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No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 110,144 active editors 7,022,883 articles in English Sirius A with Sirius B, a white dwarf, indicated by the arrow A white dwarf is a stellar core remnant composed mostly of electron-degenerate matter, supported against its own gravity only by electron degeneracy pressure. A white dwarf is very dense: in an Earth sized volume, it contains a mass comparable to the Sun. What light it radiates is from its residual heat. White dwarfs are thought to be the final evolutionary state of stars whose mass is insufficient for them to become a neutron star or black hole. This includes more than 97% of the stars in the Milky Way. After the hydrogen-fusing period of such a main-sequence star ends, it will expand to a red giant and shed its outer layers, leaving behind a core which is the white dwarf. Very hot when it forms, this cools as it radiates its energy until its material begins to crystallize into a cold black dwarf. The oldest known white dwarfs still radiate at temperatures of a few thousand kelvins, which establishes an observational limit on the maximum possible age of the universe. (Full article...) Recently featured: Battle of Groix Scott Carpenter Johann Reinhold Forster Archive By email More featured articles About A Royal 10 typewriter ... that a Royal 10 (pictured) used in the music video for "Fortnight" caused an interest in typewriters among Swifties? ... that the Brazilian government advocated the use of COVID kits, which contained a drug used to treat head lice? ... that Brave Bunnies was among the children's series streamed ad-free on Sunflower TV for Ukrainian refugees? ... that it took more than two years after the Romans invaded Africa in 204 BC for them to completely defeat the Carthaginians? ... that the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette reported that "half of the residents of Mount Desert Island, Maine, are convinced they are millionaires since the body of Karl N. 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Ongoing: Gaza war Iran–Israel war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Anne Burrell Frederick W. Smith Ron Taylor Mohammad Kazemi Marita Camacho Quirós Kim Woodburn Nominate an article June 24: Jaanipäev in Estonia Julia Gillard 1374 – An outbreak of dancing mania, in which crowds of people danced themselves to exhaustion, began in Aachen (in present-day Germany) before spreading to other parts of Europe. 1717 – The first Grand Lodge of Freemasonry, the Premier Grand Lodge of England, was founded in London. 1724 – On the Feast of St. John the Baptist, Bach led the first performance of Christ unser Herr zum Jordan kam, BWV 7, the third cantata of his chorale cantata cycle. 1943 – Amid racial tensions, U.S. Army military police shot and killed a black serviceman after a confrontation at a pub in Bamber Bridge, England. 2010 – Julia Gillard (pictured) was sworn in as the first female prime minister of Australia after incumbent Kevin Rudd declined to contest a leadership spill in the Labor Party. William Arnold (b. 1587)John Lloyd Cruz (b. 1983)Lisa (b. 1987)Rodrigo (d. 2000) More anniversaries: June 23 June 24 June 25 Archive By email List of days of the year About The springbok (Antidorcas marsupialis) is a medium-sized antelope found mainly in the dry areas of southern and southwestern Africa. A slender, long-legged bovid, it reaches 71 to 86 cm (28 to 34 in) at the shoulder and weighs between 27 and 42 kg (60 and 93 lb). Both sexes have a pair of long black horns that curve backwards, a white face, a dark stripe running from the eyes to the mouth, a light-brown coat with a reddish-brown stripe, and a white rump flap. Primarily browsing at dawn and dusk, it can live without drinking water for years, subsisting on succulent vegetation. Breeding peaks in the rainy season, when food is more abundant. A single calf is weaned at nearly six months of age and leaves its mother a few months later. Springbok herds in the Kalahari Desert and the semi-arid Karoo used to migrate in large numbers across the countryside. The springbok is the national animal of South Africa. This male springbok was photographed in Etosha National Park, Namibia. Photograph credit: Yathin S Krishnappa Recently featured: Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Cape Barren goose Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. 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Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "1374" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (June 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 13th century 14th century 15th century Decades 1350s 1360s 1370s 1380s 1390s Years 1371 1372 1373 1374 1375 1376 1377 vte 1374 by topic Leaders Political entities State leaders Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births – Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments – Disestablishments Art and literature 1374 in poetry vte 1374 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1374MCCCLXXIVAb urbe condita2127Armenian calendar823ԹՎ ՊԻԳAssyrian calendar6124Balinese saka calendar1295–1296Bengali calendar780–781Berber calendar2324English Regnal year47 Edw. 3 – 48 Edw. 3Buddhist calendar1918Burmese calendar736Byzantine calendar6882–6883Chinese calendar癸丑年 (Water Ox)4071 or 3864 — to —甲寅年 (Wood Tiger)4072 or 3865Coptic calendar1090–1091Discordian calendar2540Ethiopian calendar1366–1367Hebrew calendar5134–5135Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1430–1431 - Shaka Samvat1295–1296 - Kali Yuga4474–4475Holocene calendar11374Igbo calendar374–375Iranian calendar752–753Islamic calendar775–776Japanese calendarŌan 7(応安７年)Javanese calendar1287–1288Julian calendar1374MCCCLXXIVKorean calendar3707Minguo calendar538 before ROC民前538年Nanakshahi calendar−94Thai solar calendar1916–1917Tibetan calendar阴水牛年(female Water-Ox)1500 or 1119 or 347 — to —阳木虎年(male Wood-Tiger)1501 or 1120 or 348Year 1374 (MCCCLXXIV) was a common year starting on Sunday of the Julian calendar. April 23 – In recognition of his services, Edward III of England grants the English writer Geoffrey Chaucer a gallon of wine a day, for the rest of his life. June 24 – The illness dancing mania begins in Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), possibly due to ergotism. October 27 – King Gongmin of Goryeo is assassinated and succeeded by U of Goryeo on the throne of Goryeo (in modern-day Korea). November 25 – James of Baux succeeds his uncle, Philip II, as Prince of Taranto (modern-day eastern Italy) and titular ruler of the Latin Empire (northern Greece and western Turkey). Rao Biram Dev succeeds Rao Kanhadev as ruler of Marwar (the modern-day Jodhpur district of India). Shaikh Hasan Jalayir succeeds his father, Shaykh Uways Jalayir, as ruler of the Jalayirid Sultanate in modern-day Iraq and western Iran. Hasan proves to be an unpopular ruler and is executed on October 9 and succeeded by his brother, Shaikh Hussain Jalayir. Musa II succeeds his father, Mari Djata II, as Mansa of the Mali Empire (modern-day Mali and Senegal). Robert de Juilly succeeds Raymond Berenger as Grand Master of the Knights Hospitaller. Princes from the Kingdom of Granada choose Abu al-Abbas Ahmad to succeed Muhammad as-Said, as Sultan of the Marinid Empire in Morocco. The Empire is split into the Kingdom of Fez and the Kingdom of Marrakech. A form of the Great Plague returns to Europe. The Château de Compiègne royal residence is built in France. April 11 – Roger Mortimer, 4th Earl of March, heir to the throne of England (d. 1398) November 26 – Yury Dmitrievich, Russian grand prince (d. 1434) probable Queen Jadwiga of Poland King Martin I of Sicily (d. 1409) March 12 – Emperor Go-Kōgon of Japan (b. 1338). June 5 or June 6 – William Whittlesey, Archbishop of Canterbury June 29 – Jan Milíč of Kroměříž, Czech priest and reformer July 19 – Petrarch, Italian poet (b. 1304) September – Joanna of Flanders, Duchess of Brittany (b. 1295) October 27 – King Gongmin of Goryeo (b. 1330) November 25 – Prince Philip II of Taranto December 1 – Magnus Eriksson, king of Sweden (b. 1316) date unknown – Gao Qi, Chinese poet (born 1336) date unknown – Konrad of Megenberg, historian (b. 1309)[1] ^ "Book of Nature". World Digital Library. August 7, 2013. Retrieved August 27, 2013. Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1201 to 1300 For the video game series, see XIII Century (series). Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 12th century 13th century 14th century Timelines 12th century 13th century 14th century State leaders 12th century 13th century 14th century Decades 1200s 1210s 1220s 1230s 1240s 1250s 1260s 1270s 1280s 1290s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte Mongol Emperor Genghis Khan whose conquests created the largest contiguous empire in history The 13th century was the century which lasted from January 1, 1201 (represented by the Roman numerals MCCI) through December 31, 1300 (MCCC) in accordance with the Julian calendar. The Mongol Empire was founded by Genghis Khan, which stretched from Eastern Asia to Eastern Europe. The conquests of Hulagu Khan and other Mongol invasions changed the course of the Muslim world, most notably the Siege of Baghdad (1258) and the destruction of the House of Wisdom. Other Muslim powers such as the Mali Empire and Delhi Sultanate conquered large parts of West Africa and the Indian subcontinent, while Buddhism witnessed a decline through the conquest led by Bakhtiyar Khilji. The earliest Islamic states in Southeast Asia formed during this century, most notably Samudera Pasai.[1] The Kingdoms of Sukhothai and Hanthawaddy would emerge and go on to dominate their surrounding territories.[2] Europe entered the apex of the High Middle Ages, characterized by rapid legal, cultural, and religious evolution as well as economic dynamism. Crusades after the fourth, while mostly unsuccessful in rechristianizing the Holy Land, inspired the desire to expel Muslim presence from Europe that drove the Reconquista and solidified a sense of Christendom. To the north, the Teutonic Order Christianized and gained dominance of Prussia, Estonia, and Livonia. Inspired by new translations into Latin of classical works preserved in the Islamic World for over a thousand years, Thomas Aquinas developed Scholasticism, which dominated the curricula of the new universities.[3] In England, King John signed the Magna Carta, beginning the tradition of Parliamentary advisement in England. This helped develop the principle of equality under law in European judisprudence.[4] The Southern Song dynasty began the century as a prosperous kingdom but were later invaded and annexed into the Yuan dynasty of the Mongols. The Kamakura Shogunate of Japan successfully resisted two Mongol invasion attempts in 1274 and 1281. The Korean state of Goryeo resisted a Mongol invasion, but eventually sued for peace and became a client state of the Yuan dynasty.[5] In North America, according to some population estimates, the population of Cahokia grew to be comparable to the population of 13th-century London.[6] In Peru, the Kingdom of Cuzco began as part of the Late Intermediate Period. In Mayan civilization, the 13th century marked the beginning of the Late Postclassic period. The Kanem Empire in what is now Chad reached its apex. The Solomonic dynasty in Ethiopia and the Zimbabwe Kingdom were founded. Eastern Hemisphere in 1200 AD Main article: 1200s 1202: Introduction of Liber Abaci by Fibonacci. 1202: Battle of Basian occurs on July 27, between Kingdom of Georgia and Seljuks. 1202: Battle of Mirebeau occurs on August 1, between Arthur I of Brittany and John of England. 1204: Islamization of Bengal by Bakhtiyar Khalji and oppression of Buddhism in East India. 1204: Fourth Crusade of 1202–1204 captures Zadar for Venice and sacks Byzantine Constantinople, creating the Latin Empire. 1204: Fall of Normandy from Angevin hands to the French King, Philip Augustus, end of Norman domination of France. 1205: The Battle of Adrianople occurred on April 14 between Bulgarians under Tsar Kaloyan of Bulgaria, and Crusaders under Baldwin I, (July 1172 – 1205), the first emperor of the Latin Empire of Constantinople. 1206: Genghis Khan is declared Great Khan of the Mongols. 1206: The Delhi Sultanate is established in Northern India under the Mamluk Dynasty. 1209: Francis of Assisi founds the Franciscan Order. 1209: The Albigensian Crusade is declared by Pope Innocent III. Main article: 1210s A page of the Italian Fibonacci's Liber Abaci from the Biblioteca Nazionale di Firenze showing the Fibonacci sequence with the position in the sequence labeled in Roman numerals and the value in Arabic-Hindu numerals. 1210: Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, the first ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, fell down from a horse while playing chovgan (a form of polo on horseback) in Lahore and died instantly when the pommel of the saddle pierced his ribs. 1212: The Battle of Las Navas de Tolosa in Iberia marks the beginning of a rapid Christian reconquest of the southern half of the Iberian Peninsula, mainly from 1230–1248, with the defeat of Moorish forces. 1212: Frederick of Sicily is crowned King of the Romans at Mainz. 1213: The Kingdom of France defeats the Crown of Aragon at the Battle of Muret. 1214: France defeats the English and Imperial German forces at the Battle of Bouvines. 1215: King John signs Magna Carta at Runnymede. 1216: Battle of Lipitsa between Russian principalities. 1216: Maravarman Sundara I reestablishes the Pandya Dynasty in Southern India 1217–1221: Fifth Crusade captures Egyptian Ayyubid port city of Damietta; ultimately the Crusaders withdraw. Main article: 1220s c. 1220: The Kingdom of Mapungubwe was established 1220: Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor is crowned in Rome 1221: Merv, Herat, Bamyan and Nishapur are destroyed in the Mongol invasion of the Khwarazmian Empire. 1222: Andrew II of Hungary signs the Golden Bull which affirms the privileges of Hungarian nobility. 1223: The Signoria of the Republic of Venice is formed and consists of the Doge, the Minor Council, and the three leaders of the Quarantia. 1223: The Mongol Empire defeats various Russian principalities at the Battle of the Kalka River. 1223: Volga Bulgaria defeats the army of the Mongol Empire at the Battle of Samara Bend. 1225: Trần dynasty of Vietnam was established by Emperor Trần Thái Tông ascended to the throne after his uncle Trần Thủ Độ orchestrated the overthrow of the Lý dynasty. 1226–1250: Dispute between the so-called second Lombard League and Emperor Frederick II. 1227: Estonians are finally subjugated to German crusader rule during the Livonian Crusade. 1227: Genghis Khan dies. 1228–1229: Sixth Crusade under the excommunicated Emperor Frederick II, who returns Jerusalem to the Crusader States in a negotiated settlement with the Sultan of Egypt, Al-Kamil 1228–1230: First clash between Gregory IX and Emperor Frederick II. Main article: 1230s Portrait of the Chinese Zen Buddhist Wuzhun Shifan, painted in 1238, Song dynasty. 1231: Emperor Frederick II promulgates the Constitutions of Melfi, a far-reaching legal code influential in the development of continental European statehood.[7][8] 1232: The Mongols besiege Kaifeng, the capital of the Jin dynasty, capturing it in the following year. 1233: Battle of Ganter, Ken Arok defeated Kertajaya, the last king of Kediri, thus established Singhasari kingdom[9] Ken Arok ended the reign of Isyana Dynasty and started his own Rajasa dynasty. 1235: The Mandinka kingdoms unite to form the Mali Empire which leads to the downfall of Sosso in the 1230s. 1237: Emperor Frederick II virtually annihilates the forces of the second Lombard League at the Battle of Cortenuova. 1239–1250: Third conflict between the Holy Roman Empire and the Papacy. 1237–1240: Mongol Empire conquers Kievan Rus. 1238: Sukhothai becomes the first capital of Sukhothai Kingdom. Main article: 1240s 1240: Russians defeat the Swedish army at the Battle of the Neva. 1241: Mongol Empire defeats Hungary at the Battle of Mohi and defeats Poland at the Battle of Legnica. Hungary and Poland ravaged. 1242: Russians defeat the Teutonic Knights at the Battle of Lake Peipus. 1243–1250: Second Holy Roman Empire–Papacy War. 1244: Ayyubids and Khwarezmians defeat the Crusaders and their Muslim allies at the Battle of La Forbie. 1249: End of the Portuguese Reconquista against the Moors, when King Afonso III of Portugal reconquers the Algarve. 1248–1254: Seventh Crusade captures Egyptian Ayyubid port city of Damietta, crusaders ultimately withdraw, after the capture of French king Louis IX. Mamelukes overthrow Ayyubid Dynasty. Main article: 1250s Mongol Empire in 1227 at Genghis Khan's death By 1250, Pensacola culture, through trade, begins influencing Coastal Coles Creek culture.[10] 1250: The Mamluk dynasty is founded in Egypt. 1250: Death of Emperor Frederick II on December 13th. 1257: Baab Mashur Malamo established the Sultanate of Ternate in Maluku. 1258: Baghdad captured and destroyed by the Mongols, effective conclusion of the Abbasid Caliphate in Baghdad. 1258: Pandayan Emperor Jatavarman Sundara I invades Eastern India and northern Sri Lanka. 1259: Treaty of Paris is signed between Louis IX and Henry III Main article: 1260s 1260: Mongols first major war defeat in the Battle of Ain Jalut against the Egyptians. 1260: Toluid Civil War begins between Kublai Khan and Ariq Böke for the title of Great Khan. 1261: Byzantines under Michael VIII retake Constantinople from the Crusaders and Venice. 1262: Iceland brought under Norwegian rule, with the Old Covenant. 1265: Dominican theologian Thomas Aquinas begins to write his Summa Theologiae. 1268: Fall of the Crusader State of Antioch to the Egyptians. Main article: 1270s The opening page of one of Ibn al-Nafis' medical works. This is probably a copy made in India during the 17th or 18th century. 1270: Goryeo dynasty swears allegiance to the Yuan dynasty. 1270: The Zagwe dynasty is displaced by the Solomonic dynasty. 1271: Edward I of England and Charles of Anjou arrive in Acre, starting the Ninth Crusade against Baibars. 1272–1274: Second Council of Lyon attempts to unite the churches of the Eastern Roman Empire with the Church of Rome. 1274: The Mongols launch their first invasion of Japan, but they are repelled by the Samurai and the Kamikaze winds. 1274: The Tepanec give the Mexica permission to settle at the islet Cauhmixtitlan (Eagle's Place Between the Clouds) 1275: Sant Dnyaneshwar who wrote Dnyaneshwari (a commentary on the Bhagavad Gita) and Amrutanubhav was born. 1275: King Kertanegara of Singhasari launched Pamalayu expedition against Melayu Kingdom in Sumatra (ended in 1292). 1277: Passage of the last and most important of the Paris Condemnations by Bishop Tempier, which banned a number of Aristotelian propositions 1279: The Song dynasty ends after losing the Battle of Yamen to the Mongols. 1279: The Chola Dynasty in Southern India officially comes to an end. Main article: 1280s 1281: The Mongols launch their second invasion of Japan, but like their first invasion they are repelled by the Samurai and the Kamikaze winds. 1282: Aragon acquires Sicily after the Sicilian Vespers. 1284: Peterhouse, Cambridge founded by Hugo de Balsham, the Bishop of Ely. 1284: King Kertanegara launches the Pabali expedition to Bali, integrating Bali into the Singhasari territory. 1285: Second Mongol raid against Hungary, led by Nogai Khan. 1289: The County of Tripoli falls to the Bahri Mamluks led by Qalawun. 1289: Kertanegara insulted the envoy of Kublai Khan, who demanded that Java pay tribute to the Yuan Dynasty.[11][12] Main articles: 1290s and 1300s Hommage of Edward I (kneeling), to the Philippe le Bel (seated). As duke of Aquitaine, Edward was a vassal to the French king. The Mamluk Dynasty comes to an end and is replaced by the Khalji dynasty. 1290: By the Edict of Expulsion, King Edward I of England orders all Jews to leave the Kingdom of England. 1291: The Swiss Confederation of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden forms. 1291: Mamluk Sultan of Egypt al-Ashraf Khalil captures Acre, thus ending the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem (the last Christian state remaining from the Crusades). 1292: Jayakatwang, duke of Kediri, rebels and kills Kertanegara, ending the Singhasari kingdom. 1292: Marco Polo, on his voyage from China to Persia, visits Sumatra and reports that, on the northern part of Sumatra, there were six trading ports, including Ferlec, Samudera and Lambri.[13] 1292: King Mangrai founds the Lanna kingdom. 1293: Mongol invasion of Java.[14] Kublai Khan of Yuan dynasty China, sends punitive attack against Kertanegara of Singhasari, who repels the Mongol forces. 1293: On 10 November, the coronation of Nararya Sangramawijaya as monarch, marks the foundation of the Hindu Majapahit kingdom in eastern Java. 1296: First War of Scottish Independence begins. 1297: Membership in the Mazor Consegio or the Great Council of Venice of the Venetian Republic is sealed and limited in the future to only those families whose names have been inscribed therein. 1299: Ottoman Empire is established under Osman I. 1300: Islam is likely established in the Aceh region. 1300: Aji Batara Agung Dewa Sakti founds the Kingdom of Kutai Kartanegara/Sultanate of Kutai in the Tepian Batu or Kutai Lama. 1300: The Turku Cathedral was consecrated in Turku.[15] 1300: Sri Rajahmura Lumaya, known in his shortened name Sri Lumay, a half-Tamil and half Malay minor prince of the Chola dynasty in Sumatra established the Indianized Rajahnate of Cebu in Cebu Island on the Philippine Archipelago. Alai Gate and Qutub Minar were built during the Mamluk and Khalji dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate.[16] Early 13th century – Xia Gui paints Twelve Views from a Thatched Hut, during the Southern Song dynasty (now in Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art, Kansas City, Missouri). The motet form originates out of the Ars antiqua tradition of Western European music. Manuscript culture develops out of this time period in cities in Europe, which denotes a shift from monasteries to cities for books. Pecia system of copying books develops in Italian university-towns and was taken up by the University of Paris in the middle of the century. Wooden movable type printing invented by Chinese governmental minister Wang Zhen in 1298. The earliest known rockets, landmines, and handguns are made by the Chinese for use in warfare. The Chinese adopt the windmill from the Islamic world. Guan ware vase is made, Southern Song dynasty. It is now kept at Percival David Foundation of Chinese Art, London. 1250 – Cliff Palace, Mesa Verde, and other Ancestral Pueblo architectural complexes reach their apex[17] 1280s – Eyeglasses are invented in Venice, Italy. Late 13th century – Night Attack on the Sanjo Palace is made during the Kamakura period. It is now kept at Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Late 13th century – Descent of the Amida Trinity, raigo triptych, is made, Kamakura period. It is now kept at the Art Institute of Chicago. The Neo-Aramaic languages begin to develop during the course of the century. Christianity in the 13th century ^ "Samudra Pasai worthy to be world historical site". Republika Online. 2017-03-24. Retrieved 2020-01-24. ^ Coedès, George (1968). Walter F. Vella (ed.). The Indianized States of Southeast Asia. trans.Susan Brown Cowing. University of Hawaii Press. ISBN 978-0-8248-0368-1. ^ "St. Thomas Aquinas". Catholic Encyclopedia. Retrieved 2023-12-09. ^ Brooks, Christopher (2020). 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View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Coin (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Economy of Italy (links | edit) Imperialism (links | edit) Inca Empire (links | edit) Lavandula (links | edit) Levant (links | edit) Libro de los juegos (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) Romania (links | edit) Smelting (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1st century (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 12th century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 1282 (links | edit) 7th century (links | edit) 10th century (links | edit) 9th century (links | edit) 8th century (links | edit) 6th century (links | edit) 5th century (links | edit) 3rd century (links | edit) 2nd century (links | edit) 4th century BC (links | edit) 1st century BC (links | edit) 2nd century BC (links | edit) 3rd century BC (links | edit) 5th century BC (links | edit) 6th century BC (links | edit) 21st century BC (links | edit) 11th century BC (links | edit) 1299 (links | edit) 1326 (links | edit) 1359 (links | edit) 1389 (links | edit) 1154 (links | edit) 1163 (links | edit) 1160s (links | edit) 1380 (links | edit) 1141 (links | edit) 1135 (links | edit) 1204 (links | edit) 7th century BC (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/13th_century" American singer-songwriter (born 1989) For other uses, see Taylor Swift (disambiguation). Taylor SwiftSwift in 2023BornTaylor Alison Swift (1989-12-13) December 13, 1989 (age 35)West Reading, Pennsylvania, USOccupations Singer-songwriter record producer actress director Years active2003–presentOrganizationTaylor Swift ProductionsWorks Albums singles songs videos performances Relatives Austin Swift (brother) Marjorie Finlay (grandmother) AwardsFull listMusical careerOriginNashville, Tennessee, USGenres Pop country folk rock Instruments Vocals guitar piano banjo ukulele Labels Republic Big Machine Musical artistWebsitetaylorswift.com Signature Taylor Alison Swift (born December 13, 1989) is an American singer-songwriter. Known for her autobiographical songwriting, artistic versatility, and cultural impact, Swift is one of the world's best-selling music artists, the highest-grossing music performer, and the richest female musician—the first billionaire with music as their main income. Swift signed to Big Machine Records in 2005, debuting as a country singer with the albums Taylor Swift (2006) and Fearless (2008). The singles "Teardrops on My Guitar", "Love Story", and "You Belong with Me" found crossover success on country and pop radio formats. She incorporated rock on Speak Now (2010) and electronic on Red (2012), later re-calibrating her image from country to pop with the synth-pop set 1989 (2014); the ensuing media scrutiny inspired the hip-hop-imbued Reputation (2017). The albums contained the Billboard Hot 100 number-one singles "We Are Never Ever Getting Back Together", "Shake It Off", "Blank Space", "Bad Blood", and "Look What You Made Me Do". Shifting to Republic Records in 2018, Swift released the electropop album Lover (2019) and contested with Big Machine for masters, re-recording four albums as Taylor's Version.[a] She explored indie folk styles in the 2020 sister-albums Folklore and Evermore, and experimented with pop subgenres on Midnights (2022) and the double album The Tortured Poets Department (2024). In the U.S., a record seven Swift albums have sold one million copies first-week each. Throughout the 2020s, Swift garnered the number-one songs "Cardigan", "Willow", "All Too Well", "Anti-Hero", "Cruel Summer", "Is It Over Now?", and "Fortnight". She has undertaken six concert tours, including the Eras Tour (2023–2024), the highest-grossing tour of all time. Her films include Miss Americana (2020), All Too Well: The Short Film (2021), and The Eras Tour (2023)—the highest-grossing concert film. Swift is a subject of extensive media coverage and has a global fanbase of Swifties. Publications such as Rolling Stone and Billboard have listed her amongst history's greatest artists; she is the only individual from the arts to have been named the Time Person of the Year (2023). Among other accolades, Swift has received 14 Grammy Awards (including a record four Album of the Year wins), a record five IFPI Global Recording Artist of the Year awards, a Primetime Emmy Award, and a string of Guinness World Records. She is the most-awarded artist of the American Music Awards (40), the Billboard Music Awards (49), and the MTV Video Music Awards (30). Taylor Alison Swift was born on December 13, 1989, in West Reading, Pennsylvania.[1] She is named after the singer-songwriter James Taylor and was purposefully given a unisex first name.[2][3] Her father, Scott Kingsley Swift, was a stockbroker for Merrill Lynch, and her mother, Andrea Gardner Swift (née Finlay), worked as a mutual fund marketing executive.[4] Swift's younger brother, Austin, is an actor.[5] The siblings are of Scottish, English, and German descent, with distant Italian and Irish ancestry.[6][7][8] Their maternal grandmother, Marjorie Finlay (née Moehlenkamp), was an opera singer,[9] whose singing in church became one of Swift's earliest memories of music that shaped her career.[4] Swift spent her early years on a Christmas tree farm in Pennsylvania that her father had purchased from one of his clients,[10] and she spent her summers at her family's vacation home in Stone Harbor, New Jersey, where she occasionally performed acoustic songs at a local coffee shop.[11] She is Christian[12] and attended preschool and kindergarten at a Montessori school run by the Bernardine Sisters of St. Francis before transferring to the Wyndcroft School.[13][14] When her family moved to Wyomissing, she attended Wyomissing Area Junior/Senior High School.[15][16] As a child, she performed in Berks Youth Theatre Academy productions[17] and traveled regularly to New York City for vocal and acting lessons.[18] Her early love for country music was influenced by Shania Twain, Patsy Cline, LeAnn Rimes, and the Dixie Chicks,[14] and she spent weekends performing at local festivals and events.[19][20] After watching a documentary about Faith Hill, she became determined to pursue a country music career in Nashville, Tennessee.[21] At 11, Swift traveled to Nashville with her mother to visit record labels and submit demo tapes of Dolly Parton and Dixie Chicks karaoke covers.[22] She was rejected by all the labels, which led her to focus on songwriting.[23] She started learning the guitar at 12 with the help of Ronnie Cremer, a computer repairman and local musician who also assisted Swift with writing an original song.[24] In 2003, Swift and her parents started working with the talent manager Dan Dymtrow. With his help, Swift modeled for Abercrombie & Fitch and had an original song included on a Maybelline compilation CD.[25] After performing original songs at an RCA Records showcase, 13-year-old Swift was given an artist development deal and began to travel regularly to Nashville with her mother.[26][27] To help Swift break into the country music scene, her father transferred to Merrill Lynch's Nashville office when she was 14 years old, and the family relocated to Hendersonville, Tennessee.[28][29] Swift attended Hendersonville High School[30] before transferring to Aaron Academy after two years, which better accommodated her touring schedule through homeschooling. She graduated one year early.[3][31] In Nashville, Swift worked with experienced Music Row songwriters such as Troy Verges, Brett Beavers, Brett James, Mac McAnally, and the Warren Brothers[32][33] and formed a lasting working relationship with Liz Rose.[34] They began meeting for two-hour writing sessions every Tuesday afternoon after school.[35] Rose called the sessions "some of the easiest I've ever done. Basically, I was just her editor. She'd write about what happened in school that day. She had such a clear vision of what she was trying to say. And she'd come in with the most incredible hooks." At 14, Swift became the youngest artist signed by Sony/ATV Tree Music Publishing.[36] She left RCA Records due to the label's lack of care and their "cut[ting] other people's stuff". She was also concerned that development deals can shelve artists[27][20] and recalled: "I genuinely felt that I was running out of time. I wanted to capture these years of my life on an album while they still represented what I was going through."[37] Swift opening for Brad Paisley in 2007. To promote her first album, she opened tours for other country musicians in 2007 and 2008.[38] At an industry showcase at Nashville's Bluebird Cafe in 2005, Swift caught the attention of Scott Borchetta, a DreamWorks Records executive who was preparing to form an independent record label, Big Machine Records. She had first met Borchetta in 2004.[39] Swift was one of Big Machine's first signings,[27] and her father purchased a three-percent stake in the company for an estimated $120,000.[40][41] She began working on her eponymous debut album with Nathan Chapman.[20] Swift wrote or co-wrote all album tracks, and co-writers included Rose, Robert Ellis Orrall, Brian Maher, and Angelo Petraglia.[42] Released in October 2006, Taylor Swift peaked at number five on the US Billboard 200, on which it spent 157 weeks—the longest stay on the chart by any release in the US in the 2000s decade.[43][44] Swift became the first female country music artist to write or co-write every track on a platinum-certified debut album.[45] Big Machine Records was still in its infancy during the June 2006 release of the lead single, "Tim McGraw", which Swift and her mother helped promote by packaging and sending copies of the CD single to country radio stations.[46] She spent much of 2006 promoting Taylor Swift with a radio tour and television appearances. This included opening for Rascal Flatts on select dates during their 2006 tour,[47] as a replacement for Eric Church.[48] Borchetta said that although record industry peers initially disapproved of his signing a 15-year-old singer-songwriter, Swift tapped into a previously unknown market—teenage girls who listen to country music.[46][28] Following "Tim McGraw", four more singles were released throughout 2007 and 2008: "Teardrops on My Guitar", "Our Song", "Picture to Burn", and "Should've Said No". All appeared on Billboard's Hot Country Songs, with "Our Song" and "Should've Said No" reaching number one. "Our Song" made Swift the youngest person to single-handedly write and sing a Hot Country Songs number-one single,[49] and "Teardrops on My Guitar" was Swift's breakthrough single on mainstream radio and charts.[50][51][52] Swift released two E

[307] NPR dubbed Swift "a master of the vernacular in her lyrics",[157] remarking that her songs offer emotional engagement because "the wit and clarity of her arrangements turn them from standard fare to heartfelt disclosures".[307] Despite the positive reception, The New Yorker stated she was generally portrayed "more as a skilled technician than as a Dylanesque visionary".[28] Tabloid media often speculated and linked the subjects of her songs with her ex-lovers, a practice reviewers and Swift herself criticized as sexist.[346][347][348] Aside from clues in album liner notes, Swift avoided talking about the subjects of her songs.[349] On her 2020 albums Folklore and Evermore, Swift was inspired by escapism and romanticism to explore fictional narratives.[350] She imposed emotions onto imagined characters and story arcs, which liberated her from tabloid attention and suggested new paths for her artistry.[329] Swift explained that she welcomed the new songwriting direction after she stopped worrying about commercial success.[350] According to Spin, she explored complex emotions with "precision and devastation" on Evermore.[351] Consequence stated her 2020 albums convinced skeptics of her songwriting prowess, noting her transformation from "teenage wunderkind to a confident and careful adult".[352] Swift divides her writing into three types: "quill lyrics", songs rooted in antiquated poeticism; "fountain pen lyrics", based on modern and vivid storylines; and "glitter gel pen lyrics", which are lively and frivolous.[353] Fans noticed that the fifth track of every Swift album was the most emotionally vulnerable of the album.[354] Awarding her with the Songwriter Icon Award in 2021, the National Music Publishers' Association remarked that "no one is more influential when it comes to writing music today".[355] The Week deemed her the foremost female songwriter of modern times,[356] and the Nashville Songwriters Association International named her Songwriter-Artist of the Decade in 2022.[202] Swift has also published two original poems: "Why She Disappeared" and "If You're Anything Like Me".[357] Critics have analyzed the distinctive qualities and thematic depth in Swift's songwriting. Critic Kitty Empire opined in 2024 that Swift is "a profoundly old-fashioned artist", whose songs "tell a story, in succinct, emotive ways that often scan meticulously" unlike most pop music of the time; Empire attributed it to Swift's country beginnings.[358] Swift's bridges are often noted as one of the best aspects of her songs,[359][352] earning her the title "Queen of Bridges" from Time.[360] Mojo dubbed her "a sharp narrator with a gift for the extended metaphor".[361] Academics have variably described her as a poet laureate,[362] philosopher,[363] and bard.[294] Further information: List of Taylor Swift live performances Swift performing on the Reputation Stadium Tour in Seattle in May 2018 Swift commands large audiences on stage,[364][365][366] captivating them through emotional storytelling and vocal delivery rather than relying on elaborate dance choreography.[367] According to V magazine's Greg Krelenstein, she possesses "a rare gift of turning a stadium spectacle into an intimate setting", irrespective of whether she is "plucking a guitar or leading an army of dancers".[368] In a 2008 review of Swift's early performances, Sasha Frere-Jones of The New Yorker called Swift a "preternaturally skilled" entertainer with a vibrant stage presence, adding "she returned the crowd's energy with the professionalism she has shown since the age of fourteen."[273] In 2023, Adrian Horton of The Guardian noted her "seemingly endless stamina" on the Eras Tour,[369] and i critic Ilana Kaplan called her showmanship "unparalleled".[370] Swift's concert productions have been characterized by elaborate Broadway theatricality and high technology,[371] and her performances frequently incorporate a live band, with whom she has played and toured since 2007.[372] Swift also often accompanies herself with musical instruments such as electric guitar;[373] acoustic guitar; piano;[374] and sometimes twelve-string guitar,[375][376] six-string banjo,[377] or ukulele.[378] Interacting frequently with the audience, her solo acoustic performances are considered intimate and emotionally resonant, complementing her story-based lyrics and fan connection.[317][379] Lydia Burgham of The Spinoff opined that this intimacy remains "integral to her singer-songwriter origins".[380][374] Chris Willman of Variety called Swift "pop's most approachable superstar",[381] and the 21st century's most popular performer.[382] Further information: Taylor Swift videography Swift emphasizes visuals as a key creative component of her music-making process.[383] She has collaborated with different directors to produce her music videos, and over time, she has become more involved with writing and directing. She developed the concept and treatment for "Mean" in 2011[384] and co-directed the music video for "Mine" with Roman White the year before.[385] In an interview, White said that Swift "was keenly involved in writing the treatment, casting and wardrobe. And she stayed for both the 15-hour shooting days, even when she wasn't in the scenes."[386] From 2014 to 2018, Swift collaborated with director Joseph Kahn on eight music videos—four each from her albums 1989 and Reputation. Kahn has praised Swift's involvement.[387] She worked with American Express for the "Blank Space" music video (which Kahn directed) and served as an executive producer for the interactive app AMEX Unstaged: Taylor Swift Experience, for which she won a Primetime Emmy Award for Outstanding Interactive Program in 2015.[388] Swift produced the music video for "Bad Blood" and won a Grammy Award for Best Music Video in 2016.[389] Her production company, Taylor Swift Productions, is credited with producing all of her visual media, starting with the 2018 concert documentary Reputation Stadium Tour.[390] She continued to co-direct music videos for the Lover singles "Me!" with Dave Meyers, and "You Need to Calm Down" (also serving as a co-executive producer) and "Lover" with Drew Kirsch,[391] but first ventured into solo direction with the video for "The Man" (which won her the MTV Video Music Award for Best Direction).[392] After Folklore: The Long Pond Studio Sessions, Swift debuted as a filmmaker with All Too Well: The Short Film,[202] which made her the first artist to win the Grammy Award for Best Music Video as a solo director.[393] Swift has cited Chloé Zhao, Greta Gerwig, Nora Ephron, Guillermo del Toro, John Cassavetes, and Noah Baumbach as filmmaking influences.[383] Further information: List of awards and nominations received by Taylor Swift In 2009, Swift became the first country singer to win an MTV Video Music Award. Swift's discography is a "critically hailed songbook", as per Time's Sam Lansky.[394] She has won 14 Grammy Awards (including four for Album of the Year—the most won by an artist),[395] an Emmy Award,[396] 40 American Music Awards (the most won by an artist),[397] 49 Billboard Music Awards (the most won by an artist),[398] 118 Guinness World Records,[399] 30 MTV Video Music Awards (including five Video of the Year wins—the most by an act),[400] 12 Country Music Association Awards (including the Pinnacle Award),[401] eight Academy of Country Music Awards,[402] and two Brit Awards.[146] As a songwriter, she has been honored by the Nashville Songwriters Association,[58][403] the Songwriters Hall of Fame, and the National Music Publishers' Association and was the youngest person on Rolling Stone's list of the 100 Greatest Songwriters of All Time in 2015.[404][405] At the 64th BMI Awards in 2016, Swift was the first woman to be honored with an award named after its recipient.[406] From available data, Swift has amassed over 50 million album sales and 150 million single sales as of 2019,[407][408][409] and 114 million units globally, including 78 billion streams as of 2021.[410][411] The International Federation of the Phonographic Industry ranked her as the Global Recording Artist of the Year for a record five times (2014, 2019, 2022, 2023, and 2024).[412] Swift has the most number-one albums in the UK and Ireland for a female artist in the 21st century,[413][414] earned the highest income for an artist on Chinese digital music platforms (CN¥ 159,000,000 as of 2021),[415] and is the first artist to occupy the entire top five[h] of the Australian albums chart[418][419] and the top ten of the country's singles chart.[420] Swift remains the world's highest-grossing touring act ever, with cumulative ticket sales at $3.12 billion as of December 2024, per Pollstar.[421] The Eras Tour is the highest-grossing tour of all time and the first to surpass $1 billion in revenue.[422][228] Beginning with Fearless, each of her studio albums have opened with over one million global units.[423][424] Swift is the most-streamed act on Spotify,[425] and the most-streamed female artist on Apple Music.[426] On Spotify, she is the only female act to amass 100 billion streams,[427] the only artist to have received more than 250 million and 350 million streams in one day (260 million on October 27, 2023, and 380 million on April 19, 2024),[428] and was the first female act to reach 100 million monthly listeners.[429][197] The most entries and the most simultaneous entries (175 and 34 songs), and most number-ones (5) for a soloist on the Billboard Global 200, are among her feats.[430][431] Swift is the first and only artist to occupy the top nine spots on the Global 200. She has the most entries (154) and top-ten songs (20) on the Global 200 Excl. US. chart.[430] Billboard ranked Swift at number two on its 2024 "Greatest Pop Stars of the 21st Century" list[255] and number one on its 2025 lists for "Top 100 Women Artists of the 21st Century"[432] as well as "Top Artists of the 21st Century".[433] She has sold over 37.3 million albums as of 2019,[409] when the magazine placed her eighth on its Greatest of All Time Artists Chart.[434] Twelve of her songs have topped the Billboard Hot 100.[435] She is the longest-reigning and the first act to spend at least 100 weeks atop the Billboard Artist 100 (124 weeks);[436][437] the soloist with the most cumulative weeks atop and in the top ten of the Billboard 200 (84 and 425);[438][439] the woman with the most Billboard 200 number-ones (14),[440] Hot 100 entries (total and single-week: 264 and 32),[441] number-one debuts (7),[i] top-ten songs (59),[435] top-five songs (36),[197] Streaming Songs chart-toppers (9),[435] and weeks atop the Top Country Albums chart (101);[443] and the act with the most number-one songs on Pop Airplay (13)[444] and Digital Songs (29).[435] Swift is the first woman to simultaneously chart five albums in the top 10 and eleven albums on the entire Billboard 200;[445][446] and the first act to occupy the top four spots and chart seven albums[j] in the top 10 on the Top Album Sales chart.[448][449] The Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) has certified 137.5 million total units to Swift's name;[450] she is the first woman to have both an album (Fearless) and a song ("Shake It Off") certified Diamond.[451] Swift is the only artist in Luminate history to have seven albums sell over a million copies in a week.[452][453] Swift has appeared in various power listings. Time included her on its annual list of the 100 most influential people in 2010, 2015, and 2019.[454] She was one of the "Silence Breakers" that the magazine spotlighted as Person of the Year in 2017 for speaking up about sexual assault,[455] and she received the honor again in 2023 for her cultural domination that year.[394] Time described Swift as the first Person of the Year to be recognized for "achievement in the arts", as well as the first woman to be recognized and appear on a Person of the Year cover more than once.[456][394] She received an honorary Doctor of Fine Arts degree from New York University and served as its commencement speaker on May 18, 2022.[202] Main articles: Cultural impact of Taylor Swift and Public image of Taylor Swift Swift at the 2010 Time 100 Gala Swift has been credited with making a profound impact on the music industry, popular culture, and the economy.[457][458] She dominates cultural conversations,[459][460] leading some publications to describe her as a cultural "vitality" or zeitgeist.[461][462][363] Her music, life, and public image are points of attention in global celebrity culture.[291] Initially a teen idol,[463] she has been referred to as a pop icon;[279][464] publications describe her enormous popularity and longevity as unwitnessed since the 20th century.[465][466] In 2013, New York magazine's Jody Rosen dubbed Swift the "world's biggest pop star" and opined that the trajectory of her stardom has defied established patterns. Rosen added that Swift "falls between genres, eras, demographics, paradigms, trends", leaving her contemporaries "vying for second place".[294] Critics regard Swift as a rare yet successful combination of the pop star and singer-songwriter archetypes.[467] Swift's fans are known as Swifties.[227] Billboard noted that only a few artists have achieved her level of chart success, critical acclaim, and fan support.[468] Swift's million-selling albums are considered an anomaly in the streaming-dominated industry following the end of the album era in the 2010s.[469][470] Economist Alan Krueger described Swift as an "economic genius".[471] Although labeled by the media in her early career as "America's Sweetheart" for her girl next door persona,[472][473] Swift has been called by detractors "calculated" and manipulative of her image, a narrative bolstered by her 2016 dispute with West.[474][475] Critics have also noted that her personal life and career have been subject to intense misogyny and "slut-shaming",[476][477] as well as rampant media scrutiny and tabloid speculation.[478] Swift has also been a victim of numerous house break-ins and stalkers, some of whom were armed.[479][480] Swift's private jet use has drawn scrutiny for its carbon emissions.[481][482] In 2023, a spokesperson for Swift stated that she had purchased more than double the required carbon credits to offset all tour travel and personal flights.[483][484] In December 2023, Swift's lawyers sent a cease and desist letter to American programmer Jack Sweeney over tracking her private jet, alleging stalking and safety risks. Media outlets have reported that the information posted by Sweeney is a synthesis of publicly available data.[485][486] In February 2024, it was reported that Swift had sold one of her two private jets.[487] "You have different artists dominating different sectors of the industry: Some are huge at streaming, some are big draws on the road. But we're at this moment where there's no one better than Taylor Swift, whether that's on the radio, with streaming, ticket sales or just cultural impact." – Jason Lipshutz, Billboard executive director, 2023[488] Swift helped shape the modern country music scene,[489] having extended her success beyond the Anglosphere,[294][489] pioneered the use of the internet (Myspace) as a marketing tool,[27][46] and introduced the genre to a younger generation.[490][294] Country labels have since become interested in signing young singers who write their own music;[491] her guitar performances contributed to the "Taylor Swift factor": a phenomenon to which an upsurge in guitar sales to women, a previously ignored demographic, is attributed.[492][493] According to Pitchfork, Swift changed the music landscape with her genre transitions, a discography that accommodates cultural shifts,[494] and Billboard notes her ability to popularize any sound in mainstream music.[495] Lyrically, in being personal and vulnerable in her songs, music journalist Nick Catucci opined Swift helped make space for later singers like Billie Eilish, Ariana Grande, and Halsey to do the same.[173] Scholars have highlighted the literary sensibility and poptimist implications of Swift.[326][496] She has been credited with legitimizing and popularizing the concept of album "eras".[497][498] Swift is a subject of academic study and scholarly media research.[291] Various educational institutions offer courses on Swift in literary, cultural, and sociopolitical contexts.[499][291] Swift has influenced numerous music artists, and her albums have inspired a generation of singer-songwriters.[490][285][500] Journalists praise her ability to reform industry practices, noting how her actions changed streaming policies, prompted awareness of intellectual property in new musicians,[501][502] and reshaped ticketing models.[503] Various sources deem Swift's music a paradigm representing the millennial generation;[504] Vox and The Daily Telegraph likened her to Bruce Springsteen,[505][339] and The Times named her "the Bob Dylan of our age".[506] Swift earned the title Woman of the Decade (2010s) from Billboard,[507] Artist of the Decade (2010s) at the American Music Awards,[508] and Global Icon at the Brit Awards for her impact.[411] Senior artists such as Madonna,[509] Stevie Nicks,[510] Jon Bon Jovi,[511] Dolly Parton,[512] and Elton John have praised her musicianship.[513] Carole King regards Swift as her "professional granddaughter" and thanked Swift for "carrying the torch forward".[514] Springsteen called her a "tremendous" writer,[515] while Elvis Costello compared Swift's songwriting to that of Bob Dylan,[516] and Billy Joel considered Swift the Beatles' successor.[517] Media outlets describe Swift as a savvy businesswoman;[518][519] in 2024, she topped Billboard's annual Power 100 ranking of the top music industry executives.[520] Swift is known for her traditional album rollouts, consisting of a variety of promotional activities that Rolling Stone termed as an inescapable "multimedia bonanza".[521][522] Easter eggs and cryptic teasers became a common practice in contemporary pop music because of Swift.[523] Publications describe her discography as a music "universe" subject to analysis by fans, critics, and journalists.[524][525][526] Swift maintains an active presence on social media and a close relationship with fans, to which many journalists attribute her success.[527][458][528] Her in-house management team is called 13 Management.[529] Swift has endorsed many brands and businesses, having launched clothing lines with L.E.I. and Stella McCartney,[530][531] designed American Greetings cards and Jakks Pacific dolls,[532][533] released a number of fragrances with Elizabeth Arden,[534] and signed multi-year deals with AT&T and Capital One.[535][536] She was a spokesperson for the National Hockey League's Nashville Predators and Sony Cyber-shot digital cameras,[537][538] and became the global ambassador for New York City in 2014 and Record Store Day in 2022.[539][540] Further information: Political impact of Taylor Swift Swift identifies as a pro-choice feminist,[541] and is a founding signatory of the Time's Up movement against sexual harassment.[542] Specifically, she criticized the US Supreme Court's decision to end federal abortion rights in 2022.[543] Swift also advocates for LGBT rights,[544] and has called for the passing of the Equality Act, which prohibits discrimination based on sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity.[545][546] She performed during WorldPride NYC 2019 at the Stonewall Inn, a gay rights monument, and has donated to the LGBT organizations Tennessee Equality Project and GLAAD.[547][548][549] A supporter of the March for Our Lives movement and gun control reform in the US,[550] Swift is a vocal critic of white supremacy, racism, and police brutality.[323][541] Following the George Floyd protests, she donated to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund and the Black Lives Matter movement,[551] called for the removal of Confederate monuments in Tennessee,[552] and advocated for Juneteenth to become a national holiday.[553] She has openly criticized president Donald Trump.[554] In 2020, Swift urged her fans to check their voter registration ahead of elections, which resulted in 65,000 people registering to vote within one day of her post,[555] and endorsed Joe Biden and Kamala Harris in the 2020 US presidential election.[556] For the 2024 election, she endorsed Harris and Tim Walz.[557][558] Swift became a billionaire in October 2023, becoming the world's first musician to achieve the status "solely based on her songs and performances".[559][560] As of June 2025, Forbes estimates her net worth at $1.6 billion,[561] making her the richest female musician in the world,[562] and one of the wealthiest celebrities. Forbes had previously named her the annual top-earning female musician in 2016, 2019, 2021, and 2022.[563] She was the highest-paid celebrity of 2016 with $170 million—a feat recognized by Guinness World Records as the highest annual earnings ever for a female musician,[564] which she herself surpassed with $185 million in 2019.[565] Overall, Swift was listed as the Forbes highest-paid female artist of the 2010s, earning $825 million.[566] She has also developed a real estate portfolio worth $150 million as of 2023, with residential properties in Nashville, New York City, Los Angeles (Samuel Goldwyn Estate), and Rhode Island (High Watch).[567] Swift ranked first on DoSomething's 2015 "Gone Good" list,[568] having received the Star of Compassion from the Tennessee Disaster Services and the Big Help Award from the Nickelodeon Kids' Choice Awards for her "dedication to helping others" and "inspiring others through action".[569][570] Especially early in her career, Swift donated to various relief funds following natural disasters. In 2009, she donated $100,000 to the Red Cross to help the victims of the Iowa flood of 2008.[571] The same year, she performed at Sydney's Sound Relief concert, which raised money for those impacted by bushfires and flooding.[572] In 2011, Swift used a dress rehearsal of her Speak Now tour as a benefit concert for victims of recent tornadoes in the US, raising more than $750,000.[573] In response to the May 2010 Tennessee floods, she donated $500,000.[574] In 2009, Swift sang at BBC's Children in Need concert and raised £13,000 for the cause.[575] In 2016, she donated $1 million to Louisiana flood relief efforts and $100,000 to the Dolly Parton Fire Fund.[576][577] Swift donated to food banks after Hurricane Harvey struck Houston in 2017.[578] Swift donated $1 million for Tennessee tornado relief in 2020 and again in 2023,[579][580] as well as $5 million toward the reliefs efforts after Hurricane Helene and Hurricane Milton in 2024.[581] Swift has also donated to cancer research. As recipient of the Academy of Country Music's Entertainer of the Year in 2011, Swift donated $25,000 to St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, Tennessee.[582] In 2012, she participated in the Stand Up to Cancer telethon, performing the charity single "Ronan", which she wrote in memory of a four-year-old boy who died of neuroblastoma.[583] She has also donated $100,000 to the V Foundation for Cancer Research[584] and $50,000 to the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia.[585] She has made donations to her fans several times for their medical or academic expenses.[586] During the COVID-19 pandemic, Swift donated to the World Health Organization and Feeding America[587] and supported independent record stores.[588][589] Swift performed "Soon You'll Get Better" on the One World: Together At Home television special, a benefit concert curated by Lady Gaga for Global Citizen to raise funds for the World Health Organization's COVID-19 Solidarity Response Fund.[590] She is a supporter of the arts. A benefactor of the Nashville Songwriters Hall of Fame,[591] Swift has donated $75,000 to Nashville's Hendersonville High School to help refurbish the school auditorium,[592] $4 million to build a new education center at the Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum in Nashville,[593] and $100,000 to the Nashville Symphony.[594] In 2012, Swift partnered with Chegg for Good to donate $10,000 to the music departments of six US colleges.[595] She has also provided one-off donations. In 2007, she partnered with the Tennessee Association of Chiefs of Police to launch a campaign to protect children from online predators.[596] She has donated items to several charities for auction, including the UNICEF Tap Project and MusiCares.[597] Swift has also encouraged young people to volunteer in their local communities as part of Global Youth Service Day.[598] Also a promoter of children's literacy, she has donated money and books to schools around the country.[599][600] In 2018 and 2021, Swift donated to the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network in honor of Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month.[601] Swift donated to fellow singer-songwriter Kesha to help with her legal battles against Dr. Luke and to actress Mariska Hargitay's Joyful Heart Foundation.[601][602] During the Eras Tour, Swift donated to food banks in Florida, Arizona, and Las Vegas;[603] she also employed local businesses throughout the tour and gave $197 million in bonus payments to her entire crew.[604][605][606] In February 2024, she donated $100,000 to the family of a woman who died in a shooting at the Kansas City Chiefs' Super Bowl parade.[607][608] In December 2024, a week before Christmas, Swift donated $250,000 to Operation Breakthrough. The funds were directed to workforce development, childcare, and early learning programs.[609] Main articles: Taylor Swift albums discography, Taylor Swift singles discography, and List of songs by Taylor Swift Studio albums Taylor Swift (2006) Fearless (2008) Speak Now (2010) Red (2012) 1989 (2014) Reputation (2017) Lover (2019) Folklore (2020) Evermore (2020) Midnights (2022) The Tortured Poets Department (2024) Re-recorded albums Fearless (Taylor's Version) (2021) Red (Taylor's Version) (2021) Speak Now (Taylor's Version) (2023) 1989 (Taylor's Version) (2023) Main article: Taylor Swift videography This section lists select works only. Refer to the main article for further information. Films Valentine's Day (2010) The Lorax (2012) The Giver (2014) Cats (2019) All Too Well: The Short Film (2021) Amsterdam (2022) Documentaries Miss Americana (2020) Taylor Swift: City of Lover (2020) Folklore: The Long Pond Studio Sessions (2020) Taylor Swift: The Eras Tour (2023) Main article: List of Taylor Swift live performances Fearless Tour (2009–2010) Speak Now World Tour (2011–2012) The Red Tour (2013–2014) The 1989 World Tour (2015) Reputation Stadium Tour (2018) The Eras Tour (2023–2024) Pop music portal List of American Grammy Award winners and nominees List of highest-certified music artists in the United States ^ Namely, Fearless (Taylor's Version) and Red (Taylor's Version) in 2021, followed by Speak Now (Taylor's Version) and 1989 (Taylor's Version) in 2023. ^ Though Swift has properties throughout the US, she identifies Nashville as her home.[129][130] ^ Attributed to Billboard's Hannah Dailey,[249] NPR's Ken Tucker,[250] and Vanity Fair's Erin Vanderhoof.[251] ^ Attributed to Taste of Country,[252] The Tennessean's Peter Cooper,[253] and Billboard's Bob Allen and Hannah Dailey.[254][255] ^ Attributed to The Guardian's Sian Cain,[256] NPR's Stephen Thompson and Lyndsey McKenna,[257] and Rolling Stone's Claire Shaffer and Brittany Spanos.[258] ^ Attributed to Spin's Bobby Olivier,[259] Alternative Press's Kelsey Barnes,[260] and James E. Perone.[261] ^ Attributed to Cain,[262] Billboard's Andrew Unterberger,[263] Alternative Press's Rachael Dowd,[264] and Rolling Stone UK's Mark Sutherland.[265] ^ Swift has occupied the top five of the ARIA Albums Chart twice. She achieved this feat first on the issue published on July 7, 2023,[416] followed by a second time on the issue published on February 9, 2024.[417] ^ Tied with Ariana Grande.[442] ^ Swift has charted seven titles in the top 10 of the Top Album Sales chart twice—on the issues dated January 6, 2024, and January 20, 2024.[447] ^ Sutherland, Mark (May 23, 2015). "Taylor Swift interview: 'A relationship? No one's going to sign up for this'". The Daily Telegraph. Archived from the original on January 10, 2022. Retrieved April 20, 2020. ^ Scott, Walter (June 11, 2015). "What Famous Pop Star Is Named After James Taylor?". Parade. Archived from the original on October 15, 2016. Retrieved December 12, 2018. ^ a b Grigoriadis, Vanessa (March 5, 2009). 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Eminem invited Jackson to fly to Los Angeles and introduced him to Dr. Dre.[14][28][36] After signing a $1 million record deal,[28] Jackson released No Mercy, No Fear. The mixtape featured one new track, "Wanksta", which appeared on Eminem's 8 Mile soundtrack.[31] Jackson was also signed by Violator Management and Sha Money XL's Money Management Group.[citation needed] 50 Cent released his debut album, Get Rich or Die Tryin' (described by AllMusic as "probably the most hyped debut album by a rap artist in about a decade"), in February 2003.[46] Rolling Stone noted its "dark synth grooves, buzzy keyboards and a persistently funky bounce", with Jackson complementing the production in "an unflappable, laid-back flow".[47] It debuted at number one on the Billboard 200, selling 872,000 copies in its first four days.[48] The lead single, "In da Club" (noted by The Source for its "blaring horns, funky organs, guitar riffs and sparse hand claps"),[49] set a Billboard record as the most listened-to song in radio history within a week.[50]50 Cent in 2006 Interscope began funding and distributing for Jackson's label, G-Unit Records, in 2003.[51] He signed Lloyd Banks, Tony Yayo and Young Buck as members of G-Unit, and The Game was later signed in a joint venture with Dr. Dre's Aftermath Entertainment. G-Unit Records replaced Jackson's previous imprint, Rotten Apple Entertainment.[52] 50 Cent executive produced Lloyd Banks's June 2004 debut studio album, The Hunger for More, which achieved Platinum status in America. 50 Cent also contributed vocals to Lloyd Banks's hit single, "On Fire". In March 2005, 50 Cent's second commercial album, The Massacre, sold 1.14 million copies in its first four days (the highest in an abbreviated sales cycle[48]) and was number one on the Billboard 200 for six weeks.[53] He was the first solo artist with three singles in the Billboard top five in the same week with "Candy Shop", "Disco Inferno" and "How We Do".[54] According to Rolling Stone, "50's secret weapon is his singing voice - the deceptively amateur-sounding tenor croon that he deploys on almost every chorus".[55] 50 Cent's video game, 50 Cent: Bulletproof was released in November 2005. 50 Cent portrays himself and provides his likeness and voice in the video game, with the video game also featuring music from his first two studio albums. Olivia, Lloyd Banks, Young Buck, and 50 Cent (left to right) in Bangkok, February 2006After The Game's departure Jackson signed Olivia and rap veterans Mobb Deep to G-Unit Records, with Spider Loc, M.O.P., 40 Glocc and Young Hot Rod later joining the label, who all eventually departed the label.[56][57] Jackson expressed an interest in working with rappers other than G-Unit, such as Lil' Scrappy of BME, LL Cool J of Def Jam, Mase of Bad Boy and Freeway of Roc-A-Fella, and recorded with several.[58] In September 2007, 50 Cent released his third album, Curtis, which was inspired by his life before Get Rich or Die Tryin'.[59] It debuted at number two on the Billboard 200, selling 691,000 copies during its first week.[60] It sold behind Kanye West's Graduation, released the same day; the outcome of this highly-publicized sales battle between Jackson and West has been accredited to the commercial decline of the gangsta rap and "bling era" style that previously dominated mainstream hip-hop.[61] On September 10, 2008, episode of Total Request Live, Jackson said his fourth studio album, Before I Self Destruct, would be "done and released in November". He released "Ok, You're Right", produced by Dr. Dre for Before I Self Destruct, on May 18, 2009, and was scheduled to appear in a fall 2009 episode of VH1's Behind the Music. On September 3, 2009, Jackson posted a video[62] for the Soundkillers' Phoenix-[63] produced track, "Flight 187", introducing his mixtape and book (The 50th Law). The song, with lyrics inspiring speculation about tension between Jackson and Jay-Z, was a bonus track on the iTunes version of Before I Self Destruct.[64] Before I Self Destruct was released on November 9, 2009, and debuted at number 5 on the Billboard 200, giving 50 Cent his fourth consecutive top 5 album in the U.S.[65] In a Contactmusic.com interview, Jackson said he was working on a Eurodance album, Black Magic, inspired by European nightclubs: "First they played hip-hop which suddenly changed to uptempo songs, known as Eurodance".[66] He later said he had changed his next album to The Return of the Heartless Monster after writing different material when he returned home from the Invitation Tour in 2010, shelving Black Magic.[67][68] On September 3, Jackson supported Eminem on his and Jay-Z's The Home & Home Tour, performing "Crack A Bottle" with Eminem and Dr. Dre amid rumors of tension between Jackson and Dre.[69][70] He "recorded 20 songs to a whole different album concept" before putting them aside,[71] wanting his new album to have the "aggression" of Get Rich or Die Tryin'.[72][73] Jackson tweeted that the album was "80 percent done" and fans could expect it in the summer of 2011. It was ultimately delayed a year due to disagreements with Interscope Records, with Jackson saying that he would release it in November 2011[74] with a different title than Black Magic.[74] Eminem would appear on the album, and Jackson said he was working with new producers such as Boi-1da and Alex da Kid.[75] Cardiak, who produced Lloyd Banks' "Start It Up", confirmed that he produced a song for the upcoming album.[76] 50 Cent performing in 2011 Jackson released a song, "Outlaw", from his fifth album on the Internet on June 16, 2011.[77] The single, produced by Cardiak, was released on iTunes on July 19[78] (although Jackson tweeted that it was not the album's first single).[79] The rapper planned to write a semi-autobiographical young-adult novel about bullying, different from his previous books which focused on his life and the rules of power. According to the book's publisher, the first-person novel (about a 13-year-old schoolyard bully "who finds redemption as he faces what he's done")[80] was scheduled for publication in January 2012. In a series of tweets, Jackson said that the delay of his fifth album was due to disagreements with Interscope Records,[74] later suggesting that it would be released in November 2011 with his headphone line (SMS by 50).[74] He speculated to MTV News about not renewing his five-album contract with Interscope: "I don't know ... It will all be clear in the negotiations following me turning this actual album in. And, of course, the performance and how they actually treat the work will determine whether you still want to stay in that position or not."[81] On June 20, 2011, Jackson announced the release of Before I Self Destruct II after his fifth album.[82] Although he planned to shoot a music video for the fifth album's lead single, "I'm On It", on June 26[83] the video was never filmed.[84] Jackson told Shade45, "I did four songs in Detroit with Eminem. I did two with Just Blaze, a Boi-1da joint, and I did something with Alex da Kid. We made two that are definite singles and the other two are the kinds of records that we been making, more aimed at my core audience, more aggressive, more of a different kind of energy to it."[85] He released "Street King Energy Track #7" in September 2011 to promote Street King, his charity-based energy drink.[86] An announcement that Jackson was shooting a music video for "Girls Go Wild", the fifth-album lead single featuring Jeremih, was made on September 28, 2011.[87][88] Jackson's fifth album, Street King Immortal, was initially scheduled for a summer 2012 release and postponed until November 13.[89][90] Disagreements with Interscope Records about its release and promotion led to its temporary cancellation. Its first promo single, "New Day" with Dr. Dre and Alicia Keys, was released on July 27. The song was produced by Dr. Dre, mixed by Eminem and written by 50 Cent, Alicia Keys, Royce da 5'9" and Dr. Dre. A solo version by Keys was leaked by her husband, Swizz Beatz. "My Life", the album's second promo single (with Eminem and Maroon 5 lead singer Adam Levine), was released on November 26, 2012. In January 2014, Jackson said he planned to release Animal Ambition in the first quarter of the year, followed by Street King Immortal.[91][92] On February 20, he left Shady Records, Aftermath Entertainment, and Interscope, signing with Caroline and Capitol Music Group.[93] According to Jackson, although he owed Interscope another album, he was released from his contract because of his friendship with Eminem and Dr. Dre: "I'm a special case and situation. It's also because of the leverage of having the strong relationships with Eminem and Dr. Dre. They don't want me to be uncomfortable. They value our friendship to the point that they would never want [to jeopardize] it over that little bit of money."[94] That day, he announced that Animal Ambition would be released on June 3[95] and released its first track. The song, "Funeral", was released with a video on Forbes.com. Produced by Jake One, it is a continuation of "50 Bars" from a previous album; two more tracks were scheduled for release on March 18.[96] At South by Southwest in Austin, Texas, Jackson performed "Hold On" from the new album.[97] That song and "Don't Worry 'Bout It" were released with accompanying videos on March 18.[98] According to Jackson, prosperity would be a theme of the album: "This project, I had to search for a concept, a really good concept, in my perspective, and that was prosperity. I outlined all the things that would be a part of prosperity, positive and negative [for Animal Ambition]."[99] Animal Ambition debuted at number four on the U.S. Billboard 200, giving 50 Cent his fifth consecutive top five album in the country, while also debuting at number one on Billboard's Independent Albums chart.[100] 50 Cent in 2017 On May 14, 2015, Jackson revealed in an interview that the first single from Street King Immortal, would be previewed Memorial Day weekend and would likely be released in June.[101] Jackson released "Get Low" on May 20, 2015, as the intended first single from his sixth studio album, Street King Immortal. The song, produced by Remo the Hitmaker, features vocals from fellow American rappers 2 Chainz and T.I., as well as American singer Jeremih.[102] He announced bankruptcy on July 13, 2015.[103] On March 31, 2017, Interscope Records released 50 Cent's final album for the label, a greatest hits album titled Best Of. In 2020, Jackson stepped in as executive producer for late rapper Pop Smoke's debut album, Shoot for the Stars, Aim for the Moon, having been one of the rapper's biggest inspirations. The album was released on July 3, 2020 to nationwide commercial acclaim.[104] Jackson curated the album, desiring to finish it after Pop had died. He contacted many of the artists involved, and also features on one of the album tracks, "The Woo". The Woo also features vocals from fellow American rapper Roddy Ricch.[105][106] In 2020, it was reported that Jackson was producing two television series for Starz, an anthology about hip hop and a biographical drama about sports agent Nicole Lynn.[107] In 2021, he became one of the headliners of the music festival Golden Sand in Riviera Maya.[108] In a July 2021 interview with The Independent, 50 Cent confirmed that he had officially decided to shelve his Street King Immortal album after it spent a decade in development hell. He even confirmed that he planned to release a completely new project.[109] In May 2021, Curtis Jackson moved to Houston. This was thought to be for lower taxes, no income tax, and for the rapper scene, as well as other ventures such as writing new screenplays. Also, Jackson, Horizon United Group, and Houston Independent School District began a partnership on a project that would help high school students learn the business skills that define successful entrepreneurship.[110] While living in Houston, Curtis Jackson was in the process of writing screenplays for new crime shows.[111] In August 2021, he was confirmed to be starring in the upcoming Expend4bles film; it was released on September 22, 2023.[112] The film was a critical and commercial failure, grossing $51 million against a $100 million production budget.[113] In September 2021, Starz began airing BMF, a biographical series based on true events, depicting two brothers in Detroit (Demetrius "Big Meech" and Terry "Southwest T" Flenory, co-founders of the Black Mafia Family) who ran a drug trafficking and money laundering operation from the mid-1980s until 2005. Jackson is the executive producer of the show. He also performed the show's theme song, "Wish Me Luck", alongside Charlie Wilson, Moneybagg Yo and Snoop Dogg.[114] On February 13, 2022, 50 Cent was a surprise performer in the Super Bowl LVI halftime show,[115] receiving a Primetime Emmy Award for Outstanding Variety Special (Live) in September for the performance.[116] From December 2024 to January 2025, Jackson embarked on his Las Vegas residency, 50 Cent: In da Club, which was announced the prior October.[117] He also announced plans to executive-produce a documentary for Netflix, which would center on the sexual misconduct allegations against hip-hop entrepreneur Sean Combs. It is yet to be released.[118] In January 2025, Den of Thieves 2: Pantera was released as a sequel to the 2018 film. Jackson, who previously starred in the 2018 predecessor, executively produced the sequel alongside former co-star O'Shea Jackson Jr., who reprised his role.[119] Jackson cites Boogie Down Productions, Big Daddy Kane, The Juice Crew, EPMD and KRS-One as his rapping influences, while citing LL Cool J as an inspiration behind his writing of "21 Questions".[120][121] Jackson also states that he drew influences from Nas, Rakim and The Notorious B.I.G. while working on Animal Ambition.[122] Jackson has had a highly successful business career. He is financially invested in a highly diversified variety of industries. Jackson is now involved in artist and talent management, record, television, and film production, footwear, apparel, fragrances, liquor, video games, mobile apps, book publishing, headphones, along with health drinks and dietary supplements.[123][124] His broad business and investment portfolio contains investments in a variety of sectors including real estate, financial market investments, mining, boxing promotion, vodka, fragrances, consumer electronics and fashion.[125] He established his own record label G-Unit Records in 2003 following his mainstream success.[126] In November 2003, he signed a five-year deal with Reebok to distribute a G-Unit Sneakers line for his G-Unit Clothing Company.[127][128] In an interview, Jackson said his businesses had a habit of doing well as he saw all of his ventures both past and present as revolving around his alter ego.[129][130] Jackson has also started a book publishing imprint, G-Unit Books on January 4, 2007, at the Time Warner Building in New York.[131] He has written a number of books including a memoir, From Pieces To Weight in 2005 where it sold 73,000 copies in hardcover and 14,000 copies in paperback; a crime novel and a book with Robert Greene titled The 50th Law, an urban take on The 48 Laws of Power.[132] In November 2011, Jackson released 50 Cent's Playground, a young adult fiction novel about a bullied, violent boy and his gay mother.[133] One of Jackson's first business ventures was a partnership with Glacéau to create an enhanced water drink called Formula 50. In October 2004, Jackson became a beverage investor when he was given a minority share in the company in exchange for becoming a spokesperson after learning that he was a fan of the beverage. The health conscious Jackson noted that he first learned of the product while at a gym in Los Angeles, and stated that "they do such a good job making water taste good". After becoming a minority shareholder and celebrity spokesperson, Jackson worked with the company to create a new grape flavored "Formula 50" variant of VitaminWater and mentioned the drinks in various songs and interviews. In 2007, Coca-Cola purchased Glacéau for $4.1 billion and, according to Forbes, Jackson, who was a minority shareholder, earned $100 million from the deal after taxes.[134] Though he no longer has an equity stake in the company, Jackson continues[when?] to act as a spokesperson for VitaminWater, supporting the product including singing about it at the BET Awards and expressing his excitement over the company's continuing to allow his input on products.[135] He joined Right Guard to introduce a body spray (Pure 50 RGX) and endorsed Magic Stick condoms,[136] planning to donate part of their proceeds to increasing HIV awareness.[137] Jackson signed a multi-year deal with Steiner Sports to sell his memorabilia,[138] and announced plans for a dietary-supplement company in conjunction with his film Spectacular Regret in August 2007.[139][140] 50 Cent with Val Kilmer at the 2009 American Music Awards Jackson has founded two film production companies: G-Unit Films in 2003 and Cheetah Vision in 2008.[141][142] Cheetah Vision produces low budget action thrillers for foreign film markets across the world.[132][143] When G-Unit Films folded, he focused on Cheetah Vision and the company obtained $200 million in funding in 2010.[144][145] In 2010, Jackson revived G-Unit Films, renaming the company to G-Unit Film and Television, Inc.[146] The company had joint ventures with Will Packer's production company, Will Packer Productions, and Universal Television. In over 18 months, Jackson sold projects to six different television networks. Among them was the Courtney A. Kemp-created Power, a crime drama in which he not only co-stars as Kanan Stark, but also serves as an executive producer. Power debuted on Starz on June 7, 2014 and ended on February 9, 2020 after six seasons.[147][148][149] He signed a two-year contract with representation from the Agency for the Performing Arts. Ratings have been a success for Starz, with the second season premiere being the highest with 1.43 million viewers.[150][151][152][153] Jackson is also the executive producer of three of the series' spin-offs, Power Book II: Ghost, Power Book III: Raising Kanan and Power Book IV: Force. Offices for G-Unit Film and Television (also known as G-Unit Studios) are headquartered in Shreveport, Louisiana as part of a 45-year lease agreement with the state.[154][155] In 2002, Jackson filed an application with the United States Patent and Trademark Office to register the term "50 Cent" as a trademark for clothing, sound recordings, and live performances. The application was published in 2003, and registration issued in 2004.[156] He has since filed for additional trademark registrations. In July 2011, Jackson launched a philanthropic initiative to provide food for one billion starving people in Africa by 2016, joining Pure Growth Partners to introduce Street King.[157] A portion of the proceeds from each Street King purchase would be used to provide a daily meal to an underprivileged child. The partnership coincides with Jackson's goal to feed a billion people in Africa during the next five years. "50 Cent and I share a common vision: to address the world's problems through smart and sustainable business models," said Chris Clarke, founder and CEO of Pure Growth Partners. "With the rampant starvation in Africa and hunger afflicting children worldwide, we need socially responsible businesses that affect real change now more than ever." Jackson said, "I'm inspired by Clarke's vision and innovative approaches to tackling serious issues. It's our mission with Street King to really change children's lives around the world."[158][159] In 2011, he founded SMS Audio, a consumer-electronics company selling Street by 50 headphones, pledging to donate a portion of their sales to charity.[160] In April 2015, SMS announced new co-branding deals with Reebok and Marvel. It added those to existing partnerships with Walt Disney Parks, Lucasfilm's Star Wars, and Intel.[161][162][163] In 2014, Jackson became a minority shareholder in Effen Vodka, a brand of vodka produced in the Netherlands, when he invested undisclosed amount in the company, Sire Spirits, LLC.[164][165] He endorsed the product via his live concert performances and social media. The rapper was asked to take part in two promotional bottle signings, one in Oak Creek and another in Sun Prairie. Jackson made an appearance at Liquor Warehouse in Syracuse, New York on April 25, 2015, where he reportedly sold 1,400 bottles (277 gallons) of Jackson's signature liquor brand. Liquor Warehouse's owner, George Angeloro, reportedly stocked 300 cases (1,800 bottles or 357 gallons) of Effen Vodka, which sells for $30 a bottle, prior to the event.[166][167] In December 2014, Jackson signed a $78 million deal with FRIGO Revolution Wear, a luxury underwear brand. The joint venture is partnered between Jackson, basketball player Carmelo Anthony, baseball player Derek Jeter and Mathias Ingvarsson, the former president of mattress company Tempur-Pedic. Jackson became the chief fashion designer for the brands single pair of Frigo boxers.[168][169] In April 2015, Jackson mulled investing in Jamaica, exploring foreign investment opportunities on the island when he met with some local officials and had ongoing discussions on investment opportunities in the Montego Bay resort area.[170] Over the years, Jackson invested his earnings from music and celebrity endorsements in an array of privately controlled companies, real estate, and stocks and bonds.[132] A portion of his investments lost value during the 2008 financial crisis.[143] In December 2008, he told the Canadian press that he had been affected by the recession, losing several million dollars in the stock market. Unable to sell his Connecticut mansion, Jackson postponed Before I Self-Destruct due to the severity of the economic downturn.[171] His Farmington mansion located on 50 Poplar Hill Drive that he tried to sell for years filed for bankruptcy in Connecticut in 2015 listed an asking price for that property in 2012 at $10 million but was valued at $8.3 million in 2015. He first tried to sell the house in 2007 for $18.5 million, and dropped the price several times in the next five years, when it was on and off the market.[172] In January 2011, Jackson reportedly made $10 million after using Twitter to promote a marketing company which he was part shareholder of. His endorsements company G Unit Brands Inc. revealed through a public SEC filing controls 12.9 per cent of H&H Imports, which is a parent company of TV Goods – the firm responsible for marketing his range of headphones, Sleek by 50 Cent. Jackson bought stock in the company on November 30, 2010, a week after it offered buyers 180 million shares at 17 cents each. Jackson later made a stock recommendation on Twitter, causing its share value to rise from four cents to nearly 50 cents each, closing on Monday at 39 cents. Jackson was later investigated by the Securities and Exchange Commission for breaching securities laws following his tweet which may have constituted allegations of insider trading via his pump and dump stock investment strategy.[173][174][175] In 2013, Jackson became a minority investor in Hang w/, a live video broadcasting mobile app used by dozens of celebrities to broadcast their daily activities and chat with fans. The app was downloaded more than 1 million times since its launch in March 2013 and had more than 1 million users as of February 2015[update]. Other minority celebrity investors include former NFL player Terrell Owens and record producer Timbaland.[176][177][178][179] In 2008, Jackson visited a platinum, palladium and iridium mine shaft in South Africa, and met with South African billionaire Patrice Motsepe in talks of purchasing an equity stake in the mine.[132] After his meeting with Motsepe, Jackson considered purchasing equity in the mine and launching his own line of 50 Cent branded platinum.[180][181] On July 21, 2012, Jackson became a licensed boxing promoter when he formed his new company, TMT (The Money Team). Licensed to promote in New York, he was in the process of being licensed in Nevada (where most major fights are held in the U.S.). A former amateur boxer, Jackson signed gold medalist and former featherweight champion Yuriorkis Gamboa and middleweight Olympic medalist Andre Dirrell.[182] On July 29, 2012, he and the boxer Floyd Mayweather Jr. signed IBF featherweight champion Billy Dib. They unveiled plans to challenge the box-office dominance of mixed martial arts and change the landscape of boxing with TMT Promotions.[183] Boxer Zab Judah also expressed interest in making a deal with Jackson.[184] In December 2012, Mayweather and Jackson parted company, with Jackson taking over the promotion company and founding SMS Promotions[185] with Gamboa, Dirrell, Dib, James Kirkland, Luis Olivares and Donte Strayhorn in his stable. On July 13, 2015, Jackson filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Connecticut with a debt of $32,509,549.91.[186][187][188] On July 17, 2015, the Court issued an order allowing a creditor to proceed with the punitive damages phase of a trial against Jackson in a New York state court, in connection with the alleged release of a private video.[189] His assets were listed as between $10 million and $50 million in his bankruptcy petition, though he testified under oath that he is worth $4.4 million.[190] He said that he had between $10 million and $50 million in debt, and the same amount in assets. Later in the week, Jackson's bankruptcy lawyers elucidated through the court documents that legal fees and judgments exceeding $20 million over the past year were the primary cause of the filing.[191] His filings listed 32 entities that he had a stake in. The bankruptcy came days after a jury ordered him to pay $5 million to rapper Rick Ross's ex-girlfriend Lastonia Leviston for invading her privacy by posting online a sex tape of her and another man.[192] In addition, Jackson lost a dispute over a failed business deal involving his Sleek headphones, where Jackson invested more than $2 million.[193] An ex-partner accused Jackson of later stealing the design of the "Sleek by 50" headphones, prompting a judge to award the partner more than $17.2 million.[194][195] His Connecticut bankruptcy filing stated that he owned seven cars valued at more than $500,000, including a 2010 Rolls-Royce and a 1966 Chevrolet Coupe.[196] His expenses of $108,000 a month included $5,000 for gardening. He reported a monthly income of $185,000, mainly from royalties and income from his external businesses and investments. The court filing said he also owed money to his stylist, his barber, and his fitness coach.[197][198] Other details in the bankruptcy documents included information about two deals that sold the right to collect royalties of on-air play of his music. Half the rights to his portfolio were sold to the British independent music publishing company Kobalt Music Group for $3 million and the other half for another $3 million with the sales of his albums allowing Jackson to own 100 percent of the rights to the master recordings while paying only for distribution.[199] Zeisler & Zeisler, a Bridgeport law firm, represented 50 Cent in the bankruptcy, which later resulted in Jackson filing a $75 million lawsuit against his own lawyers.[200] He stated that his lawyers did a terrible job of representing him, specifically citing the fallout of his failed venture with Sleek Audio headphones. He accused Garvey Schubert Barer, a Wall Street law firm, of failing to "employ the requisite knowledge and skill necessary to confront the circumstances of the case".[201][202][203][204][205][193][206] G-Unity Foundation Inc. – Founder SMS Audio[207] – CEO, founder SK Energy[208][209] – Founder SMS Promotions[210] – CEO, founder Sire Spirits[211] – Owner Effen Vodka[165] – Former minority shareholder 50 Cent has said his life philosophy, following his shooting, is "When your time comes, you go. I think that comes from God."[212] Despite having numerous songs that reference drug and alcohol usage and his ownership of Branson Cognac, Jackson remains a teetotaler, citing a bad experience with alcohol as his main reason.[213][214] Forbes noted Jackson's wealth in 2007, ranking him second behind Jay-Z in the rap industry.[215] He lived in a Farmington, Connecticut, mansion formerly owned by ex-boxer Mike Tyson.[216] Jackson listed the mansion for sale in 2007 at $18.5 million to move closer to his son (who lived on Long Island at the time).[217] In 2019, the mansion was sold for $2.9 million, with $1 million being donated to tax-deducted charities.[218][219][220] The mayor of Bridgeport, Connecticut, declared October 12, 2007 "50 Cent Curtis Jackson Day", honoring the rapper with a proclamation and a key to the city.[221] One of Jackson's New York homes, purchased in January 2007 for $2.4 million and the center of a lawsuit between Jackson and Shaniqua Tompkins, caught fire on May 31, 2008, while he was filming in Louisiana.[222] On October 13, 1996, Jackson's girlfriend, Shaniqua Tompkins, gave birth to son Marquise.[223] Tompkins later sued Jackson for $50 million in 2009, saying he promised to take care of her for life. The suit, with 15 causes of action, was dismissed by a judge who called it "an unfortunate tale of a love relationship gone sour".[224][225] The two have bickered for years, and have even taken their feud to social media many times.[226][227] Marquise's birth changed Jackson's outlook on life: "When my son came into my life, my priorities changed, because I wanted to have the relationship with him that I didn't have with my father."[228] He credited his son for inspiring his career and being the "motivation to go in a different direction".[229] Despite this, the two have endured a fractured relationship that began when Jackson and Tompkins separated in 2008.[230] Their feud has been taken to social media numerous times, including in 2020 when Jackson disclosed that he "used to" love his son.[231] Jackson has a tattoo "Marquise" with an axe on his right biceps ("The axe is 'cause I'm a warrior. I don't want him to be one, though"),[43] and has "50", "Southside" and "Cold World" on his back: "I'm a product of that environment. It's on my back, though, so it's all behind me".[43] In 2003, Jackson briefly dated actress Vivica A. Fox. He broke up with her eight months later.[232] Jackson dated model Daphne Joy and had his second son, Sire Jackson, with her, on September 1, 2012.[233][234][235] At the age of two years, Sire modeled for Kidz Safe, a headphone brand for kids, earning $700,000 through his contract.[236] In 2024, on a post on Instagram to promote his Cognac brand, Jackson stated that he had been practicing celibacy. Jackson stated: "My new idea is so big, I don't have time to be distracted I'm practicing abstinence, I have been meditating and focusing on my goals."[237] Jackson further clarified his stance during an appearance on The Late Show with Stephen Colbert, stating, "Listen, when you calm down you can focus....I've been good to me."[238] In the same interview, Jackson also opened up about his decision to not marry, stating that, "I'm safe. I'm not a happy hostage. I'm here. I'm free. I made some mistakes, just not that one....I want someone I can love in my life too, just not right now, I'm fine."[239] In 2005, Jackson supported President George W. Bush after rapper Kanye West criticized Bush for a slow response to the victims of Hurricane Katrina.[240] If his felony convictions did not prevent him from voting, he said that he would have voted for the president.[241] Jackson later said that Bush "has less compassion than the average human. By all means, I don't aspire to be like George Bush."[242] In September 2007, he told Time that although he would not endorse a candidate in 2008, he "liked Hillary [Clinton]".[243] Six months later, the rapper told MTV News that he had switched his support to Barack Obama after hearing him speak, but had lost interest in politics.[244][245] Asked his opinion of President Obama's May 9, 2012, endorsement of gay marriage, Jackson said, "I'm for it ... I've encouraged same-sex activities. I've engaged in fetish areas a couple times."[246] He had been criticized for anti-gay comments in the past.[247][248][249] Jackson endorsed Democratic candidate Hillary Clinton in the run-up for the 2016 U.S. presidential election.[250] He rejected an offer of $500,000 from the Trump campaign to make an appearance on the candidate's behalf.[251] However, he endorsed Donald Trump in 2020, due to his dislike of Joe Biden's tax plans.[252] A week later, he retracted his endorsement, saying on Twitter "Fuck Donald Trump, I never liked him",[253] and endorsed Biden.[254] On June 29, 1994, Jackson was arrested for selling four vials of cocaine to an undercover police officer. He was arrested again three weeks later, when police searched his home and found heroin, ten ounces of crack cocaine and a starter's pistol. Although Jackson was sentenced to three to nine years in prison, he served six months in a boot camp (where he earned his high-school equivalency diploma). According to him, he did not use cocaine.[17][24][255] Jackson and four members of his entourage were arrested shortly before 2 a.m. on December 31, 2002, when police found a .25-caliber handgun and a .45-caliber pistol in a parked car (which they searched due to its tinted windows) outside a Manhattan nightclub. The rapper was charged with two counts of criminal possession of a weapon.[256] Jackson was sentenced to two years' probation on July 22, 2005, for a May 2004 incident, when he was charged with three counts of assault and battery after jumping into an audience when he was hit by a water bottle. Jackson filed a lawsuit against an advertising company, Traffix of Pearl River, New York, on July 21, 2007, for using his image in a promotion he said threatened his safety. He was alerted by a staff member to an Internet advertisement on a Myspace page. According to court documents, the advertisement had a cartoon image of the rapper with "Shoot the rapper and you will win $5000 or five ring tones guaranteed". Although the ad did not use his name, the image allegedly resembled him and suggested that he endorsed the product. The lawsuit, calling the ad a "vile, tasteless and despicable" use of Jackson's image which "quite literally call[ed] for violence against him", sought unspecified punitive damages and a permanent injunction against the use of his image without permission.[257][258] In 2008, Jackson sued Taco Bell over an ad campaign that used his name without permission, in which it invited him to change his name for one day from 50 Cent to 79 Cent, 89 Cent, or 99 Cent, in line with pricing for some of its items, and they would donate $10,000 to the charity of his choice. The case was settled out of court in his favor in November 2009.[259][260][261] While walking through Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport in May 2016, Jackson harassed and insulted a janitor at the airport, accusing him of being under the influence. The janitor was a hearing-impaired, autistic teenager named Andrew Farrell. The parents of the janitor had seen the viral video as disrespect and wanted to sue Jackson for his action against their child. The lawsuit was originally over one million dollars, but the parents settled for a $100,000 donation to Autism Speaks and his apology.[262][263][264][265][266] In 2016, a judge declared that Brandon Parrott gave Dr. Dre and 50 Cent the rights to "Bamba" for the song "P.I.M.P."[267] One of his New York homes, purchased for $2.4 million in January 2007 and the center of a lawsuit between Jackson and Shaniqua Tompkins, caught fire on May 30, 2008, while he was filming in Louisiana.[222] On August 5, 2013, Jackson pleaded not guilty to one count of domestic violence and four counts of vandalism in a Los Angeles County court. If convicted of all charges, he faced up to five years in prison and a $46,000 fine. Model-actress Daphne Joy accused Jackson of kicking her and ransacking her bedroom during an argument at her condominium in the Toluca Lake neighborhood of Los Angeles on June 23. He allegedly caused $7,100 in property damage, leaving the scene before police arrived.[268] Judge Ann Nevins has ordered Jackson back to court because of Instagram messages he made over several months.[269] She said Jackson was not fully clear about his funds and indicated posts of the rapper showing stacks of his money. In March 2016, Jackson claimed that he would no longer use Instagram, electing instead to have his profile page operated by someone else.[270] In June 2018, after former linebacker and actor Terry Crews gave a speech before the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary in which he described being groped by a Hollywood agent in 2016, Jackson posted a photo on Instagram of a shirtless muscular Crews with the caption: "I got raped. My wife just watched."[271][272][273] After receiving backlash, Jackson deleted the post and wrote on Twitter: "People are so sensitive."[274][275] In a July 2018 appearance on The View, Jackson stated that he would "never make fun of any sexual assault victim", adding: "I wasn't looking at Terry Crews that way, at that point. I'm looking at the Hulk. The guy is this big, that's being taken advantage of."[276] In 2020, Jackson was a subject of controversy for his involvement in a viral video of him giving money to a Burger King restaurant in New York City on behalf of a local scammer who was later arrested and charged for Bitcoin scamming and for assaulting and kidnapping his victims on April 24, 2021.[277][278][279] Before he signed with Interscope Records, Jackson engaged in a public dispute with rapper Ja Rule and his label, Murder Inc. Records, saying that a friend robbed jewelry from Ja Rule and the latter accused him of orchestrating the robbery.[280] Ja Rule said that the conflict stemmed from a Queens video shoot, when Jackson did not like seeing him "getting so much love" from the neighborhood.[281] At The Hit Factory in New York in March 2000, Jackson had an altercation with Murder Inc. associates and received three stitches for a stab wound.[280][282] Rapper Black Child claimed responsibility for the stabbing, saying that he acted in self-defense when he thought someone reached for a gun.[283] An affidavit by an Internal Revenue Service (IRS) agent suggested ties between Murder Inc. and Kenneth "Supreme" McGriff, a New York drug lord suspected of involvement in the murder of Jam Master Jay and Jackson's shooting. An excerpt read: The investigation has uncovered a conspiracy involving McGriff and others to murder a rap artist who has released songs containing lyrics regarding McGriff's criminal activities. The rap artist was shot in 2000, survived and thereafter refused to cooperate with law enforcement regarding the shooting. Messages transmitted over the Murder Inc. pager indicate that McGriff is involved in an ongoing plot to kill this rap artist, and that he communicates with Murder Inc. employees concerning the target.[42] The end of the Jackson-Ja Rule feud was confirmed in May 2011. According to Ja Rule, "I'm cool. We ain't beefing no more. We'll never collaborate. That's just what it is. You don't have to be at war with somebody, but it's also kind of like U.S. and another country that they may not get along with. We don't gotta go to war, but we're not friends either. But we can coincide inside of a world. He's doing him, and he's not thinking about me, and I'm doing me and I'm not thinking about him."[284] On August 7, 2015, the feud between the two rappers later reignited when Ja Rule gave a feedback to a social follower via Twitter over a similar feud between Meek Mill and Drake. Enraged, Jackson later responded with photos and comments via Instagram, only siding with Drake.[285] The feud resurfaced three years later on January 19, 2018, when Ja Rule took to Twitter, calling out 50 Cent on social media.[286] In October 2018, Jackson pranked Ja Rule by purchasing 200 discounted front-row tickets for an upcoming show of his in Arlington, Texas for a total of US$3,000 via Groupon, with Jackson later confirming on social media that he bought the tickets with the express intention of forcing Ja Rule to perform in front of rows of empty seats.[287] In 1999, with the release of the single "How to Rob", 50 Cent attacked his rap peers, including Jay-Z, who responded to the provocation with the single "It's Hot (Some Like It Hot)" in which he raps "Go against Jigga yo ass is dense/I'm about a dollar – what the f*ck is 50 Cents?".[288] In a 2009 interview with Rolling Stone, 50 Cent accused Jay-Z and his record company Roc-A-Fella Records of being unfair to Beanie Sigel because "[Jay-Z] didn't have their interests in mind, he was just doing what he had to do for himself." The rapper also stated that "I don't know him personally, [...] I tried to collaborate with him on the Freeway project ... What I did was Freeway went out and found his publishing deal, and we started the album. [...] when it came time to put the record out, he didn't want to shoot his video. He has a god complex."[289] 50 Cent also accused Jay-Z of changing in attitude and image since marrying Beyoncé. In 2017, 50 Cent described Jay-Z's thirteenth studio album 4:44 as "golf course music" in a Instagram post, elaborating: "I listened to Jay sh*t, that 4:44. [...] [It] was too smart. I felt like I was supposed to be wearing like glasses and shit and like a tie, a fucking sweater around my waist. It was like Ivy League. They don't wanna hear that shit. [...] They just wanna have a good time. You know what I'm saying? You can't be the best rapper at 47 because the new n****s is here. They coming with new [music] going on."[290] In an interview on the Conan Show, 50 Cent spoke about the album, saying: "Hip-hop culture's connected to youth culture. The kids gonna bring new innovative stuff. He just had the maturity bleed off into the material. [...] But the kids, I don't see them actually listening to it".[291][292] In an interview in 2022, 50 Cent reported that in a meeting between him and the couple in Los Angeles, the two rappers were having a heated argument. Beyoncé, seeing them, jumped from a ledge to come to her husband's defense. 50 Cent compared the singer to her sister Solange when she hit Jay-Z in the elevator, describing them as "two gangstas".[293][294] In an interview for XXL Mag in 2023, 50 Cent claimed that Jay-Z's Grammy wins were due to his marriage to Beyoncé: "Even Jay-Z's career, you can look at that and say the association to Beyoncé is when he started to receive the 16, 17 Grammys, since he's been with Beyoncé. And you go, prior to that [he had] one. That came with the association."[295] 50 Cent also pointed out that the couple's eldest child Blue Ivy Carter won a Grammy even though she does not sing or rap, accusing award ceremonies of giving accolades to the couple just to ensure their attendance during the show.[296][297] The rapper also reported that his non-win at the Grammys was due to his music being "a little bit abrasive to conservatives; [...] It didn't matter to me in that time period. Don't give me the trophy. They didn't give me Best New Artist and I sold 13 million records", while the Carter-Knowles family is more politically agreeable to the music industry.[298] In connection to his feud with Ja Rule, 50 Cent also took aim at fellow New York rapper Fat Joe, a high-profile collaborator of Ja Rule's.[299][300] The feud took aim at Fat Joe following his 2002 track "What's Luv?" featuring Ja Rule and Ashanti. Fat Joe had also continued his collaboration with Murder Inc. on his 2004 track "New York" featuring Jadakiss, prompting a diss track aimed at Fat Joe from 50 Cent on his 2005 album The Massacre entitled "Piggy Bank". Fat Joe later responded with the track "My Fofo" on his album All or Nothing released later that same year. Tensions boiled over during the 2005 MTV Video Music Awards when Fat Joe presented the award for best Hip Hop Video, in which he told the audience "I feel so safe tonight with all this police protection courtesy of G-Unit". 50 Cent later retaliated with a profanity-laden diatribe following his performance of the song "So Seductive" with fellow G-Unit artist Tony Yayo, exclaiming "Fat Joe's a pussy man! [...] Pussy Boy, Nigga What?!". The feud later affected Fat Joe financially as he sought to secure a $20 million contract endorsing Air Jordan sneakers in early 2005, Michael Jordan himself later cancelled the contract following the VMA incident as he was in fear of conflict with 50 Cent or any other affiliates.[301] Following this; little action

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