I'm not a bot



```
11/06/2015 às 05:22 • 3 min de leituraQuando uma pessoa se torna famosa, a história da sua vida passa a ser pública e, nesse sentido, poucos foram tão expostos e assediados quanto Michael Jackson, o eterno Rei do Pop. Famoso desde a infância, o cantor cresceu obcecado pela fama e pelo sucesso, ainda que esse mesmo sucesso tenha dado à
obsessão um ar sombrio e doentio. Perfeccionista, Michael buscava fazer seu melhor não apenas em seu trabalho como cantor, compositor e dançarino, mas também no quesito estético, moldando o próprio corpo por meio de incontáveis procedimentos cirúrgicos. Talvez a mudança mais evidente tenha sido a que fez no nariz e, claro, no tom da pele
que ficou branca com o passar dos anos, apesar de Michael ter nascido negro. Quem acompanhou a carreira do cantor desde o início percebeu a diferença na cor da pele de Michael principalmente quando o álbum History foi lançado, em 1995. Antes, em Thriller, de 1982, Michael principalmente diferente. Foram necessários pouco mais de dezu
anos para que o maior ícone da música pop fizesse a transição. Vitiligo e hoca, Michael e sua família declararam que o cantor tinha vitiligo, uma condição que despigmenta partes da pele, provocando manchas mais claras em diversas regiões do corpo. Geralmente, os primeiros sinais da condição são
percebidos entre os 10 e os 30 anos - em 30% dos casos, a condição é hereditária, ou seja, está presente também em outros membros na família. O fato é que Michael reportou que, além do vitiligo, era portador do lúpus, uma doença autoimune que também pode provocar a despigmentação da pele. Em uma entrevista à Oprah em 1993, Michael falou
sobre o vitiligo: "É algo que não posso controlar. Quando as pessoas inventam histórias sobre eu não querer ser quem sou, isso me machuca. É um problema para mim. Eu não posso controlar. Quando as pessoas inventam histórias sobre eu não querer ser quem sou, isso me machuca. É um problema para mim. Eu não posso controlar. Quando as pessoas inventam histórias sobre eu não querer ser quem sou, isso me machuca. É um problema para mim. Eu não posso controlar. Quando as pessoas inventam histórias sobre eu não querer ser quem sou, isso me machuca. É um problema para mim. Eu não posso controlar. Quando as pessoas inventam histórias sobre eu não querer ser quem sou, isso me machuca. É um problema para mim. Eu não posso controlar. Quando as pessoas inventam histórias sobre eu não querer ser quem sou, isso me machuca. É um problema para mim. Eu não posso controlar. Quando as pessoas inventam histórias sobre eu não querer ser quem sou, isso me machuca. É um problema para mim. Eu não posso controlar. Quando as pessoas inventam histórias sobre eu não querer ser quem sou, isso me machuca. É um problema para mim. Eu não posso controlar. Quando as pessoas inventam histórias sobre eu não que reference que não que não posso controlar. E o que dizer sobre as milhões de pessoas que toma para mim. Eu não posso controlar. E o que dizer sobre as milhões de pessoas que toma para mim. Eu não posso controlar.
dermatologista de Michael, Dr. Arnold Klein, confirmou a condição do cantor, que teria sido diagnosticada em 1984. Dr. Klein afirmou também que o Rei do Pop era portador de lúpus. Teorias O fato é que estávamos diante de uma mudança radical sofrida por uma das pessoas mais famosas e assediadas do planeta, e, logicamente, os meios de
comunicação noticiavam informações complementares sobre o que poderia ter provocado a mudança na pele de Michael. Além da grande repercussão na imprensa, vários boatos e teorias conspirações defendia a ideia de que Michael teria utilizado um creme à base de
monobenzona, uma substância capaz de provocar a despigmentação da pele, associado com outros medicamentos manipulados. Essas conspirações se fundamentavam também no fato de que muitas das cirurgias plásticas pelas quais Michael havia passado alteraram os traços de seus lábios, olhos e nariz, supostamente com a finalidade de deixá-los
com traços caucasianos. Apesar de tantas teorias e fofocas, a causa exata do clareamento de pele de Michael Jackson ainda era desconhecida. Quem abordou novamente o tema foi a galera do Today I Found Out, com base nos depoimentos do médico legista Dr. Christopher Rogers, um dos responsáveis pela autópsia do cantor. Confirmação Dr. Rogers
confirmou que, de fato, o cantor era portador de vitiligo, e que a despigmentação provocada pela condição era mais severa no rosto, no peito, no abdômen e nos braços de Michael. Ainda assim, de acordo com o dermatologista Dr. Hanish Babu, o Rei do Pop passou por procedimentos de clareamento de pele - inclusive, isso é comumente realizado por
quem tem vitiligo. Muitas pessoas desconfiavam de Michael quando ele falava sobre o vitiligo, alegando que os primeiros sinais da condição nunca foram expostos. Nesse sentido, vale lembrar que o cantor sempre procurou corrigir essas "imperfeições" com maquiagem. Assim que as marcas começaram a aumentar e o processo de maquiagem se
tornou muito difícil e cada vez mais trabalhoso, o cantor resolveu mudar de estratégia e dar início ao processo de clareamento da pele, com o uso do creme feito com monobenzona e com um acompanhamento médico constante. Depois da morte do cantor, em 2009, diversas embalagens da pomada feita com monobenzona foram encontradas em sua
casa. De acordo com o Dr. David Sawcer, o vitiligo afeta a pele de alguns pacientes de tal forma que o clareamento mais recomendado, quando as manchas esbranquiçadas passam a cobrir a maior parte do corpo dessas pessoas. A mudança acarretou outras consequências além do visual. Com a pele extremamente sensível,
Michael precisava tomar um cuidado redobrado quando se expunha ao sol e, por isso, chegava a cobrir totalmente o corpo, usando máscaras, chapéus e sombrinhas mesmo nos dias mais quentes. O fato é que, gostem os curiosos ou não, apenas Michael Jackson sabia o verdadeiro motivo pelo qual tinha enfrentado o processo de clareamento de pele.
Hoje, pelo menos, já se sabe que, de fato, o clareamento aconteceu. The Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time.
Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks. Browse Editors' Favorites Experience AI-Powered Creativity The Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most
recent coverage. Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks. Browse Picks. Browse Editors' Picks. Browse Picks. Bro
falar sobre todas elas em um único post, caso queira conferir clique aqui. No dia de hoje iremos falar especificadamente da polêmica do rei do POP ser racista. Espero que gostem @ Michael Jackson nasceu e cresceu negro, porém, o cantor com o decorrer do anos acabou ficando branco e isso gerou muita polêmica. Muitos chegaram a dizer que
Michael tinha vergonha de ser negro e teria passado por uma cirurgia para clarear sua pele, além disso muita gente até hoje acredita nesta versão, infelizmente o que saí na mídia acaba virando verdade, sendo que muitas vezes não é. No caso de Jackson, a mídia acaba virando verdade, sendo que muitas vezes não é. No caso de Jackson, a mídia acaba virando verdade, sendo que muitas vezes não é. No caso de Jackson, a mídia acaba virando verdade, sendo que muitas vezes não é. No caso de Jackson, a mídia acaba virando verdade, sendo que muitas vezes não é. No caso de Jackson, a mídia acaba virando verdade, sendo que muitas vezes não é. No caso de Jackson, a mídia acaba virando verdade, sendo que muitas vezes não é. No caso de Jackson, a mídia acaba virando verdade, sendo que muitas vezes não é. No caso de Jackson, a mídia acaba virando verdade, sendo que muitas vezes não é. No caso de Jackson por cas
um homem muito fechado, era raro ver ele falando sobre assuntos deste tipo, porém, no ano de 1993, o cantor decidiu abrir o jogo durante uma entrevista feita para o programa. Na entrevista, Michael Jackson disse que ficou
branco devido a um problema de pele chamado vitiligo. Jackson ainda disse que a doença começou a aparecer em sua mão esquerda e por isso o cantor aderiu a uma luva. Está luva acabou virando uma marca de Jackson. Para quem não sabe, vitiligo é uma doença que ataca as células que produzem o pigmento que nos dá cor, caso queira saber um
pouco mais sobre a doença, clique aqui. Mesmo com essa justificativa muitas pessoas não acreditaram. Vale lembrar que quando Michael Jackson morreu, foi comprovado, em sua autopsia, que o cantor possuía vitiligo se alastra pelo corpo, é normal despigmentar o espaço da pele que não foi afetado e para isso existem dois modos
de tratamento: Com laser e hidroquinona. O rei do POP teria optado pela Hidroquinona, que destrói a nossa capacidade de produzir melanina, causando o clareamento da pele. A despigmentação por meio deste processo tira uma das proteções contra raios ultravioleta, isso explicaria o fato de Michael estar sempre embaixo de guarda-chuvas, usando
chapéus, luvas e até mascaras enquanto caminhava pelas ruas. O que achou do post? Comente logo abaixo @ Apesar da contribuição de Michael Jackson para a cultura pop e a história da música, sempre houve um ar de controvérsia quando se tratava de sua cor de pele. Mas antes de se aprofundar neste assunto, vejam essas perguntas que foram
respondias ao longo dos anos quando a questão de sua cor foi levantada. Como Michael Jackson ficou branco? A perda de pele escura de Michael Jackson é atribuída principalmente a uma condição genética da pele chamada Vitiligo, que causava manchas brancas na pele. Michael Jackson teve vitiligo? Sim ele teve. Isso o fez perder a pigmentação da
pele. Primeiro começando como manchas, depois se espalhando pelo corpo ao longo do tempo. Michael Jackson descoloriu sua pele? A cirurgia plástica de Michael Jackson descoloriu sua pele? A cirurgia plástica
realizada no rosto de Michael não teve impacto na cor da pele. Seus filhos, Michael Jr., Prince e Paris Jackson têm o mesmo problema de pele? Michael Jr. e Paris Jackson têm o mesmo problema de pele? Michael Jr. e Paris Jackson não herdaram o vitiligo do pai nesta fase da vida, mas Latoya Jackson confirmou que Prince já começou a mostrar sinais de pele pálida e remendada. Especula-se também que o
Prince passou por um procedimento para impedir a propagação do vitiligo. (FOTO: Reprodução) VEJA MAIS: Site expõe dossiê sobre supostas traições de Nego do Borel; confira! Após ler as respostas para essas perguntas, trouxemos uma analise mais aprofundada sobre o assunto. Como muitas pessoas que sofrem da doença, o vitiligo de Michael
Jackson era hereditário. Jackson havia herdado do lado de seu pai.Jackson primeiro percebeu sua condição de pele quando adolescente, onde pontos pálidos começaram a aparecer em sua pele. Especula-se por muitas pessoas que Michael Jackson
descoloriu sua pele para uniformizar seu tom de pele. O biógrafo de celebridades, J. Randy Taraborelli, havia afirmado que o falecido rei do pop usava produtos de clareamento da pele. O diretor americano, John Landis, também afirmou que viu o peito branqueado de Jackson. De acordo com Sherry Dixon, editora de saúde e bem-estar da revista Pride
voltada para a comunidade negra britânica, a mensagem implícita na utilização do creme à base de hidroquinona seria racista: a pele escura é vista como inferior, enquanto a pele clara é esteticamente bela e leva ao topo da cadeia social. "Esses cremes são usados por todas as idades. É um assunto tabu", diz Sherry. "Ninguém gosta de admitir que
usa. Mas olham modelos coma fama é por causa de sua pele clara." Apesar dessa prova, Michael Jackson sempre negou isso e afirmou que ele usava grossas camadas de maquiagem para uniformizar seu tom de pele. Mesmo após sua morte, familiares e amigos não confirmaram o uso de produtos de branqueamento por Michael Jackson. É um boato
amplamente conhecido entre os tablóides que o primeiro procedimento de nariz de Michael Jackson foi realizado nos seus 20 anos. Depois de cair durante uma prática de rotina de dança, ele quebrou o nariz e precisava fazer uma cirurgia estética. Após sua primeira cirurgia, ele teve que fazer visitas de retorno aos médicos, pois tinha problemas para
respirar com o nariz novo. Muitos médicos especularam que ele não apenas fez uma rinoplastia, mas também realizou alguns outros procedimentos. Supunha-se que ele havia sido submetido a um levantamento da testa, um procedimentos. Supunha-se que ele havia sido submetido a um levantamento da testa, um procedimentos especularam que ele não apenas fez uma rinoplastia, mas também realizou alguns outros procedimentos.
submetido a cirurgia da bochecha e lábio. Após sua morte, o relatório da autópsia de Jackson revelou que ele tinha tatuagens nas sobrancelhas para modelá-las e tatuagens na linha do cabelo para dar a aparência de um obstáculo diante de seu talento incrível. Ele foi capaz
de usar sua condição de pele para influenciar e moldar alguns de seus maiores sucessos. Vamos dar uma olhada em alguns momentos cruciais em que o rei do pop tirou o melhor de sua doença auto-imune. Nascido como afro-americano, ao longo de sua juventude, Michael notou as profundas injustiças em relação à comunidade negra na sociedade
americana. Ao longo de sua vida, Michael acreditou firmemente na igualdade racial; preto, branco ou outro. O filme Black or White, de Michael Jackson, lançado em 1991, falava tanto de sua herança como homem negro quanto da aparência de homem branco, e tinha como objetivo derrubar paredes de tensão racial. Enquanto a música aborda
principalmente o racismo, muitas pessoas também especulam que a música é sobre a incapacidade de Michael Jackson de se identificar como preto ou branco, devido ao seu vitiligo. Com seu constante sucesso na indústria da música, a aparência de Michael Jackson de se identificar como preto ou branco, devido ao seu vitiligo. Com seu constante sucesso na indústria da música, a aparência de Michael Jackson de se identificar como preto ou branco, devido ao seu vitiligo. Com seu constante sucesso na indústria da música, a aparência de Michael Jackson de se identificar como preto ou branco, devido ao seu vitiligo. Com seu constante sucesso na indústria da música, a aparência de Michael Jackson de se identificar como preto ou branco, devido ao seu vitiligo. Com seu constante sucesso na indústria da música é sobre a incapacidade de Michael Jackson de se identificar como preto ou branco, devido ao seu vitiligo. Com seu constante sucesso na indústria da música, a aparência de Michael Jackson de se identificar como preto ou branco, devido ao seu vitiligo. Com seu constante sucesso na indústria da música de música 
pele, cirurgia estética ou clareamento da pele, os paparazzi nunca tiveram a oportunidade de pedir uma declaração a Jackson, com músicas como Leave Me Alone e Scream (com sua irmã, a lendária Janet Jackson). A partir dessas músicas, ficou bem claro que o rei do pop
detestava o assédio sem fim dos paparazzi. Essas duas músicas ganharam sucesso comercial, com Leave Me Alone chegando ao número um no Billboard Top 100, e o clipe de Scream recebendo críticas estelares dos 
América e o suposto clareamento da pele de Jackson. Ele declarou que se orgulha de sua herança negra e que sempre e sempre e sempre se identificará como homem negro; pele branca ou não. Stream the best podcasts from your favorite stationsAll TopicsAll TopicsTop OverallTop True CrimeComedySociety & CultureSportsTrue CrimeRadio On-
DemandNewsHealthLatinxBusiness & FinancePoliticsSpiritualityBlack CultureEntertainmentMusicHistoryLGBTQRewatch TV PodcastsScience & TechnologyFictionGames & HobbiesInfluencers & HostsFoodKids & FamilyMindfulnessRelationshipsSpookyTalkbackTravelClimateAmy Robach & T.J. Holmes present: Aubrey O'Day, Covering the Diddy
TrialIntroducing... Aubrey O'Day Diddy's former protege, television personality, platinum selling music artist, Danity Kane alum Aubrey O'Day joins veteran journalists Amy Robach and TJ Holmes to provide a unique perspective on the trial that has captivated the attention of the nation. Join them throughout the trial as they discuss, debate, and
dissect every detail, every aspect of the proceedings. Aubrey will offer her opinions and expertise, as only she is qualified to do given her first-hand knowledge. From her days on Making the Band, as she emerged as the breakout star, the truth of the situation would be the opposite of the glitz and glamour. Listen throughout every minute of the trial,
for this exclusive coverage. Amy Robach and TJ Holmes present Aubrey O'Day, Covering the Diddy Trial, an iHeartRadio podcast. Karoline Borega married a man of honor - a respected Colorado Springs Police officer. She knew there would be sacrifices to accommodate her husband's career. But she had no idea that he was using his badge to fool
everyone. This season, we expose a man who swore two sacred oaths—one to his bride—and broke them both. We follow Karoline as she questions everything she thought she knew about her partner of over 20 years. And make sure to check out Seasons 1-3 of Betrayal, along with Betrayal Weekly Season 1.Does hearing about a true
crime case always leave you scouring the internet for the truth behind the story? Dive into your next mystery with Crime Junkie. Every Monday, join your host Ashley Flowers as she unravels all the details of infamous and underreported true crime cases with her best friend Brit Prawat. From cold cases to missing persons and heroes in our community
who seek justice, Crime Junkie is your destination for theories and stories you won't hear anywhere else. Whether you're a seasoned true crime enthusiast or new to the genre, you'll find yourself on the edge of your seat awaiting a new episode every Monday. If you can never get enough true crime... Congratulations, you've found your people. Follow
to join a community of Crime Junkies! Crime Junkies! Crime Junkie is presented by audiochuck Media Company. Karoline Borega married a man of honor - a respected Colorado Springs Police officer. She knew there would be sacrifices to accommodate her husband's career. But she had no idea that he was using his badge to fool everyone. This season, we expose a
man who swore two sacred oaths—one to his bride—and broke them both. We follow Karoline as she questions everything she thought she knew about her partner of over 20 years. And make sure to check out Seasons 1-3 of Betrayal, along with Betrayal Weekly Season 1.Amy Robach & T.J. Holmes present: Aubrey O'Day, Covering
the Diddy TrialIntroducing... Aubrey O'Day joins veteran journalists Amy Robach and TJ Holmes to provide a unique perspective on the trial that has captivated the attention of the nation. Join them throughout the trial as they discuss, debate
trial, for this exclusive coverage. Amy Robach and TJ Holmes present Aubrey O'Day, Covering the Diddy Trial, an iHeartRadio podcast.HIGHKEY! With Yvie, Ben and RyanGet ready for HighKey - the audacious new weekly podcast hosted by Ben O'Keefe, Ryan Mitchell, and Yvie Oddly. With their distinct perspectives, the trio delivers bold
provocations on art, politics, pop culture, and the events turning our timeline upside down. Expect unfiltered banter, thrilling guest interviews (featuring dynamic interjections from our hosts (they have a lot to say, okay??)), and authentic conversations that break free from the usual echo chambers. Brains, banter, and a bit of drama - book time with
subscription to any Deezer subscription tier, with no benefit from any previous Deezer promotion and no previous free trial to any Deezer subscription tier at any time. These offers cannot be combined with any other offer. These are one-time only offers and are valid for one user only. Albums (P) 1972 Motown Records, a Division of UMG Recordings
Norman Gregg 03 04:45 Writer: Michael Jackson - Rodney Jerkins - Fred Jerkins - F
Rodney Jerkins 05 04:48 Writer: Michael Jackson - Teddy Riley - Andreao Heard - Nate Smith - Teron Beal - Eritza Laues - Kenny "KQ" Quiller - Terence Thompson 06 05:37 Writer: Michael J. Jackson
LaShawn Daniels - Fred Jerkins III - Rodney Jerkins - Nora Payne 07 04:39 Writer: A. Harris - M. Ambrosius / Composers: A. Harris - M. Ambrosius /
torna famosa, a história da sua vida passa a ser pública e, nesse sentido, poucos foram tão expostos e assediados quanto Michael Jackson, o eterno Rei do Pop. Famoso desde a infância, o cantor cresceu obcecado pela fama e pelo sucesso, ainda que esse mesmo sucesso tenha dado à obsessão um ar sombrio e doentio. Perfeccionista, Michael buscava
fazer seu melhor não apenas em seu trabalho como cantor, compositor e dançarino, mas também no quesito estético, moldando o próprio corpo por meio de incontáveis procedimentos cirúrgicos. Talvez a mudança mais evidente tenha sido a que fez no nariz e, claro, no tom da pele, que ficou branca com o passar dos anos, apesar de Michael ter
nascido negro. Quem acompanhou a carreira do cantor desde o início percebeu a diferença na cor da pele de Michael principalmente quando o álbum History foi lançado, em 1995. Antes, em Thriller, de 1982, Michael estava completamente diferente. Foram necessários pouco mais de dez anos para que o maior ícone da música pop fizesse a transição
Vitiligo e lúpus Vitiligo em paciente de pele negra À época, Michael e sua família declararam que o cantor tinha vitiligo, uma condição que despigmenta partes da pele, provocando manchas mais claras em diversas regiões do corpo. Geralmente, os primeiros sinais da condição são percebidos entre os 10 e os 30 anos - em 30% dos casos, a condição é
inventam histórias sobre eu não querer ser quem sou, isso me machuca. É um problema para mim. Eu não posso controlar. E o que dizer sobre as milhões de pessoas que tomam sol para ficar mais morenas, para se tornar algo diferente do que são? Ninguém fala nada sobre isso". O dermatologista de Michael, Dr. Arnold Klein, confirmou a condição
do cantor, que teria sido diagnosticada em 1984. Dr. Klein afirmou também que o Rei do Pop era portador de lúpus. Teorias O fato é que estávamos diante de uma mudança radical sofrida por uma das pessoas mais famosas e assediadas do planeta, e, logicamente, os meios de comunicação noticiavam informações complementares sobre o que poderia
com outros medicamentos manipulados. Essas conspirações se fundamentavam também no fato de que muitas das cirurgias plásticas pelas quais Michael havia passado alteraram os traços de seus lábios, olhos e nariz, supostamente com a finalidade de deixá-los com traços caucasianos. Apesar de tantas teorias e fofocas, a causa exata do clareamento
de pele de Michael Jackson ainda era desconhecida. Quem abordou novamente o tema foi a galera do Today I Found Out, com base nos depoimentos do médico legista Dr. Christopher Rogers, um dos responsáveis pela autópsia do cantor. Confirmação Dr. Rogers confirmou que, de fato, o cantor era portador de vitiligo, e que a despigmentação
sobre o vitiligo, alegando que os primeiros sinais da condição nunca foram expostos. Nesse sentido, vale lembrar que o cantor sempre procurou corrigir essas "imperfeições" com maquiagem. Assim que as marcas começaram a aumentar e o processo de maquiagem se tornou muito difícil e cada vez mais trabalhoso, o cantor resolveu mudar de
estratégia e dar início ao processo de clareamento da pele, com o uso do creme feito com monobenzona e com um acompanhamento médico constante. Depois da morte do cantor, em 2009, diversas embalagens da pomada feita com monobenzona e com um acompanhamento médico constante. Depois da morte do cantor, em 2009, diversas embalagens da pomada feita com monobenzona foram encontradas em sua casa. De acordo com o Dr. David Sawcer, o vitiligo afeta a pele de alguns
pacientes de tal forma que o clareamento passa a ser o tratamento mais recomendado, quando as manchas esbranquiçadas passam a cobrir a maior parte do corpo dessas pessoas. A mudança acarretou outras consequências além do visual. Com a pele extremamente sensível, Michael precisava tomar um cuidado redobrado quando se expunha ao sol
e, por isso, chegava a cobrir totalmente o corpo, usando máscaras, chapéus e sombrinhas mesmo nos dias mais quentes. O fato é que, gostem os curiosos ou não, apenas Michael Jackson sabia o verdadeiro motivo pelo qual tinha enfrentado o processo de clareamento de pele. Hoje, pelo menos, já se sabe que, de fato, o clareamento aconteceu. Musica mais quentes.
ArtistActorComposerMichael Joseph Jackson was born on August 29, 1958 in Gary, Indiana, and entertained audiences nearly his entire life. His father, Joe Jackson (no relation to Joe Jackson (no relation to Joe Jackson), had been a guitarist, but was forced to give up his musical ambitions following his marriage to Michael's mother Katherine Jackson (née
Katherine Esther Scruse). Together, they prodded their growing family's musical interests at home. By the early 1960s, the older boys Jackie, Tito and Jermaine had begun performing around the city; by 1964, Michael and Marlon had joined in.A musical prodigy, Michael and Marlon had joined in.A musical product the prodict of the prodict of the product of the product
dominant voice and focus of the Jackson 5. An opening act for such soul groups as the O-Jays and James Brown, it was Gladys Knight (not Diana Ross) who officially brought the group to Berry Gordy's attention, and by 1969, the boys were producing back-to-back chart-busting hits as Motown artists ("I Want You Back," "ABC," "Never Can Say
Goodbye," "Got to Be There," etc.). As a product of the 1970s, the boys emerged as one of the most accomplished black pop / soul vocal groups in music history, successfully evolving from a group like The Temptations to a disco phenomenon. Solo success for Michael was inevitable, and by the 1980s, he had become infinitely more popular than history, successfully evolving from a group like The Temptations to a disco phenomenon.
brotherly group. Record sales consistently orbited, culminating in the biggest-selling album of all time, "Thriller" in 1982. A TV natural, he ventured rather uneasily into films, such as playing the Scarecrow in The Wiz (1978), but had much better luck with elaborate music videos. In the 1990s, the downside as an 1980s pop phenomenon began to real
itself. Michael grew terribly child-like and introverted by his peerless celebrity. A rather timorous, androgynous figure to begin with, his physical appearance began to change drastically, and his behavior grew alarmingly bizarre, making him a consistent target for scandal-making, despite his numerous charitable acts. Two brief marriages -- one to
Elvis Presley's daughter Lisa Marie Presley -- were forged and two children produced by his second wife during that time, but the purposes behind them appeared image-oriented. Michael Jackson died on June 25, 2009 in Los Angeles, California. His passion and artistry as a singer, dancer, writer and businessman were unparalleled, and it is these
prodigious talents that will ultimately prevail over the extremely negative aspects of his troubled adult life. You have no recently viewed pages American singer (1958-2009) "King of Pop" redirects here. For other uses, see King of Pop (disambiguation) and Michael Jackson (disambiguation). Michael Jackson jackson in 1983BornMichael Joseph
Jackson(1958-08-29)August 29, 1958Gary, Indiana, USDiedJune 25, 2009(2009-06-25) (aged 50)Los Angeles, California, USCause of deathCardiac arrest caused by acute propofol intoxicationBurial placeForest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale, California, USCause of deathCardiac arrest caused by acute propofol intoxicationBurial placeForest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale, California, USCause of deathCardiac arrest caused by acute propofol intoxicationBurial placeForest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale, California, USCause of deathCardiac arrest caused by acute propofol intoxicationBurial placeForest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale, California, USCause of deathCardiac arrest caused by acute propofol intoxicationBurial placeForest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale, California, USCause of deathCardiac arrest caused by acute propofol intoxicationBurial placeForest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale, California, USCause of deathCardiac arrest caused by acute propofol intoxicationBurial placeForest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale, California, USCause of deathCardiac arrest caused by acute propofol intoxicationBurial placeForest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale, California, USCause of deathCardiac arrest caused by acute propofol intoxicationBurial placeForest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale, California, USCause of deathCardiac arrest caused by acute propofol intoxication are propofol intoxication
producerSpouses Lisa Marie Presley (m. 1994; div. 1996) Debbie Rowe (m. 1996; div. 2000)Children3ParentsJoe JacksonKatherine JacksonFamilyJackson familyAwardsFull listMusical careerGenresPopsoulR&Bfunkrockdiscopost-discodance-popnew jack swingInstrumentVocalsDiscographyAlbumssinglessongsYears active1964-
2009LabelsSteeltownMotownEpicLegacySonyMJJ ProductionsFormerly of The Jackson 5 Musical artistWebsitemichaeljackson.comSignature Michael Joseph Jackson (August 29, 1958 - June 25, 2009) was an American singer, songwriter, dancer, and philanthropist. Dubbed the "King of Pop", he is regarded as one of the most culturally significant
figures of the 20th century. Over a four-decade career, his music achievements broke racial barriers in America and made him a dominant figure across the world. Through songs, stages, and fashion, he proliferated visual performance for artists in popular music; popularizing street dance moves including the moonwalk, the robot, and the anti-gravity
lean. Jackson is often deemed the greatest entertainer of all time based on his acclaim and records.[1] The eighth child of the Jacksons). After signing with Motown in 1968, the band achieved worldwide success with him as its lead
singer. Jackson achieved solo stardom with the release of his fifth album Off the Wall (1979). He followed it up with Thriller (1982), the best-selling album of all time, which catapulted him to a rare level of fame, whilst aiding in the popularization of MTV and revolutionizing the music video medium with the release of his fifth album Off the Wall (1979). He followed it up with Thriller (1982), the best-selling album of all time, which catapulted him to a rare level of fame, whilst aiding in the popularization of MTV and revolutionizing the music video medium with the release of his fifth album Off the Wall (1979).
and "Billie Jean". Jackson furthered his position as a global superstar with Bad (1987), the world's best-selling album of both 1987 and 1988, as well as the first album to produce five US Billboard Hot 100 number-one singles: "I Just Can't Stop Loving You", "Bad", "The Way You Make Me Feel", "Man in the Mirror", and "Dirty Diana". Dangerous (1991)
marked a new era for Jackson, lauded as his most artistic and socially conscious album. HIStory (1995) produced "You Are Not Alone", the first song to debut at number one on the US Billboard Hot 100. His final album, Invincible, was released in 2001. From the late 1980s, Jackson became a figure of controversy and speculation due to his changing
appearance, relationships, behavior, and lifestyle. He was accused of sexually abusing the child of a family friend in 1993. In 2005, Jackson was tried and acquitted of further child sexual abuse allegations and all other charges. While preparing for This Is It (a series of comeback concerts), Jackson died in 2009 from an overdose of propofol
administered by his personal physician Conrad Murray, who was convicted in 2011 of involuntary manslaughter. Jackson's death triggered reactions around the world, creating unprecedented surges of internet traffic and a spike in sales of his music. His televised memorial service, held at the Staples Center in Los Angeles, was estimated to have
been viewed by more than 2.5 billion people. Jackson is one of the best-selling music artists of all time, with estimated sales of over 500 million records worldwide. [nb 1] He had 13 Billboard Hot 100 number-one singles (the fourth-highest in Hot 100 history) and is the first artist to have a top-ten single on the chart in five different decades. Jackson
was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame (twice), the National Rhythm & Blues Hall of Fame, the Vocal Group Hall of Fame, the Songwriters Hall of Fame, the Songwriters Hall of Fame (twice), the National Rhythm & Blues Hall of Fame, the Songwriters Hall of Fame (twice), the National Rhythm & Blues Hall of Fame, the Songwriters Hall of Fame (twice), the National Rhythm & Blues Hall of Fame, the Songwriters Hall of Fa
Award, and the Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award; the Bambi Pop Artist of the Millennium Award; and three presidential honors. In 1992, Jackson founded Heal the World Foundation, donating an estimated $500 million to charity throughout his
lifetime. In 2024, half of his music catalogue sold to Sony for $600 million, the largest music acquisition for a single artist in history. Jackson's childhood home in Gary, Indiana, on August 29, 1958.[6][7] He was the eighth of ten children in the Jackson family, a working-
class African-American family living in a two-bedroom house on Jackson Street.[8][9] His mother, Katherine Esther Jackson (née Scruse), played clarinet and piano, had aspired to be a country-and-western performer, and worked part-time at Sears.[10] She was a Jehovah's Witness.[11] His father, Joseph Walter "Joe" Jackson, was a former boxer,
crane operator at US Steel, and guitarist for local rhythm and blues band the Falcons.[12][13] Joe's great-grandfather, July "Jack" Gale, was a US Army scout; family lore held that he was also a Native American medicine man.[14] Michael grew up with three sisters (Rebbie, La Toya, and Janet) and five brothers (Jackie, Tito, Jermaine, Marlon, and
Randy).[12] A sixth brother, Marlon's twin Brandon, died shortly after his birth.[15] In 1964, Michael and Marlon joined the Jackson Brothers—a backup musicians playing congas and tambourine.[16][17] Michael said his father told him he had a "fat nose",[18] and physically
and emotionally abused him during rehearsals. He recalled that Joe often sat in a chair with a belt in his hand as he and his siblings rehearsed, ready to punish any mistakes.[11][19] Joe acknowledged that he regularly whipped Michael.[20] Katherine said that although whipping came to be considered abuse, it was a common way to discipline
children when Michael was growing up.[21][22] Jackie, Tito, Jermaine and Marlon denied that their father was abusive and said that during his youth he was lonely and isolated.[24] Later in 1965, Michael
began sharing lead vocals with Jermaine, and the group's name was changed to the Jackson 5.[25] In 1965, the group won a talent show; Michael performed the dance to Robert Parker's 1965 song "Barefootin'" and sang the Temptations' "My Girl".[26] From 1966 to 1968, the Jackson 5 toured the Midwest; they frequently played at a string of black
clubs known as the Chitlin' Circuit as the opening act for artists such as Sam & Dave, the O'Jays, Gladys Knight and Etta James. The Jackson 5 also performed at clubs and cocktail lounges, where striptease shows were featured, and at local auditoriums and high school dances. [27][28] In August 1967, while touring the East Coast, they won a weekly
amateur night concert at the Apollo Theater in Harlem.[29] Jackson in 1969 (left) and as a teenager in 1974 The Jackson 5 recorded several songs for a Gary record label, Steeltown Records; their first single, "Big Boy", was released in 1968.[30] Bobby Taylor & the Vancouvers brought the Jackson 5 to Motown after they opened for
Taylor at Chicago's Regal Theater in 1968. Taylor produced some of their early Motown recordings, including a version of "Who's Lovin' You".[31] After signing with Motown, the Jackson family relocated to Los Angeles.[32] In 1969, Motown executives decided Diana Ross should introduce the Jackson 5 to the public — partly to bolster her career in
television — sending off what was considered Motown's last product of its "production line".[33] The Jackson 5 made their first television appearance in 1969 in the Miss Black America pageant, performing a cover of "It's Your Thing".[34] Rolling Stone later described the young Michael as "a prodigy" with "overwhelming musical gifts" who "quickly
emerged as the main draw and lead singer".[35] Michael Jackson (center) as a member of the Jackson 5 in 1972. The group were among the first Jackson 5 song to reach number one on the US Billboard Hot 100; it stayed there for four
weeks. Three more singles with Motown topped the chart: "ABC", "The Love You Save", and "I'll Be There".[37] In May 1971, the Jackson family moved into a large house at Hayvenhurst, a 2-acre (0.81 ha) estate in Encino, California.[38] During this period, Michael developed from a child performer into a teen idol.[39] Between 1972 and 1975, he
released four solo studio albums with Motown: Got to Be There (1972), Ben (1972), Music & Me (1973) and Forever, Michael (1975).[40] "Got to Be There" and "Ben", the title tracks from his first two solo albums, sold well as singles, as did a cover of Bobby Day's "Rockin' Robin".[41] Michael maintained ties to the Jackson 5.[40] The Jackson 5 were
later described as "a cutting-edge example of black crossover artists".[42] They were frustrated by Motown's refusal to allow them creative input.[43] Jackson (left) and Quincy Jones (right) appear with Diana Ross on her upcoming
special, Diana, in March 1981. The Jackson 5 left Motown in 1975, signing with Epic Records and renaming themselves the Jacksons. [46] Their younger brother Randy joined the band around this time; Jermaine stayed with Motown and pursued a solo career. [47] The Jacksons continued to tour internationally, and released six more albums between
1976 and 1984. Michael, the group's main songwriter during this time, wrote songs such as "Shake Your Body (Down to the Ground)" (1980), and "Can You Feel It" (1980), and "Can You Feel I
Russell, and Ted Ross.[49] The film was a box-office failure.[50] Its score was arranged by Quincy Jones,[51] who later produced three of Jackson's solo albums.[52] During his time in New York, Jackson frequented the Studio 54 nightclub, where he heard early hip hop; this influenced his beatboxing on future tracks such as "Working Day and Night".
[53] In 1978, Jackson felt unsatisfied with his nose, and decided to have a rhinoplasty. [54] He was referred to Steven Hoefflin, who performed his operations. [55] Jackson felt unsatisfied with his nose, and decided to have a rhinoplasty. [54] He was referred to Steven Hoefflin, who performed his operations.
sounds.[39] It produced four top 10 entries in the US: "Off the Wall", "She's Out of My Life", and the chart-topping singles "Don't Stop by Life", and the Chart-topping singl
work: Favorite Soul/R&B Album, Favorite Soul/R&B Male Artist, and Favorite Soul/R&B Single for "Don't Stop 'Til You Get Enough".[50] In 1981, Jackson was the American Music Awards winner for Favorite Soul/R&B Album
and Favorite Soul/R&B Male Artist.[61] Jackson felt Off the Wall should have made a bigger impact, and was determined to exceed expectations with his next release.[62] In 1980, he secured the highest royalty rate in the music industry: 37 percent of wholesale album profit.[63] Jackson recorded with Queen's lead singer Freddie Mercury from 1981
to 1983, recording demos of "State of Shock", "Victory" and "There Must Be More to Life Than This". The recordings were intended for an album of duets but, according to Queen's manager Jim Beach, the relationship sourced when Jackson brought a llama into the recording studio, [64] and Jackson was upset by Mercury's drug use. [65] "There Must Be
More to Life Than This" was released in 2014.[66] Jackson went on to record "State of Shock" with Mick Jagger for the Jacksons' album Victory (1984).[67] In 1982, Jackson contributed "Someone in the Dark" to the audiobook for the film E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial. Jackson's sixth album, Thriller, was released in late 1982. It was the bestselling album
worldwide in 1983,[68][69] and became the bestselling album of all time in the US[70] and the best-selling album of all time worldwide, selling an estimated 70 million copies.[71][72] It topped the Billboard 200 chart for 37 weeks and was in the top 10 of the 200 for 80 consecutive weeks. It was the first album to produce seven Billboard Hot 100 top
10 singles, including "Billie Jean", "Beat It", and "Wanna Be Startin' Somethin'".[73]The sequined jacket and white glove worn by Jackson at Motown 25: Yesterday, Today, Forever, an NBC television special. The show aired on May 16 to an estimated
audience of 47 million, and featured the Jacksons and other Motown stars.[74] Jackson's solo performance of "Billie Jean" earned him his first Emmy Award nomination.[75] Wearing a glove decorated with rhinestones, [76] he debuted his moonwalk dance, which Jeffrey Daniel had taught him three years earlier, and it became his signature dance in his first Emmy Award nomination.[75] Wearing a glove decorated with rhinestones, [76] he debuted his moonwalk dance, which Jeffrey Daniel had taught him three years earlier, and it became his signature dance in his first Emmy Award nomination.[75] was a signature dance in his first Emmy Award nomination.[75] was a signature dance in his first Emmy Award nomination.[75] was a signature dance in his first Emmy Award nomination.[75] was a signature dance in his first Emmy Award nomination.[75] was a signature dance in his first Emmy Award nomination.[75] was a signature dance in his first Emmy Award nomination.[75] was a signature dance in his first Emmy Award nomination.[75] was a signature dance in his first Emmy Award nomination.[75] was a signature dance in his first Emmy Award nomination.[75] was a signature dance in his first Emmy Award nomination.[75] was a signature dance in his first Emmy Award nomination.[75] was a signature dance in his first Emmy Award nomination.[75] was a signature data was a signature d
repertoire.[77] Jackson had originally turned down the invitation to the show, believing he had been doing too much television. But at the request of Motown founder Berry Gordy, he performance "extraordinary".[39] Jackson's
performance drew comparisons to Elvis Presley's and the Beatles' appearances on The Ed Sullivan Show.[79] Anna Kisselgoff of The New York Times praised the perfect timing and technique involved in the dance.[80] Gordy described being "mesmerized" by the performance.[81] British Voque called Jackson "a fashion pioneer [...] who gave new
 meaning to moonwalking, immortalised solitary, [and] sparkly gloves".[82] At the 26th Annual Grammy Awards, Thriller won eight awards in one ceremony is a record he holds with the band Santana.[60] Jackson and Quincy Jones won the award for
Producer of the Year (Non-Classical). Thriller won Album of the Year (with Jackson as the album's artist and Jones as its co-producer), and the single won Best Rock Vocal Performance (Male). "Billie Jean" won two Grammy awards: Best R&B Song and Best Rock Vocal Performance (Male). "Billie Jean" won two Grammy awards: Best R&B Song and Best Rock Vocal Performance (Male). "Billie Jean" won two Grammy awards: Best R&B Song and Best Rock Vocal Performance (Male). "Billie Jean" won two Grammy awards: Best R&B Song and Best Rock Vocal Performance (Male). "Billie Jean" won two Grammy awards: Best R&B Song and Best Rock Vocal Performance (Male). "Billie Jean" won two Grammy awards: Best Rock Vocal Performance (Male). "Billie Jean" won two Grammy awards: Best Rock Vocal Performance (Male). "Billie Jean" won two Grammy awards: Best R&B Song and Best Rock Vocal Performance (Male). "Billie Jean" won two Grammy awards: Best Rock Vocal Performance (Male). "Billie Jean" won two Grammy awards: Best Rock Vocal Performance (Male). "Billie Jean" won two Grammy awards: Best Rock Vocal Performance (Male). "Billie Jean" won two Grammy awards: Best Rock Vocal Performance (Male). "Billie Jean" won two Grammy awards: Best Rock Vocal Performance (Male). "Billie Jean" won two Grammy awards: Best Rock Vocal Performance (Male). "Billie Jean" won two Grammy awards: Best Rock Vocal Performance (Male). "Billie Jean" won two Grammy awards 
Award of Merit.[84] He also won Favorite Pop/Rock Artist, and Favorite Pop/Rock Single. The album won Favorite Pop/Rock Album.[84][85] Thriller's sales doubled after the release of an extended music
video, Michael Jackson's Thriller, which sees Jackson dancing with a horde of zombies.[86][87] The success transformed Jackson into a dominant force in global pop culture,[87] and the album "conquered racial divides".[88] Jackson had the highest royalty rate in the music industry at that point, with about $2 for every album sold (equivalent to $6 in
2024), and was making record-breaking profits. Dolls modeled after Jackson appeared in stores in May 1984 for $12 each. [89] In the same year, The Making of Michael Jackson's influence at that point as "star of records, and was making record-breaking profits."
radio, rock video. A one-man rescue team for the music business. A songwriter who sets the beat for a decade. A dancer with the fanciest feet on the street. A singer who cuts across all boundaries of taste and style and color too."[89] The New York Times wrote "in the world of pop music, there is Michael Jackson and there is everybody else".[90] The
              performing during their Victory Tour at the Arrowhead Stadium in 1984In November 1983, Jackson and his brothers partnered with PepsiCo in a $5 million promotional deal that broke records for a celebrity endorsement (equivalent to $15.8 million promotional deal that broke records for a celebrity endorsement (equivalent to $15.8 million promotional deal that broke records for a celebrity endorsement (equivalent to $15.8 million promotional deal that broke records for a celebrity endorsement (equivalent to $15.8 million promotional deal that broke records for a celebrity endorsement (equivalent to $15.8 million promotional deal that broke records for a celebrity endorsement (equivalent to $15.8 million promotional deal that broke records for a celebrity endorsement (equivalent to $15.8 million promotional deal that broke records for a celebrity endorsement (equivalent to $15.8 million promotional deal that broke records for a celebrity endorsement (equivalent to $15.8 million promotional deal that broke records for a celebrity endorsement (equivalent to $15.8 million promotional deal that broke records for a celebrity endorsement (equivalent to $15.8 million promotional deal that broke records for a celebrity endorsement (equivalent to $15.8 million promotional deal that broke records for a celebrity endorsement (equivalent to $15.8 million promotional deal that broke records for a celebrity endorsement to $15.8 million promotional deal that broke records for a celebrity endorsement to $15.8 million promotional deal that broke records for a celebrity endorsement to $15.8 million promotional deal that broke records for a celebrity endorsement to $15.8 million promotional deal that broke records for a celebrity endorsement to $15.8 million promotional deal that broke records for a celebrity endorsement to $15.8 million promotional deal that broke records for a celebrity endorsement to $15.8 million promotion endorsement to $15.8 million promotion endorsement to $15.8 million promotion endorsement to $15.8 million en
 "New Generation" theme, included tour sponsorship, public relations events, and in-store displays. Jackson helped to create the advertisement, and suggested using his song "Billie Jean", with revised lyrics, as its jingle.[91] On January 27, 1984, Michael and other members of the Jacksons filmed a Pepsi commercial overseen by Phil Dusenberry,[92] a
BBDO ad agency executive, and Alan Pottasch, Pepsi's Worldwide Creative Director, at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles. During a simulated concert before a full house of fans, pyrotechnics accidentally set Jackson's hair on fire, causing second-degree burns to his scalp. Jackson underwent treatment to hide the scars and had his third rhinoplasty
shortly thereafter.[93] Pepsi settled out of court, and Jackson donated the $1.5 million in 2024) settlement to the Brotman Medical Center in Culver City, California; its now-closed Michael Jackson Burn Center was named in his honor.[94][95] Jackson signed a second agreement with Pepsi in the late 1980s for $10 million
(equivalent to $27.7 million in 2024). The second campaign covered 20 countries and provided financial support for Jackson's Bad album and 1987-1988 world tour. Jackson had endorsements and advertising deals with Pepsi.[91] The Victory Tour of
1984 headlined the Jacksons and showcased Jackson's new solo material to more than two million. It was the last tour he did with his brothers. [96] Following controversy over the concert of the Victory Tour at the
Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles, Jackson announced his split from the Jackson co-wrote the charity single "We Are the World" (1985), which raised money for the poor in the US and Africa. [99][100] It earned $63 million (equivalent to $184 million in 2024).
[100] and became one of the best-selling singles of all time, with 20 million copies sold.[101] It won four Grammy Awards in 1985, including Song of the Year for Jackson and Richie.[99] Jackson, Jones, and the promoter Ken Kragen received special awards for their roles in the song's creation.[99][102][103][104] Jackson signing a "We Are the World"
poster in 1985 Jackson collaborated with Paul McCartney in the early 1980s, and learned that McCartney was making $40 million a year from owning the rights to others' songs, but he was careful with his acquisitions, only bidding on a few of the dozens that were
offered to him. Jackson's early acquisitions of music catalogs and song copyrights such as the Sly Stone collection included "Everyday People" (1961). In 1984, Robert Holmes à Court announced he was selling the ATV Music Publishing catalog
comprising the publishing rights to nearly 4,000 songs, including most of the Beatles' material.[105] In 1981, McCartney had been offered the catalog for £20 million (equivalent to $138 million in 2024) on November 20, 1984.[105] When Jackson and
McCartney were unable to make a joint purchase. McCartney did not want to be the sole owner of the Beatles' songs, and did not pursue an offer on his own. [107][106] Jackson's agents were unable to come to a deal, and in May 1985 left talks after having spent more than $1 million and four months of due diligence work on the negotiations. [105] In
June 1985, Jackson and Branca learned that Charles Koppelman's and Marty Bandier's The Entertainment Company had made a tentative offer to buy ATV Music for $50 million; in early August, Holmes à Court contacted Jackson and talks resumed. Jackson's increased bid of $47.5 million (equivalent to $139 million in 2024) was accepted because he
could close the deal more quickly, having already completed due diligence. [105] Jackson agreed to visit Holmes à Court in Australia, where he would appear on the Channel Seven Perth Telethon. [108] His purchase of ATV Music was finalized on August 10, 1985. [100] [105] See also: Health and appearance of Michael Jackson Jackson Jackson is kin had been
medium-brown during his youth, but from the mid-1980s gradually grew paler. The change drew widespread media coverage, including speculation that he had been bleaching his skin.[109][110][111] His dermatologist, Arnold Klein, said he observed in 1983 that Jackson had vitiligo,[112] a condition characterized by patches of the skin losing their
pigment. He also identified discoid lupus erythematosus in Jackson. He diagnosed Jackson with lupus that year,[112] and with vitiligo in 1986.[113] Vitiligo in 
color caused by the illness. The creams would depigment the blotches, and, with the application of makeup, he could not control his vitiligo, adding, "When people make up stories that I don't want to be who I am, it hurts me."[117] He became friends with Klein and
Klein's assistant, Debbie Rowe. Rowe later became Jackson's second wife and the mother of his first two children.[118] In his 1988 autobiography and a 1993 interview, Jackson said he had two rhinoplasty surgeries and a cleft chin surgery but no more than that. He said he lost weight in the early 1980s because of a change in diet to achieve a
dancer's body.[119] Witnesses reported that he was often dizzy, and speculated he was suffering from anorexia nervosa. Periods of weight loss became a recurring problem later in his life.[120] After his death, Jackson's mother said that he first turned to cosmetic procedures to remedy his vitiligo, because he did not want to look like a "spotted cow".
She said he had received more than the two cosmetic surgeries he claimed and speculated that Jackson slept in a hyperbaric oxygen chamber to slow aging. He denied the story, [122] although it was alleged that Jackson leaked an image of him sleeping in a glass chamber (according
to Jackson, this was a promotional shot from an upcoming space opera featuring himself) to The National Enquirer. [123] It was also reported that Jackson took female hormone shots to keep his voice high and facial hair wispy, proposed to Elizabeth Taylor and possibly had a shrine of her, and had cosmetic surgery on his eyes. Jackson's manager
Frank DiLeo denied all of them, except for Jackson having a chamber. DiLeo added "I don't know if he sleeps in it. I'm not for it. But Michael thinks it's something that's probably healthy for him. He's a bit of a health fanatic."[124] When Jackson took his pet chimpanzee Bubbles to tour in Japan, the media portrayed Jackson as an aspiring Disney
cartoon character who befriended animals.[125] It was also reported that Jackson had offered to buy the bones of Joseph Merrick (the "Elephant Man").[126] In June 1987, the Chicago Tribune reported Jackson had offered to buy the bones of Joseph Merrick (the "Elephant Man").[126] In June 1987, the Chicago Tribune reported Jackson had offered to buy the bones of Joseph Merrick (the "Elephant Man").[126] In June 1987, the Chicago Tribune reported Jackson had offered to buy the bones of Joseph Merrick (the "Elephant Man").[126] In June 1987, the Chicago Tribune reported Jackson had offered to buy the bones of Joseph Merrick (the "Elephant Man").[126] In June 1987, the Chicago Tribune reported Jackson had offered to buy the bones of Joseph Merrick (the "Elephant Man").[126] In June 1987, the Chicago Tribune reported Jackson had offered to buy the bones of Joseph Merrick (the "Elephant Man").[126] In June 1987, the Chicago Tribune reported Jackson had offered to buy the bones of Joseph Merrick (the "Elephant Man").[126] In June 1987, the Chicago Tribune reported Jackson had offered to buy the bones of Joseph Merrick (the "Elephant Man").[126] In June 1987, the Chicago Tribune reported Jackson had offered to buy the bones of Joseph Merrick (the "Elephant Man").[126] In June 1987, the Chicago Tribune reported Jackson had offered to buy the bones of Joseph Merrick (the "Elephant Man").[126] In June 1987, the Chicago Tribune reported Jackson had offered to buy the bones of Joseph Merrick (the "Elephant Man").[126] In June 1987, the Chicago Tribune reported Jackson had offered to buy the bones of Joseph Merrick (the "Elephant Man").[126] In June 1987, the Chicago Tribune reported Jackson had offered to buy the bones of Joseph Merrick (the "Elephant Man").[126] In June 1987, the Chicago Tribune reported Jackson had offered to buy the bones of Jackson had offered to 
not for sale. DiLeo said Jackson had an "absorbing interest" in Merrick, "purely based on his awareness of the ethical, medical and historical significance".[127] In September 1986, using the oxygen chamber story, the British tabloid The Sun branded Jackson "Wacko Jackson taken and historical significance".[127] In September 1986, using the oxygen chamber story, the British tabloid The Sun branded Jackson "Wacko Jackson taken and historical significance".[127] In September 1986, using the oxygen chamber story, the British tabloid The Sun branded Jackson "Wacko Jackson taken and historical significance".[127] In September 1986, using the oxygen chamber story, the British tabloid The Sun branded Jackson "Wacko Jackson taken and historical significance".[128] In September 1986, using the oxygen chamber story, the British tabloid The Sun branded Jackson "Wacko Jackson taken and historical significance".[128] In September 1986, using the oxygen chamber story, the British tabloid The Sun branded Jackson "Wacko Jackson taken and historical significance".[128] In September 1986, using the oxygen chamber story, the British tabloid The Sun branded Jackson "Wacko Jackson taken and historical significance".[128] In September 1986, using the oxygen chamber story, the British tabloid The Sun branded Jackson taken and historical significance in the oxygen chamber story and historical significance in the oxygen chamber sto
"Jacko" has racist connotations, as it originates from Jacko Macacco, a monkey used in monkey-baiting matches at the Westminster Pit in the early 1820s, and "Jacko" was used in Cockney slang to refer to monkeys in general.[129] Jackson worked with George Lucas and Francis Ford Coppola on the 17-minute $30 million 3D film Captain EO, which
ran from 1986 at Disneyland and Epcot, and later at Tokyo Disneyland and Euro Disneyland [130] After having been removed in the late 1990s, it returned to the theme park for several years after Jackson's death. [131] In 1987, Ebony reported that Jackson had disassociated himself from the Jehovah's Witnesses. [132] Katherine Jackson said this might
have been because some Witnesses strongly opposed the Thriller video, [133] which Michael denounced in a Witness publication in 1984. [134] In 2001, Jackson told an interviewer he was still a Jehovah's Witness publication in 1984. [134] In 2001, Jackson told an interviewer he was still a Jehovah's Witness publication in 1984. [135] Jackson told an interviewer he was still a Jehovah's Witness publication in 1984. [136] In 2001, Jackson told an interviewer he was still a Jehovah's Witness publication in 1984. [137] In 2001, Jackson told an interviewer he was still a Jehovah's Witness publication in 1984. [138] In 2001, Jackson told an interviewer he was still a Jehovah's Witness publication in 1984. [138] In 2001, Jackson told an interviewer he was still a Jehovah's Witness publication in 1984. [138] In 2001, Jackson told an interviewer he was still a Jehovah's Witness publication in 1984. [138] In 2001, Jackson told an interviewer he was still a Jehovah's Witness publication in 1984. [138] In 2001, Jackson told an interviewer he was still a Jehovah's Witness publication in 1984. [138] In 2001, Jackson told an interviewer he was still a Jehovah's Witness publication in 1984. [138] In 2001, Jackson told an interviewer he was still a Jehovah's Witness publication in 1984. [138] In 2001, Jackson told an interviewer he was still a Jehovah's Witness publication in 1984. [138] In 2001, Jackson told an interviewer he was still a Jehovah's Witness publication in 1984. [138] In 2001, Jackson told an interviewer he was still a Jehovah's Witness publication in 1984. [138] In 2001, Jackson told an interviewer he was still a Jehovah's Witness publication in 1984. [138] In 2001, Jackson told an interviewer he was still a Jehovah's Witness publication in 1984. [138] In 2001, Jackson told an interviewer he was still a Jehovah's Witness publication in 1984. [138] In 2001, [138] In 2
expecting another major success.[136] It became the first album to produce five US number-one singles: "I Just Can't Stop Loving You", "Bad", "The Way You Make Me Feel", "Man in the Mirror", and "Dirty Diana". Another song, "Smooth Criminal", peaked at number seven.[56] Bad won the 1988 Grammy for Best Engineered Recording - Non
Classical and the 1990 Grammy Award for Best Music Video, Short Form for "Leave Me Alone".[60][83] Jackson won an Award of Achievement at the American Music Awards in 1989 after Bad generated five number-one singles, became the first album to top the charts in 25 countries and the best-selling album worldwide in 1987 and 1988.[137][138]
The Bad tour ran from September 12, 1987, to January 27, 1989.[139] In Japan, the tour had 14 sellouts and drew 570,000 people, nearly tripling the previous record for a single tour.[141] Bad cemented Jackson's status as a dominant
music force;[142] the album has sold over 35 million copies worldwide, which ranks it amongst the best-selling albums ever.[143][144][145][146][147] In 1988, Jackson released his autobiography, Moonwalk, with input from Stephen Davis and Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis.[148] It sold 200,000 copies,[149] and reached the top of The New York Times
bestsellers list. [150] Jackson discussed his childhood, the Jackson 5, and the abuse from his father. [151] He attributed his change in hairstyle, and stage lighting. [152][119] In June, Jackson was honored with the Grand Vermeil Medal of the City of
Paris by the then Mayor of Paris Jacques Chirac during his stay in the city as part of the Bad tour. [153] [154] On July 20, he became the first commoner in history to enter London's Guildhall through the building's Royal Entrance. [155] In October, Jackson released a film, Moonwalker, which featured live footage and short films starring Jackson and Joe
Pesci. In the US it was released direct-to-video and became the bestselling video cassette in the country, [156][157] The Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) certified it as eight times Platinum in the US.[158] In March 1988, Jackson purchased 2,700 acres (11 km2) of land near Santa Ynez, California, to build a new home, Neverland
Ranch, at a cost of $17 million (equivalent to $45 million in 2024).[159] He installed a Ferris wheel, a carousel, a movie theater and a zoo.[159][160][161] A security staff of 40 patrolled the grounds.[162] Jackson became known as the "King of Pop",
a nickname that Jackson's publicists embraced. [19][163][164] When Elizabeth Taylor presented him with the Soul Train Heritage Award in 1989, she called him the White House's "Artist of the Decade". [166] At the 38th BMI Awards in 1990, Jackson was the first
person to be honored with an award named after its recipient.[167] From 1985 to 1990, Jackson donated $455,000 to the United Negro College Fund,[168] and all profits from his single "Man in the Mirror" went to charity.[169] His rendition of "You Were There" at Sammy Davis Jr.'s 60th birthday celebration won Jackson a second Emmy nomination.
[75] Jackson was the bestselling artist of the 1980s.[170] Jackson during the Dangerous World Tour in Monza, Italy in 1991 In March 1991, Jackson renewed his contract with Sony for $65 million (equivalent to $150 million in 2024), a record-breaking deal,[171] beating Neil Diamond's renewed his contract with Columbia Records.[172] In 1991, he
released his eighth album, Dangerous, co-produced with Teddy Riley.[173] It was certified eight times platinum in the US, and by 2018 had sold 32 million copies worldwide.[174][175] In the US, the first single, "Black or White", was the album's highest-charting song; it was number one on the Billboard Hot 100 for seven weeks and achieved similar
chart performances worldwide.[176] The second single, "Remember the Time" peaked at number three on the Billboard Music Awards.[170] In 1993, he
performed "Remember the Time" at the Soul Train Music Awards in a chair, saying he twisted his ankle during dance rehearsals.[178] In the UK, "Heal the World" made No. 2 on the charts in 1992.[179] Jackson founded the Heal the World Foundation in 1992. The charity brought underprivileged children to Jackson's ranch to use the theme park
rides, and sent millions of dollars around the globe to help children threatened by war, poverty, and disease. That July, Jackson published his second book, Dancing the Dream, a collection of poetry. The Dangerous World Tour ran between June 1992 and November 1993 and grossed $100 million (equivalent to $220 million in 2024); Jackson performed
for over 3.5 million people in 70 concerts, all of which were outside the US.[180][181] Part of the proceeds went to HBO for $20 million (equivalent to $45 million in 2024), a record-breaking deal that still stands.[183] Following the death of HIV/AIDS spokesperson and
friend Ryan White, Jackson pleaded with the Clinton administration at Bill Clinton's inaugural gala to give more money to HIV/AIDS charities and research[184][185] and performed "Gone Too Soon", a song dedicated to White, and "Heal the World" at the gala.[186] Jackson visited Africa in early 1992; on his first stop in Gabon he was greeted by more
than 100,000 people, some of them carrying signs that read "Welcome Home Michael",[187] and was awarded an Officer of the National Order of Merit from President Omar Bongo.[188][189] During his trip to Ivory Coast, Jackson drew larger crowds than Pope John Paul II on his previous visits.[190] He was crowned "King Sani" by a tribal chief in
the Ivorian village of Krindjabo, where he thanked the dignitaries in French and English, signed documents formalizing his kingship, and sat on a golden throne while presiding over ceremonial dances. [187] In January 1993, Jackson performed at the Super Bowl XXVII halftime show in Pasadena, California. The NFL sought a big-name artist to keep
ratings high during halftime following dwindling audience figures. [191] [192] With 133.4 million viewers, it was the first Super Bowl whose halftime show drew greater audience figures than the game. [193] Jackson played "Jam", "Billie Jean", "Black or White", and "Heal the World". Dangerous rose 90 places in the US albums chart after the
performance.[109] Jackson gave a 90-minute interview with Oprah Winfrey on February 10, 1993. He spoke of his childhood, and said that he often cried from loneliness. He denied tabloid rumors that he had bought the bones of the Elephant Man, slept in a
hyperbaric oxygen chamber, or bleached his skin, and stated for the first time that he had vitiligo. After the interview, Dangerous re-entered the US albums chart in the top 10, more than a year after its release. [19][109] The interview in United States history to date, with more than 90 million
viewers.[194] In January 1993, Jackson won three American Music Awards: Favorite Pop/Rock Album (Dangerous), Favorite Soul/R&B Single ("Remember the Time"), and was the first to win the Etiving Legend Award" at the 35th Annual Grammy Awards in Los Angeles.[60]
He attended the award ceremony with Brooke Shields.[197] Dangerous was nominated for Best Vocal Performance ("Jam"), and Bruce Swedien and Teddy Riley won the Grammy for Best Engineered - Non Classical.[83] Main article: 1993 Michael Jackson sexual abuse
```

allegations In early 1993, Michael Jackson befriended 13-year-old Jordan Chandler through Jordan's stepfather who became acquainted after Jackson had rented a vehicle. [198] On July 8, 1993, Evan Chandler, Jordan's father and a Los Angeles dentist, was recorded threatening to "destroy" Jackson's career with a "carefully planned plot, with people

```
in place ready to set it in motion" if Jackson did not meet his demands, revealing clear financial motives: "If I go through with this, I win big-time. There's no way I lose".[199][200] On July 9, Jackson.[201] Evan Chandler's lawyer would later call
Beverly Hills psychiatrist Dr. Mathis Abrams and present him with a hypothetical situation. In reply and without having met either Jordan Chandler or his parents, Abrams sent Rothman a two-page letter in which he states that "reasonable suspicion would exist that sexual abuse may have occurred" [202] after receiving the letter from Dr Abrams
Evan Chandler allegedly received a confession from his son Jordan. [202] Evan demands $20 million from Jackson on August 4, 1993, without going to law enforcement regarding the reports of the abuse that was claimed to have taken place, but Jackson refused and sued Chandler for extortion. [199] Later a meeting at the Westwood Marquis Hotel,
Evan and his son Jordan met Michael Jackson and Anthony Pellicano without their lawyer Barry Rothman, Evan greeted Jackson with a hug before pulling out a letter from Dr. Mathis Abrams and reading its allegations of child molestation references, Jordan lowered his head and then looked at Jackson with evident
surprise, casting doubt on the claims as he had reportedly already reported his confession weeks prior. The encounter concluded with Evan pointing at Jackson and declaring, "I'm going to ruin you," revealing a clear intent to threaten rather than seek justice—a stark contrast to the embrace that opened the meeting. [202] From August 9-13, 1993
Evan Chandler and his legal team made various counteroffers to secure a settlement from Jackson, escalating their financial demands after his refusal to pay the initial $20 million, with Evan later filing a civil suit in September demanding $30 million for alleged damages [203] which were all denied by Jackson, prompting Chandler to go public with
the claims of child molestation. [204] [205] [206] Jackson's older sister La Toya accused him of being a pedophile; [207] she later retracted this, saying she had been forced into it by her abusive husband. [208] Prosecutors raided Neverland Ranch and other places of residency while Jackson was on tour in August, but no leads were found as the
investigators ruled that there was no medical evidence or physical evidence or physical evidence. Additionally hundreds of children were investigated but all of them stated no abuse or improper behavior had taken place. [209] Attention was later brought to two legal art books depicting featuring young boys playing, running, and swimming in various states of undress
however Jackson denied knowing of the books' content and claimed if they were there, someone had to have sent them to him and he did not open them. No child pornography or other incriminating evidence was found. [210][211] In December 1993, Prosecutor Tom Sneddon filed a strip search on Jackson based on the drawing obtained by Jordan
Chandler which had been sent to the authorities, however the drawing did not match and prosecutors sought out Jackson's doctors and family inquiring about the possibility the singer had altered his genitals as to explain the mismatch. [212][213][214] In November 1993, Jackson requested that the civil trial be postponed until after the criminal
hearing was completed due to a violation of his civil rights, under the circumstances of having to defend himself under double jeopardy. This motion was denied and in January 1994 the civil lawsuit was settled for $15,331,250 with separate payments of 1.5 million for Evan and June Chandler coming out to a total of 18.3 million allocated to the
Chandler family, lower than the initial demand of 20-30 million requested by Evan Chandlers dropped the child molestation allegations from their complaint with Jackson's settlement being filed over claims of negligence. It was later revealed that this settlement did not prevent the Chandlers from
testifying in the criminal case [217] The police never pressed criminal charges. [218] The prosecution continued to investigate Jackson from January to June 1994 multiple grand juries had been called however jurors remarked that no damaging evidence was heard
against Jackson. "The [Santa Barbara] grand jury in Michael Jackson's case was dismissed and one juror said he heard no evidence against [Jackson]... Another juror told CNN that he heard no evidence against him [Jackson] during the heard no evidence against [Jackson] during the heard no evidence against [Jackson]...
the grand juries, the investigation was closed. A few potential leads had been found but all of them turned out to be false. [221] Jackson had been taking painkillers for his reconstructive scalp surgeries, administered due to the Pepsi commercial accident in 1984, and became dependent on them to cope with the stress of the sexual abuse allegations.
[222] On November 12, 1993, Jackson canceled the remainder of the Dangerous World Tour due to health problems, stress from the allegations and painkiller addiction. He thanked his sponsorship deal with Pepsi.[223] In late 1993, Jackson
proposed to Lisa Marie Presley, the daughter of Elvis Presley, over the phone. [224] They were married in La Vega, Dominican Republic, in May 1994 by civil judge Hugo Francisco Alvarez Pérez. [225] The tabloid media speculated that the wedding was a publicity stunt to deflect away from Jackson's sexual abuse allegations and jump-start Presley.
career as a singer.[225][226] Their marriage ended little more than a year later, and they separated in December 1995.[227] Presley cited "irreconcilable differences" when filing for divorce the next month and only sought to reclaim her maiden name as her settlement.[226][228] After the divorce, Judge Pérez said, "They lasted longer than I thought
they would. I gave them a year. They lasted a year and a half."[225] Presley later said she and Jackson had attempted to reconcile intermittently for four years following their divorce, and that she had traveled the world to be with him.[229] Jackson composed music for the Sega Genesis video game Sonic the Hedgehog 3 (1994), but left the project
around the time the sexual abuse allegations surfaced and went uncredited. Jackson's involvement was the subject of fan speculation for decades until Sonic co-creator Yuji Naka confirmed it in 2022.[230][231] Sega Technical Institute director Roger Hector and Sonic co-creator Yuji Naka confirmed it in 2022.[230][231] Sega Technical Institute director Roger Hector and Sonic co-creator Yuji Naka confirmed it in 2022.[230][231] Sega Technical Institute director Roger Hector and Sonic co-creator Yuji Naka confirmed it in 2022.[230][231] Sega Technical Institute director Roger Hector and Sonic co-creator Yuji Naka confirmed it in 2022.[230][231] Sega Technical Institute director Roger Hector and Sonic co-creator Yuji Naka confirmed it in 2022.[230][231] Sega Technical Institute director Roger Hector and Sonic co-creator Yuji Naka confirmed it in 2022.[230][231] Sega Technical Institute director Roger Hector and Sonic co-creator Yuji Naka confirmed it in 2022.[230][231] Sega Technical Institute director Roger Hector and Sonic co-creator Yuji Naka confirmed it in 2022.[230][231] Sega Technical Institute director Roger Hector and Sonic co-creator Yuji Naka confirmed it in 2022.[230][231] Sega Technical Institute director Roger Hector Roger Roger Roger Roger Hector Roger Roger Rog
reworked following the allegations. [232] [233] However, Jackson's musical director Brad Buxer and other members of Jackson's team said he went uncredited because he was unhappy with how the Genesis replicated his music. [234] The game's credits theme served as the basis for Jackson's 1996 song "Stranger in Moscow". [235] Jackson at the 1997 song "Stranger in Moscow".
Cannes Film Festival for the premiere of Michael Jackson's Ghosts In June 1995, Jackson released the double album HIStory: Past, Present and Future, Book I. The first disc, HIStory Continues, contains 13 original songs and two cover
versions. The album debuted at number one on the charts and has been certified for eight million shipments in the US.[236] It is the bestselling multi-disc album of all time, with 20 million copies (40 million units) sold worldwide.[176][237] HIStory received a Grammy nomination for Album of the Year.[60] The New York Times reviewed it as "the
testimony of a musician whose self-pity now equals his talent".[238] The first single from HIStory was "Scream/Childhood". "Scream, a duet with Jackson during the 1993 child abuse allegations against him. The single reached number five on the Billboard Hot 100,[177] and received a
Grammy nomination for "Best Pop Collaboration with Vocals".[60] The second single, "You Are Not Alone", holds the Guinness world record for the first song to debut at number one on the Billboard Hot 100 chart.[239] It received a Grammy nomination for "Best Pop Vocal Performance" in 1995.[60] In 1995 the Anti-Defamation League and other
groups complained that "Jew me, sue me, everybody do me/ Kick me, kike me, don't you black or white me", the original lyrics of "They Don't Care About Us", were antisemitic. Jackson was admitted to a hospital after collapsing during rehearsals for a televised performance, caused by a
stress-related panic attack. [241] In November, Jackson merged his ATV Music catalog with Sony's music publishing division, creating Sony/ATV Music Publishing in 2024) as well as the rights to more songs. [242][243] "Earth Song" was the third
single released from HIStory, and topped the UK Singles Chart for six weeks over Christmas 1995.[179] It became the 87th-bestselling single in the UK.[244] At the 1996 Brit Awards, Jackson's "Christ-like" persona. Jackson said
the stage invasion was "disgusting and cowardly".[245][246] In 1996, Jackson won a Grammy for Best Music Video, Short Form, for "Scream" and an American Music Award for Favorite Pop/Rock Male Artist.[60][247] In July 1996, Jackson performed for Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah's fiftieth birthday at Jerudong Park Amphitheater, which was specifically
built for that birthday concert. [248] Jackson was reportedly paid $17 million (equivalent to $34 million fans, his most attended tour. It grossed
$165 million (equivalent to $323 million in 2024).[139] During the tour, in Sydney, Australia, Jackson married Debbie Rowe, a dermatology assistant, who was six months pregnant with his first child.[250] Michael Joseph Jackson was born on February 13, 1997. His sister Paris-Michael Katherine Jackson was born on
April 3, 1998.[251] Jackson and Rowe divorced in 2000, Rowe conceded custody of the children, with an $8 million settlement (equivalent to $15.1 million in 2024).[252] In 2004, after the second child abuse allegations against Jackson, she returned to court to reclaim custody. The suit was settled in 2006.[253] In 1997, Jackson released Blood on the
Dance Floor: HIStory in the Mix, which contained remixes of singles from HIStory and five new songs. Worldwide sales stand at 6 million copies, making it the bestselling remix album. It reached number one in the UK, as did the single "Blood on the Dance Floor".[254] In the US, the album reached number 24 and was certified platinum.[174] From
October 1997 to September 2001, Jackson worked on his tenth solo album, Invincible, which cost $30 million (equivalent to $53.3 million in 2024) to record, making it the most expensive album of all time. [255] In June 1999, Jackson joined Luciano Pavarotti for a War Child benefit concert in Modena, Italy. The show raised a million dollars for refugees
of the Kosovo War, and additional funds for the children of Guatemala. [256] Later that month, Jackson organized a series of "Michael Jackson & Friends" benefit concerts in Germany and Korea. Other artists involved included Slash, The Scorpions, Boyz II Men, Luther Vandross, Mariah Carey, A. R. Rahman, Prabhu Deva Sundaram, Shobana, Andrea
Bocelli and Luciano Pavarotti. The proceeds went to the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund, the Red Cross and UNESCO.[257] In 1999, Jackson was presented with the "Outstanding Humanitarian Award" at Bollywood Movie Awards in New York City where he noted Mahatma Gandhi to have been an inspiration for him.[258][259] From August 1999 to
2000, he lived in New York City at 4 East 74th Street.[260] At the turn of the century, Jackson was awarded with the Artist of the Millennium Award at the 12nd World Music Awards.[262] In 2000, Guinness World Records recognized him for
supporting 39 charities, more than any other entertainer. [263] In September 2001, two concerts were held at Madison Square Garden to mark Jackson's 30th year as a solo artist. Jackson performed with his brothers for the first time since 1984. The show also featured Mýa, Usher, Whitney Houston, Destiny's Child, Monica, Liza Minnelli and Slash.
The first show was marred by technical lapses, and the crowd booed a speech by Marlon Brando. [264] 45 million people watched the television broadcast of the shows in November according to Nielsen Media Research. [265] After the September 11 attacks (in which Jackson narrowly avoided death by oversleeping and missing a scheduled meeting at
the World Trade Center[266]), Jackson helped organize the United We Stand: What More Can I Give benefit concert at Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium in Washington, D.C., on October 21, 2001. Jackson performed "What More Can I Give" as the finale.[267] The release of Invincible was preceded by a dispute between Jackson and his record
label, Sony Music Entertainment. Jackson had expected the licenses to the masters of his albums to revert to him in the early 2000s, after which he would be able to promote the material however he pleased and keep the profits, but clauses in the contract set the revert date years into the future. Jackson sought an early exit from his contract. [268]
Invincible was released on October 30, 2001. It was Jackson's first full-length album in six years, and the last album of original material he released in his lifetime. [268] It debuted at number one in 13 countries, and went on to sell eight million copies worldwide, receiving double-platinum certification in the US. [174] [269] [270] On January 9, 2002.
Jackson won his 22nd American Music Award for Artist of the Century. [271] [272] Later that year, an anonymous surrogate mother gave birth to his third child, Prince Michael Jackson II (nicknamed "Blanket" [nb 2]), who had been conceived by artificial insemination. [273] On November 20, Jackson briefly held Blanket over the railing of his Berlin
 hotel room, four stories above ground level, prompting widespread criticism in the media. Jackson apologized for the incident, calling it "a terrible mistake".[274] On January 22, promoter Marcel Avram filed a breach of contract complaint against Jackson for failing to perform two planned 1999 concerts.[275] In March, a Santa Maria jury ordered
Jackson to pay Avram $5.3 million (equivalent to $9.3 million in 2024).[276] On December 18, 2003, Jackson's attorneys dropped all appeals on the verdict and settled the lawsuit for an undisclosed amount.[278] On April 24, 2002, Jackson performed at Apollo Theater. The concert was a fundraiser for the Democratic National Committee and
former President Bill Clinton.[279] The money collected would be used to encourage citizens to vote. It raised $2.5 million (equivalent to $3.8 million in 2024).[280] The concert was called Michael Jackson: Live at the Apollo and was one of Jackson's final on-stage performances.[281] In July 2002, at Al Sharpton's National Action Network in Harlem
Jackson called the Sony Music chairman Tommy Mottola "a racist, and very, very, very, very, very devilish", and accused him of exploiting black artists for his own gain. The accusation prompted Sharpton to form a coalition investigating whether Mottola exploited black artists. [282] Jackson charged that Mottola had called his colleague Irv Gotti a "fat nigger".
 [283] Sony issued a statement calling the accusations "ludicrous, spiteful, and hurtful" and said Mottola had championed Jackson's career for years. [282] Sony refused to renew Jackson's contract and said that a $25 million (equivalent to $43.7 million in 2024) promotional campaign had failed because Jackson refused to tour in the US for Invincible.
 [255] Further information: Trial of Michael Jackson for several months.[274] The documentary, broadcast in February 2003 as Living with Michael Jackson, showed Jackson holding hands and discussing sleeping arrangements with a
twelve-year-old boy.[18][284] He said that he saw nothing wrong with having sleepovers with minors and sharing his bed and bedroom with various people, which aroused controversy. He insisted that the sleepovers were not sexual and that his words had been misunderstood.[285][286] In October 2003, Jackson received the Key to the City of Las
Vegas from Mayor Oscar Goodman. [287] On November 18, 2003, Sony released Number Ones, a greatest hits compilation. It was certified five times platinum by the RIAA, and ten times platinum in the UK, for shipments of at least 3 million units. [174] [288] Michael Jackson's mug shot in 2003 On December 18, 2003, Santa Barbara authorities
charged Jackson with seven counts of child molestation and two counts of intoxicating a minor with alcoholic drinks. [289] Jackson denied the allegations and pleaded not guilty. [290] The People v. Jackson found the experience stressful and it affected
his health. If convicted, he would have faced up to twenty years in prison. [291] On June 13, 2005, Jackson was acquitted on all counts. [292] FBI files on Jackson, released in 2009, revealed the FBI's role in the 2005 trial and the 1993 allegations, and showed that the FBI found no evidence of criminal conduct on Jackson's behalf. [293] [294] Jackson and
his son Blanket in Disneyland Paris, 2006 After the trial, Jackson became reclusive. [295] In June 2005, he moved to Bahrain as a guest of Sheikh Abdullah. [296] In early 2006, it was announced that Jackson became reclusive. [295] In June 2005, he moved to Bahrain startup, Two Seas Records. Nothing came of the deal, and the Two Seas CEO, Guy Holmes, later said it was
never finalized.[297][298] Holmes also found that Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer affiliated with Two Seas.[298] In April 2006, Jackson was no longer af
worth of loans from Bank of America. Bank of America had sold the loans to Fortress Investments, an investment company that buys distressed loans, the year before. As part of the agreement, Fortress Investments provided Jackson a new loan of $300 million with reduced interest payments (equivalent to $470 million in 2024). Sony Music would have
the option to buy half of his stake, or about 25% of the catalog, at a set price. Jackson's financial managers had urged him to shed part of his stake to avoid bankruptcy. [243][299] The main house at Neverland Ranch was closed as a cost-cutting measure, while Jackson lived in Bahrain at the hospitality of Abdullah. [300] At least thirty of Jackson's
employees had not been paid on time and were owed $306,000 in back wages. Jackson moved to Grouse Lodge, a residential recording studio near Rosemount, County Westmeath, Ireland. There, he began work on a new
album with the American producers will.i.am and Rodney Jenkins.[302] That November, Jackson invited an Access Hollywood camera crew into the studio in Westmeath.[176] On November 15, Jackson briefly joined in on a performance of "We Are the World" at the World Music Awards in London, his last public performance, and accepted the
Diamond Award for sales of 100 million records.[176][303] He returned to the US in December, settling in Las Vegas. That month, he attended James Brown his greatest inspiration.[304] An aerial view of part of Jackson's 2,800-acre (11 km2) Neverland Valley Ranch near Los Olivos
California, showing the ridesIn 2007, Jackson and Sony bought another music publishing company, Famous Music LLC, formerly owned by Viacom. The deal gave Jackson said he had no regrets about his career despite his problems and "deliberate
attempts to hurt [him]".[307] That March, Jackson visited a US Army post in Japan, Camp Zama, to greet more than 3,000 troops and their families.[308][309] As of September, Jackson was still working on his next album, which he never completed.[310] In 2008, for the 25th anniversary of Thriller, Jackson and Sony released Thriller 25, with two
remixes released as singles: "The Girl Is Mine 2008" and "Wanna Be Startin' Somethin' 2008".[311] Thriller 25 was the last recorded work released during his life which he was extensively involved with, with Jackson co-producing the album's remix tracks. For his 50th birthday, Sony BMG released a series of greatest hits albums, King of Pop, with
different tracklists for different regions.[312] That July, Fortress Investments threatened to foreclose on Neverland Ranch, which he had used as collateral for his loans. Fortress sold Jackson's debts to Colony Capital LLC.[313] In November, Jackson transferred Neverland Ranch's title to Sycamore Valley Ranch Company LLC, a joint venture between
Jackson and Colony Capital LLC. The deal earned him $35 million.[314] In 2009, Jackson arranged to sell a collection of his memorabilia of more than 1,000 items through Julien's Auction House, but canceled the auction in April.[315] In March 2009, amid speculation about his finances and health, Jackson announced a series of comeback concerts,
This Is It, at a press conference at the O2 Arena.[316] The shows were to be his first major concerts in London, followed by shows in Paris, New York City and Mumbai. Randy Phillips, the president and chief executive of AEG
Live, predicted the first ten dates would earn Jackson £50 million.[317] The London residency was increased to fifty dates after record-breaking ticket sales; more than one million were sold in less than two hours.[318] The concerts were to run from July 13, 2009, to March 6, 2010. Jackson moved to Los Angeles, where he rehearsed in the weeks
leading up to the tour under the direction of the choreographer Kenny Ortega, whom he had worked with during his previous tours. Rehearsals took place at the Forum and the Staples Center owned by AEG.[319] By this point, Jackson's debt had grown to almost $500 million. By the time of his death, he was three or four months behind payments on
his home in San Fernando Valley.[320][321] The Independent reported that Jackson planned a string of further ventures designed to recoup his debts, including a world tour, a new album, films, a museum and a casino.[316] Main article: Death of Michael Jackson Fans placed flowers and notes on Jackson's star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame on the
day of his death. On June 25, 2009, less than three weeks before his concert residency was due to begin in London, with all concerts sold out, Jackson died from cardiac arrest, caused by a propofol and benzodiazepine overdose. [322][323] Conrad Murray, his personal physician, had given Jackson various medications to help him sleep at his rented
mansion in Holmby Hills, Los Angeles. Paramedics received a 911 call at 12:21 pm Pacific time (19:21 UTC) and arrived at the property four minutes later.[324] Jackson was not breathing and CPR was performed.[325] Resuscitation efforts continued en route to Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center, and for more than an hour after Jackson's arrival
there, but were unsuccessful,[326][327] and Jackson was pronounced dead at 2:26 pm Pacific time (21:26 UTC).[328][329] Murray had administered propofol, lorazepam, and midazolam;[330] Jackson was pronounced dead at 2:26 pm Pacific time (21:26 UTC).[328][327] News of his death spread quickly online, causing websites to slow down and crash from user
overload,[331] and it put unprecedented strain[332] on many services and websites including Google,[333] AOL Instant Messenger,[333] AOL Instant Messenger,[333] Overall, web traffic rose by between 11% and 20%.[334][335] MTV and BET aired marathons of Jackson's music videos,[336] and Jackson specials aired on television stations around the
world.[337] MTV briefly returned to its original music video format,[6] and they aired hours of Jackson's music videos, with live news specials featuring reactions from MTV personalities and other celebrities.[338] Main article: Michael Jackson memorial service Jackson's number of Jackson's music videos, with live news specials featuring reactions from MTV personalities and other celebrities.
the Great Mausoleum, Forest Lawn Glendale Fans visiting the makeshift memorial set up outside the Neverland Ranch entrance shortly after Jackson's memorial was held on July 7, 2009, at the Staples Center in Los Angeles, preceded by a private family service at Forest Lawn Memorial Park's Hall of Liberty. Over 1.6 million fans
applied for tickets to the memorial; the 8,750 recipients were drawn at random, and each received two tickets.[339] The memorial service was one of the most watched events in streaming history, [340] with an estimated US audience of 31.1 million[341] and a worldwide audience of an estimated 2.5 to 3 billion.[342][343] Mariah Carey, Stevie
 Wonder, Lionel Richie, Jennifer Hudson, and Shaheen Jafargholi performed at the memorial, and Smokey Robinson and Queen Latifah gave eulogies.[344] Al Sharpton received a standing ovation with cheers when he told Jackson's children: "Wasn't nothing strange about your daddy. It was strange what your daddy had to deal with. But he dealt with
it anyway."[345] Jackson's 11-year-old daughter Paris Katherine, speaking publicly for the first time, wept as she addressed the crowd.[346][347] Lucious Smith provided a closing prayer.[348] On September 3, 2009, the body of Jackson was entombed at Forest Lawn Memorial Park in Glendale, California.[349] Main article: People v. Murray In
 August 2009, the Los Angeles County Coroner ruled that Jackson's death was a homicide.[350][351] Law enforcement officials charged Murray manslaughter [353] and held without bail to await sentencing.[354] Murray was sentenced to found guilty of involuntary manslaughter [353] and held without bail to await sentencing.[354] Murray was sentenced to found guilty of involuntary manslaughter [353] and held without bail to await sentencing.[354] Murray was sentenced to found guilty of involuntary manslaughter [353] and held without bail to await sentencing.[354] Murray was sentenced to found guilty of involuntary manslaughter on February 8, 2010.[352] In late 2011, he was found guilty of involuntary manslaughter [353] and held without bail to await sentencing.[354] Murray was sentenced to found guilty of involuntary manslaughter [353] and held without bail to await sentencing.[354] Murray was sentenced to found guilty of involuntary manslaughter [353] and held without bail to await sentencing.[354] Murray was sentenced to found guilty of involuntary manslaughter [353] and held without bail to await sentencing.[354] Murray was sentenced to found guilty of involuntary manslaughter [354] Murray was sentenced to found guilty of involuntary manslaughter [355] and held without bail to await sentenced for the found guilty of involuntary manslaughter [355] and held without bail to await sentenced for the found guilty of involuntary manslaughter [355] and held without bail to await sentenced for the found guilty of involuntary manslaughter [355] and held without bail to await sentenced for the found guilty of involuntary manslaughter [355] and held without bail to await sentenced for the found guilty of involuntary manslaughter [355] and held without bail to await sentenced for the found guilty of involuntary manslaughter [355] and held without bail to await sentenced for the found guilty of involuntary manslaughter [355] and held without bail to await sentenced for the found guilty of involuntary manslaughter [355] and held w
years in prison, but was released after one year and eleven months.[355] At the 2009 American Music Awards, Jackson won four posthumous awards, including two for his compilation album Number Ones, bringing his total American Music Awards, jackson won four posthumous awards, including two for his compilation album Number Ones, bringing his total American Music Awards, jackson won four posthumous awards, jackson won four pos
sold in the US alone, and 35 million copies were sold worldwide, more than any other artist in 2009.[358][359] He became the first artist to sell one million music downloads in a week, with 2.6 million song downloads. Thriller, Number Ones and The Essential Michael Jackson became the first catalog albums to outsell any new album.[360] Jackson
a $250 million deal (equivalent to $360 million in 2024) with the Jackson's back catalog until at least 2017; it had been due to expire in 2015. It was the most expensive music contract for a single artist in history.[364][365] They agreed to release ten albums of previously unreleased material and new
collections of released work. [364] [366] The deal was extended in 2017. [367] That July, a Los Angeles court awarded Quincy Jones $9.4 million. [368] In 2014, Jackson became the first artist to have a top-ten
single in the Billboard Hot 100 in five different decades. [369] The following year, Thriller became the first album to be certified for 30 million shipments by the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA). [370] A year later, it was certified for 30 million shipments by the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA). [370] A year later, it was certified for 30 million shipments by the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA).
February 2024, Sony Music acquired half of Jackson's publishing rights and recording masters for an estimated $600 million. The deal includes assets from Jackson-related productions, including the MJ Broadway musical and the Michael biopic. The deal is possibly the largest
transaction ever for a single musician's work.[373][374] Jackson's posthumous releases and productions are administered by the estate of Michael Jackson song, "This Is It", co-written in the 1980s with Paul Anka, was released in October
2009. The surviving Jackson brothers reunited to record backing vocals.[376] It was followed by a documentary film about the rehearsals for the canceled This Is It tour, Michael Jackson's This Is It,[377] and a compilation album.[378] Despite a limited two-week engagement, the film became the highest-grossing documentary or concert film ever, with
earnings of more than $260 million worldwide.[379] Jackson's estate received 90% of the profits.[380] In late 2010, Sony released the first posthumous album, Michael, and the lead single "Hold My Hand", a duet with Akon. The Jackson collaborator will.i.am expressed disgust, saying that Jackson would not have approved the release.[381] The video
game developer Ubisoft released a music game featuring Jackson for the 2010 holiday season, Michael Jackson: The Experience. It was among the first games to use Kinect and PlayStation Move, the motion-detecting camera systems for Xbox 360 and PlayStation 3.[382] In April 2011, Mohamed Al-Fayed, the chairman of Fulham Football Club,
unveiled a statue of Jackson outside the club stadium, Craven Cottage.[383] It was moved to the National Football Museum in Manchester in May 2014,[384] and removed from display in March 2019 following renewed sexual assault allegations.[385] In October 2011, the theater company Cirque du Soleil launched Michael Jackson: The Immortal
World Tour, a $57-million production, [386] in Montreal, with a permanent show resident in Las Vegas. [387] A larger and more theatrical Cirque show, Michael Jackson: One, designed for residency at the Mandalay Bay resort in Las Vegas, opened on May 23, 2013, in a renovated theater. [388] [389] In 2012, in an attempt to end a family dispute,
Jackson's brother Jermaine retracted his signature on a public letter criticizing executors of Jackson, was given co-guardianship of Michael Jackson's children after false reports of Katherine Jackson going missing.[391] Xscape, an album
of unreleased material, was released on May 13, 2014.[392] The lead single, a duet between Jackson the first artist to have a top-10 single on the chart in five different decades.[393] Later in 2014, Queen released a duet recorded with
 Jackson in the 1980s.[66] A compilation album, Scream, was released on September 29, 2017.[394] A jukebox musical, MJ the Musical for his portrayal of Jackson.[396] On November 18, 2022, Epic released a 40th-anniversary edition reissue of
 Thriller.[397][398] A biographical film based on Jackson's life, Michael, directed by Antoine Fuqua, is scheduled for October 2025.[399] Jackson is played by his nephew Jaafar Jackson's death, his estate has grossed $2 billion in
ticket revenue from MJ the Musical, Michael Jackson's This Is It and two Cirque du Soleil productions.[401] In 2013, choreographer Wade Robson filed a lawsuit alleging that Jackson had sexually abused him for seven years, beginning when he was seven years old (1989-1996).[402] In 2014, a case was filed by James Safechuck, alleging similar sexual
abuse over a four-year period starting when Safechuck was ten (1988-1992).[403][404][405] Both had previously testified in Jackson's defense during the 1993 allegations; Robson did so again in 2005.[406][407] In 2015, Robson's defense during the 1993 allegations; Robson's case against Jackson's defense during the 1993 allegations; Robson did so again in 2005.[406][407] In 2015, Robson's defense during the 1993 allegations; Robson's during the 1993 allegations; Robson's during the 1993 allegations; Robson's during the 1993 
2017, it was ruled that Jackson's corporations could not be held accountable for his alleged past actions. [409][410] The rulings were appealed. On October 20, 2020, Safechuck's lawsuit against Jackson's corporations was again dismissed. The judge ruled that there was no evidence that Safechuck had had a relationship with Jackson's corporation, nor
was it proven that there was a special relationship between the two.[411][412][412][413][414] On April 26, 2021, Robson's case was dismissed because of a lack of supporting evidence that the defendants exercised control over Jackson.[415] Robson and Safechuck's allegations were the subject of the documentary film Leaving Neverland, released in
March 2019.[416] Radio stations in New Zealand, Canada, the UK and the Netherlands removed Jackson's music from their playlists.[417][418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418] [418]
death".[421] Close associates of Jackson, such as Corey Feldman, Aaron Carter, Brett Barnes, and Macaulay Culkin, defended Jackson in the wake of the documentary's release, saying that Jackson had never molested them.[422][423][424] Documentaries such as Square One: Michael Jackson, Neverland Firsthand: Investigating the Michael Jackson had never molested them.[422][423][424] Documentaries such as Square One: Michael Jackson, Neverland Firsthand: Investigating the Michael Jackson had never molested them.[422][423][424] Documentaries such as Square One: Michael Jackson had never molested them.[422][423][424] Documentaries such as Square One: Michael Jackson had never molested them.[422][423][424] Documentaries such as Square One: Michael Jackson had never molested them.[422][423][424] Documentaries such as Square One: Michael Jackson had never molested them.[422][423][424] Documentaries such as Square One: Michael Jackson had never molested them.[422][423][424] Documentaries such as Square One: Michael Jackson had never molested them.[422][423][424] Documentaries such as Square One: Michael Jackson had never molested them.[422][423][424] Documentaries such as Square One: Michael Jackson had never molested them.[422][423][424] Documentaries such as Square One: Michael Jackson had never molested them.[422][423][424] Documentaries such as Square One: Michael Jackson had never molested them.[422][423][424] Documentaries such as Square One: Michael Jackson had never molested them.[422][423][424] Documentaries such as Square One: Michael Jackson had never molested them.[422][423][424] Documentaries such as Square One: Michael Jackson had never molested them.[422][423][424] Documentaries such as Square One: Michael Jackson had never molested them.[422][423][424] Documentaries such as Square One: Michael Jackson had never molested them.[422][423][424] Documentaries such as Square One: Michael Jackson had never molested them.[422][423][424] Documentaries such as Square One: Michael Jackson had never molested them.[422][4
Documentary and Michael Jackson: Chase the Truth, presented information countering the claims suggested by Leaving Neverland. [428] Billboard senior editor Gail Mitchell said she and a colleague interviewed about thirty music executives who believed Jackson's
legacy could withstand the controversy. [429] In late 2019, some New Zealand and Canadian radio stations re-added Jackson's music to their playlists, citing "positive listener survey results". [430][431] On February 21, 2019, the Jackson estate sued HBO for breaching a non-disparagement clause from a 1992 contract. The suit sought to compel HBO
to participate in a non-confidential arbitration that could result in $100 million or more in damages awarded to the estate. In September 2019, Judge George H. Wu denied HBO's motion to dismiss the case, allowing the Jackson estate to arbitrate. [433]
HBO appealed, but in December 2020 the appeals court affirmed Wu's ruling.[434] In 2020, a state law passed in California which granted plaintiffs in child sex abuse cases an additional period to file lawsuits. In October 2020 and again in April 2021, the Los Angeles County Superior Court ruled that MJJ Productions Inc. and MJJ Ventures Inc.
employees were not legally obligated to protect the two men from Jackson. In August 2023, California's Second District Court of Appeal overturned the ruling, and the case was approved to move forward to trial court. [435] Main article: Cultural impact of Michael Jackson See also: List of Michael Jackson records and achievements Jackson at the
White House in 1984. President Ronald Reagan described him as "one of the most talented, most popular and most exciting superstars" [436] Jackson has been referred to as the "King of Pop" for having transformed the art of music videos and paving the way for modern pop music. For much of Jackson's career, he had an unparalleled worldwide
influence over the younger generation.[437] His influence extended beyond the music industry; he impacted dance, led fashion trends, and raised awareness for global affairs.[438] Jackson's music and R&B, leading to the discontinuation of the album
oriented rock format previously dominant on the channel.[39][439] In songs such as "Black or White", "Heal the World", "Earth Song" and "They Don't Care About Us", Jackson's music emphasized racial integration and environmentalism and protested injustice.[440][441] He is considered one of the most significant figures of the 20th century, [442]
and his contributions to music, dance, and fashion, along with his publicized personal life, made him a global figure in popular culture for over four decades. [443][444][445][446] Jackson's meteoric rise in the 1980s catapulted him to global stardom, and his influence transcended borders. In Africa, his influence was compared to Nelson Mandela for
his ability to inspire and unite diverse audiences through his music.[447][448] Similarly, in India, Jackson was likened to Mahatma Gandhi, with his art championing themes of social justice and humanitarianism, [447] In Europe
Jackson's impact was compared to that of the Pope, drawing huge crowds of people who gathered to see the singer in public and even more to his concerts, which spread messages of love and healing during rough economic and political times. [450] His presence in the Middle East was considered as widespread as Coca-Cola, symbolizing a shared
global culture through his music.[451] Additionally, Jackson is considered the backbone of the K-pop industry in South Korea, influence on the pop stars that followed him is like trying to trace the influence of oxygen and gravity. So vast, far
reaching and was his impact—particularly in the wake of Thriller's colossal and heretofore unmatched commercial success—that there weren't a whole lot of artists who weren't trying to mimic some of the Jackson formula.—J. Edward Keyes of Rolling Stone[454]Danyel Smith, chief content officer of Vibe, media Group and the editor-in-chief of Vibe,
described Jackson as "the greatest star".[455] Steve Huey of AllMusic called him "an unstoppable juggernaut, possessed of all the skills to dominate the charts seemingly at will: an instantly identifiable voice, eye-popping dance moves, stunning musical versatility and loads of sheer star power".[5] BET said Jackson was "quite simply the greatest
entertainer of all time" whose "sound, style, movement and legacy continues to inspire artists of all genres".[456] In 1984, Time pop critic Jay Cocks wrote that "Jackson is the biggest thing since the Beatles. He is the hottest single phenomenon since Elvis Presley. He just may be the most popular black singer ever." He described Jackson as a "star of
records, radio, rock video. A one-man rescue team for the music business. A songwriter who sets the beat for a decade. A dancer with the fanciest feet on the street. A singer who cuts across all boundaries of taste and style, and color too."[89] In 2003, The Daily Telegraph writer Tom Utley described Jackson as "extremely important" and a "genius".
[457] At Jackson's memorial service on July 7, 2009, Motown founder Berry Gordy called Jackson "the greatest entertainer of All Time by Guinness World Records. [460][461] He has also appeared on Rolling Stone's lists of the Greatest Singers of All Time. [462][463] A
1992 Romanian postal cover honoring Jackson's 1992 concert in Bucharest Craig Glenday, the Editor-in-Chief of Guinness World Records, called Jackson the most famous person in the world in 2006. Following Jackson's death, [464] later remarking that his fame
had exceeded that of Confucius.[465] The Guardian wrote that he was in a league of his own in terms of fame, noting that Jackson had become statistically insignificant.[466] Due to his unprecedented influence, Jackson is recognized today as one of the most globally
renowned figures in history. Reports of his fame extend from the Middle East,[467][468] Africa,[447][469] India,[470][471] and China[472][473] to tribes in the Amazon.[474] His influence even reaches remote corners of the world such as São Tomé and Príncipe, or Tristan da Cunha, where tribute artists keep his legacy alive by celebrating his music
[475][476] In 2018, the National Portrait Gallery named Jackson the most depicted cultural figure of the century,[477] later stating that Jackson's influence on art rivaled that of Jesus Christ.[478] Nicholas Cullinan, director of the National Portrait Gallery and curator of the Michael Jackson: On the Wall exhibition, described Jackson's impact on art as
unprecedented and claimed in 2018 that Jackson was the most depicted figure in the history of contemporary art. [479] In 2014, a comprehensive study conducted by researcher Young-Ho Eom at the University of Toulouse identified Jackson as one of the most influential people of all time. [480] The study utilized advanced ranking methods, including
2D Rank and PageRank algorithms, to analyze the impact of historical figures. Jackson was prominently placed on the list of top influencers, alongside Swedish botanist Carl Linnaeus, Adolf Hitler, and Jesus Christ. An additional study conducted in 2013 also identified Jackson as one of the most influential people of all time. This study ranked Jackson
at the top of the list, alongside Napoleon Bonaparte, highlighting the extraordinary influence and global recognition that Jackson achieved throughout his career. [481] Additionally, numerous publications and academic studies [482] have recognized Michael Jackson as one of the most influential figures in history, noting his impact beyond music in
fields such as psychology, law, chemistry, and engineering. [483][484][485] Main article: Philanthropy of Michael Jackson is widely regarded as having been a prolific philanthropist and humanitarian. [486][487][488] Jackson's early
charitable work has been described by The Chronicle of Philanthropy as having "paved the way for the current surge in celebrity philanthropy",[490] and by the Los Angeles Times as having "set the standard for generosity for other entertainers".[486] By some estimates, he donated over $500 million, not accounting for inflation, to various charities
over the course of his life.[486] In 1992, Jackson established his Heal the World Foundation, to which he donated several million dollars in revenue from his Dangerous World Tour.[491] Jackson's philanthropic activities went beyond just monetary donations. He also performed at benefit concerts, some of which he arranged.[492] He gifted tickets for
his regular concert performances to groups that assist underprivileged children. [493] He visited sick children in hospitals around the world. [494] Jackson donated valuable, personal and professional paraphernalia for numerous charity auctions. He received various awards and accolades for his philanthropic work, including two bestowed by
presidents of the United States. The vast breadth of Jackson's philanthropic work has earned recognition in the Guinness World Records. [486] [495] On May 14, 1984, President Ronald Reagan gave Jackson an award recognition in the Guinness World Records. [486] On May 14, 1984, President Ronald Reagan gave Jackson an award recognition in the Guinness World Records.
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's Drunk Driving Prevention campaign. Jackson allowed the campaign to use "Beat It" for its public service announcements. [498] Jackson performing during the Dangerous World Tour in Bucharest in 1992 Jackson was known as an expressive vocalist with absolute pitch. [499][500][501] Critics describe
his vocal theatricality having a range from clear and soft to harsh and aggressive, [502][503][504][505] depending on the genre sung. Principally in history, Jackson is the sole recipient to receive Grammy Awards for three different genres of vocal performance (as a soloist), winning Pop Vocal for "Thriller", Rock Vocal for "Beat It", and Rhythm and
Blues Vocal with both "Billie Jean" and "Don't Stop 'Til You Get Enough". Bruce Swedien, his long-time sound engineer, emphasized that a critical element of their vocal recordings are of him and Jackson trying numerous approaches to rhythmic, emotional and technical distinctions to consummate a "sonic character".[506] His stylings, such as
common use of staccato, legato, falsetto as well as vocal hiccups, [507] adlibs, wailings and growls are all signature to his sound. [508] [509] Jackson sang from childhood, and over time his voice and vocal style changed. Between 1971 and 1975, his voice descended from boy soprano to lyric tenor. [510] He was known for his intonation and vocal range
[462] Through each music release, his vocal development and changes were positively narrated by music journalists. With the arrival of Off the Wall in the late 1970s, Jackson's abilities in his coming-of-age period had Rolling Stone comparing his vocals to the "breathless, dreamy stutter" of Stevie Wonder, and wrote that "Jackson's feathery-timbred
tenor is extraordinarily beautiful. It slides smoothly into a startling falsetto that's used very daringly."[511] By the time of 1982's Thriller, Rolling Stone wrote that Jackson was singing in a "fully adult voice" that was "tinged by sadness".[512] The turn of the 1990s saw the release of the introspective album Dangerous. The New York Times noted that
on some tracks, "he gulps for breath, his voice quivers with anxiety or drops to a desperate whisper, hissing through clenched teeth" and he had a "wretched tone". When singing of brotherhood or self-esteem the musician would return to "smooth" vocals.[513] Of Invincible, Rolling Stone wrote that, at 43, Jackson still performed "exquisitely voiced
rhythm tracks and vibrating vocal harmonies".[514] Joseph Vogel notes Jackson's ability to use non-verbal sounds to express emotion.[515] Neil McCormick wrote that Jackson's unorthodox singing style "was original and utterly distinctive".[516] Jackson was influenced by musicians including James Brown, Little Richard, Jackson's distinctive ".[516] Jackson was influenced by musicians including James Brown, Little Richard, Jackson's distinctive ".[516] Jackson was influenced by musicians including James Brown, Little Richard, Jackson's distinctive ".[516] Jackson was influenced by musicians including James Brown, Little Richard, Jackson's distinctive ".[516] Jackson was influenced by musicians including James Brown, Little Richard, Jackson was influenced by musicians including James Brown, Little Richard, Jackson was influenced by musicians including James Brown, Little Richard, Jackson's distinctive ".[516] Jackson was influenced by musicians including James Brown, Little Richard, Jackson was influenced by musicians including James Brown, Little Richard, Jackson was influenced by musicians including James Brown, Little Richard, Jackson was influenced by musicians and utterly distinctive ".[516] Jackson was influenced by musicians and utterly distinctive ".[516] Jackson was influenced by musicians and utterly distinctive ".[516] Jackson was influenced by musicians and utterly distinctive ".[516] Jackson was influenced by musicians and utterly distinctive ".[516] Jackson was influenced by musicians and utterly distinctive ".[516] Jackson was influenced by musicians and utterly distinctive ".[516] Jackson was influenced by musicians and utterly distinctive ".[516] Jackson was influenced by musicians and utterly distinctive ".[516] Jackson was influenced by musicians and utterly distinctive ".[516] Jackson was influenced by musicians and utterly distinctive ".[516] Jackson was influenced by musicians and utterly distinctive ".[516] Jackson was influenced by musicians and utterly distinctive ".[516] Jackson was influe
Fred Astaire, Sammy Davis Jr., Gene Kelly,[517] and David Ruffin.[518] Little Richard had a substantial influence on Jackson was a small child, his mother would wake him whenever Brown appeared on television. Jackson described being "mesmerized".[520] Jackson's vocal technique was
influenced by Diana Ross; his use of the oooh interjection from a young age was something Ross had used on many of her songs with the Supremes. [521] He said he had learned a lot from watching how she moved and sang, and that she had encouraged him to have confidence
in himself.[523] Choreographer David Winters, who met Jackson while choreographing the 1971 Diana Ross TV special Diana!, said that Jackson watched the musical West Side Story almost every week, and it was his favorite film; he paid tribute to it in "Beat It" and the "Bad" video.[524][525][526] Jackson had no formal music training and could not
read or write music notation. He is credited for playing guitar, keyboard, and drums, but was not proficient in them.[527] When composing, he recorded ideas by beatboxing and imitating instruments vocally.[527] Describing the process, he said: "I'll just sing the bass part into the tape recorder. I'll take that bass lick and put the chords of the melody
over the bass lick and that's what inspires the melody." These were shown in his demos for "Beat It" and "Billie Jean" where he vocalized the melody, bass instrumentals as well as lead and backing vocals by overlaying each component. The engineer Robert Hoffman recalled that after Jackson came in with a song he had written overnight, Jackson
sang every note of every chord to a guitar player. Hoffman also remembered Jackson 5,[528] and incorporated dance extensively in his performances and music videos.[528] According to Sanjoy Roy of The Guardian, Jackson
would "flick and retract his limbs like switchblades, or snap out of a tornado spin into a perfectly poised toe-stand".[528] The moonwalk, taught to him by Jeffrey Daniel, [77] was Jackson's signature dance move and one of the most famous of the 20th century.
previously known as the "backslide".[530][531] His other moves included the robot, [45][532] crotch grab, and the "anti-gravity" lean of the "Smooth Criminal" video. [528] Jackson during his Bad tour in Vienna, June 1988 Jackson explored genres including pop, [5][533] soul, [5][160] rhythm and blues, [533] funk, [534] rock, [533][534] disco, [535] post-
disco,[534] dance-pop,[536] and new jack swing.[5] Steve Huey of AllMusic wrote that Thriller refined the strengths of Off the Wall; the dance and rock tracks were more aggressive, while the pop tunes and ballads were softer and more soulful.[5] Its tracks included the ballads "The Lady in My Life", "Human Nature", and "The Girl Is Mine",[512]
[537][538] the funk pieces "Billie Jean" and "Wanna Be Startin' Somethin'",[512][537] and the disco set "Baby Be Mine" and "P.Y.T. (Pretty Young Thing)".[538] With Off the Wall, Jackson's "vocabulary of grunts, squeals, hiccups, moans, and asides" vividly showed his maturation into an adult, Robert Christgau wrote in Christgau's Record Guide: Rock
Albums of the Seventies (1981). The album's title track suggested to the critic a parallel between Jackson and Stevie Wonder's "oddball" music personas: "Since childhood his main contact with the real world has been on stage and in bed." [539] With Thriller, Christopher Connelly of Rolling Stone commented that Jackson developed his long association
with the subliminal theme of paranoia and darker imagery.[512] AllMusic's Stephen Thomas Erlewine noted this on the songs "Billie Jean" and "Wanna Be Startin' Somethin'".[537] In "Billie Jean", Jackson depicts an obsessive fan who alleges he has fathered her child,[5] and in "Wanna Be Startin' Somethin'" he argues against gossip and the media.
[512] "Beat It" decried gang violence in a homage to West Side Story, and was Jackson's first successful rock cross-over piece, according to Huey.[5][35] He observed that "Thriller" began Jackson's interest with the theme of the supernatural, a topic he revisited in subsequent years. In 1985, Jackson co-wrote the charity anthem "We Are the World";
 humanitarian themes later became a recurring theme in his lyrics and public persona.[5]Jackson's Bad-era jacket on display at the Hollywood Guinness World Records MuseumIn Bad, Jackson's concept of the predatory lover is seen on the rock song "Dirty Diana".[540] The lead single "I Just Can't Stop Loving You" is a traditional love ballad, and "Man
in the Mirror" is a ballad of confession and resolution. "Smooth Criminal" is an evocation of bloody assault, rape and likely murder.[136] AllMusic's Stephen Thomas Erlewine states that Dangerous presents Jackson as a paradoxical person.[541] The first half of the record is dedicated to new jack swing, including songs like "Jam" and "Remember the
Time". It was the first Jackson album in which social ills became a primary theme; "Why You Wanna Trip on Me", for example, protests world hunger, AIDS, homelessness and drugs. Dangerous contains sexually charged songs such as "In the Closet". The title track continues the theme of the predatory lover and compulsive desire. The second half
includes introspective, pop-gospel anthems such as "Will You Be There", "Heal the World", and "Keep the Faith".[513] In the ballad "Gone Too Soon", Jackson gives tribute to Ryan White and the plight of those with AIDS.[542] HIStory creates an atmosphere of paranoia.[543] In the new jack swing-funk rock tracks "Scream" and "Tabloid Junkie", and
the R&B ballad "You Are Not Alone", Jackson retaliates against the injustice and isolation he feels, and directs his anger at the media.[544] In the introspective ballad "Stranger in Moscow", Jackson attacks lawyer
Thomas W. Sneddon Jr., who had prosecuted him in both child sexual abuse cases; he describes Sneddon as a white supremacist who wanted to "get my ass, dead or alive". [545] Invincible includes urban soul tracks such as "Cry" and "The Lost Children", ballads such as "Speechless", "Break of Dawn", and "Butterflies", and mixes hip hop, pop, and
R&B in "2000 Watts", "Heartbreaker", and "Invincible".[546][547] Thriller - Live show poster Jackson released "Thriller, Jackson struggled to
receive coverage on MTV, allegedly because he was African American.[549] Pressure from CBS Records persuaded MTV to start showing "Billie Jean" and later "Beat It", which led to a lengthy partnership with Jackson, and helped other black music artists gain recognition.[550] The popularity of his videos on MTV helped the relatively new channel's
viewing figures, and MTV's focus shifted toward pop and R&B.[550][551] His performance on Motown 25: Yesterday, Today, Forever changed the scope of live stage shows, making it acceptable for artists to lip-sync to music video on stage.[552] Thriller
marked an increase in scale for music video, and was named the most successful music video ever by the Guinness World Records. [239] In "Bad" s 19-minute video—directed by Martin Scorsese—Jackson used sexual imagery and choreography, and touched his chest, torso and crotch. When asked by Winfrey in the 1993 interview about why he
grabbed his crotch, he said it was spontaneously compelled by the music. Time magazine described the "Bad" video as "infamous". It featured Wesley Snipes; Jackson's later videos often featured with leaning forward at a 45-degree angle, beyond the performer's
 center of gravity. To accomplish this live, Jackson and designers developed a special shoe to lock the performer's feet to the stage, allowing them to lean forward. They were granted U.S. patent 5,255,452 for the device.[556] The video for "Leave Me Alone" was not officially released in the US, but in 1989 was nominated for three Billboard Musican forward.
Video Awards[557] and won a Golden Lion Award for its special effects. It won a Grammy for Best Music Video, Short Form.[60] Jackson (center) performing a dance sequence of "The Way You Make Me Feel" at the Bad World Tour in 1988 He received the MTV Video Vanguard Award in 1988; in 2001 the award was renamed in his honor.[558] The
"Black or White" video simultaneously premiered on November 14, 1991, in 27 countries with an estimated audience of 500 million people, the largest audience ever for a music video at the time.[176] Along with Jackson, it featured Macaulay Culkin, Peggy Lipton, and George Wendt. It helped introduce morphing to music videos.[559] It was
controversial for scenes in which Jackson rubs his crotch, vandalizes cars, and throws a garbage can through a storefront. He apologized and removed the final scene of the video.[164] "In the Closet" featured Eddie Murphy, Iman
and Magic Johnson.[561] The video for "Scream", directed by Mark Romanek and production designer Tom Foden, gained a record 11 MTV Video Music Award Nominations, and won "Best Dance Video", "Best Choreography", and "Best Art Direction".[562] The song and its video are Jackson's response to being accused of child molestation in 1993.
[563] A year later, it won a Grammy for Best Music Video, Short Form. It has been reported as the most expensive music video was nominated for the 1997 Grammy for Best Music Video, Short Form. [566] Michael Jackson's Ghosts, a short film written by
Jackson and Stephen King and directed by Stan Winston, premiered at the 1996 Cannes Film Festival. At over 38 minutes long, it held the Guinness world record for the longest music video for "You Rock My World" lasts over 13 minutes, was
directed by Paul Hunter, and features Chris Tucker and Marlon Brando.[568] It won an NAACP Image Award for Outstanding Music Video in 2002.[569] In December 2009, the Library of Congress selected "Thriller" as the only music video to be preserved in the National Film Registry, as a work of "enduring importance to American culture".[570]
[571] Huey wrote that Jackson transformed the music video into an artform and a promotional tool through complex story lines, dance routines, special effects and famous cameos, while breaking down racial barriers. [5] See also: List of awards and nominations received by Michael Jackson and President George H. W. Bush at the White House
on April 5, 1990. It was the second time that Jackson had been honored by a president of the United States. Jackson is one of the best selling music artists in history, [572] with sales estimated of over 500 million records worldwide. [573][574][575][Note 2] He had 13 number-one singles in the US in his solo career—more than any other male artist in
the Hot 100 era at the time of his death.[576] He was invited and honored by a president of the United States at the White House three times. In 1984, he was honored with a "Presidential Public Safety Commendation" award by Ronald Reagan for his humanitarian endeavors.[577] In 1990, he was honored as the "Artist of the Decade", which was
awarded by the National Children's Museum, by George H. W. Bush. [578] In 1992, he was honored as a "Point of Light Ambassador" by Bush for inviting disadvantaged children to his Neverland Ranch. [579] Jackson won hundreds of awards, making him one of the most-awarded artists in popular music. [580] His awards include 39 Guinness World
Records, including the Most Successful Entertainer of All Time, [460] [461] 13 Grammy Awards, [583] and 26 American Music Awards, including the Artist of the Century and Artist of the 1980s. [261] He also received the World Music Awards' Best-Selling
Male Artist of the Millennium and the Bambi Pop Artist of the Millennium Award. [262][584] Jackson was inducted to the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Vocal Group Hall of Fame as a member of the Jackson 5 in 1997 and 1999, [585]
respectively, and again as a solo artist in 2001. [586] In 2002, he was added to the Songwriters Hall of Fame. [587] In 2010, he was the first recording artist to be inducted into the Rhythm and Blues Music Hall of Fame. [589] In 2021, he was among the inaugural inductees
into the Black Music & Entertainment Walk of Fame. [590] In 1988, Fisk University honored him with an Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters. [591] In 1992, he was invested as a titular king of Sanwi, a traditional kingdom located in the south-east of Ivory Coast. [592] In July 2009, the Lunar Republic Society named a crater on the Moon after
Jackson.[593] In August, for what would have been Jackson's 51st birthday, Google dedicated their Google Doodle to him.[594] In 2012, the extinct hermit crab Mesoparapylocheles michaeljacksoni was named in his honor.[595] In 2014, the British Council of Cultural Relations deemed Jackson's bife one of the 80 most important cultural moments of
the 20th century. [596] World Vitiligo Day has been celebrated on June 25, the anniversary of Jackson is death, to raise awareness of the auto-immune disorder that Jackson is annual earnings from album sales, endorsements, and concerts were estimated at $125 million. [239]
Forbes placed Jackson's annual income at $35 million in 1996 and $20 million in 1997.[598] Jackson has been one of the wealthiest celebrities and musical artists; estimates of Jackson's net worth during his life range from negative $285 million to positive $350 million for 2002, 2003 and 2007.[599][600] Forbes reported in August 2018 that Jackson's
total career pretax earnings in life and death were $4.2 billion.[601][602] Sales of his recordings through Sony's music unit earned him an estimated $300 million in royalties. He may have earned another $400 million from concerts, music publishing (including his share of the Beatles catalog), endorsements, merchandising and music videos.[603] In
2013, the executors of Jackson's estate filed a petition in the United States Tax Court as a result of a dispute with the IRS reported that jackson's estate owed
$702 million; $505 million in taxes, and $197 million in penalties.[605] In 2021, the Tax Court issued a ruling that the estate was $111.5 million and that the value of Jackson's name and likeness was $4 million.[606] In 2016, Forbes estimated annual gross earnings by the Jackson Estate
at $825 million, the largest ever recorded for a celebrity, mostly due to the sale of the Sony/ATV catalog. [607] In 2018, the figure was $400 million, [608] bringing Jackson as one of the top-earning dead celebrities, and placed him at the top spot from 2013 to 2023.
[610][611] Main articles: Michael Jackson albums discography, Michael Jackson singles discography, Michael Jackson 5 discography, Michael Jackson 6 discography, Michael Jackson 6 discography, Michael Jackson 6 discography, Michael Jackson 6 discography, Michael Jackson 8 discography, Michael Michael Michael M
Present and Future, Book I (1995) Invincible (2001) See also: Michael Jackson's Ghosts (1997) Men in Black II (2002) Miss Cast Away and the Island Girls (2004) Michael Jackson's Thriller (1988) Michael Jackson'
Is It (2009) Bad 25 (2012) Michael Jackson's Journey from Motown to Off the Wall (2016) Thriller 40 (2023) Main article: List of Michael Jackson concerts Bad World Tour (1997-1993) HIStory World Tour (1996-1997) List of dancers ^ The estimates of Michael Jackson's record sales vary up to 1 billion records
worldwide.[2][3] ^ Blanket changed his name to "Bigi" in 2015. ^ In 2018, its US sales record was overtaken by the Eagles' album Greatest Hits 1971-75, with 38× platinum.[372] ^ Villarreal, Yvonne (June 29, 2009). "Remembering Michael Jackson: "The Greatest Entertainer of All Time"". Los Angeles Times. Retrieved January 16, 2025. "Michael Jackson: "The Greatest Entertainer of All Time"". Los Angeles Times. Retrieved January 16, 2025. "Michael Jackson: "The Greatest Entertainer of All Time"". Los Angeles Times. Retrieved January 16, 2025. "Michael Jackson: "The Greatest Entertainer of All Time". Los Angeles Times. Retrieved January 16, 2025. "Michael Jackson: "The Greatest Entertainer of All Time". Los Angeles Times. Retrieved January 16, 2025. "Michael Jackson: "The Greatest Entertainer of All Time". Los Angeles Times. Retrieved January 16, 2025. "Michael Jackson: "The Greatest Entertainer of All Time". Los Angeles Times. Retrieved January 16, 2025. "Michael Jackson: "The Greatest Entertainer of All Time". Los Angeles Times. Retrieved January 16, 2025. "Michael Jackson: "The Greatest Entertainer of All Time". Los Angeles Times. Retrieved January 16, 2025. "Michael Jackson: "The Greatest Entertainer of All Time". Los Angeles Times. Retrieved January 16, 2025. "Michael Jackson: "The Greatest Entertainer of All Times". Los Angeles Times. Retrieved January 16, 2025. "Michael Jackson: "The Greatest Entertainer of All Times". Los Angeles Times. Retrieved January 16, 2025. "Michael Jackson: "The Greatest Entertainer of All Times". Los Angeles Times. Retrieved January 16, 2025. "Michael Jackson: "The Greatest Entertainer of All Times". Los Angeles Times. Retrieved Jackson: "The Greatest Entertainer of All Times". Los Angeles Times. Retrieved Jackson: "The Greatest Entertainer of All Times". Los Angeles Times. Retrieved Jackson: "The Greatest Entertainer of All Times". Los Angeles Times. Retrieved Jackson: "The Greatest Entertainer of All Times Times. Retrieved Jackson: "The Greatest Entertainer of All Times Times. Retr
Jackson Was The Most Influential Entertainer Of The 20th Century & Shaped The Future Of Music, Dance & Film". OK!. December 6, 2022. Retrieved December 24, 2024. Satariano, Adam (July 8, 2009). "Family, Fans Mourn Jackson at Site of Final Rehearsal". Bloomberg News. Retrieved January 16, 2025. the greatest entertainer that ever lived.
Bennett, Jessica (December 31, 2024), "The Greatest Live Performer Of Every Decade, 1950-Present", Vibe, Retrieved January 16, 2025, Widely considered the greatest artist who ever lived; Michael Jackson leaves impact 15 years after death", Yahoo! News.
Retrieved January 16, 2025. Stone, Rolling (June 5, 2010). "Michael Jackson Immortalized". Rolling Stone. Retrieved December 25, 2024. Michael Jackson hologram steals the show". The Daily Telegraph. May 19, 2014. Archived from the original on June 6, 2017.
Retrieved June 30, 2024. ^ "New Michael Jackson Song, 'Love Never Felt So Good,' Features Justin Timberlake". HuffPost. Reuters. May 1, 2014. Archived from the original on September 15, 2021. Retrieved June 30, 2024. ^ County of Los Angeles Department of Health Services (2009). Michael Jackson death certificate. ^ a b c d e f g h i j k Huey,
Steve. "Michael Jackson - Artist Biography". AllMusic. Archived from the original on May 7, 2015. Actrieved May 31, 2015. A b Barnes, Brokes (June 25, 2009). "A Star Idolized and Haunted, Michael Jackson Dies at 50". The New York Times. Archived from the original on December 8, 2022. Retrieved July 12, 2009. A star Idolized and Haunted, Michael Jackson Dies at 50". The New York Times. Archived from the original on December 8, 2022. Retrieved July 12, 2009.
Achievements That Made Him The King of Pop". National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences. June 24, 2014. Archived from the original on February 15, 2017. Retrieved October 20, 2016. ^ Young 2009, p. 18. ^ Young 2009
fathers in pop". The Guardian. Archived from the original on December 8, 2022. Retrieved April 18, 2019. ^ a b Sweeting, Adam (June 27, 2018). "Joe Jackson obituary". The Guardian. Archived from the original on December 8, 2022. Retrieved April 14, 2019. ^ Young 2009, pp. 18-19. ^ Knopper 2016, p. 6. Note: No tribal affiliation named in source.
^ Morris, Chris (June 27, 2018), "Joe Jackson, Jackson Family Patriarch, Dies at 89". Variety, Archived from the original on November 8, 2022. Retrieved April 27, 2019. ^ "Michael Jackson, Jac
(2011). You Are Not Alone: Michael: Through a Brother's Eyes. Simon & Schuster. p. 41. ISBN 978-1-4516-5156-0. Archived from the original on December 8, 2022. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b c Lewis
Jones 2005, pp. 165-168. ^ "Can Michael Jackson's demons be explained?". BBC News. June 27, 2009. Archived from the original on September 28, 2022. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Katherine Jackson: Michael's strict upbringing not abuse (video). CNN. May 15, 2012. Archived from the original on November 14, 2021. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^
Duke, Alan (July 21, 2009). "Joe Jackson denies abusing Michael", CNN, Archived from the original on June 12, 2015, Retrieved May 31, 2015, A gurton, Charlie (February 7, 2018). "Inside the
Jackson machine". GQ. Archived from the original on October 7, 2022. Retrieved April 14, 2019. ^ Taraborrelli 2009, pp. 21-22. ^ "Triumph & Tragedy: The Life of Michael Jackson". Rolling Stone India. August 25, 2009. Archived from the original on December 8, 2022. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Young 2009, pp. 22. ^ Young 2009, pp. 21-22. ^ "Triumph & Tragedy: The Life of Michael Jackson".
2009, p. 21. ^ Knopper, Steve (July 23, 2017). "Bobby Taylor, Motown Singer Who Discovered Jackson 5, Dead at 83". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on December 8, 2022. Retrieved July 1, 2019. ^ Taraborrelli 2009, pp. 59-69. ^ Harper, Phillip Brian (Winter 1989). "Synesthesia, "Crossover," and Blacks in Popular Music". Social Text (23):
110. doi:10.2307/466423. ISSN 0164-2472. JSTOR 466423. ^ Easlea, Daryl (2016). Michael Jackson: Rewind: The Life and Legacy of Pop Music's King. Race Point Publishing. p. 178. ISBN 978-1-63106-253-7. ^ a b "Michael Jackson - Biography". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on April 2, 2008. ^ Aletti, Vince (November 26, 1970). "Jackson - Biography"."
Five: The Biggest Thing Since the Stones". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on November 5, 2021. Retrieved March 27, 2020. Bronson, Fred (November 15, 2017). 48 Years Ago Today, 'I Want You Back' Kicked It All Off for the Jackson 5". Billboard. Archived from the original on April 10, 2019. Retrieved April 6, 2019. Taraborrelli 2009,
pp. 81-82. ^a b c d e Young 2009, p. 25. ^ a b McNulty, Bernadette (June 26, 2009). "Michael Jackson's music: the solo albums". The Daily Telegraph. Archived from the original on January 10, 2022. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Taraborrelli 2009, pp. 98-99. ^ Alban, Debra (June 28, 2009). "Michael Jackson broke down racial barriers" (Press release).
CNN. Archived from the original on December 21, 2014. Retrieved May 31, 2015. St John 2004, p. 51. St John 2005, p. 403: The Robot was a
mimelike dance, popularized by The Jackson 5 and their Top Ten hit "Dancing Machine" ^ Huey, Steve. "The Jackson 5 - Artist Biography". Rock & Roll Hall of Fame. Rock and Roll Hall of Fame. Archived
from the original on March 31, 2019. Retrieved May 31, 2015. Gibron, Bill (July 7, 2009). "You Can't Win Michael Jackson and 'The Wiz'". PopMatters. Archived from the original on July 30, 2017. A a b "Who's bad? Michael Jackson's estate owes Quincy Jones $9.4m.
in royalties, jury decides". The Guardian. Associated Press. July 27, 2017. Archived from the original on April 14, 2019. Archived from the original on April 14, 2019.
Jackson 'was addicted to surgery', mother claims". The Daily Telegraph. November 8, 2010. Retrieved June 18, 2024. ^ Taraborrelli 2009, pp. 205-210. ^ a b Trust, Gary (January 21, 2018). "Ask Billboard: Remembering the Time When Michael Jackson Kept Hitting the Hot 100's Top 10, From 'Thriller' to 'Dangerous'". Billboard: Archived from the
original on May 10, 2018. Retrieved April 7, 2019. ^ "Michael Jackson: Off The Wall". Virgin Media. Archived from the original on July 1, 2015. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Donna Summer and Michael Jackson sweep Annual American Music Awards". The Ledger. Associated Press. January 20, 1980. Archived from the original on June 13, 2020.
Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Peters, Ida (February 2, 1980). "Donna No. 1, Pop and Soul; Michael Jackson King of Soul". The Afro-American. Archived from the original on June 13, 2020. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b c d e f g h i j k "Michael Jackson". National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences. February 15, 2019. Archived from the original on
November 17, 2017. Retrieved April 7, 2019. ^ "Few Surprises in Music Awards". Sarasota Herald-Tribune. Associated Press. February 1, 1981. Archived from the original on June 13, 2020. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Taraborrelli 2009, p. 188. ^ Taraborrelli 2009, p. 191. ^ Locker, Melissa (July 29, 2013). "Michael Jackson and Freddie Mercury:
Three Duets Coming Out This Fall". Time. Archived from the original on June 27, 2015. Retrieved June 26, 2015. ^ "The real Freddie Mercury: why the Queen biopic only tells part of the story". The Times. October 19, 2018. Archived from the original on August 7, 2020. Retrieved October 30, 2018. ^ a b Greene, Andy (September 19, 2014). "Hear
```

```
Michael Jackson and Freddie Mercury's Long-Lost Duet". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on March 16, 2018. Retrieved April 14, 2018. Retrieved April 26, 2016. Archived from the original on January 15, 2018. Retrieved April 14
2019. ^ "Michael: He's Not Just the Rock Star of the Year, He's the Rock Star of the Year, He's the Rock Star of the Year, He's the Rock Star of the Young Inquirer. December 20, 1983. Archived from the original on September 4, 2011. Retrieved July 5, 2010. ^ "Cash register's ring sweet music to record industry". The Gadsden Times. Associated Press. March 26, 1984. Archived from the original on September 4, 2011. Retrieved July 5, 2010. ^ "Cash register's ring sweet music to record industry".
on June 13, 2020. Retrieved July 5, 2010. ^ "Diamond Awards". Recording Industry Association of America. Archived from the original on February 16, 2017. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Crookes, Del (May 4, 2012). "Adele's 21 overtakes sales of Thriller in UK album list". Newsbeat. Archived from the original on June 11, 2021. Retrieved July 2, 2021. '
 Asian News International (ANI) (September 27, 2009). "MJ nearly scrapped 'Thriller' release". Zee News. Archived from the original on September 26, 2020. Retrieved July 2, 2021. ^ Lewis Jones 2005, p. 47. ^ Williams, Janette (June 24, 2009). "Michael Jackson left indelible mark on Pasadena". Whittier Daily News. Archived from the original on July
 1, 2015. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b "Fatal Cardiac Arrest Strikes Michael Jackson". Emmys.com. Archived from the original on February 27, 2015. A "Jackson glove sells for $350,000". BBC News. November 22, 2009. Archived from the original on March 5, 2024. Retrieved April 19, 2019. ^ a b Daniel, Jeffrey (June 26,
 2009). "Michael Jackson 1958-2009". Time. Archived from the original on April 19, 2019. Retrieved April 19, 2019. A Taraborrelli 2009, pp. 234-237. Taraborrelli 2009, pp. 234-237. Taraborrelli 2009, pp. 238-241. Kisselgoff, Anna (March 6, 1988). "Stage: The Dancing Feet of Michael Jackson". The New York Times. Archived from the original on May 25, 2015. Retrieved May
31, 2015. ^ "Berry Gordy Addresses Michael Jackson Memorial Service". Hark. Archived from the original on May 9, 2013. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Neel, Julia (June 26, 2009). "Michael Jackson - A Tribute". Bruce Swedien"
The Recording Academy. Archived from the original on July 18, 2011. Retrieved February 14, 2008. ^ a b "Michael Jackson sweeps American Music Awards". Daily News. Associated Press. January 17, 1984. Archived from the original on June 13, 2020. Retrieved June 16, 2010. ^ "Winners Database: Search Results for "Michael Jackson"". American
Music Awards. American Music Award. Archived from the original on November 16, 2018. Retrieved July 18, 2018. ^ a b Griffin, Nancy (June
24, 2010). "The "Thriller" Diaries". Vanity Fair. Archived from the original on October 30, 2014. Retrieved November 28, 2019. A Greenberg, Steve (November 28, 2025. A a b c Cocks, Jay (March 19, 1984). "Why He's a Thriller". Time
Archived from the original on November 3, 2013. Retrieved April 25, 2010. A b Herrera, Monica (July 3, 2009). "Michael Jackson, Pepsi Made Marketing History". Billboard.
Archived from the original on October 11, 2019. Retrieved May 31, 2015. Story, Louise (December 31, 2007). "Philip B. Dusenberry, 71, Adman, Dies". The New York Times. Archived from the original on June 5, 2015. Story, Louise (December 31, 2007). "Philip B. Dusenberry, 71, Adman, Dies".
moonwalker, King of Pop - Michael Jackson". Big News Network (Press release). Archived from the original on November 7, 2021. ^ "Michael Jackson Burn Center Closes". Associated Press. August 28, 1987. Archived from the original on February 28, 2021. ^ "1984 Michael Jackson Burn Center Closes".
Tour". Newsweek. July 15, 1984. Archived from the original on December 5, 2021. Retrieved December 4, 2021. ^ Lecocq, Richard; Allard, François (2018). Michael Jackson's Forgotten Humanitarian Legacy". HuffPost. Archived from the original on November 8, 2021. Retrieved December 1, 2021. ^ Lecocq, Richard; Allard, François (2018). Michael Jackson's Forgotten Humanitarian Legacy".
 Jackson All the Songs: The Story Behind Every Track. London, England: Cassell. ISBN 978-1-78840-057-2. Archived from the original on March 5, 2024. Retrieved December 1, 2021. a b c "Past Winners Search: "We Are the World"". The Recording Academy. Archived from the original on April 16, 2014. Retrieved January 29, 2014. a b c d e Doyle
 Jack (July 7, 2009). ""Michael & McCartney": 1980s-2009". The Pop History Dig. Archived from the original on June 13, 2015. A Breznican, Anthony (June 30, 2009). "The many faces of Michael Jackson". USA Today. Archived from the original on December 5, 2011. Retrieved June 11, 2015. The Pop History Dig. Archived from the original on June 13, 2015. The many faces of Michael Jackson". USA Today. Archived from the original on December 5, 2011. Retrieved June 11, 2015. The many faces of Michael Jackson".
 Montreal Gazette. Associated Press. January 28, 1986. Archived from the original on June 13, 2020. Retrieved June 16, 2010. Campbell 1993, p. 114. Young 2009, pp. 340-344. a b c d e Hilburn, Robert (September 22, 1985). "The long and winding road". Los Angeles Times. Archived from the original on April 7, 2017. Retrieved May 31, 2015.
a b "Paul McCartney refused an offer to buy the ATV Catalog for £20 million ($40 million)". Mjjinfo.blogspot.fr. November 13, 2010. Archived from the original on May 29, 2015. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Taraborrelli 2009, pp. 333-338. ^ "Michael Jackson 1958-2009". Today Tonight. June 25, 2009. Coverage of the sale of ATV Music at 2:36 minutes
in. Archived from the original on May 31, 2012. Retrieved January 12, 2011. ^ a b c Campbell 1995, pp. 14-16. ^ Parameswaran 2011, pp. 75-77. ^ DeMello 2012, p. 152. ^ a b Rosenberg, Alyssa (February 2, 2016). "To understand Michael Jackson and his skin, you have to go beyond race". The Washington Post. Archived from the original on June
13, 2020. Retrieved September 17, 2019. ^ Wilson, Jeff (February 12, 1993). "The Aftermath of Michael Jackson and Oprah: What About His Face?". Associated Press. Archived from the original on August 3, 2020. Retrieved September 17, 2019. ^ Kolata, Gina (February 13, 1993). "Doctor Says Michael Jackson Has a Skin Disease". The New York
 Times, Archived from the original on May 8, 2020. Retrieved September 17, 2019. Archived from the original on July 26, 2020. Retrieved September 17, 2019. Taraborrelli 2009, pp. 434-436. Traborrelli 2009, pp. 434-436.
Oprah Reflects". Oprah.com. The Oprah Winfrey Show. September 16, 2009. p. 3. Archived from the original on April 24, 2017. Archived from the original on July 18, 2019. Retrieved July 18, 2019. Retrieved July 18, 2017. Archived from the original on July 18, 2019. Retrieved July 18, 2019. Retrieved April 24, 2017. Archived from the original on April 27, 2017. Retrieved April 24, 2017. Archived from the original on July 18, 2019. Retrieved July 18, 2019. Retrieved July 18, 2019. Retrieved April 24, 2017. Archived from the original on July 18, 2019. Retrieved July 18, 2019. Retrieved April 24, 2017. Archived from the original on April 27, 2017. Archived from the original on July 18, 2019. Retrieved July 18, 2019. Retrieved April 24, 2017. Archived from the original on July 18, 2019. Retrieved July 18, 2019. Retrieved July 18, 2019. Retrieved April 24, 2019. Retrieved
2019. ^ a b Jackson 2009, pp. 229-230. ^ Taraborrelli 2009, pp. 312-313. ^ "Michael Jackson was addicted to plastic surgery, his mother says". The Sydney Morning Herald. November 10, 2010. Archived from the original on July 18, 2019. ^ "Music's misunderstood superstar". BBC News. June 13, 2005. Archived from the
original on July 16, 2015. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Taylor, Trey (September 27, 2018). "Hollyweird: Michael Jackson and the Making of Disney's 'Captain EO'". Paper. Archived Grow the original on October 7, 2023. Retrieved October 1, 2023. ^ Durkee, Cutler (September 14, 1987). "Unlike Anyone, Even Himself". People. Vol. 28, no. 11. Archived
from the original on June 29, 2019. Retrieved June 29, 2019. A Goldberg, Michael; Handelman, David (September 24, 1987). "Is Michael Jackson for Real?". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on May 9, 2016. Retrieved June 29, 2019. A Goldberg, Michael Jackson for Real?". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on May 9, 2016. Retrieved June 29, 2019. A Goldberg, Michael Jackson for Real?". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on May 9, 2016. Retrieved June 29, 2019.
 United Press International. June 17, 1987. Archived from the original on June 21, 2019. Retrieved June 20, 2019. ^ Jackson, Michael (September 12, 1997). "Jackson interview with Barbara Walters". 20/20 (Interview). Interviewed by Barbara Walters. ABC. ^ Vogel, Joseph (September 9, 2012). "How Michael Jackson Made 'Bad'". The Atlantic.
 Archived from the original on December 18, 2016. Retrieved July 20, 2019. A Bevil, Dewayne (June 30, 2010). "What's old is new again as 'Captain EO' returns to Epcot". Orlando Sentinel. Archived from the original on September 20, 2020. Retrieved April 6, 2019. A "Captain EO' returns to Epcot". Orlando Sentinel. Archived from the original on September 20, 2020. Retrieved April 6, 2019. A "Captain EO' returns to Epcot". Orlando Sentinel. Archived from the original on September 20, 2020. Retrieved April 6, 2019.
the original on September 17, 2021. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Johnson, Robert E. (September 1987). "Michael Jackson Family Tells All". Ebony. Vol. 42, no. 12. p. 66. ISSN 0012-9011. In 1987, he left the Jehovah's
Witnesses. There was strong opposition to his "Thriller" video on the part of some Witnesses. Perhaps the controversy figured into his decision to leave. But I don't know that for a fact because I didn't talk to him about what he'd done. I couldn't. Witnesses do not discuss spiritual matters with a person who has disassociated himself from the
 Witnesses, including family members. But I want to stress that, contrary to published reports, I was not required to "shun" my son. Our relationship is as loving today as it was when he was a Witness. I just can't ask him, "Why, Michael?" ^ "I Would Never Do It Again!". Awake. Jehovah's Witnesses. May 22, 1984. p. 20. Archived from the original or
 September 11, 2018. Retrieved September 11, 2018. ^ "The Man in the Mirror". TV Guide. November 10-16, 2001. p. 20. TVG: How did you avoid self-destruction? MJ [Michael Jackson]: I think religion entered in? TVG: Are you still a Jehovah's Witness? MJ: Yeah. ^ a b Cocks, Jay (September 14, 1987). "Music: The Badder They Come". Time.
 Archived from the original on January 9, 2014. Retrieved April 25, 2010. "Michael, Travis top Music Award winners". Lodi News-Sentinel. United Press International. January 30, 1989. Archived from the original on June 13, 2020. Retrieved June 16, 2010. "Jackson tour on its way to u.s." Mercury News. January 12, 1988. Archived from the original
on August 12, 2011. Retrieved July 5, 2010. ^ a b Lewis Jones 2005, pp. 95-96. ^ Harrington, Richard (January 12, 1988). "Jackson to Make First Solo U.S. Tour". The Washington Post. ProQuest 306975947. Archived from the original on February 23, 2018. Retrieved March 16, 2013. ^ "16 of Michael Jackson's Greatest Non-Musical Achievements".
Brainz.org. Archived from the original on June 26, 2015. A Harrington, Richard (October 8, 1988). "PRINCE MICHAEL JACKSON TWO PATHS TO THE TOP OF POP". The Washington Post. ^ "Michael Jackson tribute show set to mark 30th anniversary of Bad". South Wales Guardian. May 4, 2018. Retrieved February 28, 2025.
 ^ Maloney, Devon (February 22, 2012). "Michael Jackson's 'Bad' Will Turn 25 With Elaborate Box Set". Spin. Retrieved February 28, 2025. ^ "10 Things About Michael Jackson's 'Thriller' 30 Years After Its Release". ABC News. Retrieved February 28, 2025. ^ "10 Things About Michael Jackson's 'Thriller' 30 Years After Its Release". ABC News. Retrieved February 28, 2025. ^ "10 Things About Michael Jackson's 'Thriller' 30 Years After Its Release".
 February 28, 2025. ^ McGovern, Kyle (October 18, 2012). "Spike Lee's 'Bad 25' Trailer Touts Michael Jackson (almost) told all: the story of his bizarre autobiography Moonwalk". The Daily Telegraph. Archived from the original
on January 10, 2022. Retrieved April 8, 2019. ^ Shanahan, Mark; Golstein, Meredith (June 27, 2009). "Remembering Michael". The Boston Globe. Archived from the original on August 18, 2020. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Best Seller List a Cakewalk for Moonwalk". Associated Press. May 6, 1988. Archived from the original on August 18, 2020. Retrieved
 April 8, 2019. ^ Jackson 2009, pp. 29-31. ^ Ditzian, Eric (October 12, 2009). "Michael Jackson's Memoir, 'Moonwalk': Read Excerpts Here!". MTV News. Archived from the original on June 21, 2019. A "Michael Jackson's Memoir, 'Moonwalk': Read Excerpts Here!". MTV News. Archived from the original on March 5,
2024. Retrieved May 7, 2022. ^ "Michael Jackson et ses amis". Premiere (in French). June 26, 2009. Archived from the original on May 7, 2022. Retrieved May 7, 2022. ^ Sullivan, Randall (2012). "South". Untouchable: The Strange Life and Tragic Death of Michael Jackson. Grove Press. ISBN 978-0-8021-4582-6. Archived from the original on October
15, 2023. Retrieved September 25, 2024. ^ "Michael Jackson's Moonwalker at 25". Clash. November 7, 2013. Archived from the original on April 7, 2019. Retrieved April 14, 2019. ^ "Entertainment Notes: Moonwalker Tops Thriller". Desert News. February 6, 1989. Archived from the original on April 7, 2019. Retrieved April 14, 2019. ^ "Gold &
 Platinum". Recording Industry Association of America. Archived from the original on August 3, 2020. Retrieved June 11, 2015. ^ a b "Michael Jackson - Biography". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on June 13, 2015. Archived from the original on June 13, 2015. Archived from the original on August 3, 2020. Retrieved June 11, 2015. Archived from the original on June 13, 2015. Archived from the original original original original original original original origina
original on June 20, 2008. ^ Ellis-Petersen, Hannah (August 1, 2014). "Michael Jackson Neverland Ranch expected to fetch up to $85m". The Guardian. Archived from the original on June 14, 2023. Retrieved June 11, 2015. ^ Mull, Marison (May 6, 1988). "Pepsi Ads to Run on Soviet TV". Los Angeles Times. Archived from the original on April 6, 2019
 Retrieved April 14, 2019. ^ Tannenbaum & Marks 2011, Chapter 41, "I Want to Have a Nickname". ^ a b Browne, David (June 25, 2009). "Michael Jackson's Black or White". Entertainment Weekly. Archived from the original on April 25, 2009. Retrieved April 14, 2019. ^ Campbell 1993, pp. 260-263. ^ "Remarks on the Upcoming Summit with
 President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union". The American Presidency Project. April 5, 1990. Archived from the original on April 21, 2016. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Taylor Swift to receive first-ever Taylor Swift to receive first-ever Taylor Swift Award". WFTV. Cox Media Group National Content Desk. April 5, 2016. Archived from the original on April 21, 2016. Retrieved May 31, 2015.
 August 11, 2024. ^ "Blacks Who Give Something Back". Ebony. Vol. 45, no. 3. March 1990. p. 68. ISSN 0012-9011. Archived from the original on March 5, 2024. Retrieved January 9, 2016. ^ Taraborrelli 2009, p. 382. ^ a b "Garth Brooks ropes in most Billboard awards". The Beaver County Times. Associated Press. December 10, 1992. Archived from
the original on June 13, 2020. Retrieved July 4, 2010. A Montgomery, James (July 6, 2009). "Michael Jackson's Life & Legacy: The Eccentric King Of Pop (1986-1999)". MTV. Archived from the original on October 24, 2013. Retrieved February 24, 2022. A Gray, Chris; Shah, Saeed (October 3, 2002). "Robbie swings historic record deal with EMI". The
Independent. Archived from the original on May 14, 2022. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b c d "Gold & Platinum Searchable Database - Jackson, Michael". Recording Industry
Association of America. Archived from the original on March 4, 2016. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Michael Jackson's best selling studio albums". The Daily Telegraph. June 26, 2009. Archived from the original on October 17, 2019. Retrieved September 20, 2021. ^ a b c d e "The return of the King of Pop". Today. November 2, 2006. Archived from the
original on September 27, 2015. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b "Michael Jackson Chart History". Billboard. September 12, 2008. Archived from the original on October 8, 2021. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b "Michael Jackson Chart History". Billboard. September 12, 2008. Archived from the original on October 8, 2021. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b "Michael Jackson Chart History". Billboard. September 12, 2008. Archived from the original on October 8, 2021. Archived from the original on October 8, 2021. ^ "Jackson Chart History".
 original on July 16, 2019. Retrieved July 16, 2019. A trieved July 16, 2019. A b "Michael Jackson". Official Charts Company. Archived from the original on June 17, 2018. Retrieved April 7, 2019. A b "Michael Jackson". Official Charts Company. Archived from the original on June 17, 2018. Retrieved April 7, 2019. A b "Michael Jackson". Official Charts Company. Archived from the original on June 17, 2018. Retrieved April 7, 2019.
1992). "Jackson to Tour Overseas". The Washington Post. Archived from the original on September 24, 2015. ^ Zad, Martie (October 4, 1992). "Michael Jackson Concert from Bucharest on HBO Saturday". The Washington Post. Archived from the original on September 24, 2015. ^ "Stars line up
for Clinton celebration". Los Angeles Daily News. January 19, 1993. ^ Smith, Patricia (January 20, 1992). "Facing the music and the masses at the presidential gala". The Boston Globe. ^ Stuart, Tessa; Spanos, Brittany; Grow, Kory (January 19, 2017). "From Dylan to Beyonce: Most Legendary Inauguration Performances". Rolling Stone. Archived from
 the original on January 20, 2021. Retrieved July 21, 2019. ^ a b "Michael Jackson: Crowned in Africa, Pop Music King Tells Real Story Of Controversial Trip". Ebony. Vol. 47, no. 5. May 1992. pp. 34-43. ISSN 0012-9011. ^ Hugeux, Vincent (September 3, 2009). "Michael Jackson l'Africain". L'Express (in French). Archived from the original on October
19, 2021. Retrieved October 19, 2021. ^ "Hommage à Michael Jackson: deux ans déjà" (in French). China Internet Information Center. June 25, 2011. Archived from the original on February 18, 2018. Retrieved October 19, 2021. ^ "Michael Jackson: The Thrill Of Thriller". BBC World Service. Archived from the original on February 18, 2018. Retrieved October 19, 2021. ^ "Michael Jackson: The Thrill Of Thriller". BBC World Service. Archived from the original on February 18, 2018. Retrieved October 19, 2021. ^ "Michael Jackson: The Thrill Of Thriller". BBC World Service. Archived from the original on February 18, 2018. Retrieved October 19, 2021. ^ "Michael Jackson: The Thrill Of Thriller". BBC World Service. Archived from the original on February 18, 2018. Retrieved October 19, 2021. ^ "Michael Jackson: The Thriller". BBC World Service. Archived from the original on February 18, 2018. Retrieved October 19, 2021. ^ "Michael Jackson: The Thriller". BBC World Service. Archived from the original on February 18, 2018. Retrieved October 19, 2021. ^ "Michael Jackson: The Thriller". BBC World Service. Archived from the original on February 18, 2018. Retrieved October 19, 2021. ^ "Michael Jackson: The Thriller". BBC World Service. Archived from the original on February 18, 2018. Retrieved October 19, 2021. ^ "Michael Jackson: The Thriller". BBC World Service. Archived from the October 19, 2021. ^ "Michael Jackson: The Thriller". BBC World Service. Archived from the October 19, 2021. ^ "Michael Jackson: The Thriller". BBC World Service. Archived from the October 19, 2021. ^ "Michael Jackson: The Thriller". BBC World Service. Archived from the October 19, 2021. ^ "Michael Jackson: The Thriller". BBC World Service. Archived from the October 19, 2021. ^ "Michael Jackson: Thriller". BBC World Service. Archived from the October 19, 2021. ^ "Michael Jackson: Thriller". BBC World Service. Archived from the October 19, 2021. ^ "Michael Jackson: Thriller". Archived from the October 19, 2021. ^ "Michael Jackson: Thriller". Archived from t
 January 1, 2024. ^ Sandomir, Richard (June 29, 2009). "How Jackson Redefined the Super Bowl". The New York Times. Archived from the original on December 29, 2011. "Goal of spectacle colors NFL's thinking about Super Bowl halftime show". Chicago Tribune. Archived from the original
 on March 12, 2017. Retrieved January 20, 2017. ^ Andrews, Travis M. (February 2, 2018). "From Elvis Presto to Michael Jackson: How the Super Bowl halftime show found its groove". The Washington Post. Retrieved August 15, 2024. ^ Margulies, Lee (February 12, 1993). "Jackson Interview Seen by 90 Million, ABC Says". Los Angeles Times
Retrieved August 14, 2024. ^ "Cyrus, Bolton please the fans". Toledo Blade. Associated Press. January 27, 1993. Archived from the original on March 3, 2023. Retrieved March 3, 2023. ^ Rosen, Craig (February 25, 1983). "Michael Jackson Cops 3 Top Prizes". Billboard. Vol. 105, no. 6. p. 12. ISSN 0006-2510. ^ McShane, Larry (February 25, 1983).
 "Grammy moments - memorable and forgettable". Descret News. p. C3. Archived from the original on June 13, 2020. Retrieved April 14, 2019. ^ Taraborrelli 2009, pp. 496-498. ^ a b Philips, Chuck; Ferrell, David (August 31, 1993). "Tapes Used to Allege Plot to Extort Jackson Released: Inquiry: Singer's aides provide purported comments by boy's
father, who has told friends allegations are untrue". Los Angeles Times. Archived from the original on February 25, 2025. A sullivan 2012, p. 258 Sullivan 2012, p. 258 Sullivan 2012, p. 259 "Jackson reps claim tape supports singer". Variety.
 Associated Press. September 2, 1993. Archived from the original on February 25, 2025. Retrieved February 26, 2025. ^ Campbell 1994, p. 47-49 ^ Taraborrelli 2009, pp. 534-540. ^ Campbell 1995, pp. 28-29. ^ Newton, Jim; Nazario, Sonia (August 27, 1993). "Police Say Seized Tapes Do Not Incriminate Jackson: Investigation: Officials continue to
 interview children in connection with molestation allegations". Los Angeles Times. Archived from the original on February 25, 2025. Retrieved February 26, 2025. ^ Jackson, Michael; Presley, Lisa Marie (June 19, 1995). "Interview". ABC Primetime (Interview). Interviewed by Diane Sawyer. ^ Broder, John M. (April 30, 2005). "Jackson's Books About
 Boys Are Allowed as Evidence in Trial". The New York Times. Archived from the original on July 7, 2014. Retrieved May 31, 2015. A "Photos May Contradict Michael's Accuser". USA Today. May 2, 1994. Archived from the original on April 28, 2015. Retrieved April 21, 2019. A Halperin, Ian (2009). Unmasked: The Final Years of Michael Jackson.
 Simon & Schuster. ISBN 978-1-4391-7719-8. Archived from the original on March 5, 2024. Retrieved April 27, 2019. ^ Ebert, John David (2010). Dead Celebrities, Living Icons: Tragedy and Fame in the Age of the Multimedia Superstar. Praeger. p. 201. ISBN 978-0-313-37764-8. Archived from the original on March 5, 2024. Retrieved April 27, 2019.
 "Michael Jackson Paid $15.3 M to Boy in '90s - ABC News". ABC News". ABC News. February 25, 2025. Archived from the original on February 25, 2025. Retrieved May 3, 2025. Iackson agreed to set up a trust fund of $15,331,250 for the boy, Court TV reported, citing the document. The singer also agreed to pay $1.5 million to each of the boy's parents. (18.3)
Million total paid to the Chandler family) ^ Weinraub, Bernard (January 26, 1994). "Michael Jackson Settles Suit For Sum Said to Be in Millions". The New York Times. p. 1. Archived from the original on February 9, 2025. Retrieved February 26, 2025. ^ Steinhaus, Rochelle (June 16, 2004). "Jackson settlement from 1993 allegations topped
 $20 million". CNN. Archived from the original on September 15, 2020. Retrieved April 15, 2021. ^ "Jackson's 'past' allowed in court". BBC News. March 29, 2005. Archived from the original on February 24, 2022. Retrieved April 14, 2019. ^ Weinraub, Bernard (January 26, 1994). "Michael Jackson Settles Suit For Sum Said to Be in Millions". The New
 York Times. ISSN 0362-4331. Retrieved May 3, 2025. Meyer, Josh (July 7, 1994). "Jackson and Arson Cases in Limbo: Investigations: Grand jury disbanded without bringing indictments against either the pop superstar or two firefighters suspected of setting Calabasas/Malibu blaze. Lawyers urge resolution of both issues". Los Angeles Times.
Retrieved May 3, 2025. ^ Spolar, Christine; Wexler, Kathryn (September 22, 1994). "JACKSON CASE DROPPED". The Washington Post. ISSN 0190-8286. Retrieved May 3, 2025. 430 witnesses had been interviewed in both counties and several leads were explored "which later turned out to be false. ^ "Warrant Allows a Strip Search of Jackson'
Desert News. Associated Press. November 16, 1993. Archived from the original on July 16, 2019. Archived from the original on April 18, 2019. Archived from the original on April 18, 2019. Archived from the original on July 21, 2019. Taraborrelli 2009, pp. 518-
520. ^ a b c Fenton, Matthew McCann (May 30, 2011). "Michael Jackson and Lisa Marie Presley wed". Entertainment Weekly. Archived from the original on May 9, 2015. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Taraborrelli
2009, pp. 580-581. Schodolski, Vincent J. (January 19, 1996). "After 20 Months, Jackson and Presley Agree to Divorce". Chicago Tribune. Archived from the original on July 16, 2019. Retrieved July 21, 2019. This among the original on July 16, 2019. This among the original o
2022. ^ Horowitz, Ken (May 19, 2009). "Sega Legends: Michael Jackson & Sonic 3". Sega-16. Archived from the original on April 11, 2021. Retrieved March 13, 2021. ^ Nightingale, Ed (June 23, 2022). "Yuji Naka confirms Michael Jackson wrote music for Sonic 3". Eurogamer. Archived from the original on June 23, 2022. Retrieved June 23, 2022.
Szczepaniak, John (2018). The Untold History of Japanese Game Developers: Volume 3. S.M.G Szczepaniak, p. 292. ISBN 978-0-9929260-8-3. Carless, Simon (March 27, 2006). "Michael Jackson's Secret Sonic 3 Shame". GameSetWatch. Archived from the original on May 16, 2021. Retrieved March 13, 2021. Van Luling, Todd (January 25, 2016).
 "The Michael Jackson Video Game Conspiracy". HuffPost. Archived from the original on March 14, 2021. Retrieved March 13, 2021. A montgomery, James (December 4, 2009). "Did Michael Jackson Compose 'Sonic The Hedgehog 3' Soundtrack?". MTV.com. Archived from the original on December 7, 2009. Retrieved December 5, 2009. A "Top 100" Top 10
 Albums". Recording Industry Association of America. Archived from the original on September 13, 2021. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Michael Jackson's best selling studio albums". The Daily Telegraph. June 26, 2009. Archived from the original on October 17, 2019. Retrieved June 11, 2015. ^ Pareles, Jon (June 18, 1995). "Pop View; Michael Jackson Is
Angry, Understand?". The New York Times. Archived from the original on June 24, 2022. Retrieved April 14, 2019. ^ a b c "News - Jackson receives his World Records". Yahoo! News. November 14, 2006. Archived from the original on September 27, 2011. ^ Harrington, Richard (June 23, 1995). "Michael Jackson changes his tune on lyrics". The
 Washington Post. Archived from the original on December 10, 2022. Retrieved January 22, 2023. ^ Taraborrelli 2009, pp. 576-577. ^ "Company News; Michael Jackson sells rights to Beatles songs to Sony". The New York Times. Associated Press. November 8, 1995. Archived from the original on May 26, 2015. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b c Leeds,
 Jeff; Sorkin, Andrew Ross (April 13, 2006). "Michael Jackson Bailout Said to Be Close". The New York Times. Archived from the original on September 14, 2018). "The best-selling singles of all time on the Official UK Chart". Official Charts Company. Archived from the original on September 14, 2018). "The best-selling singles of all time on the Official UK Chart". Official Charts Company. Archived from the original on September 18, 2011.
 28, 2018. Retrieved April 7, 2019. ^ McKie, John (February 21, 1996). "Brits brawl as Cocker 'pulps' Jackson chorus". The Independent. Archived from the original on May 14, 2022. Retrieved April 6, 2019. ^ "Brit Awards: Brits behaving badly". BBC News. March 4, 2000. Archived from the original on January 27, 2022. Retrieved April 6, 2019. ^
Christensen, Thor (January 30, 1996). "Brooks turns down award for favorite artist of the year". Rome News-Tribune. Archived from the original on June 13, 2020. Retrieved June 16, 2010. ^ "60,000 Attend Free Michael Jackson Concert". Associated Press. Archived from the original on February 5, 2023. Retrieved February 5, 2023. ^ Hall, James
(January 24, 2023). "Inside the Middle East's private gig gravy train for musicians, from Beyoncé to Michael Jackson". The Telegraph. Archived from the original on February 5, 2023. A Taraborrelli 2009, pp. 580-581, 597. "Debbie Rowe, Michael Jackson's ex-wife and kids' mom, to
a race crusader or just a falling star?". The Guardian. Archived from the original on July 2, 2015. A "Slash, Scorpions, Others Scheduled for Benefit". VH1. May 5, 1999. Archived from the original on October 18, 2011. Retrieved May 31, 2015. A "Slash, Scorpions, Others Scheduled for Description of the original on October 18, 2011. Retrieved May 31, 2015. A "Slash, Scorpions, Others Scheduled for Description of the original on October 18, 2011. Retrieved May 31, 2015. A "Slash, Scorpions, Others Scheduled for Description of the original on October 18, 2011. Retrieved May 31, 2015. A "Slash, Scorpions, Others Scheduled for Description of the original on October 18, 2011. Retrieved May 31, 2015. A "Slash, Scorpions, Others Scheduled for Description of the October 18, 2011. Retrieved May 31, 2015. A "Slash, Scorpions, Others Scheduled for Description of the October 18, 2011. Retrieved May 31, 2015. A "Slash, Scorpions, Others Scheduled for Description of the October 18, 2011. Retrieved May 31, 2015. A "Slash, Scorpions, Others Scheduled for Description of the October 18, 2011. Retrieved May 31, 2015. A "Slash, Scorpions, Others Scheduled for Description of the October 18, 2011. Retrieved May 31, 2015. A "Slash, Scorpions, Others Scheduled for Description of the October 18, 2011. Retrieved May 31, 2015. A "Slash, Scorpions, Others Scheduled for Description of the October 18, 2011. Retrieved May 31, 2015. A "Slash, Scorpions, Others Scheduled for Description of the October 18, 2011. Retrieved May 31, 2015. A "Slash, Scorpions, Others Scheduled for Description of the October 18, 2011. Retrieved May 31, 2015. A "Slash, Scorpions, Others Scheduled for Description of the October 18, 2015. A "Slash, Scorpion of the Octo
 "Michael Jackson & Friends"". VH1. May 27, 1999. Archived from the original on February 21, 2010. Retrieved May 31, 2015. Fisher, Mark (2009). The Resistible Demise of Michael Jackson. John Hunt Publishing. p. 154. ISBN 978-1-84694-348-5. Archived from the original on March 11, 2023. Solihun, Soleh. The King
is Dead. PT Mizan Publika. p. 157. ISBN 978-602-8579-13-1. Archived from the original on March 11, 2023. Retrieved May 31, 2015. A b Basham, David (January 18, 2021). The New York Times. Archived from the original on June 4, 2021. Retrieved May 31, 2015. A b Basham, David (January 18, 2021).
2000). "Lauryn Hill, Backstreet Boys, DMX Honored With American Music Awards". Archived from the original on September 25, 2011. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b "Michael Jackson's Thriller 25 to rock the planet". China Internet Information Center. February 8, 2008. Retrieved October 19, 2021. ^ Orth, Maureen (April 2003). "Losing His
Grip". Vanity Fair. Archived from the original on March 6, 2008. ^ Aiese, Eric. "Billboard: Michael Jackson Concert Review". Classic Whitney. Archived from the original on June 20, 2019. Retrieved August 14, 2024. ^ "Was Michael Jackson's CBS Special Moonwalks Over Rivals". Billboard. November 15, 2001. Retrieved August 14, 2024. ^ "Was Michael Jackson's CBS Special Moonwalks Over Rivals".
from the original on February 8, 2021. Retrieved September 20, 2021. ^ "Keys, Destiny's Child, McGraw win at American Music Awards". Lodi News-Sentinel.
 Associated Press. January 10, 2002. Archived from the original on February 25, 2021. Retrieved June 16, 2010. Chonin, Neva (January 11, 2002). "Awards recognize popular success / Keys, Destiny's win as expected". San Francisco Chronicle. Archived from the original on March 8, 2021. Retrieved June 12, 2019. Taraborrelli 2009, pp. 599-600.
a b Vineyard, Jennifer (November 20, 2002). "Michael Jackson Calls Baby-Dangling Incident A 'Terrible Mistake'". MTV. Archived from the original on November 20, 2010. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ D'Angelo, Joe (February 4, 2002). "Jackson sued by promoter for attempting world tour without him". MTV. Archived from the original on June 26, 2019.
Retrieved June 12, 2019. ^ Overend, William (March 21, 2003). "Officials Revisit Tax Break for Jackson's Neverland as Cattle Ranch". Los Angeles Times. Archived from the original on August 17, 2021. Retrieved June 12, 2019. ^ "Jackson's Legal Troubles". The Wall Street Journal. June 13, 2005. Archived from the original on August 17, 2021. Retrieved
 June 12, 2019. ^ Silverman, Stephen M. (May 10, 2004). "Jackson Settles Old Lawsuit Against Him". People. Archived from the original on August 15, 2021. Retrieved June 12, 2019. ^ "Jackson fans celebrate at Apollo". BBC News. July 1, 2009. Archived from the original on August 4, 2020. Retrieved May 28, 2020. ^ Haughney, Christine (April 25,
 2002). "For the DNC, It's Showtime at the Apollo". The Washington Post. Archived from the original on January 21, 2021. Retrieved May 28, 2020. Netrieved May 28, 2020. Wheeler, André (November 2, 2019). "HBO's The Apollo". The Washington Post. Archived from the original on March 21, 2020. Retrieved May 28, 2020.
2020. ^ a b "Michael Jackson Brands Recording Industry as Racist". Billboard. July 8, 2002. Archived from the original on November 10, 2021. Retrieved July 21, 2019. ^ Jackson, Jermaine (December 31, 2002). "Interview with Jermaine (December 31, 2002). "Interview with Jermaine (December 31, 2002)."
December 7, 2008. Retrieved July 2, 2008. ^ Taraborrelli 2009, p. 640. ^ Davies, Hugh (February 4, 2003). "Jackson has children in his room for 'sleep-overs'". The Daily Telegraph. Archived from the original on January 10, 2022. Retrieved July 21, 2019. ^ Living with Michael Jackson (television). ITV. February 6, 2003. Event occurs at 0:51. Who's
the criminal? Who's the jack-the-ripper in the room?... I'm sleeping bag on the floor. I give him the bed, 'cause he has a brother named Star took the bed. And I'm on the floor on the sleeping bag. ^ Levitan, Corey (June 26, 2009). "Michael Jackson's relationship with Las Vegas started at young age". Las Vegas Review
Journal. Archived from the original on April 11, 2022. Retrieved August 4, 2022. ^ "Michael Jackson - Number Ones". British Phonographic Industry. Archived from the original on April 11, 2022. Retrieved August 4, 2022. ^ "Michael Jackson - Number Ones". British Phonographic Industry. Archived from the original on April 11, 2022. Retrieved August 29, 2021. ^ "Michael Jackson - Number Ones". British Phonographic Industry. Archived from the original on April 11, 2022. Retrieved August 4, 2022. ^ "Michael Jackson - Number Ones". British Phonographic Industry. Archived from the original on April 11, 2022. Retrieved August 4, 2022. ^ "Michael Jackson - Number Ones". British Phonographic Industry. Archived from the original on April 11, 2022. Retrieved August 4, 2022. ^ "Michael Jackson - Number Ones". British Phonographic Industry. Archived from the original on April 11, 2022. Retrieved August 4, 2022. ^ "Michael Jackson - Number Ones". British Phonographic Industry. Archived from the original on April 11, 2022. Retrieved August 4, 2022. ^ "Michael Jackson - Number Ones". British Phonographic Industry. Archived from the original on April 11, 2022. Retrieved August 4, 2022. ^ "Michael Jackson - Number Ones". British Phonographic Industry. Archived from the original on April 12, 2022. ^ "Michael Jackson - Number Ones". British Phonographic Industry. Archived from the original on April 22, 2022. ^ "Michael Jackson - Number Ones". British Phonographic Industry. Archived from the original on April 22, 2022. ^ "Michael Jackson - Number Ones". British Phonographic Industry. Archived from the original on April 22, 2022. ^ "Michael Jackson - Number Ones". British Phonographic Industry. Archived from the Ones Industry. Archived from th
 from the original on December 28, 2019. Retrieved July 21, 2019. A Madigan, Nick; Neilan, Terence (January 16, 2004). "Michael Jackson Pleads Not Guilty to Molestation Charges". The New York Times. Archived from the original on July 8, 2019. Retrieved July 21, 2019. A Davis, Matthews (June 6, 2005). "Trial health problems for Jackson". BBC
 News. Archived from the original on November 5, 2015. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Jackson cleared of child molestation". The Guardian. Associated Press. June 13, 2009. "Michael Jackson's FBI Files Released". Billboard. Penske Median. Associated Press. June 13, 2009. "Michael Jackson's FBI Files Released". Billboard. Penske Median. Associated Press. June 13, 2009. "Michael Jackson's FBI Files Released". Billboard. Penske Median. Associated Press. June 13, 2009. "Michael Jackson's FBI Files Released". Billboard. Penske Median. Associated Press. June 13, 2009. "Michael Jackson's FBI Files Released". Billboard. Penske Median. Associated Press. June 13, 2009. "Michael Jackson's FBI Files Released". Billboard. Penske Median. Associated Press. June 13, 2009. "Michael Jackson's FBI Files Released". Billboard. Penske Median. Associated Press. June 13, 2009. "Michael Jackson's FBI Files Released". Billboard. Penske Median. Associated Press. June 13, 2009. "Michael Jackson's FBI Files Released". Billboard. Penske Median. Associated Press. June 13, 2009. "Michael Jackson's FBI Files Released". Billboard. Penske Median. Penske 
Corporation. Archived from the original on November 4, 2021. Retrieved December 1, 2021. ^ "Michael Jackson: The fantastic possessions revealed". The
Independent. Reuters. June 26, 2009. Archived from the original on May 14, 2022. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b Bishara, Motez (October 4, 2021). "'We wanted to make history': Michael Jackson's bizarre year in Bahrain". The Guardian. Archived from the original on January 20, 2023. Archived from the original on May 14, 2022. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b Bishara, Motez (October 4, 2021). "'We wanted to make history': Michael Jackson's bizarre year in Bahrain". The Guardian. Archived from the original on January 20, 2023. Archived from the original on May 14, 2022. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b Bishara, Motez (October 4, 2021). "'We wanted to make history': Michael Jackson's bizarre year in Bahrain".
Seas". Billboard. April 18, 2006. Archived from the original on June 6, 2015. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Jackson strikes deal over loans". BBC News. April 14, 2006. Archived from the original on November 5, 2015. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Jackson strikes deal over loans". BBC News. April 14, 2006. Archived from the original on November 5, 2015. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Jackson strikes deal over loans". BBC News. April 14, 2006. Archived from the original on November 5, 2015. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Jackson strikes deal over loans".
 November 5, 2015. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Jackson Closes Neverland House". CBS News. July 6, 2009. Archived from the original on September 24, 2015. A Blistein, Jon. "Michael Jackson's Neverland Ranch Devalued in Real Estate Market". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on June 30, 2018. Retrieved June 29, 2015. A Blistein, Jon. "Michael Jackson's Neverland Ranch Devalued in Real Estate Market". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on June 30, 2018. Retrieved June 29, 2019.
2018. ^ Bainbridge, Luke (August 14, 2010). "Michael Jackson's Irish hideaway". The Guardian. Archived from the original on February 4, 2008. ^ Reid, Shaheem (December 30, 2006). "James Brown Saluted by Michael Jackson at Public
 Funeral Service". MTV. Archived from the original on April 26, 2010. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "The Police Plan MTV Unplugged Performance, Michael Jackson Buys Rights to Eminem Tunes, and More". Rolling Stone. May 31, 2007. Archived from the original on June 2, 2007. ^ RedOne (March 23, 2009). "Interview with RedOne, producer and
 songwriter for Lady Gaga, Michael Jackson, Akon, Kat DeLuna and Darin" (Interview). Interviewed by Jan Blumentrath. HitQuarters. Archived from the original on June 12, 2015. A Talmadge, Eric (March 8, 2007). "Michael Jackson 'wouldn't change' career". USA Today. Associated Press. Archived from the original on June 12, 2015. A Talmadge, Eric (March 8, 2007).
 November 5, 2015. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Michael Jackson Greets Troops in Japan". CBS News. March 10, 2007. Archived from the original on February 24, 2019. ^ "Michael Jackson Wows US troops during lavish Japan stint". ABC News. March 11, 2007. Archived from the original on June 26, 2019. Retrieved
 February 25, 2019. ^ Goodman, Elizabeth (September 24, 2007). "Will.i.am on Working with Michael Jackson". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on May 19, 2008.
 Retrieved May 22, 2008. ^ "Choose the Tracks on Michael Jackson's 50th Birthday Album!". Sony BMG. June 20, 2008. Archived from the original on October 1, 2020. Retrieved July 21, 2019. ^ "Neverland peters
out for pop's Peter Pan". The Sydney Morning Herald. Press Association. November 13, 2008. Archived from the original on June 30, 2018. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Topping, Alexandra (April 15, 2009). "Michael Jackson memorabilia sale cancelled". The Guardian. Archived from the original on June 30, 2018. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b
 Adams, Guy (June 26, 2009). "Michael Jackson: The final decline of a pop legend". The Independent. Archived from the original on May 14, 2022. Retrieved April 13, 2019. ^ Foster, Patrick (March 6, 2009). "Michael Jackson grand finale curtain-raiser". The Times. Archived from the original on July 18, 2011. ^ Kreps, Daniel (March 12, 2009)
 "Michael Jackson's "This Is It!" Tour Balloons to 50-Show Run Stretching Into 2010". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on June 16, 2018. Retrieved September 4, 2009. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Gottlieb, Jeff (August 12, 2013). "Michael Jackson: The Last Rehearsal". Life. June 29, 2009. Archived from the original on Juny 4, 2009. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Gottlieb, Jeff (August 12, 2013). "Michael Jackson: The Last Rehearsal". Life. June 29, 2009. Archived from the original on July 4, 2009. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Gottlieb, Jeff (August 12, 2013). "Michael Jackson: The Last Rehearsal". Life. June 29, 2009. Archived from the original on July 4, 2009. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Gottlieb, Jeff (August 12, 2013). "Michael Jackson: The Last Rehearsal". Life. June 29, 2009. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Gottlieb, Jeff (August 12, 2013). "Michael Jackson: The Last Rehearsal". Life. June 29, 2009. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Gottlieb, Jeff (August 12, 2013). "Michael Jackson: The Last Rehearsal". Life. June 29, 2009. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Gottlieb, Jeff (August 12, 2013). "Michael Jackson: The Last Rehearsal". Life. June 29, 2009. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Gottlieb, Jeff (August 12, 2013). "Michael Jackson: The Last Rehearsal". Life. June 29, 2009. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Gottlieb, Jeff (August 12, 2013). "Michael Jackson: The Last Rehearsal". Life. June 29, 2009. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Gottlieb, Jeff (August 12, 2013). "Michael Jackson: The Last Rehearsal". Life. June 29, 2009. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Gottlieb, Jeff (August 12, 2013). "Michael Jackson: The Last Rehearsal". Life. June 29, 2009. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Gottlieb, Jeff (August 12, 2013). "Michael Jackson: The Last Rehearsal". Life. June 29, 2009. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Gottlieb, Jeff (August 12, 2013). "Michael Jackson: The Last Rehearsal". Life. June 29, 2009. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Gottlieb, Jeff (August 12, 2013). "Michael Jackson: The Last Rehearsal". Life. June 20, 2009. Retrieved May 31, 2009. Retrieved May 31, 2009. Retrieved Ma
Jackson trial: Pop star was 'tapped out,' millions in debt". Los Angeles Times. Archived from the original on January 11, 2023. Retrieved January 11, 2023. A greenburg, Zack O'Malley. "Michael Jackson's Personal Debts Paid Off, Just In Time For Bad 25". Forbes. Archived from the original on January 11, 2023. Retrieved January 11, 2023. A "Michael Jackson's Personal Debts Paid Off, Just In Time For Bad 25". Forbes. Archived from the original on January 11, 2023. Retrieved January 11, 2023. A "Michael Jackson's Personal Debts Paid Off, Just In Time For Bad 25". Forbes. Archived from the original on January 11, 2023. Retrieved January 11, 2023. A "Michael Jackson's Personal Debts Paid Off, Just In Time For Bad 25". Forbes. Archived from the original on January 11, 2023. Retrieved January 11, 2023. A "Michael Jackson's Personal Debts Paid Off, Just In Time For Bad 25". Forbes. Archived from the original on January 11, 2023. Retrieved January 11, 2023. A "Michael Jackson's Personal Debts Paid Off, Just In Time For Bad 25". Forbes. Archived from the original on January 11, 2023. Retrieved January 11, 2023. A "Michael Jackson's Personal Debts Paid Off, Just In Time For Bad 25". Forbes. Archived from the original on January 11, 2023. A "Michael Jackson's Personal Debts Paid Off, Just In Time For Bad 25". Forbes. Archived from the original on January 11, 2023. A "Michael Jackson's Personal Debts Paid Off, Just In Time For Bad 25". Forbes. Archived from the original on January 11, 2023. A "Michael Jackson's Personal Debts Paid Off, Just In Time For Bad 25". Forbes. Archived from the original on January 11, 2023. A "Michael Jackson's Personal Debts Paid Off, Just In Time For Bad 25". Forbes. Archived from the original on January 11, 2023. A "Michael Jackson's Personal Debts Paid Off, Just In Time For Bad 25". Forbes. A "Michael Jackson's Personal Debts Paid Off, Just In Time For Bad 25". Forbes. A "Michael Jackson's Personal Debts Paid Off, Just In Time For Bad 25". Forbes. A "Michael Jackson's Personal Debts Paid Off, Ju
 Jackson dead at 50 after cardiac arrest" (Press release). CNN. June 25, 2009. Archived from the original on March 15, 2019. Retrieved February 23, 2009. Retrieved August 31, 2009. at b Duke, Alan (February 10, 2010). "Coroner releases new details about Michael Jackson's death" (Press release). CNN. Archived from the original on March 15, 2019. Retrieved February 23,
2019. ^ Rayner, Gordon and Singh, Anita. Michael Jackson: the final days and how TMZ.com scooped the world Archived July 10, 2022, at the Wayback Machine, The Daily Telegraph, June 26, 2009. ^ "Michael Jackson's life cut shockingly short". Associated Press. June 26, 2009. Archived from the original on November 19, 2016. Retrieved February
24, 2022. ^ Whitcraft, Teri; Pisarcik, Kristin; Brown, Kimberly (June 23, 2010). "Timeline: Michael Jackson's Final Days". ABC News. Archived from the original on November 23, 2022. Retrieved March 19, 2017. ^ a b Harvey, Michael (June 26, 2009). "Fans mourn artist for whom it didn't matter if you were black or white". The Times. Archived from
the original on September 20, 2011. ^ Moore, Matthew (June 26, 2009). "Michael Jackson, King of Pop, dies of cardiac arrest in Los Angeles". The Daily Telegraph. Archived from the original on January 10, 2022. ^ Whitcomb, Dan; Isensee, Laura (June 26, 2009). "Michael Jackson death still unsolved after autopsy". Reuters. Archived from the original
on July 7, 2015. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Doheny, Kathleen (August 24, 2009). "Propofol Linked to Michael Jackson's Death". WebMD. Archived from the original on August 24, 2017. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Rawlinson, Linnie; Hunt, Nick (June 26, 2009). "Jackson dies, almost takes Internet with him" (Press release). CNN. Archived from the
original on May 20, 2013. Retrieved March 16, 2013. ^ a b Wood, Daniel B. (June 27, 2009). "Outpouring over Michael Jackson unlike anything since Princess Di". The Christian Science Monitor. Archived from the original on August 13, 2009. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b Shiels, Maggie (June 26, 2009). "Web slows after Jackson's death". BBC News
Archived from the original on May 11, 2015. A skok, David (June 26, 2009). "Internet stretched to limit as fans flock for Michael Jackson news". The Vancouver Sun. Archived from the original on July 3, 2009. A Krazit, Tom; McCullagh, Declan (June 26, 2009). "Debate: Can the Internet handle big breaking news". CNET.
Archived from the original on October 29, 2013. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Jackson Marathon". The New York Times. Archived from the original on November 5, 2015. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Cartieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Jackson Marathon". The New York Times. Archived from the original on November 5, 2015. Retrieved May 31, 2015. Partieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Jackson Marathon". The New York Times. Archived from the original on November 5, 2015. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Jackson Marathon". The New York Times. Archived from the original on November 5, 2015. Partieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Jackson Marathon". The New York Times. Archived from the original on November 5, 2015. Partieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Jackson Marathon". The New York Times. Archived from the original on November 5, 2015. Partieved May 31, 2015. Partieved May 31, 2015. Partieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Jackson Marathon". The New York Times. Archived from the original on November 5, 2015. Partieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Jackson Marathon". The New York Times. Archived from the original on November 5, 2015. Partieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Jackson Marathon". The New York Times. Archived from the original on November 5, 2015. Partieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Jackson Marathon". The New York Times. Archived from the original on November 5, 2015. ^ "Jackson Marathon". The New York Times. Archived from the original on November 5, 2015. ^ "Jackson Marathon". The New York Times. Archived from the Original Origina
May 31, 2015. ^ "More adds, loose ends, and lament". The 120 Minutes Archived from the original on May 14, 2014. Retrieved February 15, 2014. ^ "Over 1.6M apply for Jackson memorial tickets" (Press release). Associated Press. July 4, 2009. Archived from the original on April 26, 2015. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Michael Over 1.6M apply for Jackson memorial tickets" (Press release).
 Jackson memorial draws crowds online" (Press release). CNN. July 8, 2009. Archived from the original on August 18, 2012. Archived June 11, 2012. Archived from the original on July 23, 2015. Retrieved May 31, 2015. "Hazarika's
 funeral creates world record". MSN. July 8, 2009. Archived from the original on August 7, 2014. Allen, Nick (July 7, 2009). "Michael Jackson memorial service: the biggest celebrity send-off of all times
The Daily Telegraph. Archived from the original on January 10, 2022. Retrieved May 31, 2015. Potter, Andrew (July 7, 2009). "There was nothing strange about your daddy". Maclean's. Archived from the original on April 9, 2014. Retrieved March 16, 2013. Branigan, Tania (September 8, 2001). "Jackson spends £20m to be Invincible". The
Guardian. Archived from the original on July 1, 2009. Retrieved December 12, 2016. "Top Moments: Michael Jackson Memorial". TV Guide. July 7, 2009. Archived from the original on July 11, 2009. Retrieved May 31, 2015. "Top Moments: Michael Jackson Memorial". TV Guide. July 7, 2009. Archived from the original on July 11, 2009. Retrieved May 31, 2015. "Top Moments: Michael Jackson Memorial". TV Guide. July 7, 2009. Archived from the original on July 11, 2009. Retrieved May 31, 2015. "Top Moments: Michael Jackson Memorial". TV Guide. July 7, 2009. Archived from the original on July 11, 2009. Archived fr
the original on October 29, 2013. Retrieved March 16, 2013. ^ Coleman, Mark (September 4, 2009). "Michael Jackson finally laid to rest in Los Angeles". The Daily Telegraph. Archived from the original on January 10, 2022. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Reid, Tim (August 25, 2009). "LA coroner to treat Michael Jackson's death as a homicide". The
Times. Archived from the original on September 24, 2011. Retrieved February 24, 2022. "Jackson 'had lethal drug levels'". BBC News. August 25, 2009. Archived from the original on July 23, 2015. Retrieved February 9, 2010. Archived from the original on June 12,
2015. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Conrad Murray guilty of Michael Jackson manslaughter". BBC News. November 8, 2011. Archived from the original on January 25, 2019. Retrieved January 24, 2019. ^ Leonard, Jack; Blankstein, Andrew; Winton, Richard (November 8, 2011). "Conrad Murray guilty of Michael Jackson manslaughter". BBC News. November 8, 2011. Archived from the original on January 25, 2019. Archived from the original on January 26, 2019. Archived from the original on January 27, 2019. The original on January 28, 2019. Archived from the original on January 29, 2019. The original orig
Archived from the original on January 25, 2019. Retrieved January 24, 2019. A Kasindorf, Martin (November 29, 2011). "Conrad Murray sentenced to four years in Jackson death". USA Today. Archived from the original on May 7, 2016. Retrieved January 24, 2019. A Martens, Todd (October 13, 2009). "Taylor Swift, Michael Jackson dominated from the original on May 7, 2016. Retrieved January 24, 2019. A Martens, Todd (October 13, 2009). "Taylor Swift, Michael Jackson dominated from the original on May 7, 2016. Retrieved January 24, 2019. A Martens, Todd (October 13, 2009). "Taylor Swift, Michael Jackson dominated from the original on May 7, 2016. Retrieved January 24, 2019. A Martens, Todd (October 13, 2009). "Taylor Swift, Michael Jackson dominated from the original on May 7, 2016. Retrieved January 24, 2019. A Martens, Todd (October 13, 2009). "Taylor Swift, Michael Jackson dominated from the original on May 7, 2016. Retrieved January 24, 2019. A Martens, Todd (October 13, 2009). "Taylor Swift, Michael Jackson dominated from the original on May 7, 2016. Retrieved January 24, 2019. A Martens, Todd (October 13, 2009). "Taylor Swift, Michael Jackson dominated from the original on May 7, 2016. Retrieved January 24, 2019. A Martens, Todd (October 13, 2009). "Taylor Swift, Michael Jackson dominated from the original on May 7, 2016. Retrieved January 24, 2019. A Martens, Todd (October 13, 2009). "Taylor Swift, Michael Jackson dominated from the original on May 7, 2016. Retrieved January 24, 2019. A Martens, Todd (October 13, 2009). Taylor Swift, Michael Jackson dominated from the original on May 7, 2016. Retrieved January 24, 2019. A Martens, Todd (October 13, 2009). Taylor Swift, Michael Jackson dominated from the October 13, 2009. A Martens, Todd (October 13, 2009). Taylor Swift, Michael Jackson dominated from the October 13, 2009. A Martens, Todd (October 13, 2009). Taylor Swift, Michael Jackson dominated from the October 14, 2009. A Martens, Michael May 14, 2009. A Martens, Michael May 14, 2009. A Martens, Michael May 14
American Music Awards nominations [Updated]". Los Angeles Times. Archived from the original on October 15, 2009. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "2009 American Music Awards: Scorecard". Los Angeles Times. Associated Press. November 22, 2009. Archived from the original on July 21, 2015. ^ "2009 American Music Awards: Scorecard". Los Angeles Times. Associated Press. November 22, 2009. Archived from the original on July 21, 2015. ^ "2009 American Music Awards: Scorecard". Los Angeles Times. Associated Press. November 22, 2009. Archived from the original on July 21, 2015. ^ "2009 American Music Awards: Scorecard". Los Angeles Times. Associated Press. November 22, 2009. Archived from the original on July 21, 2015. ^ "2009 American Music Awards: Scorecard". Los Angeles Times. Associated Press. November 22, 2009. Archived from the original on July 21, 2015. ^ "2009 American Music Awards: Scorecard". Los Angeles Times. Associated Press. November 22, 2009. Archived from the original on July 21, 2015. ^ "2009 American Music Awards: Scorecard". Los Angeles Times. Associated Press. November 22, 2009. Archived from the original on July 21, 2015. ^ "2009 American Music Awards: Scorecard". Los Angeles Times. Associated Press. November 22, 2009. Archived from the original on July 21, 2015. ^ "2009 American Music Awards: Scorecard". Los Angeles Times. Associated Press. November 22, 2009 American Music Awards: Scorecard Mu
2019). "Michael Jackson's Posthumous Career: 10 Numbers That Tell The Tale". Billboard. Archived from the original on April 26, 2015. A van Buskirk, Eliot (July 1, 2009). "Michael Jackson First Today. Archived from the original on April 26, 2015. A van Buskirk, Eliot (July 1, 2009). "Michael Jackson First Today. Archived from the original on April 26, 2015. A van Buskirk, Eliot (July 1, 2009). "Michael Jackson First Today. Archived from the original on April 26, 2015. A van Buskirk, Eliot (July 1, 2009). "Michael Jackson First Today. Archived from the original on April 26, 2015. A van Buskirk, Eliot (July 1, 2009). "Michael Jackson First Today. Archived from the original on April 26, 2015. A van Buskirk, Eliot (July 1, 2009). "Michael Jackson First Today. Archived from the original on April 26, 2015. A van Buskirk, Eliot (July 1, 2009). "Michael Jackson First Today. Archived from the original on April 26, 2015. A van Buskirk, Eliot (July 1, 2009). "Michael Jackson First Today. Archived from the original on April 26, 2015. A van Buskirk, Eliot (July 1, 2009). "Michael Jackson First Today. Archived from the original on April 26, 2015. A van Buskirk, Eliot (July 1, 2009). "Michael Jackson First Today. Archived from the original on April 26, 2015. A van Buskirk, Eliot (July 1, 2009). "Michael Jackson First Today. A van Buskirk, Eliot (July 1, 2009). "Michael Jackson First Today. A van Buskirk, Eliot (July 1, 2009). "Michael Jackson First Today. A van Buskirk, Eliot (July 1, 2009). "Michael Jackson First Today. A van Buskirk, Eliot (July 1, 2009). "Michael Jackson First Today. A van Buskirk, Eliot (July 1, 2009). "Michael Jackson First Today. A van Buskirk, Eliot (July 1, 2009). "Michael Jackson First Today. A van Buskirk, Eliot (July 1, 2009). "Michael Jackson First Today. A van Buskirk, Eliot (July 1, 2009). "Michael Jackson First Today. A van Buskirk, Eliot (July 1, 2009). "Michael Jackson First Today. A van Buskirk, Eliot (July 1, 2009). "Michael Jackson First Today. A van Buskirk, Eliot (July 1, 2009). "Michael
Artist to Sell Over 1 Million Downloads in a Single Week". Wired. Archived from the original on October 4, 2011. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Caulfield, Keith (January 6, 2010). "Taylor Swift Edges Susan Boyle for 2009's Top-Selling Album". Billboard. Archived from the original on April 27, 2014. Retrieved April 14, 2019. ^ "The late Michael Jackson action of the original on April 27, 2014. Retrieved April 14, 2019. ^ "The late Michael Jackson action of the original on April 27, 2014. Retrieved April 14, 2019. ^ "The late Michael Jackson action of the original on April 27, 2014. Retrieved April 14, 2019. ^ "The late Michael Jackson action of the original on April 27, 2014. Retrieved April 14, 2019. ^ "The late Michael Jackson action of the original on April 27, 2014. Retrieved April 14, 2019. ^ "The late Michael Jackson action of the original on April 27, 2014. Retrieved April 27, 2015. ^ Caulfield, April 27, 2015. ^ Caulfield, April 27, 2016. Retrieved April 27, 2016.
billion-dollar man". Today. June 21, 2010. Archived from the original on September 21, 2021. Retrieved August 15, 2024. Peters, Mitchell (November 8, 2013). "Michael Jackson's Touring Life After Death: The Billboard Cover Story". Billboard. Retrieved August 25, 2024. 50 million albums sold worldwide after his death ^ a b Smith, Ethan (March
16, 2010). "Sony Places Big Bet on a Fallen 'King'". The Wall Street Journal. Archived from the original on February 24, 2015. Archived from the original on November 5, 2015. Retrieved May 31, 2015. Archived from the original on February 24, 2015. The Wall Street Journal. Archived from the original on February 24, 2015. The Wall Street Journal (March 16, 2010). "Michael Jackson in 'record' $200m music deal". BBC. March 16, 2010. Archived from the original on November 5, 2015. The Wall Street Journal (March 16, 2010). "Michael Jackson in 'record' $200m music deal". BBC. March 16, 2010. Archived from the original on November 5, 2015. The Wall Street Journal (March 16, 2010). "Michael Jackson in 'record' $200m music deal". BBC. March 16, 2010. Archived from the original on November 5, 2015. The Wall Street Journal (March 16, 2010). "Michael Jackson in 'record' $200m music deal". BBC. March 16, 2010. Archived from the original on November 5, 2015. The Wall Street Journal (March 16, 2010). "Michael Jackson in 'record' $200m music deal". BBC. March 16, 2010. Archived from the original on November 5, 2015. The Wall Street Journal (March 16, 2010). "Michael Jackson in 'record' $200m music deal". BBC. March 16, 2010. Archived from the original on November 5, 2015. The Wall Street Journal (March 16, 2010). "Michael Jackson in 'record' $200m music deal". BBC. March 16, 2010. Archived from the original on November 5, 2015. The Wall Street Jackson in 'record' $200m music deal". BBC. March 16, 2010. Archived from the Original on November 5, 2015. The Wall Street Jackson in 'record' $200m music deal". BBC. March 16, 2010. Archived from the Original on November 5, 2015. The Wall Street Jackson in 'record' $200m music deal". BBC. March 16, 2010. Archived from the Original on November 5, 2015. The Wall Street Jackson in 'record' $200m music deal". BBC. March 16, 2010. Archived from the Original on November 5, 2015. The Wall Street Jackson in 'record' $200m music deal". BBC. March 16, 2010. Archived from the Original on November 
Jackson Estate, Sony Strike Massive $250 Million Deal to Release King of Pop's Music". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on April 4, 2017. "Michael Jackson Estate, Sony Music Extend Partnership for Recordings". Billboard. Archived from the original on April 4, 2019.
 Retrieved February 11, 2019. ^ Christman, Ed (July 31, 2018). "Sony Completes Acquisition of Michael Jackson Estate's Share of EMI Music Publishing". Billboard. Archived from the original on July 31, 2018. Retrieved August 1, 2018. ^ Trust, Gary (May 21, 2014). "Michael Jackson, Coldplay Hit Hot 100's Top 10; John Legend Still No. 1". Billboard.
Archived from the original on July 8, 2020. Retrieved May 23, 2014. ^ "Michael Jackson's 'Thriller' First Ever 30X Multi-Platinum RIAA Certification". Recording Industry Association of America. December 16, 2015. Archived from the original on January 28, 2016. Retrieved December 17, 2021. ^ McIntyre, Hugh (February 16, 2017). "Michael Jackson's 'Thriller' First Ever 30X Multi-Platinum RIAA Certification".
 Jackson's 'Thriller' Has Now Been Certified 33-Times Platinum". Forbes. Archived from the original on February 17, 2017. Retrieved March 8, 2019.
 Christman, Ed (February 9, 2024). "Sony Music Buys Stake in Michael Jackson Catalog". The New York Times. Archived from the original on February 11, 2024. A Sisario, Ben (February 9, 2024). "Sony Reaches Blockbuster Deal for Michael Jackson's Catalog". The New York Times. Archived from the
original on February 11, 2024. Retrieved February 11, 2024. Retrieved February 11, 2024. A Bain, Katie; Donahue, Bill (December 8, 2023). "Michael Jackson Estate Says Digital Sale Of Early Jackson Recording Violates Estate Rights". Billboard. Archived from the original on December 18, 2023. Retrieved December 18, 2023. A Goodman, Dean (October 13, 2009). "New Michael Jackson Estate Says Digital Sale Of Early Jackson Recording Violates Estate Rights". Billboard. Archived from the original on December 18, 2023. A Goodman, Dean (October 13, 2009). "New Michael Jackson Estate Says Digital Sale Of Early Jackson Recording Violates Estate Rights". Billboard. Archived from the original on December 18, 2023. A Goodman, Dean (October 13, 2009). "New Michael Jackson Recording Violates Estate Rights". Billboard. Archived from the original on December 18, 2023. A Goodman, Dean (October 13, 2009). "New Michael Jackson Recording Violates Estate Rights". Billboard. Archived from the original on December 18, 2023. A Goodman, Dean (October 13, 2009). "New Michael Jackson Recording Violates Estate Rights". Billboard. Archived from the original on December 18, 2023. A Goodman, Dean (October 13, 2009). "New Michael Jackson Recording Violates Estate Rights". Billboard. A Goodman, Dean (October 13, 2009). "New Michael Jackson Recording Violates Estate Rights". Billboard. A Goodman (October 13, 2009). "New Michael Jackson Recording Violates Estate Rights". Billboard. A Goodman (October 13, 2009). "New Michael Jackson Recording Violates Estate Rights". Billboard. A Goodman (October 13, 2009). "New Michael Jackson Recording Violates Estate Rights". Billboard. A Goodman (October 13, 2009). "New Michael Jackson Recording Violates Estate Rights". Billboard. A Goodman (October 13, 2009). "New Michael Jackson Recording Violates Estate Rights". Billboard. A Goodman (October 13, 2009). "New Michael Mic
Jackson Single Written in 1983". Billboard. Archived from the original on July 5, 2018. Retrieved March 8, 2019. ^ Eng, Joyce (August 10, 2009). "Judge Approves Michael Jackson Film". TV Guide. Archived from the original on October 2, 2018. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Herrera, Monica (September 23, 2009). "New Michael Jackson Song, Album Due
 in October". Billboard. Archived from the original on July 4, 2022. Retrieved May 31, 2015. "Michael Jackson's This Is It". Box Office Mojo. Retrieved May 31, 2015. "Exclusive: Will.i.am Explains His 'Disgust' for New Michael
 Jackson Album". Rolling Stone. December 13, 2010. Archived from the original on September 19, 2011. Retrieved March 23, 2019. "Michael Jackson Fulham FC statue defended by Al Fayed". BBC News. April 3, 2011. Archived from the
 original on December 11, 2011. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Michael Jackson statue moves to National Football Museum". BBC News. May 6, 2014. Archived from the original on December 10, 2016. Archived from the original on December 11, 2
original on May 7, 2019. Retrieved March 8, 2019. ^ "Cirque plans $57M touring Jackson show". CBC News. November 3, 2010. Archived from the original on May 16, 2020. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Hicks, Tony (November 3, 2010). "People: Cirque du Soleil mounting Michael Jackson tour". Mercury News. Archived from the original on October 6,
2018. Retrieved November 7, 2010. ^ Jones, Chris (July 13, 2013). "'Michael Jackson One' in Las Vegas: Cirque du Soleil refinds its way". Chicago Tribune. Archived from the original on September 30, 2018. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ O'Malley Greenburg, Zack (February 2, 2013). "Michael Jackson's New Vegas Show 'One' Will Double The Fun"
 Forbes. Archived from the original on May 28, 2013. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Jermaine calls for an end to Jackson family feud". BBC News. August 23, 2012. Archived from the original on October 27, 2012. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Michael Jackson nephew made co-guardian of children". BBC News. August 23, 2012. Archived from the original on October 27, 2012. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Michael Jackson nephew made co-guardian of children".
October 1, 2012. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "New Michael Jackson album to be released in May". BBC News. March 31, 2014. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Trust, Gary (May 21, 2014). "Michael Jackson, Coldplay Hit Hot 100's Top 10; John Legend Still No. 1". Billboard. Archived from the original on April 26,
2022. Retrieved May 1, 2020. ^ Leight, Elias (September 6, 2017). "Michael Jackson's Estate Details 'Scream' Compilation". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on Broadway Postponed to September 2021". BroadwayWorld. Archived
from the original on October 29, 2021. Retrieved April 4, 2021. ^ "Tony awards 2022: the full list of winners". The Guardian. June 13, 2022. Archived from the original on July 31, 2022. Retrieved April 4, 2021. ^ "Tony awards 2022: the full list of winners". The Guardian. June 13, 2022. Archived from the original on July 31, 2022. Retrieved June 22, 2022. Archived from the original on July 31, 2022. Archived from the origi
 original on December 22, 2022. Retrieved May 16, 2022. ^ "Thriller 40 - A Double CD Set Of Michael Jackson's Original Masterpiece Thriller & Bonus Disc Out Now". Legacy Recordings. November 18, 2022. Retrieved November 19, 2022. Immersive audio mixes of Thriller are now available at various DSPs, including 360 Reality Audio on Amazon,
 Spatial Audio on Apple Music, mixed by Serban Ghenea from the original masters for immersive audio, with the immersive mixes by John Hanes. France, Lisa Respers (January 27, 2025). "'Michael' movie: Why the Michael Jackson biopic may require reshoots". CNN. Retrieved February 3, 2025. Fleming, Mike Jr. (January 30, 2023). "Michael Jackson biopic may require reshoots".
 Jackson Nephew Jaafar Jackson To Play King Of Pop In Antoine Fuqua-Directed Biopic". Deadline Hollywood. Archived from the original on March 24, 2023. Retrieved January 30, 2023. ^ Brown, Stacy M. (September 9, 2024). "John Branca's Masterstroke: How Michael Jackson's Estate Surged Passed $2 Billion in Ticket Sales". The Times Weekly
 Retrieved October 1, 2024. ^ "Choreographer: Michael Jackson 'sexually abused me'". Today. May 16, 2013. Retrieved October 21, 2017. ^ Menezes, Alroy (August 6, 2014). "James Safechuck Alleges Sexual Abuse By Michael Jackson, Sues Singer's Estate". International Business Times. Retrieved May 30, 2019. ^ Stone, Ken (July 7, 2017). "Sex
abuse by long-dead Michael Jackson? Judge rejects lawsuit". MyNewsLA.com. Retrieved March 15, 2019. Selby, Jenn (August 6, 2014). "Michael Jackson hit with new child sex abuse claims more than five years after his death". The Independent. Archived from the original on May 14, 2022. Retrieved March 15, 2019. Selby, Jenn (August 6, 2014). "Michael Jackson hit with new child sex abuse claims more than five years after his death".
2005). "2 Witnesses Say They Shared Jackson's Bed and Were Never Molested". The New York Times. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Sperling, Nicole (February 21, 2019). "'Michael Is Everywhere': Two Michael Jackson Accusers Explain Why They're Speaking Out in HBO's Leaving Neverland". Vanity Fair. Retrieved March 15, 2019. ^ "Safechuck Ruling Retrieved May 31, 2015. A Sperling Neverland".
 Demurrer Dismissal". June 28, 2017. Retrieved May 28, 2019 - via Scribd. ^ Dalton, Andrew (December 20, 2017). "APNewsBreak: Michael Jackson sex abuse lawsuit dismissed". Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. December 19,
2017. Retrieved December 21, 2017. ^ Mandel, Andrea (October 21, 2020). "Leaving Neverland' accuser James Safechuck's lawsuit against Michael Jackson sexual abuse accuser dismissed". Associated Press. October 23, 2020. Archived from the original
on September 12, 2021. Retrieved October 26, 2020. A Feldman, Kate (October 21, 2020). "Michael Jackson estate tries to block documentarian from filming 'Leaving Neverland' Sequel: report". New York Daily News. New York Daily New York Da
as He Shoots Sequel to Channel 4/HBO's Michael Jackson Film". Deadline Hollywood. Retrieved October 31, 2020. Dalton, Andrew (April 28, 2021. Haynes, Charlie (February 28, 2019). "Michael Jackson blussed us hundreds of
times'". BBC News. Retrieved March 8, 2019. ^ Roy, Eleanor Ainge (March 8, 2019). "Michael Jackson songs pulled from radio stations in New Zealand
 and Canada". The Guardian. Retrieved March 8, 2019. ^ Pieters, January 28, 2019. ^ Pieters, January 28, 2019. ^ "Michael Jackson's Family Calls 'Leaving Neverland' Documentary a 'Public Lynching'". Variety. January 28, 2019. Retrieved January 29, 2019. ^ "Michael Jackson's Family Calls 'Leaving Neverland' Documentary a 'Public Lynching'". Variety. January 28, 2019. Retrieved January 29, 2019. ^ "Michael Jackson's Family Calls 'Leaving Neverland' Documentary a 'Public Lynching'". Variety. January 28, 2019. Retrieved January 29, 2019. ^ "Michael Jackson's Family Calls 'Leaving Neverland' Documentary a 'Public Lynching'". Variety. January 28, 2019. A "Michael Jackson's Family Calls 'Leaving Neverland' Documentary a 'Public Lynching'". Variety. January 28, 2019. A "Michael Jackson's Family Calls 'Leaving Neverland' Documentary a 'Public Lynching'". Variety. January 28, 2019. A "Michael Jackson's Family Calls 'Leaving Neverland' Documentary a 'Public Lynching'". Variety. January 28, 2019. A "Michael Jackson's Family Calls 'Leaving Neverland' Documentary a 'Public Lynching'". Variety. January 28, 2019. A "Michael Jackson's Family Calls 'Leaving Neverland' Documentary a 'Public Lynching'". Variety. January 28, 2019. A "Michael Jackson's Family Calls 'Leaving Neverland' Documentary a 'Public Lynching' Documentary a 'Public Lynch
(January 26, 2019). "Michael Jackson Estate Slams 'Leaving Neverland': 'Tabloid Character Assassination'". Rolling Stone. Retrieved July 21, 2019. A mcDermott, Maeve (May 22, 2019). "Aaron Carter defends Michael Jackson Estate Slams 'Leaving Neverland': 'Tabloid Character Assassination'.". Rolling Stone. Retrieved July 21, 2019. A mcDermott, Maeve (May 22, 2019). "Aaron Carter defends Michael Jackson Estate Slams 'Leaving Neverland': 'Tabloid Character Assassination'.".
Jackson after saying the star did one 'inappropriate' thing". USA Today. Retrieved September 21, 2019. ^ "Leaving Neverland: who is Brett Barnes, Michael Jackson's 'other boy'?". The Daily Telegraph. March 8, 2019. Archived from the original on January 10, 2022. Retrieved September 21, 2019. ^ "Square One', el documental que "desmonta" las
acusaciones de pederastia sobre Michael Jackson" (in Spanish). October 16, 2019). "New documentary". Global News. Retrieved October 31, 2020. ^ Trendell, Andrew (August 15, 2019). "New documentary" Chase the Truth' defending Michael Jackson is
released". NME. Retrieved October 31, 2020. ^ Shepherd, Jack (March 9, 2019). "Michael Jackson albums climb the charts following Leaving Neverland broadcast". The Independent. Archived from the original on May 14, 2022. Retrieved July 21, 2019. ^ Landrum, Jonathan Jr. (June 24, 2019). "Michael Jackson's popularity endures, even after new
scandal". The Japan Times. Archived from the original on July 21, 2019. Retrieved July 21, 2019. Retrieved July 21, 2019. Retrieved November 14, 2019). "Michael Jackson songs back on New Zealand radio airwaves". Stuff. Retrieved November 29, 2019. Lemieux, Marc-André (October 29, 2019). "Fin du boycottage de Michael Jackson". Le Journal de Montréal (in
French). Retrieved December 30, 2019. ^ Gardner, Eriq (February 21, 2019). "Michael Jackson Estate Sues HBO Over 'Leaving Neverland' Documentary". The Hollywood Reporter. Retrieved September 21, 2019. ^ Rosenbaum, Claudia (September 20, 2019). "Leaving Neverland' Documentary". The Hollywood Reporter. Retrieved September 21, 2019. ^ Rosenbaum, Claudia (September 20, 2019). "Leaving Neverland' Documentary".
Arbitration". Billboard. Retrieved May 6, 2021. ^ Cullins, Ashley (December 14, 2020). "HBO Loses Appellate Bid to Avoid Arbitration with Michael Jackson Estate in 'Leaving Neverland' Dispute". The Hollywood Reporter. Retrieved April 11, 2021. ^ Kuo, Christopher (August 18, 2023). "Sexual Abuse Suits Against Michael Jackson's Companies Are
Revived". The New York Times. ^ Csongos, Frank T. "Michael Jackson's Decision to Remove Anti-Semitic Lyrics from Song". Anti-Defamation League. June 22, 1995. Archived from the original on October 1, 2012. Retrieved May 31,
2015. ^ "Michael Jackson's music had impact around the globe" (Press release). Reuters. July 4, 2020. ^ Vigilante, David (June 26, 2009). "Commentary: Jackson was the Jackie Robinson of MTV" (Press release). Reuters. July 4, 2020. ^ Vigilante, David (June 26, 2009). "Commentary: Jackson was the Jackie Robinson of MTV" (Press release). Reuters. July 4, 2020. ^ Vigilante, David (June 26, 2009). "Commentary: Jackson was the Jackie Robinson of MTV" (Press release). The Jackie Robinson of MTV (Press releas
Michael Jackson's race paradox". The Guardian. Retrieved January 13, 2020. ^ "Why Michael Jackson's songs on climate change and racial inequality need to be youth anthems now". India Today. August 29, 2018. Retrieved January 13, 2020. ^ Dodson, Howard (July 7, 2009). "Michael Jackson: Icon". New York Public Library. Retrieved November 26,
2018. ^ Fernandes, Kasmin (June 25, 2014). "Why Michael Jackson's style influence lives on" (Press release). CNN. Retrieved March 11, 2016. ^ Vena, Jocelyn (June 26, 2009). "Michael Jackson's Style Legacy, From Military Jackets to
One Glove". MTV News. Archived from the original on October 21, 2014. Retrieved March 11, 2016. A constant from the original on May 2, 2016. Retrieved April 24, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2014. Retrieved March 11, 2016. Retrieved April 24, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2014. Retrieved March 11, 2016. Retrieved March 11, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2014. Retrieved March 11, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. Retrieved March 11, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the original on October 21, 2016. A constant from the october 21, 2
2009. Archived from the original on October 7, 2019. Retrieved January 6, 2020. ^ Johnson, Robert E. (May 1992). "Michael Jackson: Crowned in Africa, pop music king tells real story of controversial trip". Ebony. Vol. 47, no. 7. Johnson Publishing Company. pp. 34–36, 40, 42–43. ^ Murphy, Tim (May 3, 1996). "NEWS FEATURE: In India, Gandhi is
out, Michael Jackson is in". Religion News Service. Retrieved January 1, 2025. ^ Michael Jackson outdraws the Pope here, thousands of screeching fans welcomed the King of Pop at the Airport Tuesday as he arrived to kick off his History World Tour. The Crowd was far bigger than the one
received by the Pope during his recent visit according to locals. {{cite book}}: |newspaper= ignored (help) ^ Abbas, Nosheen (August 2, 2009). "Pakistan Mourns Michael Jackson". HuffPost. Retrieved December 30, 2024. ^ Halperin, Shirley (December 31, 2012). "Psy on Pressure, the Universal Language of Michael Jackson and Ushering in 2013.
 'Gangnam Style' (Q&A)". The Hollywood Reporter. Retrieved January 1, 2025. ^ "'Thriller 40' reveals Michael Jackson is the King of Pop for K-pop icons like BTS". The Times of India. December 3, 2023. ISSN 0971-8257. Retrieved January 1, 2025. ^ Keyes, J. Edward (July 7, 2009). "Michael Jackson's, Indelible Pop Legacy". Rolling Stone. Retrieved
July 5, 2020. Smith, Danyel (June 26, 2009). "Commentary: Michael Jackson, the greatest star" (Press release). CNN. Retrieved May 31, 2015. Utley, Tom (February 7, 2003). "Of course Jackson's odd—but his genius is what matters". The Daily Telegraph. Archived from the original on January 26,
2009. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Gordy Brings Mourners to Their Feet with Jackson Tribute". July 7, 2009. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Tourtellotte, Bob (July 8, 2009). "Michael Jackson hailed as greatest entertainer, best dad" (Press release). Reuters UK. Archived from the original on January 22, 2016. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b "Michael Jackson hailed" (Press release).
Named Most Successful Entertainer Of All Time". CityNews. November 15, 2006. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b Ditzian, Eric (June 26, 2009). "Michael Jackson's Groundbreaking Career, by the Numbers". MTV. Archived from the original on July 16, 2014. Retrieved March 2, 2016. ^ a b "100 Greatest Singers of All Time". Rolling Stone. December 3,
2010. Retrieved April 14, 2019. ^ "The 200 Greatest Singers of All Time". Rolling Stone. January 1, 2023. Retrieved June 23, 2023. ^ Glenday, Craig (2011). Guinness World Records 2013. Random House. ISBN 978-0-345-54711-8. p. 408: The Five leading
names are Jesus, Muhammad, Isaac Newton, Buddha and Confucius, clearly significant figures. However who among us could quote more lines from Confucius than a Michael Jackson song, the man Guinness named the most famous person on earth in 2006 ^ Sparber, Max (June 26, 2009). "Meeting a supernova". The Guardian. ISSN 0261-3077.
Retrieved December 7, 2024. ^ Ghazal, Rym. "'He meant so much to Arabs'". The National. Retrieved December 7, 2024. I don't think MJ knew just how many fans he had here and just how devoted they remained throughout his ordeals. We might not have heard of the Beatles or Elvis
 Presley, but we sure knew Michael Jackson. There were fears among the religious police about his "influence" on the young mind, he was a symbol of America as a land of opportunity, especially for a generation of Arabs that had grown up in conflict. People named their cars after him, not to mention their pets - my own white-and-black cat is called
MJ, I cannot think of another foreign artist who has infiltrated our culture so much as him. ^ Grundey, Adam (June 29, 2019). "Wanted dead or alive: Despite 'Leaving Neverland,' Michael Jackson's star seems undiminished in the Middle East". Arab News. Retrieved December 7, 2024. As a performer and musician, Jackson was idolized around the
world. He became an enormous part of people's lives — and arguably the most recognizable person in history, despite the surgery. ^ Irish, John (September 21, 2016). "Ghana leader tells U.N. to dance to tune of Michael Jackson". Reuters. Archived from the original on October 3, 2019. Retrieved October 3, 2019. ^ "Michael Jackson's music had
impact around the globe". Reuters. November 29, 2016. Archived from the original on November 29, 2016. Retrieved May 23, 2024. "We live in Michael Jackson's world: SRK". The Times of India. August 20, 2009. ISSN 0971-8257. Retrieved May 23, 2024. "We live in Michael Jackson's world: SRK". The Times of India. August 20, 2009. ISSN 0971-8257. Retrieved May 23, 2024. "We live in Michael Jackson's world: SRK". The Times of India. August 20, 2009. ISSN 0971-8257. Retrieved May 23, 2024. "We live in Michael Jackson's world: SRK". The Times of India. August 20, 2009. ISSN 0971-8257. Retrieved May 23, 2024. "We live in Michael Jackson's world: SRK". The Times of India. August 20, 2009. ISSN 0971-8257. Retrieved May 23, 2024. "We live in Michael Jackson's world: SRK". The Times of India. August 20, 2009. ISSN 0971-8257. Retrieved May 23, 2024. "We live in Michael Jackson's world: SRK". The Times of India. August 20, 2009. ISSN 0971-8257. Retrieved May 23, 2024. "We live in Michael Jackson's world: SRK". The Times of India. August 20, 2009. ISSN 0971-8257. Retrieved May 23, 2024. "We live in Michael Jackson's world: SRK". The Times of India. August 20, 2009. ISSN 0971-8257. Retrieved May 23, 2024. "We live in Michael Jackson's world: SRK". The Times of India. August 20, 2009. ISSN 0971-8257. Retrieved May 23, 2024. "We live in Michael Jackson's world: SRK". The Times of India. August 20, 2009. ISSN 0971-8257. Retrieved May 23, 2024. "We live in Michael Jackson's world: SRK". The Times of India. August 20, 2009. ISSN 0971-8257. Retrieved May 23, 2024. "We live in Michael Jackson's world: SRK". The Times of India. August 20, 2009. ISSN 0971-8257. Retrieved May 23, 2024. "We live in Michael Jackson's world: SRK". The Times of India. August 20, 2009. ISSN 0971-8257. Retrieved May 23, 2024. "We live in Michael Jackson's world: SRK". The Times of India. August 20, 2009. ISSN 0971-8257. Retrieved May 23, 2009. ISSN 0971-8257. The Times of India. August 20, 2009. ISSN 0971-8257. The Times of India. August 20, 2009. ISSN 0971-825
Jackson". MinnPost. Retrieved December 7, 2024. ^ "Ethiopian envoy confers with UNESCO Peace Medal winner "MJ Resurrector" of China". Fana Broadcasting Corporate. November 18, 2024. The world's most Michael Jackson-like Chinese "MJ Resurrector", winner of the UNESCO Peace Medal ^ Montenegro, Manuel
 (December 7, 2016), "See The Reaction Of An Amazon Tribe To Modern War Footage, The Moon Landing And More", KAMI, Retrieved December 7, 2024, A French movie crew visited a remote tribe in the Amazon rainforest to show them video clips encasing modern society ^ "Michael Jackson continua vivo em São Tomé e Príncipe" (in Brazilian
Portuguese). Universo Online. Retrieved July 25, 2024. The 'King of Pop' is still alive in a remote and unknown location on the planet: on the small African islands of São Tomé and Príncipe. Damião Mendes Marques is known only as 'Michael' and became a local celebrity. Always dressed as his idol, he attracts crowds with his performance and dreams
one day of being able to meet the Jackson family. ^ Kerr, Jim; Squibb, Shirley. "Tristen De Cunha Performing Arts Show". Tristan da Cunha Government. Retrieved December 7, 2024. The show started with a dance to Thriller, zombies appeared from all directions and danced with Nathan Swain, the island's Michael Jackson lookalike. ^ Haider, Arwa
(June 29, 2018). "The Complex and Celebrated Image of Michael Jackson". Elephant. Retrieved November 8, 2024. Stansfield, Ted (June 28, 2018). "How Michael Jackson Impacted the World of Art". Another Man. Retrieved November 8, 2024. Stansfield, Ted (June 28, 2018). "The Complex and Celebrated Image of Michael Jackson". Elephant. Retrieved November 8, 2024. Stansfield, Ted (June 28, 2018). "The Complex and Celebrated Image of Michael Jackson". Elephant. Retrieved November 8, 2024. Stansfield, Ted (June 28, 2018). "The Complex and Celebrated Image of Michael Jackson". Elephant. Retrieved November 8, 2024. Stansfield, Ted (June 28, 2018). "The Complex and Celebrated Image of Michael Jackson". Elephant. Retrieved November 8, 2024. Stansfield, Ted (June 28, 2018). "The Complex and Celebrated Image of Michael Jackson". Elephant. Retrieved November 8, 2024. Stansfield, Ted (June 28, 2018). "The Complex and Celebrated Image of Michael Jackson". Elephant. Retrieved November 8, 2024. Stansfield, Ted (June 28, 2018). "The Complex and Celebrated Image of Michael Jackson". Elephant. Retrieved November 8, 2024. Stansfield, Ted (June 28, 2018). "The Complex and Celebrated Image of Michael Jackson". Elephant. Retrieved November 8, 2024. Stansfield, Ted (June 28, 2018). "The Complex and Celebrated Image of Michael Jackson". Elephant. Retrieved November 8, 2024. Stansfield, Ted (June 28, 2018). "The Complex and Celebrated Image of Michael Jackson". Elephant. Retrieved November 8, 2024. Stansfield, Ted (June 28, 2018). "The Complex and Celebrated Image of Michael Jackson". Elephant. Retrieved November 8, 2024. Stansfield, Ted (June 28, 2018). "The Complex and Celebrated Image of Michael Jackson". The Complex and Celebrated Image of Michael Jackson Image of Mic
people who have inspired creative practitioners to the degree that the MJ has. ^ Finch, Mariko (July 23, 2018). "Celebrating Michael Jackson at the National Portrait Gallery". Sotheby's. Retrieved November 8, 2024. ^ Powell, Rose (June 10, 2014). "Wikipedia's most influential people: Carl Linnaeus, Jesus, Hitler, Michael Jackson". The Sydney
 Morning Herald. Retrieved November 8, 2024. Som, Young-Ho; Shepelyansky, Dima L. (2013). "Highlighting entanglement of cultures via ranking of multilingual Wikipedia articles". PLOS ONE. 8 (10): e74554. arXiv:1306.6259. Bibcode:2013PLoSO...874554E. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0074554. ISSN 1932-6203. PMC 3789750. PMID 24098338.
 Major Academic Fields influenced by Michael Jackson Economics, Zoology, Philosophy, Religious Studies, Cultural Psychology, Music, Kinesiology, Mu
Linguistics, Humanism, Ethnology, Film Studies, Divinity, Peace and Conflict Studies, Environmental Science, Communication Studies, Fashion, Political Science, Communication Studies, Environmental Studies, 
Education, Complex Systems, African American Studies, Pragmatics, Cross-Culture Communication, Race Studies, Pragmatics, Gender Studies, Pragmatics, Gender Studies, Pragmatics, Complex Systems, African American Studies, Pragmatics, Complex Systems, Critical Theory ^ "Pop Culture Expert Can Speak About Michael Jackson's Academic Legacy". Texas Tech University. Retrieved March 10, 2025 - via Newswise. The list of
scholarly papers and peer-reviewed articles, culled from more than 100 databases, found the King of Pop referenced in psychology, medical, chemistry, mass communications and even engineering journals. ^ Stevens, Hampton (June 24, 2010). "Michael Jackson's Unparalleled Influence". The Atlantic. Retrieved March 10, 2025. Jackson was the single
most influential artist of the 20th century ^ Beaumont-Thomas, Ben (June 25, 2014). "Michael Jackson: Five years after his death, how his influence lives on". The Guardian. ISSN 0261-3077. Retrieved March 10, 2025. The panopticon of the internet means that today it should technically be easy to get as famous as Jackson - you can be adored from
the Mongolian steppes to the Madagascan rainforest, all via YouTube. But in reality, fame is diluted by the internet as everyone makes their own collaged personal vision of global culture, and so that Jackson-level fame, an omnipresence mediated via the restricted channels of radio, TV and recorded sound, is unlikely ever to be repeated. ^ a b c d
Daunt, Tina (July 8, 2009). "Giving in spirit and deed". Los Angeles Times. Retrieved January 1, 2025. ^ Jackson-Lee, Sheila (June 26, 2009). "H. RES. 600: Honoring an American legend and musical icon". ^ Brad Cafarelli, "Superstar's musical career had the classic humble start", Los Angeles Times (November 7, 1988), Section VIII, p. 1, 5. ^ Vogel,
Joseph (September 24, 2017). "Michael Jackson's Forgotten Humanitarian Legacy". HuffPost. Retrieved January 1, 2025. ^ Wilhelm, Ian (June 26, 2009). "Michael Jackson's foundation now virtually defunct". Today. March 25, 2004. Retrieved November 10, 2023. ^ "Songs Of Tears, Hope
And Defiance". CBS News. October 21, 2001. Retrieved February 4, 2025. Allstead, Craig; Cadman, Chris (2003). Michael Jackson the Solo Years. Authors Online. p. 79. ISBN 9780755200917. Zafar, Aylin (October 6, 2011). "Court Recording: Michael Jackson Dreamed of Building a Children's Hospital". Time. Retrieved February 4, 2025. "He
won't stop 'til they get enough". The Daily Telegraph. January 1, 2001. \(^\text{"Drunk Driving Prevention (1983-Present)"}\). Advertising Education Foundation. 2003. Archived from the original on May 9, 2015. Retrieved May 31, 2015. \(^\text{"What Driving Prevention (1983-Present)"}\).
actually is perfect pitch - and how do I get it?". Classic FM. Archived from the original on November 28, 2020. A Brown, Geoff (1996). The complete guide to the music of Michael Jackson and The Jackson family. London: Omnibus Press. p. 164. ISBN 978-0-7119-5303-1. Indeed, Jackson and The Jackson family. London: Omnibus Press. p. 164. ISBN 978-0-7119-5303-1.
Way Michael Jackson Wrote Music". NME. Retrieved November 30, 2024. ^ Light, Alan (January 1, 1992). "Michael Jackson's 'Dangerous'". Rolling Stone. Retrieved November 30, 2024. ^ Stone, Rolling (June 23, 2014). "50 Best
Michael Jackson Songs". Rolling Stone. Retrieved November 30, 2024. Stegner-Petitjean, Isabelle (December 15, 2011). "The Voice in the Mirror'. Michael Jackson: From a Vocal Identity to its Double in Sound". Volume! La revue des musiques populaires. 8: 2 (8: 2): 222-253. doi:10.4000/volume.3851. ISSN 1634-5495. Swedien, Bruce; Jackson, Bruce; Jackson, Jackson Songs".
Michael (2009). In the studio with Michael Jackson. New York: Hal Leonard Books. pp. 8-10, 119-126. ISBN 978-1-4234-6495-2. OCLC 316825874. ^ Lopez, Rich (November 26, 2023). "Review: Simply said, 'MJ' was a thriller". Dallas Voice. Retrieved November 26, 2024. ^ Ewing, Tom (June 10, 2011). "Michael Jackson starts work on Off the Wall".
The Guardian. ISSN 0261-3077. Retrieved November 30, 2024. ^ "Apple Music: Michael Jackson Love Songs". Apple Music. Retrieved November 1, 1979). "Michael Jackson: Off The Wall". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on January 7, 2016. Retrieved September 4,
2017. ^ a b c d e Connelly, Christopher (January 28, 1983). "Michael Jackson: Thriller". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on July 2, 2015. Retrieved September 4, 2017. ^ a b Pareles, Jon (November 24, 1991). "Recordings View; Michael Jackson in the Electronic Wilderness". The New York Times. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Hunter, James
(December 6, 2001). "Michael Jackson: Invincible". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on October 1, 2017. Retrieved February 16, 2016. Tucker, Springsteen & Bono". The Daily Telegraph. Archived from the original on July 3, 2009. Retrieved February 16, 2016. Tucker,
Ken (June 5, 1988). "Summer Reading; Firing Your Father Isn't Easy". The New York Times. p. 751. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Herron, Martin (June 27, 2009). "Michael Jackson saved my life". Scarborough Evening News. Archived from the
```

```
original on June 28, 2009. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Jackson Attends Brown's Public Funeral". Contactmusic.com. January 2, 2007. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Taraborrelli 2009, p. 64. ^ Simon, Mallory (July 3, 2009). "Jackson shared bond with 'very dear friend Diana Ross'" (Press release). CNN. Retrieved December 1, 2016. ^ Taraborrelli 2009
p. 60. ^ Lewis Jones 2005, pp. 6, 54. ^ Winters, David (June 26, 2009). "David Winters remembers Michael Jackson". Magick Papers. Archived from the original on July 2, 2015. ^ Hernandez, Eugene (June 27, 2009). "Remembering Michael Jackson, on Screen". IndieWire. Archived from the original on June 27, 2009. ^ a b c Jones, Lucy (April 2, 2014)
 "The Incredible Way Michael Jackson Wrote Music". NME. Retrieved April 26, 2016. ^ a b c d Roy, Sanjoy (June 26, 2009). "What Michael Jackson did for dance". The Guardian. Retrieved February 18, 2020. ^ "Rolling Stone Readers Pick Their 10 Favorite Dancing Musicians". Rolling Stone. July 14, 2011. Retrieved January 7, 2020. ^ "Suddath, Claire
(June 25, 2009). "How to Moonwalk like Michael". Time. Archived from the original on May 15, 2011. ^ Catton, Pia (June 20, 2018). "How Michael Jackson Turns 30!". Jet. Vol. 74, no. 35. August 29, 1988. p. 58. ISSN 0021-5996. ^ a b c
 Heyliger, M. "A State-of-the-Art Pop Album: Thriller by Michael". Consumerhelpweb.com. Archived from the original on December 4, 2008. Not many artists could pull off such a variety of styles (funk, post-disco, rock, easy listening, ballads)... ^ Erlewine, Stephen Thomas. "Michael Jackson - Off the Wall - Overview". AllMusic. Retrieved June 15,
2008. ^ Palmer 1995, p. 285. ^ a b c Erlewine, Stephen Thomas. "Michael Jackson - Thriller - Overview". AllMusic. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b Henderson, Eric (October 18, 2003). "Michael Jackson - Thriller - Overview". AllMusic. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b Henderson, Eric (October 18, 2003). "Michael Jackson - Thriller - Overview". AllMusic. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b Henderson, Eric (October 18, 2003). "Michael Jackson - Thriller". Slant Magazine. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b Henderson, Eric (October 18, 2003). "Michael Jackson - Thriller". Slant Magazine. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b Henderson, Eric (October 18, 2003). "Michael Jackson - Thriller". Slant Magazine. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b Henderson, Eric (October 18, 2003). "Michael Jackson - Thriller". Slant Magazine. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b Henderson, Eric (October 18, 2003). "Michael Jackson - Thriller". Slant Magazine. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b Henderson, Eric (October 18, 2003). "Michael Jackson - Thriller". Slant Magazine. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b Henderson, Eric (October 18, 2003). "Michael Jackson - Thriller". Slant Magazine. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b Henderson, Eric (October 18, 2003). "Michael Jackson - Thriller". Slant Magazine. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b Henderson, Eric (October 18, 2003). "Michael Jackson - Thriller". Slant Magazine. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b Henderson, Eric (October 18, 2003). "Michael Jackson - Thriller". Slant Magazine. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b Henderson, Eric (October 18, 2003). "Michael Jackson - Thriller". Slant Magazine. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b Henderson, Eric (October 18, 2003). "Michael Jackson - Thriller". Slant Magazine. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b Henderson, Eric (October 18, 2003). "Michael Jackson - Thriller". Slant Magazine. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b Henderson, Eric (October 18, 2003). "Michael Jackson - Thriller". Slant Magazine. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b Henderson, Eric (October 18, 2003). "Michael Jackson - Thriller". Slant Magazine. Retrieved May 31, 
 Notebook; How Good Is Jackson's 'Bad'?". The New York Times. Retrieved May 31, 2015. A Erlewine, Stephen Thomas. "Michael Jackson's 'Dangerous'. Departures; Stylistic Shifts Mar His First Album in 4 Years". The Washington Post
Archived from the original on November 3, 2012. ^ a b Erlewine, Stephen Thomas. "Michael Jackson - HIStory - Overview". AllMusic. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ a b Hunter, James (August 18, 2016. Retrieved September 4, 2017).
    "Thomas W. (Tom) Sneddon Jr". National Defense Authorization Act. Archived from the original on June 27, 2006. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Erlewine, Stephen Thomas. "Michael Jackson - Invincible". NME. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Erlewine, Stephen Thomas. "Michael Jackson - Invincible". NME. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Erlewine, Stephen Thomas. "Michael Jackson - Invincible". NME. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Erlewine, Stephen Thomas. "Michael Jackson - Invincible". NME. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Erlewine, Stephen Thomas. "Michael Jackson - Invincible". NME. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Erlewine, Stephen Thomas. "Michael Jackson - Invincible". NME. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Erlewine, Stephen Thomas. "Michael Jackson - Invincible". NME. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Erlewine, Stephen Thomas. "Michael Jackson - Invincible". NME. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Erlewine, Stephen Thomas. "Michael Jackson - Invincible". NME. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Erlewine, Stephen Thomas. "Michael Jackson - Invincible". NME. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Erlewine, Stephen Thomas. "Michael Jackson - Invincible". NME. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Erlewine, Stephen Thomas. "Michael Jackson - Invincible". NME. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Erlewine, Stephen Thomas. "Michael Jackson - Invincible". NME. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Erlewine, Stephen Thomas. "Michael Jackson - Invincible". NME. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Erlewine, Stephen Thomas. "Michael Jackson - Invincible". NME. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Erlewine, Stephen Thomas. "Michael Jackson - Invincible". NME. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Erlewine, Stephen Thomas. "Michael Jackson - Invincible". NME. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Erlewine, Stephen Thomas. "Michael Jackson - Invincible". NME. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Erlewine, Stephen Thomas. "Michael Jackson - Invincible". NME. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Erlewine, Stephen Thomas. * Invincible - Invincib
31, 2015. ^ Dobuzinskis, Alex (December 30, 2009). "Jackson "Thriller" film picked for U.S. registry" (Press release). Reuters. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Michael Jackson, "Billie Jean," directed by Steve Barron, produced by Simon Fields & Paul Flattery". Blender. October 2005. ^ a b Gundersen, Edna (August 25, 2005). "Music videos changing
places". USA Today. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Robinson, Bryan (February 23, 2005). "Why Are Michael Jackson's Fans So Devoted?". ABC News. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Inglis 2006, pp. 119, 127: "That Jackson lip-synced 'Billie Jean' is, in itself, not extraordinary, but the fact that it did not change the impact of the performance is extraordinary."
 whether the performance was live or lip-synced made no difference to the audience." ^ "Philippine jailhouse rocks to Thriller". BBC News. July 26, 2007. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Taraborrelli 2009, pp. 370-373. ^ Corliss, Richard (September 6, 1993). "Michael Jackson: Who's Bad?". Time. Retrieved April 23, 2008. ^ US 5255452, Michael J.
Jackson; Michael L. Bush & Dennis Tompkins, "Method and means for creating anti-gravity illusion", issued October 26, 1993 ^ Campbell 1993, p. 273. ^ Anderson, Kyle (June 26, 2009). "Michael Jackson's Video Vanguard Award, in MJ's Top MTV Moments". MTV News. Archived from the original on April 29, 2014. Retrieved April 14, 2019. ^
 Campbell 1993, p. 303. ^ "Michael Jackson Co-Directs Music Film, 'In the Closet'". Jet. April 27, 1992. p. 56. ^ Campbell 1993, pp. 313-314. ^ Boepple 1995, p. 52. ^ Bark, Ed (June 26, 1995). "Michael Jackson Interview Raises Questions, Answers". St. Louis Post-Dispatch. p. 06E. ^ McIntyre, Hugh (August 24, 2014). "The 5 Most Expensive Music
 Videos of All Time". Forbes. Retrieved March 23, 2019. ^ Gottlieb, Steven (August 28, 2014). ""Scream" Gets Named Most Expensive Video Ever; Director Mark Romanek Disagrees". VideoStatic. Retrieved March 23, 2019. ^ Kot, Greg (January 8, 1997). "Pumpkins a Smash Hit with 7 Grammy Nominations". Chicago Tribune. Retrieved April 14, 2019.
 ^ King, Ashley (December 24, 2020). "Twenty One Pilots Wins Guinness World Record for Longest Music Video". Digital Music News. Retrieved February 3, 2025. ^ Montgomery, James (June 26, 2009). "Michael Jackson's Video Co-Stars: From Eddie Murphy to Marlon Brando". MTV. Archived from the original on June 28, 2009. Retrieved March 22,
2010. ^ "NAACP Image Award Spotlight Black' Achievements". Jet. Vol. 101, no. 13. March 18, 2002. p. 36. ISSN 0021-5996. ^ "Zorro, Nemo, Muppets & More: Wide Variety Tapped for 2009 Film Registry". Library of Congress. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Itzkoff, Dave (December 30, 2009). "'Thriller' Video Added to U.S. Film Registry". The New York
Times. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Hinckley, David (June 25, 2014). "Michael Jackson remembered 5 years later: How the Daily News covered the tragic story of icon's death". New York Daily News. Retrieved September 9, 2015. ^ Gold, Scott; Lee, Chris; Harriet, Ryan (June 26, 2009). "King of Pop is dead at 50". Los Angeles Times. Retrieved
 November 4, 2024. Sold more than half a billion copies. ^ Frazza, Luke (June 25, 2024). "Il y a 15 ans, Michael Jackson nous quittait" (in Canadian French). Radio-Canada. Retrieved November 1, 2024. 500 millions - C'est le nombre de disques vendus dans le monde par Michael Jackson, qui se classe parmi les trois plus gros vendeurs [500 millions - C'est le nombre de disques vendus dans le monde par Michael Jackson, qui se classe parmi les trois plus gros vendeurs [500 millions - C'est le nombre de disques vendus dans le monde par Michael Jackson, qui se classe parmi les trois plus gros vendeurs [500 millions - C'est le nombre de disques vendus dans le monde par Michael Jackson, qui se classe parmi les trois plus gros vendeurs [500 millions - C'est le nombre de disques vendus dans le monde par Michael Jackson nous quittait" (in Canadian French).
 This is the number of records sold worldwide by Michael Jackson who ranks among the three best selling artists of all time] ^ Wyman, Bill (January 4, 2013). "Did "Thriller" Really Sell a Hundred Million Copies". The New Yorker. Retrieved May 31
2015. "Remarks at a White House Ceremony Marking Progress Made in the Campaign Against Drunk Driving". Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum. University of Texas at Austin. May 24, 2011. Retrieved May 28, 2020. George 2004, pp. 44-45. Campbell 1993, p. 321. Lewis, Monica
(June 14, 2007). "20 People Who Changed Black Music: Michael Jackson, the Child Star-Turned-Adult Enigma". The Miami Herald. Retrieved March 16, 2013. ^ Collett-White, Mike (March 11, 2009). "Michael Jackson to add concerts after sellout". Reuters. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Grammy Legend Award". Grammy Awards. Archived from the
original on January 22, 2011. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ "Lifetime Achievement Award". Grammy Awards. Archived from the original on July 2, 2015. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Michael Jackson and Mariah Carey named the Best Selling Artists of the Millennium. Jet Magazine / World Music Awards. May 29, 2000. And at the close of the century he
has sold more records around the world than any single artist in the history of the medium particularly at the end of the 20th century - His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Monaco (World Music Awards 2000) ^ "The Vocal Group Hall of Fame Foundation. Archived from the original on
October 15, 2017. ^ Masley, Ed (March 28, 2019). "Stevie Nicks is about to join these 22 men as a two-time Rock and Rock Hall of Fame Inducts Songwriters". The New York Times. Retrieved April 11, 2019. ^ Keiser, Tom (August 15, 2010)
 "Photos: Michael Jackson induction ceremony". The News-Times. Retrieved May 31, 2015. A Yarborough, Chuck (August 19, 2014). "R&B Music Hall of Fame sets big weekend to induct sophomore class featuring Michael Jackson, Whitney Houston, Marvin Gaye, Norm N. Nite and more". The Plain Dealer. Retrieved May 31, 2015. Ruggieri, Melissa
(May 5, 2021). "Black Music Walk of Fame to honor James Brown, OutKast, Usher and others in Atlanta Journal-Constitution. Retrieved April 12, 2019. "Sanwi kingdom mourns passing of a prince". France 24. June 29, 2009. Retrieved November 28, 2021.
2019. ^ Leach, Ben (July 9, 2009). "Moon crater named after Michael Jackson". The Daily Telegraph. Archived from the original on January 10, 2022. Retrieved June 26, 2016. ^ Chivers, Tom (September 28, 2009). "Google's Doodles: 10 of the best including UFOs and Google". The Daily Telegraph. Archived from the original on January 10, 2022.
 Retrieved June 26, 2016. ^ Kent State University (January 19, 2012). "Mesoparapylocheles michaeljackson": Fossil hermit crab named after Michael Jackson". Phys.org. Retrieved August 4, 2022. ^ "80 Moments That Shaped the World" (PDF). British Council. 2014. Retrieved November 26, 2017. ^ Harris, John E. (June 24, 2014). "Speaking of
 Vitiligo..." Vitiligo Clinic & Research Center. Retrieved November 24, 2019. ^ Gundersen, Edna (November 24, 2003). "For Jackson, scandal could spell financial ruin". USA Today. Retrieved March 14, 2010. ^ Deutsch, Linda (May 4, 2005). "Forensic accountant tells court Jackson is in financial straits". The San Diego Union-Tribune. Archived from
the original on March 26, 2017. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Greenburg, Zack O'Malley (August 29, 2018). "Michael Jackson at 60: The King of Pop by the Numbers". Forbes. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Greenburg, Zack O'Malley (August 29, 2018). "Michael Jackson at 60: The King of Pop by the Numbers". Forbes. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Greenburg, Zack O'Malley (August 29, 2018). "Michael Jackson at 60: The King of Pop by the Numbers". Forbes. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Greenburg, Zack O'Malley (August 29, 2018). "Michael Jackson at 60: The King of Pop by the Numbers". Forbes. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Greenburg, Zack O'Malley (August 29, 2018). "Michael Jackson at 60: The King of Pop by the Numbers". Forbes. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Greenburg, Zack O'Malley (August 29, 2018). "Michael Jackson at 60: The King of Pop by the Numbers". Forbes. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Greenburg, Zack O'Malley (August 29, 2018). "Michael Jackson at 60: The King of Pop by the Numbers". Forbes. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Greenburg, Zack O'Malley (August 29, 2018). "Michael Jackson at 60: The King of Pop by the Numbers". Forbes. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Greenburg, Zack O'Malley (August 29, 2018). "Michael Jackson at 60: The King of Pop by the Numbers". Forbes. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ Greenburg, Zack O'Malley (August 29, 2018). "Michael Jackson at 60: The King of Pop by the Numbers".
 publicist". The Times of India. June 27, 2009. Retrieved May 31, 2015. ^ O'Brien, Timothy L (May 14, 2006). "What Happened to the Fortune Michael J. Jackson, Deceased, John G. Branca, Co-Executor and John McClain, Co-Executor". August 19, 2016.
 Archived from the original on November 6, 2018. Retrieved August 19, 2016. Sisario, Ben (May 3, 2021). "Michael Jackson's Estate Is Winner in Tax Judge's Ruling". The New York Times. Archived from the
original on December 28, 2021. Retrieved November 11, 2021. ^ Greenburg, Zack O'Malley (October 14, 2016). "Michael Jackson's Earnings: $825 Million In 2016". Forbes. Retrieved December 11, 2016. ^ Greenburg, Zack O'Malley; Robehmed, Natalie (October 31, 2017). "The Highest-Paid Dead Celebrities of 2018". Forbes. Retrieved October 31
2018. ^ Greenburg, Zack O'Malley (October 30, 2019). "The Real Reason Behind Michael Jackson's Earnings Drop". Forbes. Retrieved October 17, 2022. ^ "The Highest-Paid Dead Celebrities of 2023". Forbes. Boepple, Leanne (1995). "Scream
 Space Odyssey, Jackson-Style. (video production; Michael and Janet Jackson video)". TCI: Theatre Crafts International. 29. Theatre Crafts International. ISBN 978-0-7432-0169-8. Bronson, Fred (2003). Billboard's Hottest Hot 100 Hits (3rd ed.).
 Billboard Books. ISBN 978-0-8230-7738-0. Campbell, Lisa D (1993). Michael Jackson: The King of Pop's Darkest Hour. Branden. ISBN 978-0-8283-2003-0. Christgau, Robert (1981). "Consumer Guide '70s: J". Christgau's Record Guide: Rock Albums of the
 Seventies. Ticknor & Fields. ISBN 0-89919-026-X. Retrieved February 27, 2019. DeMello, Margo (2012). Faces Around the World: A Cultural Encyclopedia of the Human Face. ABC-CLIO. ISBN 978-1-59884-618-8. George, Nelson (2004). Michael Jackson: The Ultimate Collection (booklet). Sony BMG. Inglis, Ian (2006). Performance and Popular Music:
 History, Place and Time. Ashgate Publishing. ISBN 978-0-7546-4057-8. Jackson, Michael (2009) [First published 1988]. Moonwalk. Random House. ISBN 978-1-4767-3037-0. Lehman, Christopher P. (2008). A Critical History of Soul Train on Television.
McFarland. ISBN 978-0-7864-3669-9. Lewis Jones, Jel D. (2005). Michael Jackson, the King of Pop: The Big Picture: the Music! the Man! the Legend! the Interviews: an Anthology. Amber Books Publishing. ISBN 978-0-9749779-0-4. Mansour, David (2005). From Abba to Zoom: A Pop Culture Encyclopedia of the Late 20th Century. Andrews McMeel
 Publishing. ISBN 0-7407-5118-2. Palmer, Robert (1995). Rock & Roll: An Unruly History. Harmony Books. ISBN 978-0-517-70050-1. Parameswaran, Radhika (2011). "E-Race-ing Color: Gender and Transnational Wedia Cultures. NYU
 Press. ISBN 978-0-8147-9060-1. Ramage, John D.; Bean, John C.; Johnson, June (2001). Writing arguments: a rhetoric with readings. Allyn and Bacon. ISBN 978-0-7456-3683-2. St John, Graham (2004). Rave Culture and Religion. Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-31449-7. Tannenbaum
 Rob; Marks, Craig (2011). I Want My MTV: The Uncensored Story of the Music Video Revolution. Penguin Books. ISBN 978-1-101-52641-5. Taraborrelli, J. Randy (2009). Michael Jackson: The Magic, The Madness, The Whole Story, 1958-2009. Grand Central Publishing, 2009. ISBN 978-0-446-56474-8. Vogel, Joseph (2012). Man in the Music: The
Creative Life and Work of Michael Jackson. New York: Sterling. ISBN 978-1-4027-7938-1. Young, Julie (Fall 2009). "A Hoosier Thriller: Gary, Indiana Historical Society. Archived from the original on April 15, 2014. Retrieved April 14, 2014. Hidalgo, Susan,
 Weiner, Robert G. (2010). "Wanna Be Startin' Somethin': MJ in the Scholarly Literature: A Selected Bibliography.com Listen to this article (1 hour and 50 minutes) This audio file was created from a revision of this article dated
22 February 2019 (2019-02-22), and does not reflect subsequent edits. (Audio help · More spoken articles) Michael Jackson at Wikipedia's sister projects Media from WikiquoteData from W
 IMDb Portals: Biography United States Pop music Retrieved from " 22016 single by Bruno Mars "24K Magic ReleasedOctober 7, 2016 (2016-10-07)Recorded2015-16StudioGlenwood Place (Burbank, California)Genre Funk disco R&B Length3:45LabelAtlanticSongwriter(s) Bruno Marsfrom the album 24K Magic ReleasedOctober 7, 2016 (2016-10-07)Recorded2015-16StudioGlenwood Place (Burbank, California)Genre Funk disco R&B Length3:45LabelAtlanticSongwriter(s) Bruno Marsfrom the album 24K Magic ReleasedOctober 7, 2016 (2016-10-07)Recorded2015-16StudioGlenwood Place (Burbank, California)Genre Funk disco R&B Length3:45LabelAtlanticSongwriter(s) Bruno Marsfrom the album 24K Magic ReleasedOctober 7, 2016 (2016-10-07)Recorded2015-16StudioGlenwood Place (Burbank, California)Genre Funk disco R&B Length3:45LabelAtlanticSongwriter(s) Bruno Marsfrom the album 24K Magic ReleasedOctober 7, 2016 (2016-10-07)Recorded2015-16StudioGlenwood Place (Burbank, California)Genre Funk disco R&B Length3:45LabelAtlanticSongwriter(s) Bruno Marsfrom the album 24K Magic ReleasedOctober 7, 2016 (2016-10-07)Recorded2015-16StudioGlenwood Place (Burbank, California)Genre Funk disco R&B Length3:45LabelAtlanticSongwriter(s) Bruno Marsfrom the album 24K Magic ReleasedOctober 7, 2016 (2016-10-07)Recorded2015-16StudioGlenwood Place (Burbank)Genre Funk discount Bruno Marsfrom the album 24K Magic ReleasedOctober 7, 2016 (2016-10-07)Recorded Place (Burbank)Genre Funk discount Bruno Marsfrom the album 24K Magic ReleasedOctober 7, 2016 (2016-10-07)Recorded Place (Burbank)Genre Funk discount Bruno Marsfrom the Album 24K Magic ReleasedOctober 7, 2016 (2016-10-07)Recorded Place (Burbank)Genre Funk discount Bruno Marsfrom the Album 24K Magic ReleasedOctober 7, 2016 (2016-10-07)Recorded Place (Burbank)Genre Funk discount Bruno Marsfrom the Album 24K Magic ReleasedOctober 7, 2016 (2016-10-07)Recorded Place (Burbank)Genre Funk discount Bruno Marsfrom the Album 24K Magic ReleasedOctober 7, 2016 (2016-10-07)Recorded Place (Burbank)Genre Funk discount Bruno Marsfrom The Album 24K Magic R
Mars Philip Lawrence Christopher Brody Brown Producer(s) Shampoo Press & Curl The Stereotypes (add.) Bruno Mars singles chronology "Uptown Funk" (2014) "24K Magic" is a song by American singles chronology "Uptown Funk" (2014) "That's What I Like" (2017) Music video"24K Magic" is a song by American singles chronology "Uptown Funk" (2014) "That's What I Like" (2017) Music video"24K Magic" is a song by American singles chronology "Uptown Funk" (2016) "That's What I Like" (2017) Music video"24K Magic" is a song by American singles chronology "Uptown Funk" (2018) "That's What I Like" (201
 Atlantic Records released it as the album's lead single on October 7, 2016, for digital download and streaming. It was provided as an instant grat track for those who pre-ordered the album. Mars, Philip Lawrence and Christopher Brody Brown wrote the single. Calling themselves Shampoo Press & Curl the three of them handled production, with
 additional production by the Stereotypes. The song has been described as a funk, disco and contemporary R&B track. The A.V. Club noticed the synthesizer riff and backbeat resembled the one in "The Message" (1982) by Grandmaster Flash and the Furious Five. The song's lyrics address extravagance, glamour, and the party lifestyle. "24K Magic"
was generally well received by music critics. Some of them complimented Mars' vocals and compared them to James Brown, describing the song as engaging, fun and evoking feelings of nostalgia. Others criticized it for not being innovative as it tried to emulate "Uptown Funk" (2014). The song was a commercial success. It peaked at number four in
the United States and number three in Canada and Australia. It has been certified five times platinum by the Recording Industry Association (ARIA). It was certified six times platinum by Music Canada (MC). The single reached number one in New Zealand, France, Belgium
(Flanders) and Argentina. It has received a diamond certification in France and a platinum one in New Zealand. In the United Kingdom and Spain, the song peaked at number five, being certified three times platinum by the British Phonographic Industry (BPI). Director Cameron Duddy shot the song's music video with Mars. It depicts Mars and his
 bandmates partying and having fun in a Las Vegas casino. At the end of the video, Mars is riding a jet ski in the Fountains of the Bellagio Hotel. He performed "24K Magic" on television shows such as Saturday Night Live, The Late Late Show and it was first included on his 24K Magic World Tour (2017-18). The song received several nominations and
 won Record of the Year at the 60th Annual Grammy Awards in 2018. Kendrick Lamar's single "Loyalty" (2017) featuring Rihanna sampled the song's introduction. In September 2014, Bruno Mars tweeted "Now it's time to start writing chapter 3", hinting he was working on new music. Following the release of the successful Mark Ronson and Mars's
 single "Uptown Funk" (2014), the latter headed to the studio to record more songs. Mars said he had no plans to release a new album "[u]ntil it's done". It was due in March, but his appearance at the Super Bowl halftime show postponed it for several months. At the time, seven songs were already recorded.[1] On October 3, 2016, Mars revealed the
song title and release date through his Instagram account after he uploaded nine photos. They showed the singer looking down wearing a white hat with "XXIV k" inscribed on it. Mars wrote, "You can call it my first single, but I call it the invitation to the party".[2] The Stereotypes had known Mars and worked with him since 2007, however, after the
singer signed a deal with Atlantic Records they did not collaborate very often.[3] Nevertheless, in 2015 Jonathan Yip sent them. Later, he asked for more beats and the Stereotypes sent them, but they never heard from
him, "nothing came of it".[4][5] In June 2016, Yip touched base with Mars. He asked Yip if they would like to help him finish a song for his album, to add a little "seasoning". He needed another song with a certain tempo and key.[4][7] Once
in the studio, it took them some time to "get the groove" on the track. They spent the first couple of hours catching up and having fun.[3][7][8] When they began working, Ray Charles McCullough II was "getting scared". He felt this was a "make-or-break moment"—they needed to help Mars with the song.[5] Ray Romulus recalled the singer telling
them he wanted to create something that would make people dance again, because in clubs the crowd is on their phones, not moving and glancing at each other.[6][8] At this point, Mars showed them a "rough idea" of the song. The Stereotypes started programming the drums for "24K Magic" and finished it in a day. It was the first track the team
 recorded for the album.[3][7] Brody Brown affirmed: "On the song "24K Magic", we tried it many times until we found that gold."[9] In an interview with NME, Mars said he wrote "24K Magic" when "Uptown Funk" (2014) was "number one", so the songs share the same "spirit".[10] In another interview with Zane Lowe for Beats 1, Mars explained that
the album was going to be a movie and the lead single was its opening. He wanted the song "to get the party started". To achieve that it needed to sound genuine and that he was influenced by West Coast hip hop artists like "Dr. Dre, DJ
Quik, Suga Free ... [they represented] a time when it was okay to party, to be flashy, to get on the dance floor".[11][12] In November 2017, Mars was a guest on the Charlie Rose Show sharing that the song was the vision he had intended for this album "I saw us having fun on stage. I saw us draped in silk and gold and me and my friends going up on
 stage and having the best time. It was important that we had the content to do so".[13] Mars, Philip Lawrence and Christopher Brody Brown wrote "24K Magic". They handled the production under the name Shampoo Press & Curl with additional production by the Stereotypes. Mars, Lawrence, Brown and James Fauntleroy provided the background
 vocals. Dave Foreman played the guitar, while Byron "Mr. Talkbox" Chambers and Mars provided the vocals on the talk box. Charles Moniz, with engineering assistant Jacob Dennis, engineered and recorded the song at Glenwood Place Studios in Burbank. Serban Ghenea mixed "24K Magic" at MixStar Studios in Virginia Beach, with John Hanes
 serving as the mix engineer. It was mastered by Tom Coyne at Sterling Sound, NYC.[14] "24K Magic" premiered on October 7, 2016, at midnight on radio station WBMX.[15] Atlantic Records released the single on the same day for digital download and streaming.[16] The album was made available for pre-order worldwide via Mars's official site, with
the song as an instant download.[17] Warner Music Group also issued the track for radio airplay in Italy on the same date.[18] BBC Radio 1 began adding the song onto their playlists on October 11, 2016.[20] On May 26, 2017, Atlantic Records made a
remix version by Dutch DJ R3hab available for digital download and streaming.[21] "24K Magic" A 20-second sample of "24K Magic" is a funk, disco, and R&B song,[22][23][24] heavily influenced by hip hop.[25][26][27] It is
composed in the key of F minor at a tempo of 94 beats per minute. [28] The song begins with a talk box intro, performed by Byron "Mr. Talk Box" Chambers and Mars. [14] Initially, reviewers thought the vocals on the intro had Auto-Tune, a vocoder or synthetic vocals. [29][30][31] Eventually, they concluded that it was a talk box, developed by Roger
Troutman and Zapp, which heavily influenced the single. [27][30][32] Forbes and Entertainment Weekly's music critics noticed the resemblance between the "robotic-sound" intro on "24K Magic" and Tupac Shakur's "California Love" (1995). [25][33] The song features several layers of funk synthesizers in its instrumentation, which drew comparisons
to Prince.[27][32][34] It also features bass lines similar to The Gap Band's style. Its structure borrows from "Uptown Funk" as Mars raps while singing the track with a "call and response" composition.[35][36] The bridge features a record scratching, while the backing vocals of Mars, Lawrence, Brown and Fauntleroy make heavy use of a vocoder.[35]
[36] The synthesizer riff and backbeat of "24K Magic" has been interpreted by The A.V. Club as having a resemblance to the one in "The Message" (1982) by Grandmaster Flash and the Furious Five.[37] Critics found the sound to be closer to that of the 1980s electronica, hip hop and R&B, than the 1970s style of "Uptown Funk".[35][38] The track
reaches its "ebullient" and "infectious" chorus where Mars sings, "Put your pinky rings up to the moon, What y'all tryna do? 24K magic in the air".[33][34] All the verses are designed with a "call-and-response hook".[36] In the opening lyrics, Mars shouts, "Guess who's back again!/Oh, they don't know? I bet they know soon as we walk in", punctuating
the verses, he continues with more confidence "I'm a dangerous man with some money in my pocket", while backed up by a chorus "adding tough-guy punch to his mellifluous" shouts.[27][39] The lyrics celebrate extravagances, glamour and the party lifestyle.
[37][40] Many reviewers felt "24K Magic" an "A" note. He praised the lead single, saying it is on the same
 level as Mars's earlier, "Just the Way You Are" (2010) and "Locked Out of Heaven" (2012), and maybe even better due to its "detail and finesse". He felt Tupac Shakur's "California Love" (1995) and Michael Jackson's Off the Wall (1979) influenced it.
[33] Jay Willis of GQ called the song "delightful"—the second part of "Uptown Funk". Willis praised Mars for using the same formula as the earlier single and described the intro as "reminiscent of mid-1990s K-Ci & Jojo". [36] Carl Williott of Idolator rated the song a nine out of ten, comparing it to "Pure Funk compilations, West Coast G-funk and to
 Midnight Star". Williott said the track did not bring anything new, but it came at a time when there were not enough party songs. In the same review, Mike Wass awarded the song 8 out of 10 feeling that it is a mash-up of the 70's, 80's and 90's R&B into "a nuclear-power party anthem" to be played in discos over the next years.[41] Time's Tekendra
Parmar called the title track "delicious".[22] The staff of Rap-Up thought Mars created a great song, calling the hook "infectious".[34] Jason Lipshutz found the single "impressive", with a "killer groove" that mashed the "G-funk"
genre into a song with modern elements. He also complemented Mars's vocals and "ear for melody".[30] Patrick Bowen, reviewing the album for Idolator, said "24K Magic" has the best chorus Mars ever wrote, being superior to "Uptown Funk" in every detail.[35] In a mixed review for Idolator, Rachel Sonis gave "24K Magic" a 6.5 out of 10. She
simply keeps the party going".[41] The song was listed by several publications as being among the best songs of the year. Entertainment Weekly's Ray Rahman dubbed the song a "bulletproof party jam", ranking it number 35 on the list of 100 songs.[42] On the list of the 101 best songs of 2016 compiled by Spin, the publication ranked the song at
number 61 and Winston Cook-Wilson said that Mars emulated the style he listened to while growing up and was nothing but impressive. [43] On the Billboard 100 Best Pop Songs of 2016: Critics' Picks list, the single was placed at number 64. Taylor Weatherby wrote that Mars was able to "create another bonafide hip-shaker" like "Uptown Funk"
thanks to "24K Magic"'s "infectious beat and James Brown-worthy vocal exhortations".[39] The Village Voice's annual year-end Pazz & Jop critics' poll selected it as the 48th best song of 2016, tied with Childish Gambino's "Redbone" and Beyonce's "All Night".[44] In 2017, "24K Magic" received a nomination for International Hit of the Year at the 2017 and Devoted thanks to "24K Magic" received a nomination for International Hit of the Year at the 2017 and Devoted thanks to "24K Magic" received a nomination for International Hit of the Year at the 2017 and Devoted thanks to "24K Magic" received a nomination for International Hit of the Year at the 2017 and Devoted thanks to "24K Magic" received a nomination for International Hit of the Year at the 2017 and Devoted thanks to "24K Magic" received a nomination for International Hit of the Year at the 2017 and Devoted thanks to "24K Magic" received a nomination for International Hit of the Year at the 2017 and Devoted thanks to "24K Magic" received a nomination for International Hit of the Year at the 2017 and Devoted thanks to "24K Magic" received a nomination for International Hit of the Year at the 2017 and Devoted thanks to "24K Magic" received a nomination for International Hit of the Year at the 2017 and Devoted thanks to "24K Magic" received thanks to "24K Magic" received the Year at the 2017 and Devoted thanks to "24K Magic" received the Year at the 2017 and Devoted thanks to "24K Magic" received the Year at the 2017 and Devoted thanks to "24K Magic" received the Year at the 2017 and Devoted thanks to "24K Magic" received the Year at the 2017 and Devoted thanks to "24K Magic" received the Year at the 2017 and Devoted thanks the Year at the 2017 and Devoted the Year at the 2017 and
Danish GAFFA Awards.[45] It was nominated by the 48th NAACP Image Awards for Outstanding Song, Contemporary.[46] In the same year, at the 30th Annual Nickelodeon Kids' Choice Awards the track received a nomination for Favorite Song,[48] and a
 nomination for International Hit of the Year at the MTV Millennial Awards. [49] At the 2017 Radio Disney Music Awards, the single won the award for Best Song That Makes You Smile. [50] "24K Magic" received the accolade for Top 10 Gold International Gold Songs at the RTHK International Pop Poll. [51] In the same year, it was nominated for Best Song That Makes You Smile.
R&B Song at the 2017 Billboard Music Awards, but lost. [53] In 2018, "24K Magic" won Record of The Year at the 60th Annual Grammy Awards ceremony. [54] That same year, it lost the award for International Work of the Year at the APRA Music Awards.
 The song won an award for excellence in Record Production/Single or Track at the 2018 TEC Awards.[56] Mediabase, in their year-end list of 2017, the track was one of the winners of Most Performed Songs at the ASCAP Pop Music Awards.[58] In the following year, a
 the same award ceremony, it won, again, Most Performed Songs, and from the Rhythm & Soul Music Awards was one of the Winning R&B/Hip-Hop Songs. [59][60] In the United States, "24K Magic" debuted at number five on the Billboard Hot 100 with 101.000 downloads, 12.8 million streams and 65 million radio impressions in its first full tracking
 week. At the time, it was Mars's highest debut on the Hot 100 chart.[61] On the week of December 10, 2016, the single reached its peak of number four on the Billboard Rhythmic chart, and peaked at number two on the Dance Club Songs and Dance/Mix Show
Airplay charts.[63][64][65] It peaked at number three on the Billboard Adult Pop Songs and Hot R&B/Hip-Hop Songs charts.[66][67] "24K Magic" peaked at number three on the Canadian Hot 100 for the week of December 31, 2016.[68] The Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) certified it five times platinum.[69] Music Canada (MC)
certified it six times platinum. [70] As of September 2017, the single has sold 1,722,000 pure copies in the US. [71] "24K Magic" debuted at number one on France's Syndicat National de l'Édition Phonographique (SNEP) chart for the week ending October 15, 2016. [72] It was certified diamond by the SNEP. [73] In Belgium, it reached the top spot on
the Ultratop 50 in Flanders and earned a platinum certification.[74][75] In its third week on the Argentinian Monitor Latino chart, the track reached the top spot.[76] The song entered at number 13 on the New Zealand Singles Chart and peaked at number one, spending two weeks in the top spot.[77] It has received a platinum certification by
 Recorded Music New Zealand (RMNZ), with over 30,000 certified units.[78] In Australia, "24K Magic" debuted at number 12 on the ARIA Singles Chart, and ultimately peaked at number three.[79] The song has been certified units.[80] The single
 peaked at number four on the Portuguese Singles Chart after debuting at number 20.[81] In the United Kingdom, the song debuted at number nine on the Portuguese Singles Chart on October 20, 2016. It peaked at number five on the week of November 17, 2016.[82] The British Phonographic Industry (BPI) certified "24K Magic" three times platinum for over
 1,800,000 certified units.[83] On the Scottish Singles Chart, it also peaked within the top five.[84] In the Republic of Ireland, the single peaked at number ten on the Irish Singles Chart, after debuting at number ten on the Irish Singles Chart, after debuting at number 25.[85][86] The song reached the top five of the Spanish Top 100 and later received a double platinum certification by Productores de
Música de España (PROMUSICAE), and peaked at number six in the Dutch Top 40.[87][88][89] In Switzerland, it entered the top ten by peaking at number nine on the Singles Top 75 and received a gold certification by IFPI Switzerland, it entered the top ten by peaking at number nine on the Singles Top 75 and received a gold certification by IFPI Switzerland.
Chart.[92][93] The track peaked at number two on the South Korea International Chart, number two on the Hungarian Rádiós Top 40 and Brasil Hot 100.[97][98] The song's official music video was filmed in Las Vegas,
 Nevada.[99] Some of the filming locations included the Fountains of the Bellagio hotel and the Fremont Hotel and Casino.[100] Mars and his frequent collaborator Cameron Duddy directed the video released on October 7, 2016.[22] It begins with Mars's private jet landing at the McCarran International Airport in Las Vegas. Surrounded by luxurious
cars, the jet's steps are lowered.[34][100][101] Then, Mars is seen wearing Versace, designer minks and a baseball cap with XXIV written on it as he starts to put on his golden jewelry that consists of rings, necklaces chain, and sunglasses.[34][102] The
rest of the video includes intercut shots of Mars and his band having fun by the poolside, partying, drinking and playing the tables at the MGM Grand Las Vegas. [29] The video features several women wearing "door knocker earrings" in
bikinis and sometimes wearing men's denim, while they twerk.[101][102] Other scenes include the singer and some of his bandmates driving down the Strip in a black Cadillac Allanté convertible, later purchased by Mars, and riding power-driven scooters in the casino, while "throwing money in the air".[10][29][34] At the end of the video, Mars rides
a jet ski in the Fountains of the Bellagio hotel.[22][34] A second promotional music video, with Victoria's Secret Angels, was released on December 2, 2016. It features Victoria's Secret models Adriana Lima, Elsa Hosk, Jasmine Tookes, Lais Ribeiro, Romee Strijd, Stella Maxwell and Taylor Hill lip-syncing to the song.[103][104] It has been described as
the fusion of a "homemade music video and a Victoria's Secret ad".[105][106] Raquel Rose Burger of Billboard noticed the 1990s hip-hop trends included in the music video, including the likes of tracksuits, gold chains and snapbacks, among others.[102] Partick Bowen from Idolator found the music video "approximately 95% stunting".[35] NME's
 Rhian Daly criticized the video clip not only for its lack of originality but also the number of clichés. Daly pointed out how Mars could not stop showing off how rich he is.[101] Tom Breihan of Stereogum considered the second promotional music video average with nothing "especially fun or spontaneous about it". However, he felt "it does have a lot of
 very beautiful women in it".[106] Jordan Appugliesi from Entertainment Tonight Canada thought the girls in the video looked "adorable" and they were having a blast "in the super fun video" while looking amazing.[103] The official video received multiple awards and nominations. In 2017, it received an award for Video of the Year and a nomination
for Coca-Cola Viewers' Choice at the BET Awards.[107] At the 2017 MTV Video Music Awards, it received nomination for Outstanding Music Video at the 48th NAACP Image Awards.[46] It was also nominated for Favorite Music Video at the Video at the 48th NAACP Image Awards.[46] It was also nominated for Favorite Music Video at the Video at the 48th NAACP Image Awards.[46] It was also nominated for Favorite Music Video at the 48th NAACP Image Awards.[46] It was also nominated for Favorite Music Video at the 48th NAACP Image Awards.[46] It was also nominated for Favorite Music Video at the 48th NAACP Image Awards.[46] It was also nominated for Favorite Music Video at the 48th NAACP Image Awards.[46] It was also nominated for Favorite Music Video at the 48th NAACP Image Awards.[46] It was also nominated for Favorite Music Video at the 48th NAACP Image Awards.[46] It was also nominated for Favorite Music Video at the 48th NAACP Image Awards.[46] It was also nominated for Favorite Music Video at the 48th NAACP Image Awards.[46] It was also nominated for Favorite Music Video at the 48th NAACP Image Awards.[46] It was also nominated for Favorite Music Video at the 48th NAACP Image Awards.[46] It was also nominated for Favorite Music Video at the 48th NAACP Image Awards.[46] It was also nominated for Favorite Music Video at the 48th NAACP Image Awards.[46] It was also nominated for Favorite Music Video at the 48th NAACP Image Awards.[46] It was also nominated for Favorite Music Video at the 48th NAACP Image Awards.[46] It was also nominated for Favorite Music Video at the 48th NAACP Image Awards.[46] It was also nominated for Favorite Music Video at the 48th NAACP Image Awards.[46] It was also nominated for Favorite Music Video at the 48th NAACP Image Awards.[46] It was also nominated for Favorite Music Video at the 48th NAACP Image Awards.[46] It was also nominated for Favorite Music Video at the 48th NAACP Image Awards.[46] It was also nominated for Favorite Music Video at the 48th NAACP Image Awards.[46] Image Awards.[46]
the 2017 Nickelodeon Kids' Choice Awards.[109] At the 2017 Soul Train Music Awards, the music video won Mars Best Dance Performance and Video of the Year.[110] The video reached 1.3 billion views on YouTube in March 2021.[111] Mars first performed the song live on Saturday Night Live on October 15, 2016.[112] His performance was well
received by critics. Daniel Kreps of Rolling Stone magazine praised the "electric performance" throwing an "epic dance party".[113] Christina Lee of Idolator praised the performance, writing that it was a party with a
 "California Love" vibe for the "Nae Nae generation". She added that Mars and his band came from backstage, "West Side Story-style, to join a crowd that was already dancing".[114] He also performed "24K Magic" live on The X Factor UK, on October 30, 2016. The Daily Express's Becca Longmire found the performance "epic".[115] It caused some from backstage, "West Side Story-style, to join a crowd that was already dancing".
 controversy as he and his band were accused of "miming". The singer was "insulted" by the accusations and denied them. [10] Mars performed the song with his band on BBC Radio's 1 Live Lounge on November 4, 2016. [116] The singer performed the song with his band on BBC Radio's 1 Live Lounge on November 4, 2016. [116] The singer performed the song with his band on BBC Radio's 1 Live Lounge on November 4, 2016. [116] The singer performed the song with his band on BBC Radio's 1 Live Lounge on November 4, 2016. [116] The singer performed the song with his band on BBC Radio's 1 Live Lounge on November 4, 2016. [116] The singer performed the song with his band on BBC Radio's 1 Live Lounge on November 4, 2016. [116] The singer performed the song with his band on BBC Radio's 1 Live Lounge on November 4, 2016. [116] The singer performed the song with his band on BBC Radio's 1 Live Lounge on November 4, 2016. [116] The singer performed the song with his band on BBC Radio's 1 Live Lounge on November 4, 2016. [116] The singer performed the song with his band on BBC Radio's 1 Live Lounge on November 4, 2016. [116] The singer performed the song with his band on BBC Radio's 1 Live Lounge on November 4, 2016. [116] The singer performed the song with his band on BBC Radio's 1 Live Lounge on November 4, 2016. [116] The singer performed the song with his band on BBC Radio's 1 Live Lounge on November 4, 2016. [116] The singer performed the song with his band on BBC Radio's 1 Live Lounge on November 4 Live Lounge on Novemb
his show, saying it was "an illuminated performance" thanks to the pyro used.[117] He was also complemented on his "disco moves ... synched with lights on the following day at the 2016 NRJ Music Awards.[119][120] Mars also
performed the single at the 2016 American Music Awards on November 20. His band joined him on the stage, which featured an electric blue background and pyro. The performance included a break dance.[121] On November 30, the singer performed it on the Victoria's Secret Fashion Show 2016, aired on CBS. His performance was part of the
 "Bright Night Angel" segment.[122] During The Late Late Show with James Corden on December 13, 2016, Mars included "24K Magic" on the popular segment Carpool Karaoke.[123] Mars also performed the single on top of the Apollo Theater marquee alongside the majority of the 24K Magic album for his CBS prime time special titled Bruno Mars
24K Magic Live at the Apollo, which aired on November 29, 2017.[124][125] The track was the second song on the set list of his third tour—24K Magic World Tour (2017–18).[127] Kendrick Lamar's single "Loyalty", featuring Rihanna, on his album Damn (2017), sampled
the song's intro reversed.[128] In early 2017, Heidi Klum used the track in the trailer announcement for the next season of Germany's Next Topmodel.[129] Hershey featured the song in a 2018 commercial for its Hershey's Gold
chocolate bar.[130] The track is featured in the video game Just Dance 2018 and on the film Hotel Transylvania 3: Summer Vacation.[131][132] Digital download[16]No.TitleLength1."24K Magic" (R3hab remix)2:38 Credits adapted from the liner notes of 24K Magic.[14] Bruno Mars - lead vocals
 songwriting, background vocals, talkbox Philip Lawrence - songwriting, background vocals Christopher Brody Brown - songwriting, background vocals Byron "Mr. Talkbox" Chambers - talkbox Dave Foreman - guitar Charles Moniz
recording, engineering Jacob Dennis - engineering Jacob Dennis - engineering assistance Serban Ghenea - mixing John Hanes - mix engineering Tom Coyne - mastering 2016-2018 weekly chart (2016-2018) Peak position Argentina (Monitor Latino)[76] 1 Australia (ARIA)[79] 3 Austria (Ö3 Austria Top 40)[133] 22 Belgium (Ultratop 50
Flanders)[74] 1 Belgium (Ultratop 50 Wallonia)[134] 3 Brazil (Top 100 Brasil)[96] 53 Canada (Canadian Hot 100)[68] 3 Canada AC (Billboard)[137] 1 Chile (Monitor Latino)[138] 12 Czech Republic (Rádio - Top 100)[139] 22 Czech Republic (Singles Digitál Top 100)[140] 10 Czech Republic (Rádio - Top 100)[139] 22 Czech Republic (Singles Digitál Top 100)[140] 10 Czech Republic (Rádio - Top 100)[139] 12 Czech Republic (Singles Digitál Top 100)[130] 10 Czech Republic (Rádio - Top 100)[130] 12 Czech Republic (Rádio - Top 100)[130] 13 Czech Republic (Rádio - Top 100)[130] 12 Czech Republic (Rádio - Top 100)[130] 13 Czech Republic (Rádio - Top 100)[130] 14 Czech Republic (Rádio - Top 100)[130] 15 
Denmark (Tracklisten)[141] 18 Ecuador (National-Report)[142] 6 Finland Download (Latauslista)[143] 3 France (SNEP)[72] 1 Germany (GfK)[144] 14 Hungary (Single Top 40)[145] 2 Hungary (Single Top 40)[145] 5 Hungary (Stream Top 40)[147] 15 Ireland (IRMA)[85] 10 Israel International Airplay (Media Forest)[148]
1 Italy (FIMI)[93] 16 Japan (Japan Hot 100) (Billboard)[149] 16 Lebanon Airplay (Lebanese Top 20)[95] 3 Luxembourg Digital Song Sales (Billboard)[150] 7 Mexico (Billboard)[150] 8 Netherlands (Dutch Top 40)[89] 8 Netherlands (Single Top 100)[152] 5 New Zealand (Recorded Music NZ)[77] 1 Norway (VG-lista)[153] 16 Panama
(Monitor Latino)[154] 11 Paraguay (Monitor Latino)[155] 4 Philippines (Philippines 
[94] 2 Spain (PROMUSICAE)[87] 5 Sweden (Schweizer Hitparade)[90] 9 UK Singles (OCC)[82] 5 Uruguay (Monitor Latino)[163] 13 US Adult Pop Airplay (Billboard)[66] 3 US Dance Club Songs (Billboard)[64] 2 US Dance/Mix Show Airplay
(Billboard)[65] 2 US Hot R&B/Hip-Hop Songs (Billboard)[167] 3 US Latin Airplay (Billboard)[168] 1 Venezuela (Record Report)[167] 59 2024 weekly chart performance for "24K Magic" Chart (2024) Peak position Singapore (RIAS)[168] 15 2016 year-end chart performance for "24K Magic" Chart (2024) Peak position Singapore (RIAS)[168] 15 2016 year-end chart performance for "24K Magic" Chart (2024) Peak position Singapore (RIAS)[168] 15 2016 year-end chart performance for "24K Magic" Chart (2024) Peak position Singapore (RIAS)[168] 15 2016 year-end chart performance for "24K Magic" Chart (2024) Peak position Singapore (RIAS)[168] 15 2016 year-end chart performance for "24K Magic" Chart (2024) Peak position Singapore (RIAS)[168] 15 2016 year-end chart performance for "24K Magic" Chart (2024) Peak position Singapore (RIAS)[168] 15 2016 year-end chart performance for "24K Magic" Chart (2024) Peak position Singapore (RIAS)[168] 15 2016 year-end chart performance for "24K Magic" Chart (2024) Peak position Singapore (RIAS)[168] 15 2016 year-end chart performance for "24K Magic" Chart (2024) Peak position Singapore (RIAS)[168] 15 2016 year-end chart performance for "24K Magic" Chart (2024) Peak position Singapore (RIAS)[168] 15 2016 year-end chart performance for "24K Magic" Chart (2024) Peak position Singapore (RIAS)[168] 15 2016 year-end chart performance for "24K Magic" Chart (2024) Peak position Singapore (RIAS)[168] 15 2016 year-end chart performance for "24K Magic" Chart (2024) Peak position Singapore (RIAS)[168] 15 2016 year-end chart performance for "24K Magic" Chart (2024) Peak position Singapore (RIAS)[168] 15 2016 year-end chart performance for "24K Magic" Chart (2024) Peak position Singapore (RIAS)[168] 15 2016 year-end chart performance for "24K Magic" Chart (2024) Peak position Singapore (RIAS)[168] 15 2016 year-end chart performance for "24K Magic" Chart (2024) Peak position Singapore (RIAS)[168] 15 2016 year-end chart performance for "24K Magic" Chart (2024) Peak position Singapore (RIAS)[168] 15 2016 year-end ch
Magic" Chart (2016) Position Argentina (Monitor Latino)[170] 48 France (SNEP)[171] 48 France (SNEP)[171] 48 France (SNEP)[172] 99 Hungary (Dance Top 40)[173] 46 Hungary (Single Top 40)[174] 54 Netherlands (Dutch Top 40)[175] 47 UK Singles (OCC)[176] 68 2017 year-end chart performance for "24K Magic" Chart (2017)
 Position Argentina (Monitor Latino)[177] 5 Australia (ARIA)[178] 82 Belgium (Ultratop Flanders)[180] 51 Canada (Canadian Hot 100)[181] 27 France (SNEP)[182] 112 Hungary (Rádiós Top 40)[183] 5 Hungary (Rádiós Top 40)[184] 20 Hungary (Single Top 40)[185] 65 Japan (Japan Hot 100)[186] 38 Netherlands
(Dutch Top 40)[187] 78 Netherlands (Single Top 100)[188] 98 Panama (Monitor Latino)[189] 27 Spain (PROMUSICAE)[190] 86 Switzerland (Schweizer Hitparade)[191] 80 UK Singles (OCC)[192] 95 US Billboard)[196] 41
 Region Certification Certification Certified units/sales Australia (ARIA)[80] 5 \times Platinum 480,000‡ Renark (IFPI Danmark)[203] 2 \times Platinum 180,000‡ France (SNEP)[73] Diamond 233,333‡ Germany (BVMI)[204] Platinum 400,000‡ Italy (FIMI)[92] 2 \times Platinum 100,000‡ Renark (IFPI Danmark)[203] 2 \times Platinum 480,000‡ Renark (IFPI Danmark)[203] 2 \times Platinum 180,000‡ Renark (IFPI Danmark)[203] 2 \times Platinum 18
 Digital downloadstreaming Original Atlantic [20] Various May 26, 2017 Digital downloadstreaming R3hab remix [21] List of airplay number-one hits of the 2010s (Argentina) List of Billboard Hot 100 top 10 singles in 2016 List of Billboard
 Rhythmic number-one songs of the 2010s List of number-one hits of 2016 (France) List of number-one singles from the 2010s (New Zealand) List of UK top-ten singles in 2016 List of number-one singles from the 2010s (New Zealand) List of UK top-ten singles in 2016 List of number-one singles from the 2010s (New Zealand) List of UK top-ten singles in 2016 List of number-one singles from the 2010s (New Zealand) List of UK top-ten singles in 2016 List of number-one singles in 2016 List of number-one singles from the 2010s (New Zealand) List of New Zealand) List of number-one singles in 2016 List of number-one singles from the 2010s (New Zealand) List of UK top-ten singles in 2016 List of number-one singles from the 2010s (New Zealand) List of New Zealand) List of New Zealand (New Zealand) List of New Zealand) List of New Zealand (New Zealand) List of New Zealand) List of New Zealand (New Zealand) List of New Zealand (
the original on April 29, 2018. Retrieved June 9, 2018. Archived from the original on October 3, 2016). "Bruno Mars Is Back: New Single Coming Friday". Entertainment Weekly. Archived from the original on October 3, 2016. Actieved October 8, 2016. "Bruno Mars Is Back: New Single Coming Friday". Entertainment Weekly. Archived from the original on October 3, 2016. "Bruno Mars Is Back: New Single Coming Friday".
Produce Bruno Mars' #1 Hit "That's What I Like," And Receive 3 Grammy Nominations". Songwriter Universe. Archived from the original on July 10, 2018. A c Russel, Bryson Kane (March 1, 2018). "The Stereotypes earned this". The Fader. Archived from the original on July 10, 2018. A c Russel, Bryson Kane (March 1, 2018). "The Stereotypes earned this". The Fader. Archived from the original on July 10, 2018. A c Russel, Bryson Kane (March 1, 2018). "The Stereotypes earned this". The Fader. Archived from the original on July 10, 2018. A c Russel, Bryson Kane (March 1, 2018). "The Stereotypes earned this". The Fader. Archived from the original on July 10, 2018. A c Russel, Bryson Kane (March 1, 2018). "The Stereotypes earned this".
 Kennedy, Gerrick D. (January 26, 2018). "After losing steam, the Stereotypes almost hung it up - now they are up for producer of the year". Los Angeles Times. Archived from the original on January 26, 2018. A b Coscarelli, Joe (January 24, 2018). "Meet the Stereotypes, the Guys Who Help Give Bruno Mars His Bounce". The
New York Times. Archived from the original on June 13, 2018. Retrieved June 9, 2018. ^ a b c Wass, Mike (January 16, 2018). "The Stereotypes Talk Grammy Nominations, K-Pop & Bruno Mars: Interview". Idolator. Archived from the original on October 31, 2020. Retrieved June 9, 2018. ^ a b Weatherby, Taylor (January 26, 2018). "Producers The
 Stereotypes Talk Helping Bruno Mars Find the Right 'Bounce' For '24K Magic' & Earning Three Grammy Winner Brody Brown Talks About Co-Writing Big Hits For Bruno Mars And Silk Sonic, And His Solo Album, The Kick Back"
 SongwriterUniverse. Retrieved February 24, 2023. ^ a b c MacBain, Hamish (November 18, 2016). "Bruno Mars - The Full NME Cover Interview". NME. Archived from the original on June 12, 2018. Archived from the original on November 3, 2016. Archived from the original on November 3
2016. Retrieved November 1, 2016. ^ Zollo, Paul (January 25, 2018). "Bruno Mars, The Stereotypes On Making '24K Magic'". The Recording Academy. Archived from the original on July 10, 2018. Armstrong, Megan (November 10, 2018). "Bruno Mars Performs 'That's What I Like' & Gets Candid With Charlie Rose: Watch"
Billboard. Retrieved November 3, 2018. ^ a b c 24K Magic (CD booklet). United States: Atlantic Records. 2016. 558305-2. ^ "World Premiere of "24k Magic" on Mix.104.1". Twitter. October 6, 2016. Retrieved October 8, 2016. ^ a b c Zellner, Xander (October 11, 2016). "Bruno Mars' '24K Magic' & Lady Gaga's 'Million Reasons' Debut in Top 5 on
Billboard + Twitter Top Tracks Chart". Billboard. Archived from the original on November 1, 2016. Archived from the original on June 9, 2018. Retrieved October 8, 2016. Archived from the original on June 9, 2018. Retrieved October 8, 2016. Archived from the original on June 9, 2018. Retrieved October 8, 2016. Archived from the original on June 9, 2018. Retrieved October 8, 2016. Archived from the original on June 9, 2018. Retrieved October 8, 2016. Archived from the original on June 9, 2018. Retrieved October 8, 2016. Archived from the original on June 9, 2018. Retrieved October 12, 2016. Archived from the original on June 9, 2018. Retrieved October 8, 2016. Archived from the original on June 9, 2018. Retrieved October 8, 2016. Archived from the original on June 9, 2018. Retrieved October 8, 2016. Archived from the original on June 9, 2018. Retrieved October 8, 2018. Retrieved October 8, 2018. Retrieved October 8, 2018. Archived from the original on June 9, 2018. Retrieved October 8, 2018. Archived from the original on June 9, 2018. Retrieved October 8, 2018. Archived from the original on June 9, 2018. Retrieved October 8, 2018. Archived from the original on June 9, 2018. Retrieved October 8, 2018. Archived from the original on June 9, 2018. Retrieved October 8, 2018. Archived from the original on June 9, 2018. Retrieved October 8, 2018. Archived from the original on June 9, 2018. Retrieved October 8, 2018. Archived from the original on June 9, 2018. Retrieved October 8, 2018. Archived from the original on June 9, 2018. Retrieved October 8, 2018. Archived from the original on June 9, 2018. Retrieved October 8, 2018. Archived from the original on June 9, 2018. Archiv
07/10/2016)" (Press release) (in Italian). Italy: Airplay Control. Warner. Archived from the original on October 1, 2016. A grid and October 1
October 11, 2016. Archived from the original on October 5, 2010. ^ a b c "24K Magic (R3hab Remix) - Single". iTunes Store. May 26, 2017. Archived from the original on October 7, 2016). "Bruno Mars Just Dropped a Funky New Track '24K Magic'". Time.
 Archived from the original on October 7, 2016. Retrieved October 8, 2016. A Ryan, Patrick (November 18, 2016). "Review: Bruno Mars Returns With "24K Magic": Watch The Video And See His Album Cover". Idolator.
Archived from the original on October 17, 2016. Retrieved October 8, 2016. ^ a b c McIntyre, Hugh (October 8, 2016. Archived from the original on October 8, 2016. ^ Lamb, Bill (November 16, 2017). "Top 10 Bruno Mars Songs". ThoughtCo. Archived
from the original on June 12, 2018. Retrieved June 11, 2018. ^ a b c d e f Wickman, Forrest (October 7, 2016). "Bruno Mars' New Single Is Basically "Uptown Funk II," Will Play at Weddings for Years to Come". Slate. Archived from the original on June 5, 2018. Retrieved June 11, 2018. ^ "Bruno Mars - 24K Magic Sheet Music in F Minor". Musicnotes
October 14, 2016. Retrieved November 10, 2018. ^ a b c d Billboard Staff (October 7, 2016). "Bruno Mars Unveils "24K Magic" Song & Video". Billboard. Archived from the original on October 7, 2016. A c d Billboard Staff (October 7, 2016). "Bruno Mars Unveils "24K Magic" Is 'Stranger Things' in Single Form". Billboard.
Archived from the original on June 13, 2018. A Track-by-Track Guide". Billboard. Archived from the original on July 2, 2018. A Track-by-Track Guide". Billboard. Archived from the original on July 2, 2018. A Track-by-Track Guide". Billboard. Archived from the original on July 2, 2018. A Track-by-Track Guide". Billboard. Archived from the original on July 2, 2018. A Track-by-Track Guide". Billboard. Archived from the original on July 2, 2018. A Track-by-Track Guide". Billboard. Archived from the original on July 2, 2018. A Track-by-Track Guide". Billboard. Archived from the original on July 2, 2018. A Track-by-Track Guide". Billboard. Archived from the original on July 2, 2018. A Track-by-Track Guide". Billboard. Archived from the original on July 2, 2018. A Track-by-Track Guide". Billboard. Archived from the original on July 2, 2018. A Track-by-Track Guide". Billboard. Archived from the original on July 2, 2018. A Track-by-Track Guide". Billboard. Archived from the original on July 2, 2018. A Track-by-Track Guide". Billboard. Archived from the original on July 2, 2018. A Track-by-Track Guide". Billboard. Archived from the original on July 2, 2018. A Track-by-Track Guide". Billboard. Archived from the original on July 2, 2018. A Track-by-Track Guide". Billboard. B Track-by-Track Guide". B Track-by-Track Guide". B Track-by-Track Guide Gu
 Magic'". The New York Times. Archived from the original on November 23, 2016. Retrieved June 11, 2018. ^ a b c Renner Brown, Eric (October 7, 2016). "Bruno Mars' '24K Magic': EW Review". Entertainment Weekly. Archived from the original on October 11, 2016. Retrieved October 13, 2016. ^ a b c d e f g h i "New Music: Bruno Mars - '24K
 Magic''. Rap-Up. October 6, 2010. Archived from the original on October 8, 2016. A e Bowman, Patrick (November 21, 2016). "Bruno Mars' "24K Magic": Album Review". Idolator. Retrieved June 16, 2018. [permanent dead link] a b c d e Willis, Jay (October 7, 2016). "Watch the Video for Bruno Mars' New Single
 "24K Magic"". GQ. Archived from the original on June 12, 2018. Actrieved June 10, 2018. Actrieved June 10, 2018. Actrieved June 12, 2018. Actrieved June 10, 2018. Actrieved June 10, 2018. Actrieved June 10, 2018. Actrieved June 12, 2018. Actrieved June 12, 2018. Actrieved June 12, 2018. Actrieved June 12, 2018. Actrieved June 10, 2018. Actrieved June 20, 2018. Actrieve
new hit '24K Magic' and it's 24K gold - watch the funky video here". Digital Spy. Archived from the original on October 7, 2016. Retrieved December 12, 2016. Retrieved December 12, 2016. Retrieved December 12, 2016.
October 20, 2016. Retrieved October 7, 2016. ^ O'Donnell, Kevin; Greenblatt, Leah; Vain, Madisson; Feeney, Nolan; Goodman, Jessica; Renner Brown, Eric; Rahman, Ray; Biedenharn, Isabella (December 9, 2016). "The 100 best songs of 2016". Entertainment Weekly. Archived from the original on June 12, 2018. Retrieved June 11, 2018. ^ Staff, Spin
(December 13, 2016). "The 101 Best Songs of 2016". Spin. Archived from the original on September 16, 2017. Retrieved June 11, 2018. ^ "Pazz & Jop Statistics 2016". The Village Voice. Retrieved May 14, 2019. ^ Rosenstand Svidt, Ole (February 24, 2017). "GAFFA-Prisen: Og de nominerede er..." Gaffa (in Danish). Archived from the original on
 August 31, 2017. Retrieved January 22, 2018. ^ a b Lewis, Hilary; Washington, Arlene (February 10, 2017). "2017 NAACP Image Award Winners: Complete List". The Hollywood Reporter. Archived from the original on February 14, 2017. Retrieved February 13, 2017. New Music Awards Winners. New Music Weekly. 2017. Retrieved March
23, 2022. ^ THR Staff (March 11, 2017). "Kids' Choice Awards: The Winners List". The Hollywood Reporter. Archived from the original on March 13, 2017. Retrieved March 12, 2015. ^ "MTV MIAW 2017 Nominations List: Maluma, J Balvin Lead Nods Of Millennial Awards". Latin Times. Newsweek Media Group. April 25, 2017. Archived from the
original on April 22, 2018. Retrieved April 22, 2018. Retrieved April 30, 2017. Archived from the original on April 30, 2017. Retrieved April 30, 2017. Archived from the original on November 23, 2017.
Retrieved November 23, 2017. A Billboard Staff (May 21, 2016). "Here Is the Complete List of Winners From the 2017. Billboard Music Awards". Billboard Music Awards 2017. 'Riverdale,' Fifth Harmony Shut Out
Competition". Variety. Archived from the original on August 16, 2017. Retrieved August 27, 2017. Atkinson, Katie (January 28, 2018). "Grammys 2018 Winners: The Complete List". Billboard. Archived from the original on February 8, 2018. Archived from the original origi
 hits among Song of the Year nominees". News.com.au. Archived from the original on April 21, 2018. Retrieved April 29, 2018. ^ "The 33rd annual NAMM TEC Awards Winners". TEC Foundation for Excellence in Audio, Inc. Archived from the original on January 30, 2018. Retrieved January 29, 2018. ^
2017. Archived (PDF) from the original on December 15, 2017. Retrieved July 4, 2017. A scale Pop Music Awards". American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. Archived from the original on July 22, 2017. Retrieved June 21, 2020. A "2018 ASCAP Pop Music Awards". American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.
Archived from the original on September 19, 2018. Retrieved June 21, 2020. ^ "2018 ASCAP Rhythm & Soul Music Awards". American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. Archived from the original on April 11, 2019. Retrieved June 21, 2020. ^ Trust, Gary (October 17, 2016). "The Chainsmokers Lead Hot 100, Bruno Mars Debuts at No. 5,
Ariana Grande & Nicki Minaj Hit Top 10". Billboard. Archived from the original on October 19, 2016. A maya (December 9, 2016). "Bruno Mars Tops Rhythmic Songs Chart with "24K Magic"". Billboard. Archived from the
original on May 9, 2018. Retrieved June 10, 2018. ^ a b "Bruno Mars Chart History (Dance Club Songs)". Billboard. Retrieved December 13, 2016. ^ a b "Bruno Mars Chart History (Adult Pop Songs)". Billboard. Retrieved December 6, 2016. ^ a b
 "Bruno Mars Chart History (Hot R&B/Hip-Hop Songs)". Billboard. Retrieved November 29, 2016. ^ a b "Bruno Mars Chart History (Canadian Hot 100)". Billboard. Retrieved December 20, 2016. ^ a b "American single certifications - Bruno Mars - 24K Magic". Recording Industry Association of America. Retrieved February 15, 2018. ^ a b "Canadian Hot 100)".
single certifications - Bruno Mars - 24K Magic". Music Canada. Retrieved June 1, 2021. ^ "Nielsen SoundScan charts - Digital Songs - Week Ending: 09/28/2017" (PDF). Nielsen SoundScan. Archived from the original (PDF) on October 2, 2017. Retrieved October 2, 2017. ^ a b "Bruno Mars - 24K Magic" (in French). Le classement de singles
Retrieved October 15, 2016. ^ a b "French single certifications - Bruno Mars - 24K Magic" (in French). Syndicat National de l'Édition Phonographique. Retrieved January 7, 2017. ^ a b "Ultratop - Goud en Platina - singles 2017". Ultratop. Hung Medien. Retrieved
February 5, 2017. ^ a b "Top 20 Argentina - Del 24 al 30 de Octubre, 2016" (in Spanish). Monitor Latino. October 24, 2016. Archived from the original on January 29, 2018. Retrieved May 1, 2017. ^ a b "Bruno Mars - 24K Magic". Top 40 Singles. Retrieved December 23, 2016. ^ a b "New Zealand single certifications - Bruno Mars - 24K Magic".
Recorded Music NZ. Retrieved November 20, 2024. ^ a b "Bruno Mars - 24K Magic". AFI Top 50 Singles. Retrieved December 24, 2016. ^ a b "Bruno Mars - 24K Magic". AFP Top 100 Singles. Retrieved December 29, 2016.
 ^ a b "Official Singles Chart Top 100". Official Charts Company. Retrieved November 12, 2016. ^ a b "British single certifications - Bruno Mars - 24K Magic". British Phonographic Industry. Retrieved November 5, 2016. ^ a b "British charts.com -
Discography Bruno Mars". Irish Singles Chart. Retrieved September 1, 2019. ^ "Talkin' 'bout a Revolution". Irish Recorded Music Association. October 24, 2018. Achieved June 10, 2018. Archived from the original on June 12, 2018. The original on June 12, 2018. Archived from the original origi
(in Spanish). Productores de Música de España. Retrieved June 2, 2021. Select Canciones under "Categoría", select 2017 under "Año". Select 38 under "Semana". Click on "BUSCAR LISTA". ^ a b "Bruno Mars - 24K Magic". Swiss Singles Chart.
Retrieved November 28, 2016. ^ a b "The Official Swiss Charts and Music Community: Awards ('24K Magic')". IFPI Switzerland. Hung Medien. Retrieved May 18, 2017. ^ a b "Italian single certifications - Bruno Mars - 24K Magic" (in Italian). Federazione Industria Musicale Italiana. Retrieved November 28, 2016. Select "2017" in the "Anno" drop-
down menu. Type "24K Magic" in the "Filtra" field. Select "Singoli" under "Sezione". ^ a b "Gaon Digital Download. Retrieved October 25, 2016. ^ a b "The Official Lebanese Top 20 -
Bruno Mars". The Official Lebanese Top 20. November 2, 2016. Archived from the original on December 14, 2016. Archived from the original on December 2, 2016. Archived from the original on December 3, 2016. Archived from the original origina
Hungarian). Rádiós Top 40 játszási lista. Magyar Hanglemezkiadók Szövetsége. Retrieved March 25, 2017. Archived from the original on July 2, 2017. Retrieved June 12, 2017. Archived from the original on July 2, 2017. Retrieved June 12, 2017. Archived from the original on July 2, 2017. Retrieved June 12, 2017. Archived from the original on July 2, 2017. Archived from the original 
 "24K Magic"". Daily News and Analysis. Archived from the original on October 10, 2016. Retrieved October 8, 2016. a b c d e Daly, Rhian (October 7, 2016).
 "Bruno Mars' '24k Magic' Video Is A Treasure Trove Of Overused Music Video Tropes". NME. Archived from the original on December 28, 2017. Retrieved June 15, 2018. ^ a b c d Rose Burger, Raquel (October 14, 2016). "Six '90s Hip-Hop Trends in Bruno Mars' New Music Video, "24K Magic"". Billboard. Archived from the original on June 12, 2018.
Retrieved June 16, 2018. ^ a b Appugliesi, Jordan (December 2, 2016). "Victoria's Secret Angels Get Down And Lip Sync To Bruno Mars' "24K Magic"". Entertainment Tonight Canada. Archived from the original on June 16, 2018. ^ Gonzales, Erica (December 2, 2016). "Watch the Victoria's Secret Angels Lip Sync To Bruno Mars' "24K Magic"". Entertainment Tonight Canada. Archived from the original on June 16, 2018. ^ Gonzales, Erica (December 2, 2016). "Watch the Victoria's Secret Angels Lip Sync To Bruno Mars' "24K Magic"". Entertainment Tonight Canada. Archived from the original on June 16, 2018. ^ Gonzales, Erica (December 2, 2016). "Watch the Victoria's Secret Angels Lip Sync To Bruno Mars' "24K Magic". Entertainment Tonight Canada. Archived from the original on June 16, 2018. ^ Gonzales, Erica (December 2, 2016). "Watch the Victoria's Secret Angels Canada. Archived from the original on June 16, 2018. ^ Gonzales, Erica (December 2, 2016). "Watch the Victoria's Secret Angels Canada. Archived from the original on June 16, 2018. ^ Gonzales, Erica (December 2, 2016). "Watch the Victoria's Secret Angels Canada. Archived from the Original O
Mars' '24K Magic'". Harper's Bazaar. Retrieved November 26, 2022. ^ Jackson, Danielle (December 2, 2016). "Victoria's Secret Angels lip sync Bruno Mars' "24K Magic"". Entertainment Weekly. Archived from the original on December 27, 2017. Retrieved June 16, 2018. ^ a b Breihan, Tom (December 2, 2016). "Watch Bruno Mars's Latest "24K Magic"".
Magic" Video Starring Victoria's Secret Angels". Stereogum. Archived from the original on June 26, 2017. Retrieved June 26, 2017. Retrieved June 26, 2017. A "VMAs 2017: The Complete Winners". Billboard Staff (June 25, 2017). "Here Is the Complete List of BET Awards 2017 Winners". Billboard Staff (June 25, 2017). "Here Is the Complete List of BET Awards 2017 Winners".
Rolling Stone, August 28, 2017. Archived from the original on August 28, 2017. Archived from the original on March 13, 2017. Archived from the original on March
Bruno Mars Tops With 5 Wins". The Hollywood Reporter. Archived from the original on April 24, 2018. A Bruno Mars 'Grenade' Music Video Blows Up With 1 Billion YouTube Views". Bruno Mars 'Grenade' Music Video Blows Up With 1 Billion YouTube Views". Bruno Mars 'Grenade' Music Video Blows Up With 1 Billion YouTube Views". Bruno Mars 'Grenade' Music Video Blows Up With 1 Billion YouTube Views". Bruno Mars Brings '24K Magic' to
 'Saturday Night Live': Watch". Billboard. Archived from the original on June 14, 2018. Retrieved June 13, 2018. ^ Kreps, Daniel (October 16, 2016). "Bruno Mars Debuts
 "Chunky," Performs "24K Magic" On 'SNL': Watch". Idolator. Archived from the original on January 31, 2017. Retrieved June 13, 2018. Active yellowers slam Bruno Mars for 'miming' throughout performance". Daily Express. Retrieved June 13, 2018. Braboy, Mark (November 4, 2016).
"Bruno Mars Performs "24K Magic" and "All I Ask" On BBC's Live Lounge". Vibe. Retrieved January 19, 2019. Platon, Adelle (November 6, 2016). "Watch Bruno Mars Swag It Out With '24K Magic' at the 2016 MTV EMAs". Billboard. Archived from the original on June 13, 2018. Retrieved June 13, 2018. "MTV EMAs 2016: Justin Bieber and Lady
Gaga win as Bruno Mars and Green Day shine". The Telegraph. November 7, 2016. Archived from the original on February 25, 2018. Retrieved June 13, 2018. Archived from the original on June 29, 2017. Retrieved June 13, 2018. ^ "NRJ Music Awards 2016: Bruno Mars Performs".
Mars, Jenifer, Kendji et Robbie Williams en live" (in French). Charts in France. October 25, 2016. Archived from the original on June 13, 2018. Archived from the original on February 7,
2018. Retrieved June 13, 2018. ^ "Here's Everything Amazing From Last Night's Victoria's Secret Fashion Show". WBZ-TV. December 6, 2016. Archived from the original on July 10, 2018. Retrieved June 13, 2018. ^ Stolworthy, Jacob (December 13, 2016). "Carpool Karaoke: Bruno Mars and James Corden get down and funky in new teaser". The
Independent. Archived from the original on June 13, 2018. Retrieved June 13, 2018. A "Watch Bruno Mars' '24K Magic Live at the Apollo' Special". Rap Up. November 29, 2017). "Bruno Mars feels the magic". Niagara Falls Review. New York - via PressReader. Mars's energetic dance
moves and smooth vocals are at the forefront of Bruno Mars: 24K Magic Live at the Apollo, which debuts Wednesday on CBS. He recorded the special at the Apollo Theater in New York's Harlem, performing the majority of his third album, 24K Magic Live at the Apollo Theater in New York's Harlem, performing the majority of his third album, 24K Magic Live at the Apollo Theater in New York's Harlem, performing the majority of his third album, 24K Magic Live at the Apollo Theater in New York's Harlem, performing the majority of his third album, 24K Magic Live at the Apollo Theater in New York's Harlem, performing the majority of his third album, 24K Magic Live at the Apollo Theater in New York's Harlem, performing the majority of his third album, 24K Magic Live at the Apollo Theater in New York's Harlem, performing the majority of his third album, 24K Magic Live at the Apollo Theater in New York's Harlem, performing the majority of his third album, 24K Magic Live at the Apollo Theater in New York's Harlem, performing the majority of his third album, 24K Magic Live at the Apollo Theater in New York's Harlem, performing the majority of his third album, 24K Magic Live at the Apollo Theater in New York's Harlem, performing the majority of his third album, 24K Magic Live at the Apollo Theater in New York's Harlem, performing the majority of his third album, 24K Magic Live at the Apollo Theater in New York's Harlem, performing the Magic Live at the Apollo Theater in New York's Harlem, performing the Magic Live at the Apollo Theater in New York's Harlem, performing the Magic Live at the Apollo Theater in New York's Harlem, performing the Magic Live at the Apollo Theater in New York's Harlem, performing the Magic Live at the Apollo Theater in New York's Harlem, performing the Magic Live at the Apollo Theater in New York's Harlem, performing the Magic Live at the Apollo Theater in New York's Harlem, performing the Magic Live at the Apollo Theater in New York's Harlem, performing the Magic Live Apollo Theater in New York's Harlem
em Lisboa". Blitz (in Portuguese). Archived from the original on April 8, 2017. Retrieved April 18, 2017. Retrieved April 18, 2017. Retrieved April 18, 2017. ^ Bacon, Lucy (February 7, 2017). "The Vamps and Conor Maynard just had a Sing-off to Ed Sheeran's Shape of You and it's Incredible". MTV News. Archived from the original on September 5, 2017. Retrieved June 13, 2018. ^ Cinnsealach,
Somhairle (April 19, 2017). "Kendrick Lamar's Collab With Rihanna Began With Bruno Mars Sample". HipHopDX. Archived from the original on April 19, 2017. Archived from the original on June 14, 2018. Retrieved June 14, 2018. A Hampp, Andrew
(February 14, 2018). "Songs for Screens: Harry Styles, the Killers, Bruno Mars Lead Early Olympics Brand Synchs". Variety. Archived from the original on June 10, 2018. Retrieved June 13, 2017. Retrieved June 25, 2017.
Holz, Adam R. "Hotel Transylvania 3: Summer Vacation (2018)". Plugged In. Retrieved August 1, 2018. ^ "Bruno Mars - 24K Magic" (in French). Ultratop 50. Retrieved January 7, 2017. ^ "Bruno Mars Chart History (Canada AC)". Billboard. Retrieved January 7, 2018. ^ "Bruno Mars Chart History (Canada AC)".
21, 2017. ^ "Bruno Mars Chart History (Canada CHR/Top 40)". Billboard. Retrieved December 27, 2016. ^ "Chile Top 20 General - Del 20 al 26 de Febrero, 2017". Monitor Latino (in Spanish). Retrieved December 27, 2019. ^ "ČNS IFPI" (in Czech). Hitparáda -
Radio Top 100 Oficiální. IFPI Czech Republic. Note: Select 49. týden 2016 in the date selector. Retrieved February 6, 2017. ^ "Bruno Mars - 24K Magic". Tracklisten. Retrieved November 3, 2018. ^ "ČNS IFPI" (in Czech). Hitparáda - Digital Top 100 Oficiální. IFPI Czech Republic. Note: Select 45. týden 2016 in the date selector. Retrieved November 3, 2018. ^ "CNS IFPI" (in Czech). Hitparáda - Digital Top 100 Oficiální. IFPI Czech Republic. Note: Select 45. týden 2016 in the date selector. Retrieved November 3, 2018. ^ "CNS IFPI" (in Czech). Hitparáda - Digital Top 100 Oficiální. IFPI Czech Republic. Note: Select 45. týden 2016 in the date selector. Retrieved November 3, 2018. ^ "CNS IFPI" (in Czech). Hitparáda - Digital Top 100 Oficiální. IFPI Czech Republic. Note: Select 45. týden 2016 in the date selector. Retrieved November 3, 2018. ^ "CNS IFPI" (in Czech). Hitparáda - Digital Top 100 Oficiální. IFPI Czech Republic. Note: Select 45. týden 2016 in the date selector. Retrieved November 3, 2018. ^ "CNS IFPI" (in Czech). Hitparáda - Digital Top 100 Oficiální. IFPI Czech Republic. Note: Select 45. týden 2016 in the date selector. Retrieved November 3, 2018. ^ "CNS IFPI" (in Czech). Hitparáda - Digital Top 100 Oficiální. IFPI Czech Republic. Note: Select 45. týden 2016 in the date selector. Retrieved November 3, 2018. ^ "CNS IFPI" (in Czech). Hitparáda - Digital Top 100 Oficiální. IFPI Czech Republic. Note: Select 45. týden 2016 in the date selector. Retrieved November 3, 2018. ^ "CNS IFPI" (in Czech). Hitparáda - Digital Top 100 Oficiální. IFPI Czech Republic. Note: Select 45. týden 2016 in the date selector. Retrieved November 3, 2018. ^ "CNS IFPI" (in Czech). Hitparáda - Digital Top 100 Oficiální. IFPI Czech Republic. Note: Select 45. týden 2016 in the date selector. Retrieved November 3, 2018. ^ "CNS IFPI" (in Czech). Hitparáda - Digital Top 100 Oficiální. Hit
30, 2016. ^ "Top 100 Ecuador" (in Spanish). National-Report. Archived from the original on May 8, 2018. ^ "Bruno Mars: 24K Magic" (in German). GfK Entertainment charts. Retrieved November 25, 2016. ^ "Archivum - Slágerlisták -
MAHASZ" (in Hungarian). Dance Top 40 lista. Magyar Hanglemezkiadók Szövetsége. Retrieved March 25, 2020. ^ "Archívum - Slágerlisták - MAHASZ" (in Hungarian). Stream Top 40 slágerlista.
Magyar Hanglemezkiadók Szövetsége. Retrieved March 25, 2020. "Media Forest: Weekly international charts from October 16 to October 22, 2016". Media Forest. Retrieved March 25, 2020. "Bruno Mars Chart History (Japan Hot 100)". Billboard. Retrieved October 22, 2016". Media Forest. Retrieved March 25, 2020. "Bruno Mars Chart History (Japan Hot 100)". Billboard. Retrieved October 22, 2016". Media Forest. Retrieved March 25, 2020. "Bruno Mars Chart History (Japan Hot 100)". Billboard. Retrieved October 22, 2016". Media Forest. Retrieved March 25, 2020. "Bruno Mars Chart History (Japan Hot 100)". Billboard. Retrieved October 22, 2016". Media Forest. Retrieved March 25, 2020. "Bruno Mars Chart History (Japan Hot 100)". Billboard. Retrieved October 25, 2016". Media Forest. Retrieved March 25, 2020. "Bruno Mars Chart History (Japan Hot 100)". Billboard. Retrieved March 25, 2020. "Bruno Mars Chart History (Japan Hot 100)". Billboard. Retrieved March 25, 2020. "Bruno Mars Chart History (Japan Hot 100)". Billboard. Retrieved March 25, 2020. "Bruno Mars Chart History (Japan Hot 100)". Billboard. Retrieved March 25, 2020. "Bruno Mars Chart History (Japan Hot 100)". Billboard. Retrieved March 25, 2020. "Bruno Mars Chart History (Japan Hot 100)". Billboard. Retrieved March 25, 2020. "Bruno Mars Chart History (Japan Hot 100)". Billboard. Retrieved March 25, 2020. "Bruno Mars Chart History (Japan Hot 100)". Billboard. Retrieved March 25, 2020. "Bruno Mars Chart History (Japan Hot 100)". Billboard. Retrieved March 25, 2020. "Bruno Mars Chart History (Japan Hot 100)". Billboard. Retrieved March 25, 2020. "Bruno Mars Chart History (Japan Hot 100)". Billboard. Retrieved March 25, 2020. "Bruno Mars Chart History (Japan Hot 100)". Billboard. Retrieved March 25, 2020. "Bruno Mars Chart History (Japan Hot 100)". Billboard. Retrieved March 25, 2020. "Bruno Mars Chart History (Japan Hot 100)". Billboard. Retrieved March 25, 2020. "Bruno Mars Chart History (Japan Hot 100)". Billboard. Retrieved March 25, 2020. "Bruno Mars Chart History (Ja
original on August 26, 2019. Retrieved September 1, 2019. ^ "Bruno Mars Mexico Airplay". Billboard. November 19, 2016. Archived from the original on May 24, 2018. Retrieved November 26, 2016. ^ "Bruno Mars - 24K Magic". VG-lista. Retrieved November 26, 2016.
 ^ "Panamá Top 20 - Del 06 al 12 de Marzo, 2017". Monitor Latino. Retrieved April 18, 2020. ^ "Paraguay General" (in Spanish). Monitor Latino. Archived from the original on May 9, 2018. Retrieved May 9, 2018. Archived from the original on May 9, 2018. Archived from the original origi
Arvunescu, Victor (December 6, 2016). "Top Airplay 100 - RagNBone Man ia cu asalt clasamentul!" [Top Airplay 100 - RagNBone Man takes the ranking by storm!] (in Romanian). Un site de muzică. Retrieved December 7, 2016. ^ "ČNS IFPI" (in Slovak). Hitparáda - Radio Top 100 Oficiálna. IFPI Czech Republic. Note: Select 48. týden 2016 in the
date selector. Retrieved December 6, 2016. ^ "ČNS IFPI" (in Slovak). Hitparáda - Singles Digital Top 100 Oficiálna. IFPI Czech Republic. Note: Select SINGLES DIGITAL - TOP 100 and insert 201641 into search. Retrieved October 17, 2016. ^ "SloTop50 - Slovenian official singles chart". slotop50.si. Archived from the original on August 28, 2018.
Retrieved August 28, 2018. ^ "Bruno Mars - 24K Magic". Singles Top 100. Retrieved October 15, 2018. ^ "Bruno Mars Chart History (Adult Contemporary)". Billboard. Retrieved January 14, 2017. ^ "Bruno Mars Chart History (Adult Contemporary)".
Mars Chart History (Latin Airplay)". Billboard. Retrieved May 1, 2019. ^ "Bruno Mars Chart History (Pop Songs)". Billboard. Retrieved December 7, 2016. ^ "Top 100". Record Report (in Spanish). February 4, 2017. Archived from the original on February 3, 2017.
Retrieved November 29, 2018. ^ "RIAS Top Charts Week 15 (5 - 11 Apr 2024)". RIAS. RIAS. Archived from the original on April 16, 2024. A "Top 100 Anual 2016". Monitor Latino. Archived from the original on August 21, 2017. A "RIAS Top 100 Singles 2016". Sustralian Recording Industry
Association. Archived from the original on January 6, 2017. A "Top de l'année Top Singles 2016" (in Dutch). Ultratop. Archived from the original on December 29, 2016. A "Top de l'année Top Singles 2016" (in Dutch). Ultratop. Archived from the original on December 29, 2016. A "Top de l'année Top Singles 2016" (in Dutch). Ultratop. Archived from the original on December 29, 2016. A "Top de l'année Top Singles 2016" (in Dutch). Ultratop. Archived from the original on December 29, 2016. A "Top de l'année Top Singles 2016" (in Dutch). Ultratop. Archived from the original on December 29, 2016. A "Top de l'année Top Singles 2016" (in Dutch). Ultratop. Archived from the original on December 29, 2016. A "Top de l'année Top Singles 2016" (in Dutch). Ultratop. Archived from the original on December 29, 2016. A "Top de l'année Top Singles 2016" (in Dutch). Ultratop. Archived from the original on December 29, 2016. A "Top de l'année Top Singles 2016" (in Dutch). Ultratop. Archived from the original on December 29, 2016. A "Top de l'année Top Singles 2016" (in Dutch). Ultratop. Archived from the original on December 29, 2016. A "Top de l'année Top Singles 2016" (in Dutch). Ultratop. Archived from the original on December 29, 2016. A "Top de l'année Top Singles 2016" (in Dutch). Ultratop. Archived from the original on December 29, 2016. A "Top de l'année Top Singles 2016" (in Dutch). Ultratop. Archived from the original on December 29, 2016. A "Top de l'année Top Singles 2016" (in Dutch). Ultratop. A "Top de l'année Top Singles 2016" (in Dutch). Ultratop. A "Top de l'année Top Singles 2016" (in Dutch). Ultratop. A "Top de l'année Top Singles 2016" (in Dutch). Ultratop. A "Top de l'année Top Singles 2016" (in Dutch). Ultratop. A "Top de l'année Top Singles 2016" (in Dutch). Ultratop. A "Top de l'année Top Singles 2016" (in Dutch). Ultratop. A "Top de l'année Top Singles 2016" (in Dutch). Ultratop. A "Top de l'année Top Singles 2016" (in Dutch). Ultratop. A "Top de l'année Top Singles 2016" (in Dutch). Ultratop. A "Top de l'ann
March 31, 2020. ^ "Single Top 100 eladási darabszám alapján 2016". Mahasz. Retrieved November 8, 2019. ^ "End of Year Singles Chart Top 100 2016". Official Charts Company. Archived from the original on January 5, 2016. Retrieved December 31, 2016.
  ^ "Top 100 Anual Argentina". Monitor Latino. Archived from the original on December 11, 2017. Retrieved December 10, 2017. ^ "ARIA End of Year Singles 2017". Australian Recording Industry Association. Archived from the
original on December 22, 2017. Retrieved December 21, 2017. ^ "Rapports Annuels 2017" (in French). Ultratop. Archived from the original on December 21, 2017. Archived from the original on December 21, 2017. Retrieved December 21, 2017. Archived from the original on December 21, 2017. Archived from the original orig
```

2017 (physique + téléchargement + streaming)". Syndicat National de l'Edition phonographique. Archived from the original on August 29, 2018. A "Rádiós Top 100 hallgatottsági adatok alapján 2017". Mahasz. Retrieved March 31, 2020. A "Single Top 100 and the original on August 29, 2018. A "Single Top 100 hallgatottsági adatok alapján 2017". Mahasz. Retrieved March 31, 2020. A "Single Top 100 and the original on August 29, 2018. A "Single Top 100 and eladási darabszám alapján 2017". Mahasz. Archived from the original on January 12, 2018. Retrieved February 17, 2018. ^ "Japan Hot 100 Year-End 2017" (in Dutch). Dutch Top 40. Retrieved November 8, 2019. ^ "Japan Hot 100 Year-End 2017". Billboard. Retrieved November 8, 2019. ^ "Japan Hot 100 Year-End 2017". Archived from the original on December 23, 2017. Retrieved December 23, 2017. ^ "Top 100 Anual Panama". Monitor Latino. Retrieved May 9, 2022. ^ "Schweizer Jahreshitparade 2017" (in German). Swiss Hitparade. Archived from the original on February 8, 2018. Retrieved December 31, 2017. ^ "End of Year Singles Chart Top 100 2017". Official Charts Company. Archived from the original on December 16, 2017. Retrieved December 12, 2017. ^ "Adult Contemporary". Songs Year-End 2017". Billboard. Retrieved September 16, 2019. ^ "Adult Pop Songs Year-End 2017s". Billboard. Archived from the original on February 14, 2018. Retrieved December 29, 2017. ^ "Dance Club Songs Year-End 2017". Billboard. Archived from the original on February 14, 2018. Retrieved December 17, 2017. ^ "Pop Songs Year-End 2017". Billboard. Archived from the original on March 9, 2018. Retrieved December 17, 2017. ^ "Rhythmic Songs Year-End 2017". Billboard. Archived from the original on February 14, 2018. Retrieved December 29, 2017. "Chart Anual Monitor Latino 2018 Argentina". Monitor Latino 2018 argentina". Monitor Latino 2018. Certifications - Bruno Mars - 24K Magic". IFPI Danmark. Retrieved December 5, 2018. "Danish single certifications". May 17, 2025. ^ "Gold-/Platin-Datenbank (Bruno Mars; '24k Magic')" (in German). Bundesverband Musikindustrie. Retrieved February 25, 2023. ^ "Japanese). Recording Industry Association of Japan. Retrieved April 28, 2015. Select 2017年11月 on the drop-down menu "Wyróżnienia - Platynowe płyty CD - Archiwum - Przyznane w 2021 roku" (in Polish). Polish Society of the Phonographic Industry. Archived from the original on January 14, 2025. Retrieved November 11, 2021. ^ "Portuguese single certifications - Bruno Mars - 24K Magic" (PDF) (in Portuguese). Associação Fonográfica Portuguesa. Retrieved August 3, 2020. ^ "Sverigetopplistan - Bruno Mars" (in Swedish). Sverigetopplistan. Retrieved February 27, 2021. ^ "Japanese single streaming certifications - Bruno Mars" (in Japanese). Recording Industry Association of Japan. Retrieved February 27, 2022. Select 2022年1月 on the drop-down menu Retrieved from " 3 The following pages link to 24K Magic (song) External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Eric Clapton (links | edit) Simon & Garfunkel (links | edit) Sheryl Crow (links | edit) Whitney Houston (links | edit) Whitney Houston (links | edit) Frank Sinatra (links | edit) Simon & Garfunkel (links | edit) Sheryl Crow (links | edit) Whitney Houston (links | edit) Frank Sinatra (l | edit) Seal (musician) (links | edit) Billy Joel (links | edit) Henry Mancini (links | edit) Henry Man Bobby Darin (links | edit) Robert Plant (links | edit) Robert Plant (links | edit) Rodgers (links | edit) Daft Punk (links | edit) The Doobie Brothers (links | edit) Robert Plant (links | edit) Rodgers (links | edit) Robert Plant (links | edit) Robert Pl edit) Roberta Flack (links | edit) Martie Maguire (links | edit) Emily Strayer (links | edit) Mack the Knife (links | edit) Domenico Modugno (links | edit) Steve Winwood (links | edit) Mack the Knife (links | edit) Domenico Modugno (links | edit) Steve Winwood (links | edit) Mack the Knife (links | edit) Domenico Modugno (links | edit) Mack the Knife (links | edit (links | edit) MTV Video Music Awards (links | edit) Joe Walsh (links | edit) Joe Walsh (links | edit) Don Henley (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/24K Magic (song)" 11/06/2015 às 05:22 • 3 min de leituraQuando uma pessoa se torna famosa, a história da sua vida passa a ser pública e, nesse sentido, poucos foram tão expostos e assediados quanto Michael Jackson, o eterno Rei do Pop. Famoso desde a infância, o cantor cresceu obcecado pela fama e pelo sucesso, ainda que esse mesmo sucesso tenha dado à obsessão um ar sombrio e doentio. Perfeccionista, Michael buscava fazer seu melhor não apenas em seu trabalho como cantor, compositor e dançarino, mas também no quesito estético, moldando o próprio corpo por meio de incontáveis procedimentos cirúrgicos. Talvez a mudança mais evidente tenha sido a que fez no nariz e, claro, no tom da pele, que ficou branca com o passar dos anos, apesar de Michael ter nascido negro. Quem acompanhou a carreira do cantor desde o início percebeu a diferença na cor da pele de Michael principalmente quando o álbum History foi lançado, em 1995. Antes, em Thriller, de 1982, Michael estava completamente diferente. Foram necessários pouco mais de dez anos para que o maior ícone da música pop fizesse a transição. Vitiligo e lúpus Vitiligo em paciente de pele negra À época, Michael e sua família declararam que o cantor tinha vitiligo, uma condição que despigmenta partes da condição são percebidos entre os 10 e os 30 anos - em 30% dos casos, a condição é hereditária, ou seja, está presente também em outros membros na família. O fato é que Michael reportou que, além do vitiligo, era portador do lúpus, uma doença autoimune que também em outros membros na família. O fato é que Michael reportou que, além do vitiligo, era portador do lúpus, uma doença autoimune que também pode provocar a despigmentação da pele. Em uma entrevista à Oprah em 1993, Michael falou sobre o vitiligo: "É algo que não posso controlar. Quando as pessoas inventam histórias sobre eu não querer ser quem sou, isso me machuca. É um problema para mim. Eu não posso controlar. E o que dizer sobre as milhões de pessoas que tomam sol para ficar mais morenas, para se tornar algo diferente do que são? Ninquém fala nada sobre isso". O dermatologista de Michael, Dr. Arnold Klein, confirmou a condição do cantor, que teria sido diagnosticada em 1984. Dr. Klein afirmou também que o Rei do Pop era portador de lúpus. Teorias O fato é que estávamos diante de uma mudança radical sofrida por uma das pessoas mais famosas e assediadas do planeta, e, logicamente, os meios de comunicação noticiavam informações complementares sobre o que poderia ter provocado a mudança na pele de Michael. Além da grande repercussão na imprensa, vários boatos e teorias conspirações defendia a ideia de que Michael teria utilizado um creme à base de monobenzona, uma substância capaz de provocar a despigmentação da pele, associado com outros medicamentos manipulados. Essas conspirações se fundamentavam também no fato de que muitas das cirurgias plásticas pelas quais Michael havia passado alteraram os traços de seus lábios, olhos e nariz, supostamente com a finalidade de deixá-los com traços caucasianos. Apesar de tantas teorias e fofocas, a causa exata do clareamento de pele de Michael Jackson ainda era desconhecida. Quem abordou novamente o tema foi a galera do Today I Found Out, com base nos depoimentos do médico legista Dr. Rogers confirmou que, de fato, o cantor era portador de vitiligo, e que a despigmentação provocada pela condição era mais severa no rosto, no peito, no abdômen e nos braços de Michael. Ainda assim, de acordo com o dermatologista Dr. Hanish Babu, o Rei do Pop passou por procedimentos de clareamento de pele - inclusive, isso é comumente realizado por quem tem vitiligo. Muitas pessoas desconfiavam de Michael quando ele falava sobre o vitiligo, alegando que os primeiros sinais da condição nunca foram expostos. Nesse sentido, vale lembrar que o cantor sempre procurou corrigir essas "imperfeições" com maquiagem. Assim que as marcas começaram a aumentar e o processo de maquiagem se tornou muito difícil e cada vez mais trabalhoso, o cantor resolveu mudar de estratégia e dar início ao processo de clareamento da pele, com o uso do creme feito com monobenzona e com um acompanhamento médico constante. Depois da morte do cantor, em 2009, diversas embalagens da pomada feita com monobenzona foram encontradas em sua casa. De acordo com o Dr. David Sawcer, o vitiligo afeta a pele de alguns pacientes de tal forma que o clareamento passa a ser o tratamento mais recomendado, quando as manchas esbranquiçadas passam a cobrir a maior parte do corpo dessas pessoas. A mudança acarretou outras consequências além do visual. Com a pele extremamente sensível, Michael precisava tomar um cuidado redobrado quando se expunha ao sol e, por isso, chegava a cobrir totalmente o corpo, usando máscaras, chapéus e sombrinhas mesmo nos dias mais quentes. O fato é que, gostem os curiosos ou não, apenas Michael Jackson sabia o verdadeiro motivo pelo qual tinha enfrentado o processo de clareamento de pele. Hoje, pelo menos, já se sabe que, de fato, o clareamento aconteceu.