy Byrne. When the new band was in rehearsals in January 1978, Osborne changed his mind and returned to Black Sabbath. Three days before we were supposed to go to the studio, Ozzy wanted to come group, Iommi explained. He wouldn't sing any things we wrote with another guy (Walker), so it made him very difficult. We went to the studio with almost no songs. We wrote in the morning to rehearse and record at night. It was as hard as a conveyor belt because you couldn't get the time to think about things. Is that correct? Is it working properly? It was very difficult for me to come up with ideas and put them together that quickly. The band spent five months at Sounds Interchange Studios in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, writing and recording what would become Never Say Die!. It took quite a while, Iommi said. We were really getting drugs, doing a lot of drugs. We'd go down for sessions, and we had to get together because we were too high, we'd have to stop. No one could get anything right, we were all over, everyone was playing different things. We'd go back and sleep it out and try again the next day. The album was released in September 1978, reaching number 12 in the UK, and number 69 in the American press response was unfavorable and did not improve over time with AllMusic's Eduardo Rivadavia stating that the album's unfocused songs perfectly reflected the band's tense staffing problems and drug abuse. The album featured the singles Never Say Die and Hard Road, both of which entered the top 40 in the UK. The band also appeared on BBC Top of the Pops for the second time, performing Never Say Die. It took almost 20 years for the album to be certified As Gold in the U.S. in support of Never Say Die! started in May 1978 with the opener Van Halen. Reviewers called Black Sabbath's performance tired and uninscovered, in stark contrast to the young performance of Van Halen, who toured the world for the first time. The band starred in Hammersmith Odeon in June 1978, which was later released on DVD as Never Say Die. The final show of the tour, and Osbourne's last appearance with the band (until later meetings) was in Albuquerque, New Mexico on December 11. After the tour, Black Sabbath returned to Los Angeles and re-rented a house in Bel Air, where they spent almost a year working on new material for their next album. The whole group abused alcohol and other drugs, but Iommi says Osborne was on a completely different level. The band came up with new ideas for the song, but Osborne showed little interest and refused to sing them. Pressure from the record label and frustration at Osborne's lack of input, Iommi decided to sack Osborne in 1979. Iommi believed that the only options available were to sack Osborne or break up the group completely. At the time, Ozzy's pod came to an end, Iommi said. We all did a lot. lots of cocaine, a lot of stuff, and Ozzy was getting drunk so much at the time. We had to rehearse, and nothing happened. Was it like Rehearsal today? No, we'll do it tomorrow. It really got so bad that we didn't do anything. He just ran out of steam. Drummer Ward, who was close to Osborne, was chosen by Tony to break the news for the singer on April 27, 1979. 'I hope I was a professional, I may not have been, really. When I'm drunk, I'm terrible, I'm terrible, Ward said. Alcohol was definitely one of the most devastating things for Black Sabbath. We were destined to destroy each other. The group was toxic, very toxic. Heaven and Hell and Mob Rules (1979-1982) Sharon Arden (later Sharon Osbourne), daughter of Black Sabbath manager Don Arden, proposed to former Rainbow singer Ronnie James Dio to replace Ozzy Osbourne in 1979. At the time, Don Arden was still trying to persuade Osborne to return to the group, as he viewed the original line-up as the most lucrative. Dio officially joined in June, and the band began writing their next album. With a noticeably different vocal style from Osbourne's, Dio's addition to the band marked a change in the sound of Black Sabbath. They were completely different in general, Iommi explains. Not only voice-wise, but attitude wise. Ozzy was a great showman, but when the dio came, it was a different attitude, a different voice and a different musical approach as far as the vocals. Dio will sing through the riff, while Ozzy will follow the riff as in Iron Man. Ronnie came in and gave us another angle on the writing. Geezer Butler temporarily left the band in September 1979 for personal reasons. According to Dio, the band initially hired Craig Gruber (with whom Dio previously played Elf) on bass to help write the new album. Gruber was soon replaced by Jeff Nichols of quartz. The new line-up returned to Criteria Studios in November to begin recording work, with Butler returning to the band in January 1980 and Nichols moving to keyboards. Produced by Martin Birch, Heaven and Hell was released on April 25, 1980, to receive critical acclaim. More than a decade after its release, AllMusic said the album was one of Sabbath's best albums, the band is reborn and energized in everything. Heaven and Hell peaked at number nine in the UK and 28th in the US, the band's highest album since Sabotage. The album sold a million copies in the United States, and the band embarked on an extensive world tour, performing with Dio for the first time in Germany on April 17, 1980. Black Sabbath, performing in Cardiff in 1981, Black Sabbath toured the United States during 1980 with Blue yster Cult on the Black and Blue tour, with a show at the Nassau Coliseum in Uniondale, New York filmed and released theatrically in 1981 as black and blue. July 26, 1980 Up to 75,000 fans at the sold-out Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum with Journey, Cheap Stunt, and Molly Hatchet. The following day, the band appeared on Green in Oakland Coliseum in 1980. While touring, the former Black Sabbath label in England released a live album, taken from a seven-year performance called Live at Last without any band involvement. The album reached number five on the UK charts, and saw the release of Paranoid as a single that reached the top 20. On August 18, 1980, after a show in Minneapolis, Ward left the band. It was unbearable for me to take the stage without Ozzy. And I drank 24 hours a day, my alcoholism accelerated. Geezer Butler said that after Ward's final show, the drummer came drunk, saying that he could be a Martian. Ward then got angry, packed up and boarded the bus to leave. After Ward's sudden departure, the band hired drummer Vinnie Appis. Further trouble for the band arose during their concert on October 9, 1980, at the Milwaukee Arena, which escalated into riots, causing $10,000 damage to the arena, and led to 160 arrests. According to the Associated Press, a crowd of mostly teen men first became boisterous in the performance of Blue Oyster Cult, then grew restless in anticipation of the hour of Black Sabbath to start playing. One of the audience threw a bottle of beer, which impressed the bassist Butler and actually finished the show. The band then abruptly stopped their performance and began to walk away as the crowd rioted. Ronnie James Dio's first stint as a Black Sabbath singer lasted from 1979 to 1982. The band completed their Heaven and Hell world tour in February 1981 and returned to the studio to begin work on their next album. Black Sabbath's second studio album, produced by Martin Burch and starring Ronnie James Dio as the lead singer of Mob Rules, was released in October 1981 to be well received by fans but to a lesser extent by critics. Rolling Stone reviewer J.D. Considine gave the album one star, saying that Mob Rules considers the band as dumb and meteoric as ever. Like most of the band's previous work, time helped improve the opinion of the music press, ten years after the release, Eduardo Rivadavia of AllMusic called Mob Rules a magnificent record. The album went gold and reached the top 20 in the UK charts. The title track of the album The Mob Rules, which was recorded in John Lennon's old home in England, was also featured in the 1981 animated film Heavy Metal, although the film's version is alternative and different from the album's version. Dissatisfied with the quality of 1980s Live at Last, the band recorded another live album called Live Evil - during the World Tour of Mob Rules, in the United States in Dallas, San Antonio and Seattle in 1982. While mixing the album, Iommi and quarreled with Dio. Misinformed by their then-mixing engineer, Iommi and Butler accused Dio of sneaking into the studio at night to raise the volume of his vocals. In addition, Dio was not happy with his photos in the picture. Butler also accused Dio and Appis of working on a solo album while mixing the album without telling other Black Sabbath members. Ronnie wanted to talk more about things, Iommi said. And Geezer would get upset with it, and that's where the rot set in the inches of Live Evil when it all fell apart. Ronnie wanted to do more of his own business, and the engineer we used at the time in the studio didn't know what to do because Ronnie was telling him one thing and we were telling him another. In the end, we just said: That's it, the band is over. When it comes time for vocals, no one tells me what to do. Because they're not as good as I am, so I'm doing what I want to do, Dio later said. I refuse to listen to Live Evil because there are too many problems. If you look at the credits, the vocals and drums are listed aside. Open the album and see how many photos there are Tony, and how many there are me and Vinnie . Ronnie James Dio left Black Sabbath in November 1982 to start his own band, and took drummer Vinny Appice with him. Live Evil was released in January 1983, but was overshadowed by Ozzy Osbourne's platinum album Speak of the Devil. Ian Gillan (1983-1984) recorded one album with Black Sabbath, 1983's Born Again. The other original members, Iommi and Butler, began auditioning for the band's next release. Deep Purple and Whitesnake David Coverdale, Samson Nicky Moore and Lone Star John Sloman have all been considered and Iommi states in his autobiography that Michael Bolton auditioned. The band was stopped by former Deep Purple vocalist Ian Gillan, who replaced Dio in December 1982. Initially, the project was not called Black Sabbath, but pressure from the record label forced the band to keep the name. The band joined The Manor Studios in Shipton-on-Cherwell, Oxfordshire, in June 1983 with the returning and recently sober Bill Ward on drums. It was the very first album I ever made clean and sober, Ward recalled. I only got drunk after I finished all my work on the album, which wasn't a good idea... Sixty to seventy percent of my energy was taken to learning how to go through a day without taking a drink and learning to do things without drinking, and thirty percent of me was involved in the album. Born Again (August 7, 1983) was published by critics. Despite this negative reception, it reached 4th place in the UK and 39th place in the U.S. even three decades after the release, Eduardo Rivadavia of AllMusic called the album terrible, claiming that Gillan's style and humorous texts were completely incompatible with the lords of doom and gloom. Unable to tour due to road pressure, Ward left the band. I fell apart with the idea of touring, he later explained. I had so much fear over touring, I didn't talk about fear, I drank for fear, not, and it was a big mistake. He was replaced by former Electric Light Orchestra drummer Bev Bevan for the Born Again '83-'84 world tour, which began in Europe with Diamond Head and then in the United States with The Silent Revolt and the Night Ranger. The band headlined the 1983 Reading Festival in England, adding Deep Purple's Smoke on the Water to the encore. The tour in support of Born Again included a giant set of Stonehenge monuments. In a move later parodied in the mockumentary This Is Spinal Tap, the band made a mistake in ordering a piece of the set. Butler explained: We had Sharon Osbourne's father, Don Arden, controlling us. He came up with the idea that the scene was Stonehenge. He recorded the sizes down and gave it to our tour manager. He recorded it in the meters, but he wanted to burn it in his feet. The people who did this saw fifteen meters instead of fifteen feet. It was 45 feet tall and it wouldn't fit on any stage anywhere, so we just had to leave it in the storage space. It cost a fortune to make, but there was a building on the ground that you could put it in. After completing a born again tour in March 1984, vocalist Ian Gillan left Black Sabbath to rejoin Deep Purple, which reformed after a long hiatus. Bevan left at the same time, and Gillan noticed that he and Bevan were made to feel like hired help on Iommi. The band then hired an unknown vocalist from Los Angeles named David Donato, and Ward returned to the band. The new line-up wrote and rehearsed throughout 1984, and eventually recorded a demo with producer Bob Ezrin in October. Dissatisfied with the results, the group parted ways with Donato shortly afterwards. Disappointed in the rotating line-up, Ward left shortly after stating, This isn't Black Sabbath. Butler left Sabbath in November 1984 to form a solo band. When Ian Gillan took

over that was the end for me,' he said. I thought it was just a joke and I just completely walked away. When we got together with Gillan, it wasn't supposed to be a Black Sabbath album. After we made the album, we gave it to Warner Bros. and they said they were going to put it up as a Black Sabbath album, and we didn't have a leg to stand on. I was very disappointed in this and Gillan was very about it. It lasted one album and one tour and then it was it. After the exit of Ward and Butler, the only remaining original member of Iommi Sabbath is on hiatus, and began working on a solo album with longtime Saturday keyboardist Jeff Nichols. While working on the new material, the original Saturday line-up agreed to a spot on Bob Geldof's Live Aid, performing at a show in Philadelphia on July 13, 1985. The event, which also featured the reunion of The Who and Led zeppelin, was the first time the original line-up had appeared on stage since 1978. We were all drunk when we did Live Aid, Geezer Butler recalled, but we all got drunk separately. Returning to solo work, Iommi recruited bassist Dave Spitz (ex-Great White), drummer Eric Singer and originally intended to use several singers, including Rob Halford of Judas Priest, former Deep Purple and Trapeze vocalist Glenn Hughes and former Sabbath vocalist Ronnie James Dio. That plan didn't work as he predicted. We were going to use different vocalists on the album, guest vocalists, but it was so hard to get it together and get releases from their record companies. Glenn Hughes came to sing on one track and we decided to use it on the whole album. The band spent the rest of the year in the studio recording what would become the Seventh Star (1986). Warner Bros. declined to release the album as a solo release by Tony Iommi, instead insisting on using the name Black Sabbath. Under pressure from band manager Don Arden, they compromised the album and released an album called Black Sabbath featuring Tony Iommi in January 1986. She discovered a whole can of worms, Iommi explained. If we could do it as a solo album, it would have been accepted much more. The Seventh Star sounded a bit like Saturday's album, featuring elements popularized by the hard rock scene of the Sunset Strip in the 1980s. It was panned by critics of that era, although later reviewers such as AllMusic delivered verdicts on the album, calling the album often misunderstood and undervalued. The new line-up rehearsed for six weeks, preparing for a full world tour, although the band was forced to use the name Sabbath. I was in the Tony Iommi Project, but I wasn't in the Black Saturday nickname, Hughes said. The idea of being in Black Sabbath didn't appeal to me at all. Glenn Hughes sings in Black Sabbath as James Brown sings in Metallica. It won't work. Just four days before the tour began, Hughes got into a bar fight with the band's producer John Downing, who split the singer's orbital bone. The injury hampered Hughes' ability to sing, and the band led vocalist Ray Gillen to continue the tour with W.A.S.P. and Anthrax, although nearly half of the dates in the U.S. would have been canceled due to poor ticket sales. One vocalist whose status is challenged, both inside and outside Saturday, is a Christian evangelist and former Joshua frontman Jeff Fenholt. Fenholt insists he was Saturday from January to May 1985. Iommi never confirming it. Fenholt details in Harry Sharp-Young's book Sabbath Bloody Sabbath: The Battle for Black Sabbath. (page needed) The Eternal Idol, Headless Cross and Tyr (1986-1990) Tony Martin was the lead singer of the band from 1987 to 1991 and again from 1993 to 1997. Black Sabbath began working on new material in October 1986 at Air Studios in Montserrat with producer Jeff Glixman. The recording was fraught with problems from the start, as Glicksman left after the first sessions to be replaced by producer Vic Coppersmith-Heavens. Bassist Dave Spitz left the band due to personal issues, while former Rainbow and Ozzy Osbourne bassist Bob Daisley was involved. Daasley re-recorded all the bass tracks and wrote the album's lyrics, but before the album was completed, he left to join Gary Moore's backing band, taking drummer Eric Singer with him. After problems with the second producer of Coppersmith-Heaven, the band returned to Morgan Studios in England in January 1987 to work with new producer Chris Tsinggaridis. While working in the UK, new vocalist Ray Gillen abruptly left Black Sabbath to form Blue Murder with guitarist John Sykes (ex-Tigers from Pan Tang, Thin Lizzy, Whitesnake). The band enlisted heavy metal vocalist Tony Martin to re-borrow Gillen's tracks and former Electric Light Orchestra drummer Bev Bevan to complete several percussion rounds. Before the release of his new album, Black Sabbath accepted an offer to play six performances in San City during the apartheid era. The group drew criticism from activists and artists affiliated with the Organization of Anti-Apartheid Artists, which have boycotted South Africa since 1985. Drummer Bev Bevan refused to play the show, and was replaced by Terry Courants, formerly of Clash. After almost a year in production, The Eternal Idol was released on December 8, 1987 and ignored by modern reviewers. Online reviews of the Internet era have been mixed. AllMusic said Martin's powerful voice added new fire to the band, and the album contained some of Iommi's heaviest riffs in recent years. Blender gave the album two stars, stating that the album was Black Sabbath only by name. The album stalled at number 66 in the UK, peaking at 168 in the US, and the band toured in support of Eternal Idol in Germany, Italy and for the first time in Greece. In part because of a backlash from promoters over the incident in South Africa, other European shows were canceled. Bassist Dave Spitz left the band shortly before the tour and was replaced by Joe Burt, who previously worked for Virginia Woolf. After poor commercial performance of The Eternal Idol, Black Sabbath were removed by Vertigo Records and Warner Bros. Records, and signed with I.R.S. Records. The group took a time-off in 1988, returning in August to to work on your next album. Due to problems with the recording of Eternal Idol, Tony Iommi decided to release the band's next album himself. It was a whole new beginning, Iommi said. I had to rethink all of this and decided that we should create some credibility again. Iommi recruited former Rainbow drummer Coosty Powell, longtime keyboardist Nichols and session bassist Lawrence Cottl, and rented a very cheap studio in England. Black Sabbath released Headless Cross in April 1989, and it was also ignored by modern reviewers, although AllMusic author Eduardo Rivadavia gave the album four stars and called it the best album without Ozzy or Dio Black Saturday. Anchored at number 62 on the Headless Cross chart, the album peaked at number 31 in the UK charts and number 115th in American guitarist Brian May, a good friend of Iommi's, played solo with a guest on When Calls Death. After the album's release, the band added touring bassist Neil Murray, former colosseum II bassist, National Health, Whitesnake, backing band Gary Moore and Vow Wow. The unsuccessful Headless Cross u.S. tour began in May 1989 with the discoverers Kingdom Come and Silent Rage, but due to poor ticket sales the tour was cancelled after eight shows. The European leg of the tour began in September, when the band enjoyed chart success. After a series of Japanese shows, the band went on a 23rd tour of Russia with Girlschool. Black Sabbath was one of the first bands to tour Russia after Mikhail Gorbachev first opened the country to Western bands in 1989. The band returned to the studio in February 1990 to record Tyr, a sequel to Headless Cross. Although technically not a concept album, some of the album's lyrical themes are loosely based on Norse mythology. Tyre was released on August 6, 1990, Reaching number 24 on the UK album chart, but was the first Black Sabbath release without breaking the Billboard 200 in the US, the album received mixed reviews in the internet era, with AllMusic noting that the band mixes the myth with metal in a crushing display of musical synthesis, while Blender gave the album only one star, claiming that Iommi continues to bemirsch Saturday with this unremarkable collection. The band toured in support of Tyr with Circus of Power in Europe, but the last seven dates in the UK were cancelled due to poor ticket sales. For the first time in his career, the band's touring cycle does not include dates in the United States. After a performance in 1990, Ronnie James Dio and Geezer Butler expressed interest in returning to Black Sabbath. During his Lock Up the Wolves tour in the United States in August 1990, former Sabbath vocalist Ronnie James Dio joined Roy Wilkins' audience Gisen Butler to perform the song Neon After the show they expressed interest in returning to Sabbath. Butler convinced Iommi, who in turn disbanded the current line-up, firing vocalist Tony Martin and bassist Neil Murray. I regret that in many ways, Iommi said. We were at a good point back then. We decided to reunite with Dio and I don't even know why, really. There is a financial aspect, but it was not. I seemed to think maybe we could bring back what we had. Dio and Butler joined Iommi and Cozy Powell in the fall of 1990 to begin the next release of Sabbath. During a rehearsal in November, Powell suffered a fractured hip when his horse died and fell to the drummer's feet. Unable to complete the album, Powell was replaced by former drummer Vinny Appice, reuniting the Mob Rules line, and the band entered the studio with producer Reinhold Mack. The annual record suffered from problems, primarily related to the writing of tensions between Iommi and Dio. The songs were copied several times. It was just hard work, Iommi said. We've been on it too long that the album cost us a million dollars, which is damn funny. Dio recalled the album as difficult but worth the effort: It was something we had to really squeeze out of ourselves, but I think that's why it works. Sometimes you need such tension, otherwise you will end up making a Christmas album. As a result, Dehumanizer was released on June 22, 1992. In the United States, the album was released on June 30, 1992 by Reprise Records, as Dio and his namesake were under contract with the label at the time. Although the album received mixed reviews, it was the band's biggest commercial success in the last decade. Anchored by the top 40 rock radio single TV Crimes, the album reached number 44 on the Billboard 200. The album also featured the song Time Machine, a version of which was recorded for the 1992 film Wayne's World. In addition, the perception among fans of the return of some likeness of real Saturday provided the group with a much-needed boost. Sabbath began touring in support of Dehumanizer in July 1992 with Covenant, Danzig, Prong and Exodus. During the tour, former vocalist Ozzy Osbourne announced his first retirement, and invited Sabbath to open for his solo band on the last two shows of his Tour No More Tours in Costa Mesa, California. The group agreed, except for Dio, who told Iommi, I'm not going to do that. I don't support a clown. Dio talked about the situation years later: I was told in the middle of the tour that we would be opening for Ozzy in Los Angeles. And I said, No. Sorry, I have more pride than that. A lot of bad things were said from camp to camp, and it created this terrible split. So, having agreed to play a show in Los Angeles with Ozzy, this, in my account, laid out a reunion. And that obviously meant the demise of this particular project. Dio left on Saturday show in Oakland, California, on November 13, 1992, one night before the band was due to appear on Osborne's retirement show. Judas Priest vocalist Rob Halford entered at the last moment, performing with the band for two nights. Iommi and Butler joined Osbourne and former drummer Ward on stage for the first time since the Live Aid concert in 1985, and performed a short set of Saturday songs. This provided the basis for the long-term reunification of the original line-up, although the plan was short-lived. Ozzy, Geezer, Tony and Bill announced the Black Sabbath reunion - again, Dio noted. And I thought it was a great idea. But I think Ozzy didn't think it was such a great idea... I never get surprised when it comes to what happens to them. Never at all. They're very predictable. They don't talk. Drummer Vinny Appice left the band after reuniting to join Ronnie James Dio's solo band, later appearing on Dio's Strange Highways and Angry Machines. Iommi and Butler recruited former Rainbow drummer Bobby Rondinelli and reinstated former vocalist Tony Martin. The band returned to the studio to work on new material, although the project was not originally to be released under the name Black Sabbath. As Geezer Butler explains: it wasn't even supposed to be a Sabbath album; I wouldn't even do it on the pretext of Saturday. It was a time when the original band was talking about getting back together for a reunion tour. Tony and I just went with a couple of people who made the album just to have, while the reunion tour was (presumably) going on. It was like an album by Iommi/Butler. Under pressure from their label, the band released their 17th studio album, Cross Purposes, on February 8, 1994, titled Black Sabbath. The album received mixed reviews, with Blender giving the album two stars, calling Soundgarden's 1994 album Superunknown a much better Saturday album than this on-the-numbers potboiler. AllMusic's Bradley Torreano called Cross Purposes the first album since Born Again that actually sounds like a real Saturday record. The album simply missed the Top 40 in the UK, reaching number 41, and also reached number 122 on the Billboard 200 in the U.S. Cross Purposes, which was co-written by Van Halen guitarist Eddie Van Halen, although it was not registered due to the label's limitations. Tours in support of Cross Purposes began in February with Morbid Angel and Mot'rhead in the UNITED STATES. The band filmed a live performance at the Hammersmith Apollo on April 13, 1994, which was released on VHS accompanied by a CD called Cross Purposes Live. After a European tour with Cathedral and Godspeed in June 1994, drummer Bobby Rondinelli left the band and was replaced by original drummer Black Sabbath Ward for five shows South America. After touring for Cross Purposes, bassist Geezer Butler left the band for the second time. I finally became completely disillusioned with Saturday's latest album and I preferred the things I wrote Saturday's stuff were doing. Butler created a solo project called G'R, and released Plastic Planet in 1995. The album contained the song Giving Up the Ghost, which criticized Tony Iommi for continuing with the name Black Sabbath, with lyrics: You plagiarized and parodied / the magic of our meaning / a legend in your own mind / left all your friends behind / You can not admit that you are wrong / the spirit is dead and gone (I heard that it is something about me ... Iommi said. I had an album given to me some time ago. I played it once, someone else was, so I really didn't pay attention to the lyrics... It's nice to see him doing his thing - getting things off his chest. I don't want to hit a break with Geezer. He's still a friend. After Butler's departure, the recently returned drummer Ward left the band again. Iommi has reinstated former members Neil Murray on Bass and Cozy Powell on drums, effectively reuniting the 1990 Tyr lineup. The band invited Body Count guitarist Ernie Xi to produce a new album, which was recorded in London in the fall of 1994. The album included guest vocals on Body Count Ice-T's Illusion of Power. As a result, Forbidden was released on June 8, 1995, but failed to chart in the United States. AllMusic's Bradley Torreano said: with boring songs, awful productions, and uninskhoved performances, it's easy to avoid for all but the most enthusiastic fan; While Blender magazine called the Forbidden a disgrace... the band's worst album. Black Sabbath embarked on a world tour in July 1995 with the discoverers Motorhead and Tiamat, but two months after the tour drummer Uyte Powell left the band, citing health problems, and was replaced by former drummer Bobby Rondinelli. The members I had in the last line-up - Bobby Rondinelli, Neil Murray - they are great, great characters ... Iommi said Saturday fanzine the southern cross. This, for me, was the perfect line-up. I wasn't sure vocally what we should be doing, but Neil Murray and Bobby Rondinelli I really got on well with. After completing asian dates in December 1995, Tony Iommi put the band on pause and began working on a solo album with former Black Sabbath vocalist Glenn Hughes and former Judas Priest drummer Dave Holland. The album was not officially released after its completion, although a widely traded bootleg called Eighth Star surfaced shortly thereafter. The album was officially released in 2004 as The 1996 DEP Sessions, and the Dutch drums were renamed by session drummer Jimmy Copley. In 1997, Tony Iommi disbanded the current line-up to officially with Ozzy Osbourne and the original Black Sabbath line-up. Vocalist Tony Martin claimed that the original reunion of the line-ups was in the works after the band's brief reunion on Ozzy Osbourne's show in Costa Mesa in 1992, and that the band released subsequent albums to fulfill their contract with I.R.S. Records. Martin later recalled Forbidden (1995) as an album filler that got the band out of the label deal, getting rid of the singer, and into a reunion. However, I was not familiar with this information at the time. I.R.S. Records released the compilation album in 1996 to fulfill a band's contract called The Sabbath Stones, which featured songs from Born Again (1983) to Forbidden (1995). Reunion (1997-2006) Black Sabbath on stage in Stuttgart on December 16, 1999: Butler, Osborne, Iommi, Ward In the summer of 1997, Iommi, Butler and Osborne reunited to co-ordain the Ozzfest tour with osbourne's solo band. Osborne's drummer Mike Bordin was part of the band. It started with me going to join Ozzy on a couple of numbers, explained Iommi, and then he ended up on Saturday doing a short set involving Geezer. And then it grew as it went on ... We were concerned in case Bill couldn't do it - couldn't do it - because it had a lot of dates and important dates... The only rehearsal we had to do was for the drummer. But I think if Bill came in, it would have taken a lot longer. We would have to focus on it a lot more. In December 1997, Ward joined the band, the first reunion of the original quartet since Osborne's retirement show in 1992. This line-up recorded two shows at Birmingham NEC, released as a double album Reunion on October 20, 1998. The album peaked at number eleven on the Billboard 200, and went platinum in the United States and spawned the single Iron Man, which won its first Grammy Award in 2000 for best metal performance, 30 years after the song was originally released. The reunion featured two new studio tracks, Psycho Man and Selling My Soul, both of which broke the top 20 of the Billboard Mainstream Rock Tracks chart. Shortly before the European tour in the summer of 1998, Ward suffered a heart attack and was temporarily replaced by former drummer Vinnie Apres. Ward returned to tour the United States with the Pantera openers, which began in January 1999 and continued throughout the summer, headlining the annual Ozzfest tour. After these performances, the band was put on pause while the participants worked on the solo material. Iommi released his first official solo album, Iommi, in 2000, while Osbourne continued to work on Down to Earth (2001). Sabbath returned to the studio to work on new material with all four original members and producer Rick Rubin in the spring of 2001, but were stopped when Osborne was called to finish the tracks for his solo solo Summer. It's just over... Iommi said. It's a shame because (the songs) were really good. Iommi commented on the difficulty of putting all the participants together for work: now it's a completely different record. We've all done so much in between. In the early days there was no cell phone ringing every five seconds. When we first started, we had nothing. We all worked for the same thing. Now everyone has done so many other things. It's a lot of fun and we all have a good chat, but it's just different trying to put the album together. In March 2002, Osbourne, winner of the Emmy Award, made his debut on MTV and quickly became a worldwide hit. The show introduced Osborne to a wider audience and to benefit from the band's back catalogue, Sanctuary Records released a double live album Past Lives (2002), which included live material recorded in the 1970s, including the album Live at Last (1980). The band remained on hiatus until the summer of 2004, when they returned to headline Ozzfest 2004 and 2005. In November 2005, Black Sabbath was inducted into the British Music Hall of Fame, and in March 2006, after eleven years of law, the band was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in the United States. At the awards ceremony, Metallica performed two Saturday songs: Hole in the Sky and Iron Man in honor. Tony Iommi's Dio Years and Heaven and Hell (2006-2010) with Heaven and Hell, while Ozzy Osbourne worked on a new solo album in 2006, Rhino Records released Black Sabbath: The Dio Years, a compilation of songs taken from four Black Sabbath releases featuring Ronnie James Dio. For release, Iommi, Butler, Dio and Appice reunited to write and record three new songs like Black Sabbath. Dio Years was released on April 3, 2007, reaching number 54 on the Billboard 200, while the single The Devil Cried reached number 37 on the Mainstream Rock Tracks chart. Satisfied with the results, Iommi and Dio decided to reunite the Dio-era line-up for a world tour. While the line-up of Osborne, Butler, Iommi and Ward was still officially called Black Sabbath, the new line-up decided to call themselves Heaven and Hell, after an album of the same name, to avoid confusion. Asked about the band's name, Iommi said that it's really Black Sabbath, whatever we do... so everyone knows what they're getting and so people won't expect to hear Iron Man and all those songs. We've been doing them over the years, it's nice to just do everything we've done with Ronnie again. Ward was originally set to participate, but was out before the tour due to musical differences with a couple of band members. He was replaced by former drummer Vinny Appice, effectively reuniting the line-up that was featured on Mob Rules (1981) and Dehumanizer (1992) albums. Heaven and Hell USA with Megadeth and Machine Head knives, and recorded a live album and DVD in New York on March 30, 2007, titled Live from Radio City Music Hall. In November 2007, Dio confirmed that the band was planning to record a new studio album, which was recorded the following year. In April 2008, the band announced the upcoming release of a new box set and participation in the Metal Masters Tour with Judas Priest, Mot'rhead and Testament. The Rules of Hell box set, with the remastered of all Dio albums supported by Black Sabbath, was supported by The Metal Masters Tour. In 2009, the band announced the title of their debut studio album, The Devil You Know, released on April 28. On May 26, 2009, Osborne filed a lawsuit in federal court in New York against Iommi, alleging that he illegally claimed the name of the group. Iommi noted that he was the only regular member of the band throughout his 41-year career and that his bandmates waived their rights to the title in the 1980s, therefore claiming more rights to the band's name. While Osborne's lawsuit sought 50 per cent of trademark ownership, he hoped the proceedings would result in equal ownership among the four original members. In March 2010, Black Sabbath announced that they would release a limited version of the single together with Metallica to celebrate Record Store Day. It was released on April 17, 2010. Ronnie James Dio died of stomach cancer on May 16, 2010. In June 2010, the legal battle between Ozzy Osbourne and Tony Iommi over the Black Sabbath trademark ended, but the terms of the agreement were not disclosed. In an interview in January 2010 promoting his biography I Am Ozzy, Osborne said that while he did not rule it out, he doubted there would be a reunion with all four original members of the band. Osborne said: I'm not going to say I wrote it forever, but right now I don't think there's any chance. But who knows what my future holds? If that's my destiny, fine. In July, Butler announced that he would not be reunited in 2011, as Osbourne had already been on tour with his band. By August, however, they had already met to rehearse together, and continued to do so until the fall. On November 11, 2011, Iommi, Butler, Osborne and Ward announced that they were reuniting to record a new album with a full tour of support starting in 2012. Guitarist Iommi was diagnosed with lymphoma on January 9, 2012, forcing the band to cancel all but two shows (Download Festival, and Lollapalooza Festival) of the previously booked European tour. It was later announced that an intimate show would be played in their hometown of Birmingham. It was the first concert since the reunion and the only one indoors this year. In February 2012, drummer Ward announced that he would not participate in the reunion of the band until he was offered a signature contract. Black Sabbath live in Brazil, 2013. From left to right: Tommy Clufetos, Butler, Osborne, Iommi on May 21, 2012, at the O2 Academy in Birmingham, Black Sabbath played his first concert since 2005, with Tommy Clufetos playing drums. In June, they performed at the Download Festival at Donington Park in Leicestershire, England, followed by the last short tour concert at the Lollapalooza Festival in Chicago. In the same month, the band began recording the album. On January 13, 2013, the band announced that the album would be released in June under the title 13. Brad Wilk of Rage Against the Machine was selected as the drummer, and Rick Rubin was chosen as the producer. Mixing of the album began in February. On April 12, 2013, the band released an album tracklist. The standard version of the album includes eight new tracks, and the luxury version includes three bonus tracks. The band's first single of 13, God Is Dead?, was released on April 19, 2013. On April 20, 2013, Black Sabbath began their first tour of Australia and New York in 40 years, and in the summer of 2013, the North American tour. The album's second single, End of the Beginning, debuted on May 15 in an episode of CSI: Crime Scene Investigation, which featured all three albums. In June 2013, 13 albums topped the UK Albums Chart and the US Billboard 200, becoming their first album to reach number one on the last chart. In 2014, Black Sabbath won its first Grammy Award since 2000, and God Is Dead? won Best Metal Performance. In July 2013, Black Sabbath embarked on a North American tour (for the first time since July 2001) and a Latin American tour in October 2013. In November 2013, the band began their European tour, which lasted until December 2013. In March and April 2014, they made 12 stops in North America (mostly in Canada) as the second leg of their North American tour before embarking on the second leg of their European tour in June 2014, which ended with a concert in London's Hyde Park. Cancelled twentieth album The End and disbanded (2014-2017) By Osborne at the band's last concert, Held at the Genting Arena in Birmingham in February 2017 on September 29, 2014, Osbourne told Metal Hammer that Black Sabbath would begin work on their 20th studio album in early 2015 with producer Rick Rubin, followed by a final tour in 2016. However, in an interview in April 2015, Osborne said that these plans could change and added, We all live in different countries, and some of them want to work and some don't want to, I believe. But we're going to do another tour together. [169] On September 3, 2015, it was announced that Black Sabbath would embark on its last tour, The End, from January 2016 to February 2017. Numerous dates and locations have been announced in the United States, Canada, Europe, Australia, and New York. The final shows of The End's tour took place at the Genting Arena in their hometown of Birmingham, England, on February 2 and 4, 2017. On October 26, 2015, it was announced that the band, consisting of Osborne, Iommi and Butler, would return to the Download Festival on 11 June 2016. Despite earlier reports that they would enter the studio before the farewell tour, Osbourne stated that there would be no other studio album, Black Sabbath. However, an 8-track CD called The End was sold on tour dates. Along with some live recordings, the CD includes four unused tracks from 13 sessions. On Saturday, at the end of his final concert, in February 2017, March 4, 2016, Iommi discussed future re-borrowings of the Tony Martin-era catalogue. He explained: We spent on re-releasing these albums because of the current Saturday thing with Ozzy Osbourne, but they will certainly happen... I would like to make some new tracks for these releases with Tony Martin... I will also look at working on cross goals and forbidden. Martin suggested that this could coincide with the 30th anniversary of Eternal Idol in 2017. In an interview in August, Martin added: Iommi certainly still has a cancer problem, and that may well stop it all, but if he wants to do something, I'm ready. On August 10, 2016, Iommi admitted to having cancer in remission. Asked in November 2016 about his plans after the final black Sabbath tour, Iommi replied: I will write. Maybe I'll do something with the guys, maybe in the studio, but not touring. The band's last concert was on February 4, 2017 in Birmingham. The final song was broadcast live on the band's Facebook page, and the fireworks began when the band took their last bow. The band's final tour was not easy as long-standing tensions between Osborne and Iommi returned to the surface. Iommi said he didn't rule out the possibility of a one-off show: I wouldn't write it off if it happened one day. It's possible. Or even make an album, because then, again, you are in one place. But I don't know if that's going to happen. In an interview in April 2017, Butler revealed that Black Sabbath was considering making a blues album as a sequel to 13, but added that the tour got in the way. On March 7, 2017, Black Sabbath announced its dissolution through posts posted on their official social media accounts. In June 2018, in an interview with ITV News, Osborne expressed interest in an interview with ITV News. reunited with Black Sabbath to perform at the 2022 Commonwealth Games, which are due to take place in their hometown of Birmingham. Iommi said a speech at an event called Black Sabbath would be a big thing to help represent Birmingham. I'm ready for it. Let's see what happens. He also did not rule out the possibility of reforming the band only for a one-time performance, and not for a full-length tour. In September 2020, Osborne said in an interview that he was no longer interested in reuniting: Not for me. It's done. The only thing I regret is not doing the last farewell show in Birmingham with Bill Ward. I felt really bad about it. That would be so sweet. I don't know what the circumstances were behind this, but that would be good. I've spoken to Tony a few times, but I don't have the slightest interest in doing another gig. Maybe Tony is getting bored now. On September 30, 2020, Black Sabbath announced a new Dr. Martens shoe collection. The partnership with the British shoe company marks the 50th anniversary of the black Sabbath and Paranoid albums, which feature works from the band's self-titled debut album Black Sabbath. The musical style of Black Sabbath is a heavy metal band whose music has also been described as psychedelic rock and acid rock. The band has also been named as a key influence on genres including stoner rock, grunge, drut metal, and il metal. In the early stages, Black Sabbath was influenced by Cream, The Beatles, Fleetwood Mac, Jimi Hendrix, John Mayall and The Bluesbreakers, Led Zeppelin and Jethro Tull. Although Black Sabbath has gone through many compositions and stylistic changes, their core sound focuses on ominous lyrics and doomed music, often using a musical newt, also called the devil's interval. While their Ozzy-era albums, such as Sabbath Bloody Sabbath (1973), had little compositional resemblance to the progressive rock genre that was growing in popularity at the time, it was in stark contrast to the popular music of the early 1970s Black Sabbath. Like many of their early heavy metal contemporaries, the band received little air on rock radio. As the band's lead songwriter, Tony Iommi wrote most of Black Sabbath's music, while Osbourne wrote vocal melodies and bassist Geezer Butler wrote lyrics. This process sometimes disappointed Iommi, who often felt pressured to come up with new material: If I hadn't invented anything, no one would have done anything. On the influence of Iommi Osbourne later said: Black Sabbath never wrote a structured song. There would be a long intro that would go to a jazz piece and then go all folklore... and it worked. Tony Iommi and I said it zillion be there with the greats. He can take the guitar, play the riff, and you're going to say, He's got to come out now, he can't trust it. Then you came back, and I gave you a billion dollars, and he came up with a riff to knock down your fucking socks. In 1965, before the creation of Black Sabbath, guitarist Tony Iommi crashed while working in a sheet metal factory, losing the tips of two fingers on his right hand. Iommi almost gave up the music, but the factory manager called to listen to Django Reinhardt, a jazz guitarist who lost the use of two fingers on fire. Inspired by Reinhardt, Iommi created two thimbles of plastic and leather to cover off his missing fingertips. The guitarist began to use lighter strings, and detuning his guitar, in order to better grasp the strings with his prosthesis. At the beginning of the group's history, Iommi experimented with a variety of settings, including C♯ tuning, or 3 half-tones down, before settling on E♭/D tuning♯ or half a step from the standard setting. The Legacy Black Sabbath bench on Black Sabbath Bridge on Broad Street in the band's hometown of Birmingham Black Sabbath has sold more than 70 million records worldwide, including 15 million in the U.S., including 15 million in the U.S. The band helped create the genre through breakthrough releases such as Paranoid (1970), an album that Rolling Stone magazine called changed music forever and called the band The Beatles of Heavy Metal. Time called Paranoid the birthplace of heavy metal, placing it in the top 100 albums of all time. MTV ranked Black Sabbath at number ten in the top ten heavy metal bands, and VH1 ranked them second in the list of the 100 Greatest Hard Rock Artists. VH1 put Black Sabbath's song Iron Man number one on the countdown to 40 Greatest Metal Songs. In Rolling Stone's list of the 100 Greatest Artists of All Times, Rolling Stone put the band in 85th place. William Ruhlmann of AllMusic said: Black Sabbath has had such a great influence on the development of heavy metal rock music that it has become a defining force in this style. The band took the blues-rock sound of late 60s acts like Cream, Blue Cheer, and Vanilla Fudge to its logical conclusion, slowing down the tempo, emphasizing the bass, and emphasizing screaming guitar solos and howling vocals full of lyrics, expressing mental anguish and eerie fantasies. If their predecessors clearly emerged from the electrified tradition of blues, Black Sabbath took this tradition in a new direction, and thus helped to give birth to a musical style that continued to attract millions of fans decades later. According to Rolling Stone's Holly George-Warren, Black Saturday was a heavy King of the 1970s. Although the band was initially despised by rock critics and ignored by radio programs, by the end of the decade the band had sold more than 8 million albums. Heavy Metal Band... surprised Ronnie James Dio. A group that has not apologized for coming to the city; he just stepped on the building when it came to the city. The influence and innovations of Black Sabbath have influenced many actions, including Iron Maiden, Slayer, Metallica, Nirvana, 218 Korn, 12 Mayhem, 12 Venom, 12 Judas Priest, Body Count, Alice in Chains, 222, Anthrax, 223 Broken,224 Death,12 Opeth,225 Pantera, Fear Factory, The Candle, 231 Godsmack, 232 and Van Halen. Two gold albums selling tributes, Christmas in Black Volume 1 and 2, including sepultura covers, White zombies, Type O Negative, Faith No More, Machine Head, Primus, System of a Down and Monster Magnet, were released. Metallica's Lars Ulrich, who joined James Hatfield in 2006 inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, said, Black Sabbath is and always will be synonymous with heavy metal, while Hatfield said, Saturday made me start all this evil-sounding shit, and it stuck with me. Tony Iommi is the king of the heavy riff. Guns N' Roses guitarist Slash said of the Paranoid album: There's something about this record that when you're a kid and you're drawn to it, it's like a completely different world. It just opens your mind to another dimension... Paranoid is the whole Saturday experience; very indicative of what Saturday meant at the time. Tony plays style- it doesn't matter whether it's from paranoid or if it's from heaven and hell, it's very distinctive. anthrax guitarist Scott Yang said: I always get a question in every interview I do: What are your top five metal albums? The Lamb of God Chris Adler said, If someone who plays heavy metal says he's not affected by Black Sabbath music, then I think they're lying to you. I think all the heavy metal music was, in a way, influenced by what Black Sabbath did. Judas Priest vocalist Rob Halford commented: They were and remain an innovative band. You can put on the first Black Sabbath album, and it still sounds as fresh today as it did 30-odd years ago. And that's because great music has timeless ability: For me, Saturdays are in the same league as the Beatles or Mozart. They are at the forefront of something extraordinary. On Standing Black Sabbath, Rage Against the Machine guitarist Tom Morello says: The heaviest, scariest, coolest riffs and Ozzy's apocalyptic wail without peers. You can hear the despair and Working-class Birmingham streets they came from every blow ode, an evil groove. Their arrival is a land of hippies, flower power of psychedelia pulp and set the standard for all heavy bands in the future. Phil Anselmo of Pantera and Down stated that only a fool will leave what Black Sabbath has brought to the heavy metal genre. According to Tracii Guns of L.A. Guns and a former Guns N' Roses member, the main riff of Paradise City Guns N' Roses from Appetite for Destruction (1987) was influenced by the song Zero Hero from the album Born Again. King Diamond guitarist Andy Laroc the World confirmed that the pure guitar part of Sleepless Nights from Conspiracy (1989) is inspired by Tony Iommi's play on Never Say Die!. In addition to being pioneers of heavy metal, they are also credited with laying the foundation for heavy metal subgenres stoner rock, il metal, thrash metal, black metal and doom metal, as well as alternative rock subgenre grunge. According to critic Bob Goll, the band's sound appears in almost all of the most popular grunge bands, including Nirvana, Soundgarden and Alice in Chains. Tony Iommi was credited as a pioneer of lighter stringed guitars. His fingertips were torn at the steelworks, and using thimbles (artificial fingertips), he found that standard guitar strings were too hard to bend and play. He found that there was only one size row available, so after years of Saturday he had a string of custom made. Culturally, Black Sabbath has had a huge impact on both television and literature and has in many cases become synonymous with heavy metal. In Almost Famous, Lester Bangs gives the main character the task of covering the group (plot point one) with an immortal line: Give me 500 words in Black Sabbath. Contemporary music and art publication Trebuchet Magazine has put this into practice, asking all new writers to write a short piece (500 words) on Black Sabbath as a means of proving their creativity and voice on a well-documented topic. Staff Original and Classic Line-up tony Iommi - Guitars (1968-2006, 2011-2017) Bill Ward - Drums (1968-1980, 1983, 1984, 1994, 1997-2006, 2011-2012) Geezer Butler - bass (1968-1979, 1980-1985, 1985, 1987, 1987 1990-1994, 1997-2006, 2011-2017) Ozzy Osbourne - vocals, harmonica (1968-1977, 197 List of cover versions of Black Sabbath heavy metal by a b Tom Larson (2004). The history of rock 'n' roll. Kendall/Hunt Pub. 183-187. ISBN 978-0-7872-9969-9. b Black Saturday bow in Birmingham after the final concert. BBC News. February 5, 2017. Received on February 5, 2017. b Trendell, Andrew (March 8, 2017). Black Saturday confirm their split after almost years. Nme. Received on March 8, 2017. Black Saturday to receive the Lifetime Achievement Award in 2019 GRAMMYs. Kerrang. January 2, 2019. Black Saturday's farewell interview. Kerrang!. Dwyer, Robert. Time. Sabbathlive.com. Archive from the original on January 20, 2008. Received on December 9, 2007. a b siegler, Joe. 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