

Elvis Presley – Fame Beyond Race

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Hello and welcome to today's podcast about Elvis Presley titled, "Fame Beyond Race".

Elvis Presley, also known as the unofficial "King of Rock 'n' Roll," began his musical career in Memphis, Tennessee. His mother handed him a guitar when he was a child, and he paid four dollars out of his own pocket to record songs in 1953. African American styles such as blues, jump blues, jazz, and gospel music influenced rock n roll. It's commonly referred to as the "first wave" of music. Because of his significant rock and roll performances and renowned songs written in the 1950s, Elvis Presley is recognized as "The King" of rock and roll.

Elvis Presley plowed through the music business like a steamroller. Nothing like him had ever been witnessed in the United States. Elvis didn't perceive color or boundaries. He threw out the piano and replaced it with a guitar, setting the tone for rock & roll. Rockabilly was born as a result of this, along with his hillbilly country accent. Countless more rock subgenres sprang out as a result. His swagger and performance style included exaggerated gyrations and other body motions that stretched the boundaries of what was allowed with television cameras. In music, he broke down racial barriers. His service in the United States Army changed his negative press into a favorable one. The hue of Elvis' face was the only thing that was plainly white on stage. His hair, dress, speech, facial expressions, and body language all had a perplexing ethnic ambiguity to them. This uncertainty was very scary to segregationists. The line between black and white became more blurred, raising concerns about the strength and flexibility of Jim Crow's borders. Elvis personified a God that both blacks and whites shared, striking at the foundations of Jim Crow by offering a chance for communal cultural reconciliation. With a voice that echoed the gospel of church and a rousing physicality that appeared to be spiritual possession, Elvis personified a God that both blacks and whites shared.

In my analysis of “Tutti Frutti,” Little Richard / “Tutti Frutti,” Elvis Presley, except for a few more non-words sounds at the conclusion of certain lines, the lyrics for both versions are nearly similar. This is surprising because in the 1950s, it was usual for white musicians to copy songs originally performed by black singers with changed lyrics. The song does not sound the same because the instrumentation and voice tones have been modified, which is not surprising. “Tutti Frutti” was initially released by Little Richard in 1955, and Elvis Presley's version was released in 1956. Both renditions of the songs elicit a sense of joy and a want to get up and dance. Little Richard's rendition likes to add a high-pitched "OOH" to the middle and end of his phrases and pauses between them. He appears to be yelling the words at the crowd. On the other hand, Elvis Presley's rendition sounds like a person speaking in rapid succession, maybe because to the speed; he does lengthen the middle syllable like Little Richard did, but the conclusion of the line pauses and moves on to the following line with only a brief. Swing dancing is a good way to dance to Little Richard's rendition since it allows for more complicated motions. Because there isn't much time for more complicated motions at Elvis Presley's, you'll probably only be able to dance by leaping up and down like teenagers at concerts.

With rose-tinted glasses, Elvis Presley may appear to be universally adored. However, the singer was frequently the topic of debate, eliciting passionate reactions from the public and the press. His on-screen swagger and performance style, which included over-the-top gyrations and other body motions that emphasized the rhythm, wowed his adolescent viewers and helped to shape their fads and trends. He was dubbed a "sexhibitionist," and churches accused him of corrupting the minds of young Americans with his provocative behavior. Meanwhile, outraged parents associated rock-and-roll with defiance and criminality. The multiracial beginnings of rock-and-roll, a fusion of white country and black rhythm-and-blues, as well as Elvis Presley's

significant role in the genre's development, led to repeated allegations of cultural appropriation. The fact that these arguments took place against the backdrop of racial injustice, southern segregation, and the national civil rights movement further added to Elvis' enmity. Elvis Presley had a significant impact on altering white American society's social and moral ideals, as well as accelerating the integration of African Americans and the civil rights struggle.

To sum up, Elvis Presley, who rose from a timid young kid to become a global celebrity, remains as enigmatic today as he was when he was alive. His gift and ability, faults and failures are as captivating today as they were when he first snarled his lips. One of the most renowned and influential popular artists of all time, his flaws and failings are as enchanting now as they were when he first snarled his lips. Thank you.