Continue

We reveal Spotify's top streamed Taylor Swift songs, showing fan love for raw, personal, or re-released tracks. Fans know that Taylor Swift's songs resonate emotionally, empowering them to move past pain, driving major spikes in streams. Spotify data reveals consistent popularity of hits like "Love Story," and notes the resurgence of personal songs like "August." Taylor Swift is LITERALLY one of the most popular musicians on the planet, but that should not come as any shock. What might be unknown, however, is just which of the 119 songs Swift has written are the most popular at any given moment. Luckily, Spotify allows us to see what the most-streamed Taylor Swift songs are these days. While some songs have been bumped off the list over the years, like Swift's 2021 number-one single "All Too Well (Ten Minute Version) (Taylor's Version)", others that are more personal have taken their place. And while there are classic Swift songs in the top 15, the most popular ones of late are those that are raw and personal from Swift, or those that have been re-released so that Swift makes money versus Scooter Braun. Songs that fans can relate to and can use to move past their pain just as Swift did when she was writing the song. These are the fifteen most popular Taylor Swift songs on Spotify right now. Related While they may no longer be together, Joe Alwyn still holds the record for most songs that Taylor Swift has written about anyone, both good and bad. This list has been updated to reflect the most recent downloads on Spotify in May 2024. Many of Taylor Swift's songs are close to having the same downloaded number. As such, while currently accurate, the list may change at any time. 15 Love Story Number Of Streams On Spotify: 881,085,435 (Total), 395,181 (Daily) Artist(s) Taylor Swift Album Fearless and Fearless (Taylor's Version) Released November 11, 2008; April 9, 2021 Accolades Nominated for Billboard Music Award Top Country Album in 2022, which lost to Red (Taylor's Version); Swift asked that the album not be considered for a Grammy in 2022 to focus on Evermore instead; Original Fearless won a Grammy for Best Country Album and Album Of The Year in 2010 Love Story is one of the first songs that Swift wrote about a boy that she liked. However, her parents did not like him and wanted him to stay away, hence the Romeo and Juliet references. Swift admitted that she could relate to Romeo and Juliet at the time the song was written because there was a "need to hide the love" between the two of them. Of course, the ending of the tragedy was not something that Swift could relate to and as such was not depicted in the song. Artist(s) Taylor Swift Album Lover Released August 23, 2019 Accolades Nominated for a Grammy Award for Best Pop Album in 2020; Won Best Pop Album of the Year by iHeartRadio Music Awards in 2020; Won Favorite Pop/Rock Album by American Music Awards in 2019; You Need To Calm Down won MTV's Video of the Year in 2019. The second single to drop from Lover was You Need To Calm Down. Unlike Swift's other songs that she released in conjunction with a video, she chose to release the song itself first. And in doing so, she caused a sensation on YouTube. You Need To Calm Down is an upbeat pop song that is a "sassy response to internet trolls that drag her and others." It helps to empower listeners and makes them feel upbeat rather than blue at the end of the song. As such, it is no wonder it is one of Swift's most downloaded songs on Spotify. Related Simply supporting Taylor Swift is not enough. The days of a collective fanbase and experience are gone, and 'Swifties' are leading by example. Artist(s) Taylor Swift Album 1989 and 1989 (Taylor's Version) Released October 27, 2014; August 23, 2019 Accolades Won American Music Award for Favorite Pop/Rock Album in 2015; Won iHeartMusic Award for Album Of The Year in 2016; Won Grammy Award for Album Of The Year and Best Pop Vocal Album in 2016. Wildest Dreams (Taylor's Version)" was released in September 2021, and it remains only one of two songs released from the re-recorded album 1989 (Taylor's Version), with This Love (Taylor's Version) being the second. Swift released her version of this single after the original version of Wildest Dreams started trending on TikTok. She wanted her version to trend instead. Clearly, her plan worked, and her loyal fans started streaming the new version of Wildest Dreams instead of the original. Artist(s) Taylor Swift Album Fearless and Fearless (Taylor's Version) Released November 11, 2008; April 9, 2021 Accolades Original Fearless won a Grammy Award for Album of the Year and Best Country Album in 2008 Though Swift never explicitly said that Delicate was about her now-ex, Joe Alwyn, the lyrics led fans to believe that the song was none other than a love song for her love. While the song and the video do not necessarily mirror one another, there is no denying that the song is catchy and the video stunning. As such, it is a win-win for Swift and her camp, not to mention the continued downloads years after it was released. Artist(s) Taylor Swift Album Folklore Released July 24, 2020 Accolades Nominated for American Music Award for Favorite Rock/Pop Album in 2020; Won iHeartRadio's Best Pop Album in 2021; Nominated for Grammy for Best Pop Vocal Album in 2021; Won Grammy for Album Of The Year in 2021. august began to make a resurgence in popularity during the Summer of 2023. Since that time, it has jumped its way onto the top 15 most streamed songs for Swift. The song gained so much traction that it went from being not on the list at all in September, to becoming the twelfth-most streamed song of the Midnights singer to date. When Folklore was released in 2020, august quickly became one of the most popular songs on the album. This is likely because the song is about a romance that is burning strong when it starts, but it was always doomed to fail when it comes to the duration of the love the characters had for one another. Fans can relate and continue to love the song, as proven by its numbers streamed on Spotify. Artist(s) Taylor Swift Album Reputation Released November 10, 2017 Accolades Nominated for a Grammy Award for Best Pop Vocal Album in 2019; Won American Music Award for Favorite Pop/Rock Album in 2018 Don't Blame Me compares being in a relationship, the right relationship even, to being obsessed with the other person. The song is not about any particular boyfriend that Swift had. It is just about a generalization of relationships. Further still, Swift talks about how the media portrays her in a certain light that may not necessarily be true. But because a picture is worth a thousand words, people believe more of what they see rather than what is real. Artist(s) Taylor Swift Album Reputation Released November 10, 2017 Accolades Nominated for a Grammy Award for Best Pop Vocal Album in 2019; Won American Music Award for Favorite Pop/Rock Album in 2018 When Look What You Made Me Do made its debut in 2017, it was a sound unlike anything Swift had put out before. The fast beat and electronic sound were infectious. But better still, the meaning behind the song made Swifties download it in droves. For the first time, Swift slyly addressed the Kanye West and Kim Kardashian drama. Swift called out those who pushed her to write to move past the pain they caused her without naming names. It was the perfect "Look what you made me do. Look what you made me do…. You made me break records, you made me sell more records than anyone else" moment. And fans lived for it. Artist(s) Taylor Swift Album 1989 and 1989 (Taylor's Version) Released October 27, 2014; August 23, 2019 Accolades Won American Music Award for Favorite Pop/Rock Album in 2015; Won iHeartMusic Award for Album Of The Year in 2016; Won Grammy Award for Album Of The Year and Best Pop Vocal Album in 2016. Style was not a song that Swift had envisioned doing until she heard the beat while recording at the studio. It was then that Swift knew she had to collaborate on the track and in doing so, a hit was born. Many believe that the song is about Harry Styles. However, like some of Swift's songs, it does not blame the male half of the relationship for the problems that caused the relationship to end. Instead, according to Swift, it talks about what happens when the "rules in a relationship are very blurred... it gets very complicated very quickly, and there's not a case of who was right or who was wrong." Related Taylor Swift has dated celebrities like Harry Styles, John Mayer and Calvin Harris, and her fans have plenty of thoughts about each relationship. Artist(s) Taylor Swift Album Folklore Released July 24, 2020 Accolades Nominated for American Music Award for Favorite Rock/Pop Album in 2020; Won iHeartRadio's Best Pop Album in 2021; Nominated for Grammy for Best Pop Vocal Album in 2021; Won Grammy for Album Of The Year in 2021. Fans of Swift's, both young and old, can relate to cardigan. This is because the song is about the first heartbreak that teenage girls experience and how even as the pain from the heartbreak fades, it is always there as a memory. cardigan is not about anyone in Swift's life. Instead, the song is told by Swift from a narrative standpoint. Something that was different for Swift on her Folklore album but still managed to resound with her fans to the point where it became one of her most downloaded songs to date. Artist(s) Taylor Swift Album Lover Released August 23, 2019 Accolades Nominated for a Grammy Award for Best Pop Album in 2020; Won Best Pop Album of the Year by iHeartRadio Music Awards in 2020; Won Favorite Pop/Rock Album by American Music Awards in 2019. Lover is the title track from Swift's 2019 album Lover. The song was released as the third single from the album and would go on to be nominated for Song of the Year at the Grammy Awards. Not only did Swift sing and write the song, but she also directed the song's music video, which co-starred dancer Christian Owens. Interestingly, Owens was a backup dancer for Swift on both her 1989 World Tour and her Reputation Stadium Tour. But these days, he is an opening act on the Eras Tour, performing from his debut album. American singer-songwriter (born 1989) For other uses, see Taylor Swift (disambiguation). Taylor SwiftSwift in 2023BornTaylor Alison Swift (1989-12-13) December 13, 1989 (age 35)West Reading, Pennsylvania, USOccupations Singer-songwriter record producer actress director Years active2003–presentOrganizationTaylor Swift ProductionsWorks Albums singles songs videos performances Relatives Austin Swift (brother) Marjorie Finlay (grandmother) AwardsFull listMusical careerOriginNashville, Tennessee, USGenres Pop country folk rock Instruments Vocals guitar piano banjo ukulele Labels Republic Big Machine Musical artistWebsitetaylorswift.com Signature Taylor Alison Swift (born December 13, 1989) is an American singer-songwriter. Known for her autobiographical songwriting, artistic versatility, and cultural impact, Swift is one of the world's best-selling artists, the highest-grossing touring artist, the richest female musician, and the first billionaire with music as the main source of income. Swift signed to Big Machine Records in 2005, debuting as a country singer with the albums Taylor Swift (2006) and Fearless (2008). The singles "Teardrops on My Guitar", "Love Story", and "You Belong with Me" found crossover success on country and pop radio formats. She incorporated rock on Speak Now (2010) and electronic on Red (2012), later re-calibrating her image from country to pop with the synth-pop set 1989 (2014); the ensuing media scrutiny inspired the hip-hop-imbued Reputation (2017). The albums contained the Billboard Hot 100 number-one singles "We Are Never Ever Getting Back Together", "Shake It Off", "Blank Space", "Bad Blood", and "Look What You Made Me Do". Shifting to Republic Records in 2018, Swift released the electropop album Lover (2019) and explored indie folk styles in the 2020 albums Folklore and Evermore. She experimented with subdued pop genres on Midnights (2022) and The Tortured Poets Department (2024), and began re-recording her Big Machine albums as Taylor's Version[a] due to an ownership dispute with the label. In the U.S., a record seven of Swift's albums have sold one million copies first-week each, and she has garnered the number-one songs "Cardigan", "Willow", "All Too Well", "Anti-Hero", "Cruel Summer", "Is It Over Now?", and "Fortnight" through the 2020s. She has undertaken six concert tours, including the Eras Tour (2023–2024), the highest-grossing tour of all time. Her films include Miss Americana (2020), All Too Well: The Short Film (2021), and The Eras Tour (2023)—the highest-grossing concert film. Swift has received extensive media coverage and has a global fanbase known as Swifties. She has been listed amongst history's greatest artists by publications such as Rolling Stone and Billboard, as well as the only individual from the arts to have been named the Time Person of the Year (2023). Her accolades include 14 Grammy Awards (including a record four Album of the Year wins), a Primetime Emmy Award, and a record five IFPI Global Recording Artist of the Year awards. Swift is the most-awarded artist of the American Music Awards (40), the Billboard Music Awards (49), and the MTV Video Music Awards (30). Taylor Alison Swift was born on December 13, 1989, in West Reading, Pennsylvania.[1] She is named after the singer-songwriter James Taylor and was purposefully given a unisex first name.[2][3] Her father, Scott Kingsley Swift, was a stockbroker for Merrill Lynch, and her mother, Andrea Gardner Swift (née Finlay), worked as a mutual fund marketing executive.[4] Swift's younger brother, Austin, is an actor.[5] The siblings are of Scottish, English, and German descent, with distant Italian and Irish ancestry.[6][7][8] Their maternal grandmother, Marjorie Finlay (née Moehlenkamp), was an opera singer,[9] whose singing in church became one of Swift's earliest memories of music that shaped her career.[4] Swift spent her early years on a Christmas tree farm in Pennsylvania that her father had purchased from one of his clients,[10] and she spent her summers at her family's vacation home in Stone Harbor, New Jersey, where she occasionally performed acoustic songs at a local coffee shop.[11] She is Christian[12] and attended preschool and kindergarten at a Montessori school run by the Bernardine Sisters of St. Francis before transferring to the Wyndcroft School.[13][14] When her family moved to Wyomissing, she attended Wyomissing Area Junior/Senior High School.[15][16] As a child, she performed in Berks Youth Theatre Academy productions[17] and traveled regularly to New York City for vocal and acting lessons.[18] Her early love for country music was influenced by Shania Twain, Patsy Cline, LeAnn Rimes, and the Dixie Chicks,[14] and she spent weekends performing at local festivals and events.[19][20] After watching a documentary about Faith Hill, she became determined to pursue a country music career in Nashville, Tennessee.[21] At 11, Swift traveled to Nashville with her mother to visit record labels and submit demo tapes of Dolly Parton and Dixie Chicks karaoke covers.[22] She was rejected by all the labels, which led her to focus on songwriting.[23] She started learning the guitar at 12 with the help of Ronnie Cremer, a computer repairman and local musician who also assisted Swift with writing an original song.[24] In 2003, Swift and her parents started working with the talent manager Dan Dymtrow. With his help, Swift modeled for Abercrombie & Fitch and had an original song included on a Maybelline compilation CD.[25] After performing original songs at an RCA Records showcase, 13-year-old Swift was given an artist development deal and began to travel regularly to Nashville with her mother.[26][27] To help Swift break into the country music scene, her father transferred to Merrill Lynch's Nashville office when she was 14 years old, and the family relocated to Hendersonville, Tennessee.[28][29] Swift attended Hendersonville High School[30] before transferring to Aaron Academy after two years, which better accommodated her touring schedule through homeschooling. She graduated one year early.[3][31] In Nashville, Swift worked with experienced Music Row songwriters such as Troy Verges, Brett Beavers, Brett James, Mac McAnally, and the Warren Brothers[32][33] and formed a lasting working relationship with Liz Rose.[34] They began meeting for two-hour writing sessions every Tuesday afternoon after school.[35] Rose called the sessions "some of the easiest I've ever done. Basically, I was just her editor. She'd write about what happened in school that day. She had such a clear vision of what she was trying to say. And she'd come in with the most incredible hooks." At 14, Swift became the youngest artist signed by Sony/ATV Tree Music Publishing.[36] She left RCA Records due to the label's lack of care and their "cut[ting] other people's stuff". She was also concerned that development deals can shelve artists[27][20] and recalled: "I genuinely felt that I was running out of time. I wanted to capture these years of my life on an album while they still represented what I was going through."[37] Swift opening for Brad Paisley in 2007. To promote her first album, she opened tours for other country musicians in 2007 and 2008.[38] At an industry showcase at Nashville's Bluebird Cafe in 2005, Swift caught the attention of Scott Borchetta, a DreamWorks Records executive who was preparing to form an independent record label, Big Machine Records. She had first met Borchetta in 2004.[39] She was one of Big Machine's first signings,[27] and her father purchased a three-percent stake in the company for an estimated $120,000.[40][41] She began working on her eponymous debut album with Nathan Chapman.[20] Swift wrote or co-wrote all album tracks, and co-writers included Rose, Robert Ellis Orrall, Brian Maher, and Angelo Petraglia.[42] Released in October 2006, Taylor Swift peaked at number five on the US Billboard 200, on which it spent 157 weeks—the longest stay on the chart by any release in the US in the 2000s decade.[43][44] Swift became the first female country music artist to write or co-write every track on a platinum-certified debut album.[45] Big Machine Records was still in its infancy during the June 2006 release of the lead single, "Tim McGraw", which Swift and her mother helped promote by packaging and sending copies of the CD single to country radio stations.[46] She spent much of 2006 promoting Taylor Swift with a radio tour and television appearances; she opened for Rascal Flatts on select dates during their 2006 tour,[47] as a replacement for Eric Church.[48] Borchetta said that although record industry peers initially disapproved of his signing a 15-year-old singer-songwriter, Swift tapped into a previously unknown market—teenage girls who listen to country music.[46][28] Following "Tim McGraw", four more singles were released throughout 2007 and 2008: "Teardrops on My Guitar", "Our Song", "Picture to Burn", and "Should've Said No". All appeared on Billboard's Hot Country Songs, with "Our Song" and "Should've Said No" reaching number one. "Our Song" made Swift the youngest person to single-handedly write and sing a Hot Country Songs number-one single,[49] and "Teardrops on My Guitar" was Swift's breakthrough single on mainstream radio and charts.[50][51][52] Swift released two EPs, The Taylor Swift Holiday Collection in October 2007 and Beautiful Eyes in July 2008.[53][54] She promoted her debut album extensively as the opening act for other country musicians' tours in 2006 and 2007, including those by George Strait,[55] Brad Paisley,[56] and Tim McGraw and Faith Hill.[57] Swift won multiple accolades for Taylor Swift. She was one of the recipients of the Nashville Songwriters Association's Songwriter/Artist of the Year in 2007, becoming the youngest person given the title.[58] She also won the Country Music Association's Horizon Award for Best New Artist,[59] the Academy of Country Music Awards' Top New Female Vocalist,[60] and the American Music Awards' Favorite Country Female Artist honor.[61] She was also nominated for Best New Artist at the 50th Annual Grammy Awards.[62] In 2008, she opened for Rascal Flatts again[63] and briefly dated the singer Joe Jonas.[64] Swift at the 2009 premiere of Hannah Montana: The Movie. She had a cameo appearance in the film and wrote two songs for its soundtrack. Swift's second studio album, Fearless, was released in November 2008 in North America,[65] and in March 2009 in other markets.[66] On the Billboard 200, Fearless spent 11 weeks at number one, becoming Swift's first chart topper and the longest-running number-one female country album.[67] It was the bestselling album of 2009 in the US.[68] Its lead single, "Love Story", was her first number one in Australia and the first country song to top Billboard's Pop Songs chart,[69][70] and its third single, "You Belong with Me", was the first country song to top Billboard's all-genre Radio Songs chart.[71] Three other singles were released in 2008–2010: "White Horse", "Fifteen", and "Fearless". All five singles were Hot Country Songs top 10 entries, with "Love Story" and "You Belong with Me" topping the chart.[72] In 2009, Swift toured as an opening act for Keith Urban and embarked on her first headlining tour, the Fearless Tour.[73] "You Belong with Me" won Best Female Video at the 2009 MTV Video Music Awards.[74] Her acceptance speech was interrupted by the rapper Kanye West, an incident that became the subject of controversy and widespread media coverage.[75] That year, Swift won five American Music Awards, including Artist of the Year and Favorite Country Album.[76] Billboard named her the 2009 Artist of the Year.[77] She won Video of the Year and Female Video of the Year for "Love Story" at the 2009 CMT Music Awards, where she made a parody video of the song with rapper T-Pain called "Thug Story".[78] At the 52nd Annual Grammy Awards, Fearless was named Album of the Year and Best Country Album, and "White Horse" won Best Country Song and Best Female Country Vocal Performance.[79] At the 2009 Country Music Association Awards, Swift won Album of the Year for Fearless and was named Entertainer of the Year, the youngest person to win the honor.[80] Throughout 2009, Swift featured on and wrote other musicians' releases. She featured on "Half of My Heart" by John Mayer, whom she was romantically linked with in late 2009.[81][82] She wrote "Best Days of Your Life" for Kellie Pickler,[83] co-wrote and featured on Boys Like Girls' "Two Is Better Than One,[84] and wrote two songs—"You'll Always Find Your Way Back Home" and "Crazier"—for the soundtrack of Hannah Montana: The Movie, in which she had a cameo appearance.[85][86] She wrote and recorded "Today Was a Fairytale" for the soundtrack of Valentine's Day (2010), in which she had her acting debut.[87] "Today Was a Fairytale" was her first number-one single on the Canadian Hot 100.[88] While shooting Valentine's Day in October 2009, Swift dated co-star Taylor Lautner.[89] On television, she made her debut as a rebellious teenager in an CSI: Crime Scene Investigation episode[90] and hosted and performed as the musical guest on Saturday Night Live; she was the first host ever to write their own opening monologue.[91][92] Swift on the Speak Now World Tour in 2011 Swift's third studio album, Speak Now, was released in October 2010.[93] Written solely by Swift,[94] the album debuted the Billboard 200 with over one million US copies sold first week[95] and became the fastest-selling digital album by a female artist.[96] Speak Now was supported by six singles: "Mine", "Back to December", "Mean", "The Story of Us", "Sparks Fly", and "Ours". "Mine" peaked at number three and was the highest-charting single on the Billboard Hot 100,[97] the first three singles reached the top 10 in Canada,[88] and the last two reached number one on Hot Country Songs.[72] Swift promoted Speak Now with the Speak Now World Tour from February 2011 to March 2012[98] and the live album Speak Now World Tour – Live.[99] At the 54th Annual Grammy Awards in 2012, Swift performed "Mean", which won Best Country Song and Best Country Solo Performance.[100] She was named Songwriter/Artist of the Year by the Nashville Songwriters Association (2010 and 2011),[101][102] Woman of the Year by Billboard (2011),[103] and Entertainer of the Year by the Academy of Country Music (2011 and 2012)[104] and the Country Music Association in 2011.[105] At the American Music Awards of 2011, Swift won Artist of the Year and Favorite Country Album.[106] Rolling Stone named Speak Now on its list of "50 Best Female Albums of All Time" (2012).[107] Red, Swift's fourth studio album, was released in October 2012.[108] On Red, Swift worked with Chapman and new producers including Max Martin, Shellback, Dan Wilson, Jeff Bhasker, Dann Huff, and Butch Walker, resulting in a genre-spanning record that incorporated eclectic styles of pop and rock such as Britrock, dubstep, and dance-pop.[109][110] The album opened at number one on the Billboard 200 with 1.21 million sales[111] and was Swift's first number-one album in the UK.[112] Its lead single, "We Are Never Ever Getting Back Together", was her first number one on the Billboard Hot 100,[113] and its third single, "I Knew You Were Trouble", reached the top five on charts worldwide.[114] Other singles from Red were "Begin Again", "22", "Everything Has Changed", "The Last Time", and "Red".[115] Swift on the Red Tour in 2013 Red and its single "Begin Again" received three nominations at the 56th Annual Grammy Awards (2014).[116] Swift received American Music Awards for Best Female Country Artist in 2012, Artist of the Year in 2013,[117][118] and the Nashville Songwriters Association's Songwriter/Artist Award for the fifth and sixth consecutive years.[119] At the 2014 Country Music Association Awards, Swift was honored with the Pinnacle Award, making her the second recipient in history after Garth Brooks.[120] The Red Tour ran from March 2013 to June 2014 and became the highest-grossing country tour upon completion.[121] Swift continued writing songs for films and featuring on other artists' releases. On the soundtrack album to The Hunger Games (2012), Swift wrote and recorded "Eyes Open" and "Safe & Sound"; the latter of which was co-written with the Civil Wars and T-Bone Burnett. "Safe & Sound" won the Grammy Award for Best Song Written for Visual Media.[122] She wrote and produced "Sweeter than Fiction" with Jack Antonoff for the soundtrack to One Chance (2013).[123] Swift featured on B.o.B's "Both of Us" (2012)[124] and provided vocals for Tim McGraw's "Highway Don't Care" (2013), also featuring Keith Urban.[125] She was a voice actress in The Lorax (2012),[126] made a cameo in the sitcom New Girl (2013),[127] and had a supporting role in the dystopian film The Giver (2014).[128] From 2010 to 2013, Swift was romantically involved with the actor Jake Gyllenhaal, the political heir Conor Kennedy, and the singer Harry Styles.[82] Swift at the 1989 World Tour, the highest-grossing tour of 2015 In March 2014, Swift began living in New York City, which she credited as a creative influence on her fifth studio album, 1989.[note 1] She described 1989 as her first "official pop album" and produced it with Jack Antonoff, Max Martin, Shellback, Imogen Heap, Ryan Tedder, and Ali Payami.[131] Released in October 2014, the album opened atop the Billboard 200 with 1.28 million copies sold.[132] Its singles "Shake It Off", "Blank Space", and "Bad Blood" reached number one in Australia, Canada, and the US, with the first two making Swift the first woman to replace herself at the Hot 100 top spot.[133] Other singles include "Style", "Wildest Dreams", "Out of the Woods", and "New Romantics".[134] The 1989 World Tour (2015) was the highest-grossing tour of the year with $250 million in total revenue.[135] After publishing an op-ed in The Wall Street Journal stressing the importance of albums as a creative medium for artists,[136] in November 2014, Swift removed her catalog from ad-supported, free music streaming platforms such as Spotify.[137] In a June 2015 open letter, Swift criticized Apple Music for not offering royalties to artists during its free three-month trial period and threatened to withdraw her music from the platform,[138] which prompted Apple Inc. to announce that it would pay artists during the free trial period.[139] Swift then agreed to keep 1989 and her catalog on Apple Music.[140] Big Machine Records returned Swift's catalog to Spotify among other free streaming platforms in June 2017.[141] Swift was named Billboard's Woman of the Year in 2014, becoming the first artist to win the award twice.[142] At the 2014 American Music Awards, Swift received the inaugural Dick Clark Award for Excellence.[143] On her 25th birthday in 2014, the Grammy Museum at L.A. Live opened an exhibit in her honor in Los Angeles that ran until October 4, 2015.[144][145] In 2015, Swift won the Brit Award for International Female Solo Artist.[146] "Bad Blood" won Video of the Year and Best Collaboration at the 2015 MTV Video Music Awards.[147] At the 58th Grammy Awards (2016), 1989 won Album of the Year and Best Pop Vocal Album, making Swift the first woman to win Album of the Year twice.[148] Swift on her Reputation Stadium Tour (2018), the highest-grossing North American tour at the time Swift dated the DJ Calvin Harris from March 2015 to June 2016.[149] They co-wrote the song "This Is What You Came For", featuring vocals from Rihanna; Swift was initially credited under the pseudonym Nils Sjöberg.[150] She recorded "I Don't Wanna Live Forever" with Zayn Malik for the soundtrack to Fifty Shades Darker (2017)[151] and won a Country Music Association Award for Song of the Year with "Better Man", which she wrote for the band Little Big Town.[152] In April 2016, Kanye West released the single "Famous", in which he references Swift in the line, "I made that bitch famous." Swift criticized West and said she never consented to the lyric, but West claimed that he had received her approval and his then-wife Kim Kardashian released video clips of Swift and West discussing the song amicably over the phone. The controversy made Swift a subject of an online "cancel" movement.[153] In late 2016, after briefly dating Tom Hiddleston, Swift began a six-year relationship with Joe Alwyn and retreated herself from the public spotlight.[154][155] In August 2017, Swift successfully countersued David Mueller, a former radio jockey for KYGO-FM, who sued her for damages from loss of employment. Four years earlier, she informed Mueller's bosses that he had sexually assaulted her by groping her at an event.[156] The public controversies influenced Swift's sixth studio album, Reputation, which explored the impact of her fame and musically incorporated electropop with urban styles of hip hop and R&B.[157] Released in November 2017,[158] Reputation opened atop the Billboard 200 with 1.21 million US sales[159] and topped the charts in the UK, Australia, and Canada.[160] The album's lead single, "Look What You Made Me Do", was Swift's first UK number-one single[161] and topped charts in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, and the US.[162] Its singles "...Ready for It?", "End Game", and "Delicate" were released to pop radio.[163] Reputation was nominated for a Grammy Award for Best Pop Vocal Album.[164] Swift featured on the country duo Sugarland's "Babe" (2018).[165] At the 2018 American Music Awards, Swift won four awards, which made her accumulate 23 trophies in total and become the AMAs' most awarded female musician, surpassing Whitney Houston.[166] The same year, she embarked on her Reputation Stadium Tour,[167] which became the highest-grossing North American concert tour in history and grossed $345.7 million worldwide.[168] In November 2018, Swift signed a new deal with Universal Music Group, which promoted her subsequent albums under Republic Records' imprint.[169] The contract included a provision for Swift to maintain ownership of her masters. In addition, in the event that Universal sold any part of its stake in Spotify, it agreed to distribute a non-recoupable portion of the proceeds among its artists.[170][171] Swift at the American Music Awards of 2019, where she was named Artist of the Decade Swift's first album with Republic Records, Lover, was released in August 2019.[172] She produced the album with Antonoff, Louis Bell, Frank Dukes, and Joel Little.[173] Lover peaked atop the charts of such countries as Australia, Canada, Ireland, Mexico, Norway, Sweden, the UK, and the US.[174] The album spawned five singles: "Me!", "You Need to Calm Down", "Lover", "The Man", and "Cruel Summer"; the first two singles peaked at number two on the Billboard Hot 100, and the lattermost single became a resurgent success in 2023, reaching number one.[175] Lover was 2019's best selling album in the US and best selling album by a solo artist worldwide.[176] The album and its singles earned three nominations at the 62nd Annual Grammy Awards in 2020.[177] At the 2019 MTV Video Music Awards, Swift won three awards including Video of the Year for "You Need to Calm Down", becoming the first female and second artist overall to win the category for a self-directed video.[178] While promoting Lover in 2019, Swift became embroiled in a public dispute with the talent manager Scooter Braun after he purchased Big Machine Records, including the masters of her albums that the label had released.[179] Swift said she had been trying to buy the masters, but Big Machine would allow her to do so only if she exchanged one new album for each older one under a new contract, which she refused to sign.[179] In November 2020, Swift began re-recording her back catalog, which enabled her to own the new masters and the licensing of her songs for commercial use, substituting for the Big Machine-owned masters.[180] In February 2020, Swift signed a global publishing deal with Universal Music Publishing Group after her 16-year contract with Sony/ATV expired.[181] Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic during 2020, Swift surprise-released two "sister albums" that she recorded and produced with Antonoff and Aaron Dessner: Folklore in July and Evermore in December.[182] Joe Alwyn co-wrote and co-produced a few songs under the pseudonym William Bowery.[183] Both albums incorporated a muted indie folk production;[184] each was supported by three singles catering to US pop, country, and triple A radio formats. The singles were "Cardigan", "Betty", and "Exile" from Folklore, and "Willow", "No Body, No Crime", and "Coney Island" from Evermore.[185] Folklore was the bestselling album of 2020 in the US[186] and, together with "Cardigan", made Swift the first artist to debut a US number-one album and a number-one song in the same week; she achieved the feat again with Evermore and "Willow".[187] According to Billboard, Swift was the highest-paid musician in the US and highest-paid solo musician worldwide of 2020.[188] Folklore made Swift the first woman to win the Grammy Award for Album of the Year three times, winning the category at the 63rd Annual Grammy Awards (2021).[189] At the American Music Awards, Swift won three awards including Artist of the Year for a third record time (2020)[190] and Favorite Pop/Rock Female Artist and Favorite Pop/Rock Album (2021).[191] Swift played Bombalurina in the film adaptation of Andrew Lloyd Webber's musical Cats (2019), for which she co-wrote and recorded the Golden Globe-nominated original song "Beautiful Ghosts".[192][193] The documentary Miss Americana, which chronicled parts of Swift's life and career, premiered at the 2020 Sundance Film Festival.[194] Swift's re-recordings of her first six studio albums began with Fearless (Taylor's Version) and Red (Taylor's Version), which were released in April and November 2021. Both peaked atop the Billboard 200, and the former was the first re-recorded album to do so.[195] Fearless (Taylor's Version) was preceded by "Love Story (Taylor's Version)", which made Swift the second artist after Dolly Parton to have both the original and re-recorded versions of a song reach number one on Hot Country Songs.[196] Red (Taylor's Version) was supported by "All Too Well (10 Minute Version)", which became the longest song in history to top the Hot 100.[197]Swift performing in 2022Swift's tenth studio album, Midnights, was released in October 2022.[198] The album incorporates a restrained electropop[199] and synth-pop sound[200] with elements of hip hop, R&B, and electronica.[198][201] In the US, Midnights was her fifth to open atop the Billboard 200 with first-week sales of over one million copies, and its tracks, led by the single "Anti-Hero", made Swift the first artist to monopolize the top 10 of the Hot 100.[202] Globally, the album broke the record for the most single-day streams and most single-week streams on Spotify and peaked atop the charts of at least 14 countries.[203] The album's two further singles, "Lavender Haze" and "Karma", both peaked at number two on the Billboard Hot 100.[204] According to Billboard, Swift was the top-earning solo artist in the US and the top-earning musician worldwide of 2021.[205][206] She won six American Music Awards including Artist of the Year in 2022.[207] At the MTV Video Music Awards, Swift won her third and fourth trophies for Video of the Year with All Too Well: The Short Film, her self-directed short film that accompanies "All Too Well (10 Minute Version)", in 2022[208] and "Anti-Hero" in 2023.[209] During this period, Swift won three Grammy Awards: Best Music Video for All Too Well: The Short Film[210] and Best Pop Vocal Album and Album of the Year for Midnights. Swift became the first artist to win Album of the Year four times in Grammy history.[211] Swift's next two re-recorded albums, Speak Now (Taylor's Version) and 1989 (Taylor's Version), were released in July and October 2023. The former made Swift the woman with the most number-one albums (12) in Billboard 200 history, surpassing Barbra Streisand,[212] and the latter was her sixth album to sell one million copies in a single week in the US, claiming her career's largest album sales week.[213] 1989 (Taylor's Version)'s single "Is It Over Now?" peaked at number one on the Billboard Hot 100.[214] Swift featured on Big Red Machine's "Renegade" and "Birch" (2021),[215] Haim's "Gasoline" (2021),[216] Ed Sheeran's "The Joker and the Queen" (2022),[217] and the National's "The Alcott" (2023).[218] For the soundtrack of the film Where the Crawdads Sing (2022), she wrote and recorded "Carolina", which received nominations for Best Original Song at the Golden Globes and Best Song Written for Visual Media at the Grammy Awards.[219] Besides music, Swift had a supporting role in the period comedy film Amsterdam (2022).[220] In 2023, Swift was the most streamed artist on Spotify,[221] Apple Music,[222] and Amazon Music;[223] and the first act to place number one on the year-end Billboard top artists list in three different decades (2009, 2015 and 2023).[224] She had five out of the 10 best-selling albums of 2023 in the US, a record since Luminate began tracking US music sales in 1991.[225] Swift on the Eras Tour in 2023 In March 2023, Swift embarked on the Eras Tour, a retrospective tour covering all her studio albums. Media outlets extensively covered the tour's global cultural and economic impact,[226] and its US leg broke the record for the most tickets sold in a day.[202] Ticketmaster received public and political criticisms for mishandling the tour's ticket sales.[227] The Eras Tour became the highest-grossing tour in history.[228][229] Its concert film, released to theaters worldwide on October 13, 2023, grossed over $250 million to become the highest-grossing concert film and was nominated for the Golden Globe Award for Cinematic and Box Office Achievement.[230][231] A photobook, The Eras Tour Book, was released on November 29, 2024, and sold over a million copies in its first week in the US alone.[232] Swift's eleventh studio album, The Tortured Poets Department, was released on April 19, 2024.[233] Topping charts globally, the album broke a string of records: it marked the first album ever to amass 1 billion Spotify streams in a week; sold 2.6 million units in its first week in the US; made Swift the first artist to monopolize the top 14 of the Billboard Hot 100 and the top 10 of Australia's ARIA Singles Chart; and went on to spend 17 weeks atop the Billboard 200—Swift's longest-running number-one album on the chart. The lead single, "Fortnight", featuring Post Malone, became Swift's 12th number-one song on the Hot 100.[234][235][236] After the pandemic, Swift's music releases, touring, and related activities culminated in an unprecedented height of popularity.[237] From 2023 onward, Swift found ubiquitous success, albeit more dominant than before, with the successes of the re-recordings, the Eras Tour, its concert film, Midnights, and The Tortured Poets Department, significantly increasing her net worth. Music Business Worldwide remarked this as a "new stratosphere of global career success" for Swift.[238][239] In 2023, she began dating the American football player Travis Kelce,[240] and in 2024, won Artist of the Year at the 2024 iHeartRadio Music Awards.[241] Swift was Spotify's most streamed artist once again in 2024.[242][243] In January 2024, AI-generated fake pornographic images portraying Swift were posted to Twitter and spread to other social media platforms, spurring criticism and demands for legal reform.[244] In July 2024, Swift and Kelce received death threats from a stalker in Gelsenkirchen, Germany,[245] and three children were killed in a stabbing attack at a Swift-themed workshop in Southport, England, leading to civil unrest in the UK.[246] In August, all three of the Eras Tour concerts in Vienna were canceled following the arrest of two suspects for allegedly planning an Islamic State-inspired terrorist attack in the city. The plan was uncovered by US intelligence and was thwarted by Austrian police forces.[247] Swift has ventured into diverse genres throughout her career, including pop,[b] country,[c] folk,[d] and rock.[e] Her early musical influences were 1990s female country musicians such as Shania Twain, Faith Hill, LeAnn Rimes, and the Dixie Chicks,[261] and Keith Urban's country crossover sounds incorporating rock, pop, and blues.[262] She self-identified as a country musician and achieved prominence as a country pop singer with her first four studio albums, from Taylor Swift to Red.[263] The albums feature country signifiers such as banjo, six-string banjo, mandolin, fiddle, and a slight vocal twang, in addition to pop melodies and rock influences;[264][265] Speak Now draws on rock styles such as pop rock, pop-punk, and 1980s arena rock.[94][266] Critics argued that country was an indicator of Swift's narrative songwriting rather than musical direction[267][268] and accused her of causing mainstream country music to stray from its roots.[269][270] After the critical debate around Red's eclectic pop, rock, and electronic styles, Swift chose 1980s synth-pop as a defining sound of her recalibrated pop artistry and image, inspired by the music of Phil Collins, Annie Lennox, Peter Gabriel, and Madonna.[271][272] 1989, the first album in this direction, incorporates electronic arrangements consisting of dense synthesizers and drum machines.[273] Swift expanded on the electronic production on her next albums;[274] Reputation consists of hip hop, R&B, and EDM influences;[157][275] and Lover features eclectic elements from country, pop-punk, and folk rock.[276] When Swift embraced a pop identity, rockist critics regarded her move as an erosion of her country music songwriting authenticity,[277] but others regarded it as necessary for Swift's artistic evolution and defended her as a pioneer of poptimism.[278][279] Her 2020 alternative albums Folklore and Evermore explore indie styles of rock and folk, and both incorporate a subtle, stripped-back soundscape with orchestration, synthesizers, and drum pads.[280

sang at BBC's Children in Need concert and raised £13,000 for the cause.[570] In 2016, she donated $1 million to Louisiana flood relief efforts and $100,000 to the Dolly Parton Fire Fund.[571][572] Swift donated to food banks after Hurricane Harvey struck Houston in 2017.[573] Swift donated $1 million for Tennessee tornado relief in 2020 and again in 2023,[574][575] as well as $5 million toward the reliefs efforts after Hurricane Helene and Hurricane Milton in 2024.[576] Swift has also donated to cancer research. As recipient of the Academy of Country Music's Entertainer of the Year in 2011, Swift donated $25,000 to St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, Tennessee.[577] In 2012, she participated in the Stand Up to Cancer telethon, performing the charity single "Ronan", which she wrote in memory of a four-year-old boy who died of neuroblastoma.[578] She has also donated $100,000 to the V Foundation for Cancer Research[579] and $50,000 to the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia.[580] She has made donations to her fans several times for their medical or academic expenses.[581] During the COVID-19 pandemic, Swift donated to the World Health Organization and Feeding America[582] and supported independent record stores.[583][584] Swift performed "Soon You'll Get Better" on the One World: Together At Home television special, a benefit concert curated by Lady Gaga for Global Citizen to raise funds for the World Health Organization's COVID-19 Solidarity Response Fund.[585] She is a supporter of the arts. A benefactor of the Nashville Songwriters Hall of Fame,[586] Swift has donated $75,000 to Nashville's Hendersonville High School to help refurbish the school auditorium,[587] $4 million to build a new education center at the Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum in Nashville,[588] and $100,000 to the Nashville Symphony.[589] In 2012, Swift partnered with Chegg for Good to donate $10,000 to the music departments of six US colleges.[590] She has also provided one-off donations. In 2007, she partnered with the Tennessee Association of Chiefs of Police to launch a campaign to protect children from online predators.[591] She has donated items to several charities for auction, including the UNICEF Tap Project and MusiCares.[592] Swift has also encouraged young people to volunteer in their local communities as part of Global Youth Service Day.[593] Also a promoter of children's literacy, she has donated money and books to schools around the country.[594][595] In 2018 and 2021, Swift donated to the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network in honor of Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month.[596] Swift donated to fellow singer-songwriter Kesha to help with her legal battles against Dr. Luke and to actress Mariska Hargitay's Joyful Heart Foundation.[596][597] During the Eras Tour, Swift donated to food banks in Florida, Arizona, and Las Vegas;[598] she also employed local businesses throughout the tour and gave $197 million in bonus payments to her entire crew.[599][600][601] In February 2024, she donated $100,000 to the family of a woman who died in a shooting at the Kansas City Chiefs' Super Bowl parade.[602][603] In December 2024, a week before Christmas, Swift donated $250,000 to Operation Breakthrough. The funds were directed to workforce development, childcare, and early learning programs.[604] Main articles: Taylor Swift albums discography, Taylor Swift singles discography, and List of songs by Taylor Swift Studio albums Taylor Swift (2006) Fearless (2008) Speak Now (2010) Red (2012) 1989 (2014) Reputation (2017) Lover (2019) Folklore (2020) Evermore (2020) Midnights (2022) The Tortured Poets Department (2024) Re-recorded albums Fearless (Taylor's Version) (2021) Red (Taylor's Version) (2021) Speak Now (Taylor's Version) (2023) 1989 (Taylor's Version) (2023) Main article: Taylor Swift videography This section lists select works only. Refer to the main article for further information. Films Valentine's Day (2010) The Lorax (2012) The Giver (2014) Cats (2019) All Too Well: The Short Film (2021) Amsterdam (2022) Documentaries Miss Americana (2020) Taylor Swift: City of Lover (2020) Folklore: The Long Pond Studio Sessions (2020) Taylor Swift: The Eras Tour (2023) Main article: List of Taylor Swift live performances Fearless Tour (2009–2010) Speak Now World Tour (2011–2012) The Red Tour (2013–2014) The 1989 World Tour (2015) Reputation Stadium Tour (2018) The Eras Tour (2023–2024) List of American Grammy Award winners and nominees List of highest-certified music artists in the United States ^ Though Swift has properties throughout the US, she identifies Nashville as her home.[129][130] ^ Swift has occupied the top five of the ARIA Albums Chart twice. She achieved this feat first on the issue published on July 7, 2023,[412] followed by a second time on the issue published on February 9, 2024.[413] ^ Tied with Ariana Grande.[436] ^ Swift has charted seven titles in the top 10 of the Top Album Sales chart twice—on the issues dated January 6, 2024, and January 20, 2024.[441] ^ Namely, Fearless (Taylor's Version) and Red (Taylor's Version) in 2021, followed by Speak Now (Taylor's Version) and 1989 (Taylor's Version) in 2023. ^ Attributed to Billboard's Hannah Dailey,[248] NPR's Ken Tucker,[249] and Vanity Fair's Erin Vanderhoof.[250] ^ Attributed to Taste of Country,[251] The Tennessean's Peter Cooper,[252] and Billboard's Bob Allen and Hannah Dailey.[253][254] ^ Attributed to The Guardian's Sian Cain,[255] NPR's Stephen Thompson and Lyndsey McKenna,[256] and Rolling Stone's Claire Shaffer and Brittany Spanos.[257] ^ Attributed to Spin's Bobby Olivier,[258] Alternative Press's Kelsey Barnes,[259] and James E. Perone.[260] ^ Sutherland, Mark (May 23, 2015). "Taylor Swift interview: 'A relationship? No one's going to sign up for this'". The Daily Telegraph. Archived from the original on January 10, 2022. Retrieved April 20, 2020. ^ Scott, Walter (June 11, 2015). "What Famous Pop Star Is Named After James Taylor?". Parade. Archived from the original on October 15, 2016. Retrieved December 12, 2018. ^ a b Grigoriadis, Vanessa (March 5, 2009). "The Very Pink, Very Perfect Life of Taylor Swift". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on September 22, 2022. Retrieved October 6, 2024. ^ a b Jepson 2013, p. 1. ^ Roth, Madeline (May 19, 2015). "Taylor Swift's Brother Had The Most Epic Graduation Weekend Ever". MTV News. Archived from the original on July 23, 2016. Retrieved July 25, 2016. ^ McKay, Gabriel (July 6, 2023). "Taylor Swift Edinburgh: Is Star the Real Queen of Scotland?". The Herald. Archived from the original on February 1, 2024. Retrieved February 4, 2024. ^ Eleftheriou-Smith, Loulla-Mae (June 24, 2015). "Taylor Swift Tells Scotland: 'I Am One of You'". The Independent. Archived from the original on May 26, 2022. Retrieved July 10, 2019. ^ "Turns out Taylor Swift is a Derry Girl, genealogists find". The Irish Times. June 19, 2024. Archived from the original on June 19, 2024. Retrieved June 19, 2024. ^ "Taylor Swift stammt aus dem Freistaat" (in German). BR24. September 17, 2015. Archived from the original on December 31, 2021. Retrieved July 23, 2023. ^ Raab, Scott (October 20, 2014). "Taylor Swift Interview". Esquire. Archived from the original on February 16, 2015. Retrieved April 11, 2015. ^ Jackson, Vincent (November 20, 2023). "From the Archives: Stone Harbor Teen Taylor Swift on Her Way to Country Music Stardom". Press of Atlantic City. Archived from the original on February 14, 2024. Retrieved March 7, 2024. ^ "Taylor Swift on Politicians Co-opting Faith: 'I'm a Christian. That's Not What We Stand For'". Relevant. January 31, 2020. Archived from the original on November 25, 2022. Retrieved April 2, 2020. ^ Uhrich, Bill (February 13, 2010). "Photos Students at Alvernia Montessori School sending Taylor Swift a valentine". Reading Eagle. Archived from the original on October 16, 2013. Retrieved February 25, 2013. ^ a b Hatza, George (December 8, 2008). "Taylor Swift: Growing into superstardom". Reading Eagle. Archived from the original on April 1, 2012. Retrieved April 17, 2012. ^ Mennen, Lauren (November 12, 2014). "Taylor Swift's Wyomissing childhood home on the market for $799,500". Philadelphia Daily News. Archived from the original on October 17, 2016. Retrieved October 13, 2016. ^ Chang, David (February 22, 2016). "Taylor Swift Returns to Reading Pennsylvania as Maid of Honor in Friend's Wedding". WCAU. Archived from the original on September 16, 2016. Retrieved August 26, 2016. ^ "Taylor Swift, Age 12". New York Daily News. Archived from the original on August 27, 2016. Retrieved August 26, 2016. ^ Cooper, Brittany Joy (April 15, 2012). "Taylor Swift Opens Up About a Future in Acting and Admiration for Emma Stone". Taste of Country. Archived from the original on April 17, 2012. Retrieved April 17, 2012. ^ a b Rolling Stone Interview: The Unabridged Taylor Swift, December 2, 2008 ^ a b c Morris, Edward (December 1, 2006). "When She Thinks 'Tim McGraw', Taylor Swift Savors Payoff: Hardworking Teen to Open for George Strait Next Year". CMT. Archived from the original on June 26, 2015. Retrieved March 11, 2010. ^ Diu, Nisha Lilia (April 3, 2011). "Taylor Swift: 'I Won't Do Sexy Shoots'". The Daily Telegraph. Archived from the original on May 6, 2013. Retrieved April 17, 2012. ^ "Insider Interview: Taylor Swift (Part 1 of 2)". CMT. November 26, 2008. Archived from the original on January 23, 2015. Retrieved July 1, 2012. ^ Malec, Jim (May 2, 2011). "Taylor Swift: The Garden In The Machine". American Songwriter. Archived from the original on May 10, 2012. Retrieved May 21, 2012. ^ Martino, Andy (January 10, 2015). "Exclusive: The Real Story of Taylor Swift's Guitar 'Legend'". New York Daily News. Archived from the original on November 22, 2015. Retrieved August 28, 2017. ^ "Songwriter Taylor Swift Signs Publishing Deal With Sony/ATV". Broadcast Music, Inc. May 12, 2005. Archived from the original on August 19, 2023. Retrieved March 7, 2024. ^ Kotb, Hoda (May 31, 2009). "On tour with Taylor Swift". NBC News. Archived from the original on October 5, 2013. Retrieved July 1, 2012. ^ a b c d Willman, Chris (July 25, 2007). "Getting to know Taylor Swift". Entertainment Weekly. Archived from the original on May 24, 2022. Retrieved January 25, 2022. ^ a b c d e f Widdicombe, Lizzie (October 10, 2011). "You Belong With Me". The New Yorker. Archived from the original on July 24, 2014. Retrieved October 11, 2011. ^ a b Jo Sales, Nancy (April 2013). "Taylor Swift's Telltale Heart". Vanity Fair. Archived from the original on January 30, 2017. Retrieved February 4, 2017. ^ "News : Taylor Swift's High School Names Auditorium in Her Honor". CMT. September 23, 2010. Archived from the original on November 21, 2014. Retrieved April 18, 2012. ^ "Taylor Swift receives her high school diploma". Houston Chronicle. July 27, 2008. Archived from the original on January 1, 2024. Retrieved January 2, 2024. ^ "Taylor Swift: The Garden In The Machine". American Songwriter. May 2, 2011. Archived from the original on August 7, 2013. Retrieved May 21, 2012. ^ "Songwriter Taylor Swift Signs Publishing Deal With Sony/ATV". Broadcast Music, Inc. May 12, 2005. Archived from the original on December 4, 2012. Retrieved April 20, 2012. ^ Kosser, Michael (June 3, 2010). "Liz Rose: Co-Writer to the Stars". American Songwriter. Archived from the original on December 24, 2011. Retrieved April 19, 2012. ^ Leahey, Andrew (October 24, 2014). "Songwriter Spotlight: Liz Rose". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on September 26, 2016. Retrieved September 24, 2016. ^ DeLuca, Dan (November 11, 2008). "Focused on 'great songs' Taylor Swift isn't thinking about 'the next level' or Joe Jon as gossip". Philadelphia Daily News. p. 1. Archived from the original on November 18, 2012. Retrieved April 17, 2012. ^ Preston, John (April 26, 2009). "Taylor Swift: the 19-year-old country music star conquering America – and now Britain". The Daily Telegraph. Archived from the original on January 5, 2012. Retrieved August 30, 2012. ^ Rosa, Christopher (March 24, 2015). "Opening Acts Who Became Bigger Than The Headliner". VH1. Archived from the original on November 10, 2015. Retrieved November 11, 2015. ^ Rapkin, Mickey (July 27, 2017). "Oral History of Nashville's Bluebird Cafe: Taylor Swift, Maren Morris, Dierks Bentley & More on the Legendary Venue". Billboard. Archived from the original on July 29, 2017. Retrieved July 28, 2017. ^ Hiatt, Brian (October 25, 2012). "Taylor Swift in Wonderland". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on July 31, 2016. Retrieved August 1, 2016. ^ Greenburg, Zack O'Malley (June 26, 2013). "Toby Keith, Cowboy Capitalist: Country's $500 Million Man". Forbes. Archived from the original on August 27, 2016. Retrieved August 1, 2016. ^ Taylor Swift (CD). Big Machine Records. 2006. BMR120702. ^ Tamarkin, Jeff. "Taylor Swift – Taylor Swift". AllMusic. Archived from the original on October 20, 2015. Retrieved February 14, 2021. ^ Trust, Gary (October 29, 2009). "Chart Beat Thursday: Taylor Swift, Tim McGraw Linked Again". Billboard. Archived from the original on March 7, 2013. Retrieved November 8, 2016. ^ "Taylor Swift". Songwriters' Hall of Fame. Archived from the original on February 12, 2021. Retrieved September 21, 2022. ^ a b c Willman, Chris (February 5, 2008). "Taylor Swift's Road to Fame". Entertainment Weekly. p. 3. Archived from the original on February 21, 2015. Retrieved April 22, 2012. ^ "Taylor Swift Joins Rascal Flatts Tour". CMT. October 18, 2006. Archived from the original on January 7, 2015. Retrieved March 11, 2010. ^ Whitaker, Sterling; Hammar, Ania (May 27, 2019). "How Eric Church's Rascal Flatts Feud Helped Launch Taylor Swift's Career". Taste of Country. Townsquare Media. Archived from the original on June 6, 2019. Retrieved June 10, 2019. ^ "Taylor Swift No. 1 on iTunes". Great American Country. December 19, 2007. Archived from the original on March 3, 2012. Retrieved July 5, 2010. ^ Caulfield, Keith (January 10, 2009). "Taylor Swift Continues Remarkable Chart Run". Billboard. Vol. 121, no. 1. p. 41. ^ "The Decade in Music: Taylor Swift's 'Teardrops on My Guitar' (2008)". NPR. November 19, 2009. Archived from the original on August 16, 2022. Retrieved August 15, 2022. ^ Chua, Fiona (March 25, 2009). "Taylor Swift – Fearless (Asian Version)". MTV Asia. Archived from the original on May 4, 2011. Retrieved June 29, 2010. ^ "Taylor Swift owns top of country chart". Country Standard Time. July 23, 2008. Archived from the original on July 31, 2008. Retrieved December 26, 2008. ^ "Wal-Mart "Eyes" New Taylor Swift Project". Great American Country. Archived from the original on July 23, 2008. Retrieved July 24, 2008. ^ "Taylor Swift Joins George Strait's 2007 Tour". CMT. November 17, 2006. Archived from the original on August 11, 2017. Retrieved February 16, 2020. ^ "Brad Paisley Plans Tour With Three Opening Acts". CMT. January 9, 2007. Archived from the original on August 11, 2017. Retrieved February 16, 2020. ^ "Taylor Swift Joins Tim McGraw, Faith Hill on Tour". CMT. June 1, 2007. Archived from the original on August 11, 2017. Retrieved February 16, 2020. ^ a b "Taylor Swift Youngest Winner of Songwriter/Artist Award". Great American Country. October 16, 2007. Archived from the original on January 11, 2015. Retrieved February 2, 2015. ^ "Photos : All Taylor Swift Pictures : Horizon Award Winner Poses in the Pressroom". CMT. September 7, 2007. Archived from the original on November 13, 2012. Retrieved May 21, 2012. ^ "Photos : 43rd Annual ACM Awards – Onstage: Winners : Acceptance Speech". CMT. May 18, 2008. Archived from the original on November 13, 2012. Retrieved May 21, 2012. ^ "Taylor Swift, Rascal Flatts, Carrie Underwood Score at 2008 AMA Awards" (Blog). Roughstock.com. November 24, 2008. Archived from the original on July 10, 2014. Retrieved May 21, 2012. ^ "Amy Winehouse Wins Best New Artist, Kanye West Pays Tribute to Mom – Grammy Awards 2008, Grammy Awards". People. October 2, 2008. Archived from the original on November 13, 2012. Retrieved May 21, 2012. ^ "Rascal Flatts Announce Summer Tour With Taylor Swift". CMT. May 5, 2008. Archived from the original on April 18, 2022. Retrieved June 5, 2019. ^ Caplan, David (September 8, 2008). "Scoop". People. Archived from the original on February 2, 2016. Retrieved March 6, 2012. ^ "CD Taylor Swift – Fearless" (in Portuguese). Universal Music Group. Archived from the original on January 18, 2021. Retrieved February 14, 2021. ^ Raphael, Amy (February 1, 2009). "First, She Conquered Nashville. Now She's Set for World Domination". The Observer. ProQuest 250507223. ^ Caulfield, Keith (March 14, 2021). "Morgan Wallen's Dangerous Spends Ninth Week at No. 1 on Billboard 200, Most Since 2016". Billboard. Archived from the original on November 22, 2021. Retrieved November 22, 2021. ^ Grein, Paul (March 16, 2012). "Chart Watch Extra: Top Albums Of Last 10 Years" (Blog). Yahoo! Music. Archived from the original on April 2, 2015. Retrieved June 10, 2011. ^ "Discography Taylor Swift". ARIA Charts. Archived from the original on March 21, 2012. Retrieved January 2, 2010. ^ Trust, Gary (December 15, 2009). "Best of 2009: Part 1". Billboard. Archived from the original on March 3, 2013. Retrieved September 20, 2022. ^ Trust, Gary (September 24, 2009). "Taylor Swift Climbs Hot 100, Black Eyed Peas Still No. 1". Billboard. Archived from the original on February 1, 2013. Retrieved September 20, 2022. ^ a b "Taylor Swift Chart History (Hot Country Songs)". Billboard. Archived from the original on January 31, 2021. Retrieved February 14, 2021. ^ Vena, Jocelyn (March 12, 2009). "Taylor Swift Announces Tour Dates". MTV. Archived from the original on January 26, 2024. Retrieved January 26, 2024. ^ "Kanye calls Taylor Swift after 'View' appearance". MSNBC. September 15, 2009. Archived from the original on October 6, 2013. Retrieved September 16, 2009. ^ Cullen 2016, p. 33. ^ Ditzian, Eric (2009). "Taylor Swift, Michael Jackson Big Winners at American Music Awards". MTV. Archived from the original on September 8, 2014. Retrieved May 15, 2012. ^ "2009 Artists of the Year". Billboard. December 10, 2009. Archived from the original on January 6, 2010. Retrieved May 21, 2012. ^ "Taylor Swift Raps 'Thug Story' With T-Pain On CMT Awards". MTV. June 17, 2009. Archived from the original on May 25, 2022. Retrieved November 11, 2015. ^ Kreps, Daniel (February 1, 2010). "Beyonce, Taylor Swift Dominate 2010 Grammy Awards". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on February 15, 2012. Retrieved February 13, 2012. ^ Kaufman, Gil (November 12, 2009). "Taylor Swift Dominates CMA Awards". MTV. Archived from the original on March 6, 2016. Retrieved September 13, 2016. ^ Vena, Jocelyn (November 6, 2009). "John Mayer Talks Taylor Swift Collaboration 'Half of My Heart'". MTV. Archived from the original on September 8, 2014. Retrieved May 15, 2012. ^ a b "Taylor Swift's Boyfriend Timeline: 10 Relationships & Their Songs". Billboard. December 30, 2014. Archived from the original on August 26, 2016. Retrieved August 26, 2016. ^ "Kellie Pickler Has Her 'Best Days' Thanks To Taylor Swift". MTV. Archived from the original on January 1, 2016. Retrieved November 11, 2015. ^ "Boys Like Girls featuring Taylor Swift, 'Two Is Better Than One'". Billboard. December 2, 2009. Archived from the original on August 18, 2021. Retrieved December 4, 2020. ^ Akers, Shelley (June 9, 2008). "Taylor Swift to Appear in Hannah Montana Movie". People. Archived from the original on October 27, 2017. Retrieved October 27, 2017. ^ Benitez-Eves, Tina (April 1, 2022). "8 Songs You Didn't Know Taylor Swift Wrote For Other Artists". American Songwriter. Archived from the original on September 26, 2022. Retrieved February 18, 2024. ^ Vena, Jocelyn (December 28, 2009). "New Taylor Swift Song Included In Valentine's Day Featurette". MTV. Archived from the original on January 16, 2016. Retrieved November 11, 2015. ^ a b "Taylor Swift – Chart history on Canadian Hot 100". Billboard. Archived from the original on August 9, 2016. Retrieved August 3, 2016. ^ Park, Michael Y.; Sia, Nicole (December 29, 2009). "Taylor & Taylor Romance Was Overblown, Says Source". People. Archived from the original on November 13, 2012. Retrieved March 6, 2012. ^ Caramanica, Jon (March 6, 2009). "OMG! Taylor Swift Does 'CSI'!". The New York Times (Blog). Archived from the original on August 14, 2011. Retrieved May 7, 2012. ^ Strecker, Erin (January 2, 2015). "Remember When Taylor Swift Shined as Saturday Night Live Host?". Billboard. Archived from the original on January 24, 2015. Retrieved January 15, 2015. ^ Dukes, Billy (October 22, 2012). "10 Things You Didn't Know About Taylor Swift". Taste of Country. Townsquare Media. Archived from the original on May 22, 2022. Retrieved July 26, 2020. ^ "Taylor Swift's New Album, Speak Now, Set for Oct. 25 Release". CMT. July 20, 2010. Archived from the original on June 21, 2019. Retrieved February 14, 2020. ^ a b c Caramanica, Jon (October 20, 2010). "Taylor Swift, Angry on Speak Now". The New York Times. Archived from the original on October 21, 2010. Retrieved October 23, 2010. ^ Kaufman, Gil (November 3, 2010). "Taylor Swift's Speak Now Tops 1 Million in First Week". MTV. Archived from the original on August 10, 2016. Retrieved August 8, 2016. ^ "Fastest-selling digital album in the US by a female artist". Guinness World Records. Archived from the original on June 22, 2015. Retrieved June 16, 2015. ^ Pietroluongo, Silvio (August 11, 2010). "Taylor Swift Makes Sparkling Hot 100 Entrance". Billboard. Archived from the original on January 31, 2016. Retrieved July 25, 2016. ^ Allen, Bob (March 29, 2012). "Hot Tours: Taylor Swift, George Strait, Cirque Du Soleil". Billboard. Archived from the original on February 21, 2013. Retrieved May 10, 2012. ^ Lipshutz, Jason (September 21, 2011). "Taylor Swift Announces Speak Now Live CD/DVD". Billboard. Archived from the original on April 26, 2022. Retrieved November 20, 2011. ^ Wyland, Sarah (February 12, 2012). "Taylor Swift Takes Home Two GRAMMYs at Tribute-Filled Show" (Blog). Great American Country. Archived from the original on September 6, 2015. Retrieved February 13, 2012. ^ Shelburne, Craig (October 18, 2010). "Taylor Swift Named NSAI's Songwriter-Artist of the Year". CMT. Archived from the original on January 16, 2016. Retrieved November 21, 2015. ^ Smith, Hazel (October 24, 2011). "News : Hot Dish: Taylor Swift Sings Alan Jackson's Masterpiece at Nashville Songwriters Celebration". CMT. Archived from the original on November 29, 2014. Retrieved April 22, 2012. ^ a b Roland, Tom (December 2, 2011). "Taylor Swift: Billboard's Woman of the Year". Billboard. Archived from the original on February 3, 2013. Retrieved May 15, 2012. ^ Talbott, Chris; Silva, Cristina (April 2, 2012). "Taylor Swift wins ACM entertainer of the year". Yahoo!. Associated Press. Archived from the original on August 23, 2016. Retrieved May 15, 2012. ^ "CMA Awards 2011: Taylor Swift wins entertainer of the year". CBS News. November 9, 2011. Archived from the original on September 8, 2014. Retrieved May 15, 2012. ^ Kellogg, Jane (November 20, 2011). "AMAs 2011: Winners and Nominees Complete List". The Hollywood Reporter. Archived from the original on June 27, 2015. Retrieved November 21, 2015. ^ Sheffield, Rob (June 23, 2012). "Women Who Rock: The 50 Greatest Albums of All Time". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on December 10, 2016. Retrieved July 15, 2017. ^ Lewis, Randy (October 30, 2012). "Taylor Swift Raises the Bar with a Savvy Red Marketing Campaign". Los Angeles Times. Archived from the original on December 28, 2020. Retrieved December 28, 2020. ^ Mansfield, Brian (October 17, 2012). "Taylor Swift Sees Red All Over". USA Today. Archived from the original on December 21, 2012. Retrieved February 18, 2024. ^ English, J. (August 28, 2017). "Taylor Swift's Red: A Canonical Coming-Of-Age Album". NPR. Archived from the original on April 12, 2021. Retrieved February 14, 2021. ^ Greenwald, David (September 6, 2013). "Taylor Swift, Rihanna, Justin Bieber Among 2014 Guinness Record-Setters". Billboard. Archived from the original on June 8, 2015. Retrieved July 27, 2016. ^ Sexton, Paul (August 31, 2019). "Taylor Swift Scores Fourth U.K. No. 1 With Lover Album". Billboard. Archived from the original on August 16, 2021. Retrieved October 15, 2019. ^ Trust, Gary (August 22, 2012). "Taylor Swift Scores First Hot 100 No. 1". Billboard. Archived from the original on February 13, 2013. Retrieved August 22, 2012. ^ Chart positions: • "Taylor Swift – I Knew You Were Trouble". ARIA Charts. Archived from the original on May 27, 2016. Retrieved February 14, 2021. • "Official Singles Charts Top 100". Official Charts Company. Archived from the original on July 13, 2021. Retrieved February 14, 2021. • "Taylor Swift Leads Record Breaking Digital Sales Week". Billboard. January 3, 2013. Archived from the original on April 8, 2017. Retrieved February 14, 2021. ^ "Taylor Swift – Chart history". Billboard. Archived from the original on August 9, 2016. Retrieved July 26, 2016. ^ "Grammys 2014: The Complete List of Nominees and Winners". Los Angeles Times. January 26, 2014. Archived from the original on March 4, 2015. Retrieved January 25, 2015. ^ Gregoire, Carolyn (November 19, 2012). "Taylor Swift AMA Awards 2012: Pop Star Performs 'I Knew You Were Trouble' (Video)". HuffPost. Archived from the original on May 26, 2013. Retrieved June 10, 2013. ^ Payne, Chris (November 25, 2013). "Taylor Swift & Justin Timberlake Win Big at American Music Awards". Billboard. Archived from the original on November 24, 2015. Retrieved November 21, 2015. ^ "NSAI Songwriter/Artists of the Year". Nashville Songwriters Association International. Archived from the original on August 19, 2016. Retrieved August 2, 2016. ^ Caramanica, Jon (November 7, 2013). "Country Awards Hold Swift Close". The New York Times. Archived from the original on November 11, 2013. Retrieved April 3, 2014. ^ Allen, Bob (July 3, 2014). "Taylor Swift's Red Wraps as All-Time Country Tour". Billboard. Archived from the original on June 1, 2015. Retrieved April 11, 2015. ^ Herrera, Monica (March 15, 2012). "Taylor Swift, Arcade Fire Talk Hunger Games". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on June 27, 2015. Retrieved May 10, 2012. ^ Labrecque, Jeff (December 12, 2013). "12 Years a Slave and American Hustle Lead Golden Globe Nominees". Entertainment Weekly. Archived from the original on March 23, 2015. Retrieved December 12, 2013. ^ Horowitz, Steven J. (April 20, 2012). "B.o.B Explains Origins of Taylor Swift Collaboration 'Both of Us'". HipHopDX. Archived from the original on September 10, 2015. Retrieved May 15, 2012. ^ Bonaguro, Alison (January 25, 2013). "News : Offstage: Tim McGraw Wanted to Make Taylor Swift Duet an Event". CMT. Archived from the original on July 12, 2015. Retrieved February 25, 2013. ^ Collin, Robbie (July 26, 2012). "The Lorax, review". The Daily Telegraph. Archived from the original on September 17, 2016. Retrieved August 3, 2016. ^ Beard, Lanford (May 1, 2013). "Taylor Swift says 'I do' to 'New Girl'". Entertainment Weekly. Archived from the original on November 8, 2016. Retrieved August 4, 2016. ^ Busis, Hillary (September 27, 2013). "Taylor Swift will co-star in long-awaited adaptation of 'The Giver'". Entertainment Weekly. Archived from the original on December 21, 2016. Retrieved August 2, 2016. ^ Peterson, Price (March 31, 2014). "Taylor Swift Moves into NYC Apartment Built Over Mysterious River of Pink Slime". The Atlantic. Archived from the original on September 27, 2016. Retrieved July 31, 2016. ^ Rogers, Alex (March 7, 2014). "Why Taylor Swift Thinks Nashville Is the Best Place on Earth". Time. Archived from the original on May 24, 2022. Retrieved September 27, 2016. ^ Zollo, Paul (February 17, 2016). "The Oral History of Taylor Swift's 1989". The Recording Academy. Archived from the original on June 3, 2021. Retrieved February 14, 2021 – via Cuepoint. ^ Caulfield, Keith (November 4, 2014). "Taylor Swift's 1989 Debuts with 1.287 Million Copies Sold". Billboard. Archived from the original on November 5, 2014. Retrieved November 4, 2014. ^ Chart positions: • "Discography Taylor Swift". ARIA Charts. Archived from the original on August 26, 2019. Retrieved February 14, 2021. • "Taylor Swift Chart History (Canadian Hot 100)". Billboard. Archived from the original on August 9, 2016. Retrieved February 14, 2021. • "Taylor Swift's 'Bad Blood' Blasts to No. 1 on Hot 100". Billboard. May 28, 2015. Archived from the original on September 6, 2015. Retrieved May 28, 2015. ^ "Taylor Swift – Chart History: Hot 100". Billboard. Archived from the original on March 8, 2018. Retrieved September 18, 2016. ^ "Live Music's $20 Billion Year: The Grateful Dead's Fare These Well Reunion, Taylor Swift, One Direction Top Boxscore's Year-End". Billboard. Archived from the original on December 14, 2015. ^ Weissmann, Jordan (July 7, 2014). "Taylor Swift Has Written an Op-Ed in the Wall Street Journal". Slate (Blog). Archived from the original on January 23, 2015. Retrieved January 23, 2015. ^ Knopper, Steve (November 8, 2014). "Taylor Swift's Label Head Explains Spotify Removal". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on April 21, 2015. Retrieved April 11, 2015. ^ Peters, Mitchell (June 21, 2015). "Taylor Swift Pens Open Letter Explaining Why 1989 Won't Be on Apple Music". Billboard. Archived from the original on June 22, 2015. Retrieved June 22, 2015. ^ Halperin, Shirley (June 21, 2015). "Apple Changes Course After Taylor Swift Open Letter: Will Pay Labels During Free Trial". Billboard. Archived from the original on June 22, 2015. Retrieved June 22, 2015. ^ Higgins, Tim (June 25, 2015). "Taylor Swift Agrees to Put 1989 Album on Apple Music". Bloomberg News. Archived from the original on December 20, 2015. Retrieved February 18, 2024. ^ "Taylor Swift Returns to Spotify On the Day Katy Perry's Album Comes Out". BBC News. June 9, 2017. Archived from the original on June 9, 2017. ^ "Taylor Swift: 2014 Billboard Woman of the Year". Billboard. October 10, 2014. Archived from the original on June 1, 2015. Retrieved April 11, 2015. ^ Payne, Chris (November 23, 2014). "Taylor Swift Wins Dick Clark Award of Excellence at 2014, Presented by Diana Ross". Billboard. Archived from the original on July 4, 2015. Retrieved April 11, 2015. ^ "The Taylor Swift Experience". GRAMMY Museum. Archived from the original on November 25, 2022. Retrieved April 22, 2022. ^ Boehrer, Kat (January 7, 2016). "Watch Taylor Swift's Stunning Acoustic Performance of 'Blank Space' at the Grammy Museum". Complex. Archived from the original on April 22, 2022. Retrieved April 22, 2022. ^ a b Jonze, Tim (February 25, 2015). "Taylor Swift wins international female solo artist at Brit awards 2015". The Guardian. Archived from the original on January 1, 2016. Retrieved April 11, 2015. ^ Stutz, Colin (July 21, 2015). "2015 MTV Video Music Awards Nominees Revealed: Taylor Swift, Kendrick Lamar, Ed Sheeran & More". Billboard. Archived from the original on July 24, 2015. Retrieved August 15, 2016. ^ Lynch, Joe (February 19, 2016). "Taylor Swift Joins Elite Club to Win Grammy Album of the Year More Than Once: See the Rest". Billboard. Archived from the original on March 1, 2016. Retrieved July 31, 2016. ^ Chiu, Melody (June 1, 2016). "Taylor Swift and Calvin Harris Split After 15 Months Together". People. Archived from the original on June 22, 2016. Retrieved June 1, 2016. ^ Spanos, Brittany (July 13, 2016). "Taylor Swift Co-Wrote Calvin Harris' Smash Hit 'This Is What You Came For'". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on July 30, 2016. Retrieved July 31, 2016. ^ Trust, Gary (February 21, 2017). "Ed Sheeran Tops Hot 100, Katy Perry Debuts at No. 4 & Bruno Mars, Rihanna & The Weeknd All Hit Top 10". Billboard. Archived from the original on February 22, 2017. Retrieved February 22, 2017. ^ "Taylor Swift, Pop Princess, Wins Song of the Year At the CMA Awards". USA Today. Archived from the original on November 9, 2017. Retrieved November 9, 2017. ^ Aguirre, Abby (August 8, 2019). "Taylor Swift on Sexism, Scrutiny, and Standing Up for Herself". Vogue. Archived from the original on August 10, 2019. Retrieved August 16, 2019. ^ Aniftos, Rania (April 11, 2023). "A Timeline of Taylor Swift & Joe Alwyn's Relationship". Billboard. Archived from the original on October 2, 2023. Retrieved February 18, 2024. ^ Nevins, Jake (August 23, 2017). "Taylor Swift Announces New Album, Reputation, for November Release". The Guardian. Archived from the original on November 7, 2017. Retrieved July 3, 2020. ^ Grady, Constance (August 11, 2017). "Taylor Swift won her day in court. Here's what you need to know". Vox. Archived from the original on October 17, 2022. Retrieved October 4, 2023. ^ a b c Powers, Ann (November 10, 2019). "The Old Taylor's Not Dead". NPR. Archived from the original on June 9, 2020. Retrieved June 29, 2020. ^ Shaw, Lucas (November 7, 2017). "Taylor Swift Will Keep New Album From Streaming for a Week". Bloomberg News. Archived from the original on November 8, 2017. Retrieved November 7, 2017. ^ "Official: Taylor Swift's 'Reputation' Album Sells 1.2M Copies in US During First Week". Billboard. Archived from the original on November 30, 2017. Retrieved May 29, 2018. ^ Chart positions: • "Taylor Swift's 'Reputation' Rules Australia's Albums Chart". Billboard. November 20, 2017. Archived from the original on November 20, 2017. Retrieved December 2, 2017. • "Taylor Swift Chart History". Billboard. Archived from the original on November 22, 2021. Retrieved November 19, 2021. ^ White, Jack (September 1, 2017). "Taylor Swift scores first Number 1 on the Official Singles Chart with 'LWYMMD'". Official Charts Company. Archived from the original on September 2, 2017. Retrieved September 1, 2017. ^ Peak positions: • "Taylor Swift Scores Fifth No. 1 Single". Australian Recording Industry Association. September 2, 2017. Archived from the original on September 2, 2017. Retrieved September 2, 2017. • "IRMA – Irish Charts". Irish Recorded Music Association. Archived from the original on June 14, 2017. Retrieved September 2, 2017. • "NZ Top 40 Singles Chart". Recorded Music NZ. September 4, 2017. Archived from the original on September 1, 2017. Retrieved September 1, 2017. • "Taylor Swift at Nos. 1 & 4 on Billboard Hot 100, as Cardi B Moves Up to No. 2". Billboard. September 11, 2017. Archived from the original on September 21, 2017. Retrieved October 30, 2017. ^ Unterberger, Andrew (July 6, 2018). "Taylor Swift's 'Delicate' Became the Biggest Reputation Radio Hit While You Weren't Looking". Billboard. Archived from the original on December 13, 2020. Retrieved April 13, 2020. ^ "61st Grammy Nominees". The Recording Academy. December 7, 2018. Archived from the original on December 7, 2018. Retrieved December 7, 2018. ^ Hudak, Joseph (April 12, 2018). "Sugarland Announce New Album Bigger, Taylor Swift Collaboration". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on April 14, 2018. Retrieved April 13, 2018. ^ Havens, Lyndsey (October 9, 2018). "Taylor Swift Breaks an All-Time AMA Record – And Urges People to Vote in Midterm Elections". Billboard. Archived from the original on October 10, 2018. Retrieved October 10, 2018. ^ Stubblebine, Allison (November 13, 2017). "Taylor Swift Announces First Round of Reputation Stadium Tour Dates". Billboard. Archived from the original on November 14, 2017. Retrieved November 18, 2017. ^ Frankenberg, Eric (December 6, 2018). "Taylor Swift Closes Reputation Stadium Tour with $345 Million". Billboard. Archived from the original on December 9, 2018. Retrieved December 22, 2018. ^ Willman, Chris; Aswad, Jem (November 19, 2018). "Taylor Swift Signs Landmark New Deal With Universal Music Group". Variety. Archived from the original on November 19, 2018. Retrieved February 18, 2024. ^ Wang, Amy X. (November 19, 2018). "Taylor Swift's New Record Deal Affects Thousands of Other Musicians". Rol

June 19, 2019. ^ Anitai, Tamar (August 27, 2010). "Video Premiere: Taylor Swift, 'Mine'". MTV News. Archived from the original on April 29, 2019. Retrieved June 19, 2019. ^ Bonaguro, Alison (May 6, 2011). "OFFSTAGE: Taylor Swift Isn't 'Mean' at All, Director Says". CMT News. Archived from the original on June 19, 2019. Retrieved June 20, 2019. ^ Tailor, Leena (September 1, 2017). "Exclusive: Taylor Swift's Director Joseph Kahn on How Her Image Invokes a Double Standard: 'She's a Genius'". Entertainment Tonight. Archived from the original on June 19, 2019. ^ O'Connell, Michael (October 9, 2015). "Taylor Swift and Jimmy Fallon Among Early Emmy Winners". The Hollywood Reporter. Archived from the original on June 19, 2019. ^ Forbes, Jihan (May 14, 2015). "Peep Taylor Swift's Star-Studded Cast for Her 'Bad Blood' Music Video". The Fashion Spot. Retrieved May 13, 2020. ^ Cohen, Jess (December 31, 2018). "9 Things You Might Have Missed in Taylor Swift's Netflix Concert Film". E! News. Retrieved September 10, 2022. ^ Spanos, Brittany (April 25, 2019). "Watch Taylor Swift, Brendon Urie's Colorful 'ME!' Video". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on April 26, 2019. Retrieved April 25, 2019.Moore, Sam (August 23, 2019). "Watch Taylor Swift's colorful new video for 'Lover'". NME. Archived from the original on August 27, 2019. Retrieved August 27, 2019.Zemler, Emily (June 17, 2019). "Watch Taylor Swift Reunite With Katy Perry in 'You Need to Calm Down' Video". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on June 17, 2019. Retrieved June 17, 2019. ^ Mylrea, Hannah (February 28, 2020). "Every incredible Easter Egg in Taylor Swift's 'The Man' video". NME. Retrieved March 9, 2020.Spanos, Brittany; Legaspi, Althea (July 24, 2020). "Taylor Swift Blends Fantastical With Personal in 'Cardigan' Video". Rolling Stone. Retrieved July 27, 2020."Justin Bieber & Megan Thee Stallion Lead 2021 MTV VMA Nominations". Billboard. Retrieved August 17, 2021. ^ Weatherby, Taylor (February 5, 2023). "Taylor Swift Makes GRAMMY History (Again) With Best Music Video Win For "All Too Well: The Short Film"". Grammy Awards. Retrieved February 6, 2023. ^ a b c Lansky, Sam (December 6, 2023). "Taylor Swift Is TIME's 2023 Person of the Year". Time. Retrieved December 6, 2023. ^ "Taylor Swift". The Recording Academy. January 17, 2013. Archived from the original on August 12, 2016. Retrieved August 3, 2016. ^ Friedlander, Whitney (September 10, 2015). "Taylor Swift, Jimmy Fallon Among Juried Emmy Award Winners". Variety. Archived from the original on September 15, 2015. Retrieved August 3, 2016. ^ "Taylor Swift dominates AMAs with 6 wins, extending lead as show's most-decorated artist". KTRK-TV. November 21, 2022. Retrieved November 21, 2022. ^ Grein, Paul (December 13, 2024). "Taylor Swift Stands Alone as Billboard Music Awards' All-Time Top Winner After 10 New Wins". Billboard. Retrieved December 14, 2024. ^ See Guinness World Records by Taylor Swift ^ Grein, Paul (September 12, 2024). "Taylor Swift Ties Beyoncé as All-Time Top VMAs Winner". Billboard. Archived from the original on September 26, 2024. Retrieved September 30, 2024. ^ Lewis, Randy (November 4, 2013). "Taylor Swift to receive rare Pinnacle Award at CMA Awards Nov. 6". Los Angeles Times. Retrieved May 13, 2020. ^ "Taylor Swift Nashville Tickets". Excite. Archived from the original on February 3, 2015. Retrieved February 2, 2015. ^ Shelburne, Craig (October 18, 2010). "Taylor Swift Named NSAI's Songwriter-Artist of the Year". CMT. Archived from the original on March 14, 2014. Retrieved February 2, 2015. ^ "Songwriters Hall of Fame". Songwriters Hall of Fame. Archived from the original on November 29, 2014. Retrieved February 2, 2015. ^ "The 100 Greatest Songwriters of All Time". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on September 2, 2017. Retrieved August 28, 2017. ^ Polanco, Luis (April 5, 2016). "Taylor Swift to Receive First-Ever Taylor Swift Award From BMI". Billboard. Retrieved October 21, 2020. ^ Jolly, Nathan (November 17, 2019). "Why Taylor Swift is to blame for latest twist in music rights drama". News.com.au. Retrieved November 17, 2019. ^ "10 Life mantras by Taylor Swift to live by". India Today. December 13, 2016. Archived from the original on February 9, 2019. Retrieved July 16, 2020. ^ a b Lipshutz, Jason (December 11, 2019). "Billboard Woman of the Decade Taylor Swift: 'I Do Want My Music to Live On'". Billboard. Retrieved December 11, 2019. ^ "Taylor Swift to receive BRITs Global Icon award". Official Charts Company. May 9, 2021. Retrieved May 10, 2021. ^ a b "Taylor Swift to receive Global Icon Award!". Brit Awards. May 9, 2021. Archived from the original on May 10, 2021. Retrieved May 10, 2021. ^ "Taylor Swift makes music history as IFPI's Biggest-Selling Global Recording Artist of the Year for the fifth time". International Federation of the Phonographic Industry. February 18, 2025. Retrieved February 18, 2025. ^ Beaumont-Thomas, Ben (April 26, 2024). "Taylor Swift equals Madonna's record of 12 UK No 1 albums". The Guardian. Retrieved April 30, 2024. ^ Fitzgerald, Toni (April 29, 2024). "Taylor Swift Breaks Records With 'The Tortured Poets Department'". Billboard. Retrieved April 30, 2024. ^ Wang, Dennis (April 16, 2021). "Taylor Swift's Fearless hits the right note in China, again". People's Daily. Retrieved June 26, 2021. ^ Brandle, Lars (July 7, 2023). "Taylor Swift Sets Chart Record In Australia With Top-Five Sweep". Billboard. Retrieved February 13, 2024. ^ Brandle, Lars (February 9, 2024). "Ahead of 'The Eras Tour' of Australia, Taylor Swift Sweeps Top 5". Billboard. Retrieved February 13, 2024. ^ "Taylor beats Swift". Australian Recording Industry Association. July 14, 2023. Archived from the original on July 14, 2023. Retrieved July 19, 2023. ^ "Taylor sweeps the record". Australian Recording Industry Association. July 7, 2023. Retrieved July 7, 2023. ^ Brandle, Lars (April 26, 2024). "Taylor Swift Creates History on Australia's Charts". Billboard. Retrieved April 30, 2024. ^ Cumulative touring gross: "Top Touring Artist of the Pollstar Era" (PDF). Pollstar. June 10, 2022. Archived (PDF) from the original on August 5, 2022. Retrieved August 4, 2022. Pollstar staff (December 9, 2024). "Taylor Swift's 'Eras Tour' Smashes All-Time Touring Record, Surpasses $2 Billion". Pollstar. Retrieved December 10, 2024. ^ Voytko-Best, Lisette (October 4, 2024). "The Top-Earning Summer Concert Tours Of 2024". Forbes. Retrieved October 20, 2024. ^ Willman, Chris (December 21, 2020). "Taylor Swift's 'Evermore' Sells a Million Worldwide in First Week". Variety. Archived from the original on January 11, 2021. Retrieved December 21, 2020. ^ Paine, Andre (December 22, 2022). "Taylor Swift Achieves More Than 6 Million Global Units for Midnights and 37 Billion Total Streams in 2022". Music Week. Archived from the original on December 22, 2022. Retrieved July 19, 2023. ^ Pétala, Isabela (February 23, 2024). "Taylor Swift ultrapassa Drake e se torna a cantora mais tocada na história do Spotify" [Taylor Swift surpasses Drake and becomes the most-streamed singer in Spotify's history]. Billboard Brasil (in Brazilian Portuguese). Retrieved February 23, 2024. ^ Grein, Paul (November 8, 2023). "Taylor Swift Is Apple Music's 2023 Artist of the Year". Billboard. Retrieved November 8, 2023. ^ "Taylor Swift becomes first female artist to garner 100 billion streams on Spotify". The Telegraph. February 26, 2025. Retrieved March 3, 2025. ^ Breihan, Tom (April 23, 2024). "Taylor Swift's The Tortured Poets Department Broke Several Streaming Records And Is Already The #1 Album Of The Year". Stereogum. Retrieved April 25, 2024. ^ Willman, Chris (October 28, 2023). "Taylor Swift Beats Her Own Spotify Record for Most Single-Day Streams for an Artist With '1989 (Taylor's Version)' Release". Variety. Archived from the original on October 29, 2023. Retrieved October 29, 2023. ^ a b c Trust, Gary (April 29, 2024). "Taylor Swift & Post Malone's 'Fortnight' Debuts at No. 1 on Billboard Global Charts". Billboard. Retrieved April 30, 2024. ^ "Taylor Swift Chart History (Billboard Global 200)". Billboard. Retrieved July 17, 2023. ^ "Greatest of All Time Artists". Billboard. Archived from the original on November 14, 2019. Retrieved November 15, 2019. ^ a b c d Trust, Gary (April 29, 2024). "Taylor Swift Claims Record Top 14 Spots on Billboard Hot 100, Led by 'Fortnight' With Post Malone". Billboard. Archived from the original on April 29, 2024. Retrieved April 29, 2024. ^ Zellner, Xander (February 26, 2024). "Taylor Swift Becomes First Act to Spend 100 Weeks at No. 1 on Billboard Artist 100 Chart". Billboard. Retrieved February 27, 2024. ^ "Taylor Swift (Chart History): Billboard Artist 100". Billboard. Retrieved March 3, 2025. ^ Caulfield, Keith (August 18, 2024). "Taylor Swift's The Tortured Poets Department Hits 15th Week Atop Billboard 200". Billboard. Retrieved August 18, 2024. ^ Caulfield, Keith (February 26, 2024). "Taylor Swift Passes The Beatles for Most Weeks in Billboard 200's Top 10 in Last 60 Years". Billboard. Retrieved February 27, 2024. ^ Caulfield, Keith (April 28, 2024). "Taylor Swift Makes Historic Debut at No. 1 on Billboard 200 With The Tortured Poets Department". Billboard. Archived from the original on April 28, 2024. Retrieved April 28, 2024. ^ Zellner, Xander (April 29, 2024). "Taylor Swift Charts 32 Songs on Hot 100, Including Every Track From 'The Tortured Poets Department'". Billboard. Retrieved April 30, 2024. ^ Trust, Gary (January 22, 2024). "Ariana Grande's 'Yes, And?' Debuts at No. 1 on Billboard Hot 100". Billboard. Retrieved January 22, 2024. ^ "Taylor Swift Chart History (Top Country Albums)". Billboard. Retrieved July 17, 2023. ^ Trust, Gary (March 8, 2024). "Taylor Swift Scores Her 13th No. 1 on Pop Airplay Chart With 'Is It Over Now?'". Billboard. Retrieved March 8, 2024. ^ Caulfield, Keith (December 3, 2023). "Taylor Swift Makes History With Five of the Top 10 Albums on the Billboard 200". Billboard. Retrieved January 3, 2024. ^ Caulfield, Keith (July 17, 2023). "Taylor Swift Has 11 Albums on the Billboard 200 Chart for the First Time". Billboard. Retrieved July 19, 2023. ^ McIntyre, Hugh (January 22, 2024). "Taylor Swift Made Billboard History–Now Only She Can Match Her Own Feat". Forbes. Retrieved January 22, 2024. ^ Caulfield, Keith (December 29, 2023). "Taylor Swift Has the Top Four on the Album Sales Chart for the First Time". Billboard. Retrieved January 3, 2024. ^ Caulfield, Keith (January 3, 2024). "Taylor Swift Has 7 of the Top 10 on Billboard's Album Sales Chart". Billboard. Retrieved January 23, 2024. ^ "RIAA – Top Artists (Digital Singles)". Recording Industry Association of America. Retrieved July 17, 2023. ^ Ahlgrim, Callie (July 12, 2023). "There are 116 songs in history that have been certified diamond — here they all are". Insider Inc. Retrieved July 17, 2023. ^ Caulfield, Keith (April 28, 2024). "Taylor Swift Makes Historic Debut at No. 1 on Billboard 200 With The Tortured Poets Department". Billboard. Archived from the original on April 4, 2025. Retrieved May 12, 2025. ^ "Most Albums with Million-Selling Weeks on the US Billboard 200". Guinness World Records. May 4, 2024. Archived from the original on May 12, 2025. Retrieved May 12, 2025. ^ Nicks, Stevie (April 29, 2010). "The 2010 Time 100: Taylor Swift". Time. Archived from the original on November 29, 2013. Retrieved April 22, 2012.Vena, Jocelyn (April 16, 2015). "Taylor Swift, Kanye West, Kim Kardashian Make Time's 100 Most Influential People List". Billboard. Archived from the original on September 25, 2016. Retrieved September 1, 2016.Jensen, Erin (April 17, 2019). "Dwayne Johnson, Taylor Swift, Gayle King, more cover Time's 100 most influential people issue". USA Today. Archived from the original on April 17, 2019. Retrieved April 17, 2019. ^ Dockterman, Eliana (December 6, 2017). "'I Was Angry.' Taylor Swift on What Powered Her Sexual Assault Testimony". Time. Archived from the original on December 6, 2017. Retrieved December 7, 2017. ^ "The 200 Greatest Singers of All Time". Rolling Stone. January 1, 2023. Retrieved March 4, 2025. ^ Shah, Simmone (December 6, 2023). "Taylor Swift Makes History as Person of the Year". Time. Retrieved December 6, 2023. ^ Schneider, Marc (July 24, 2023). "8 Ways Taylor Swift Has Changed the Music Business". Billboard. Retrieved July 24, 2023. ^ a b Khan, Fawzia (June 18, 2021). "The Might Of Taylor Swift". Elle. Archived from the original on June 28, 2021. Retrieved October 20, 2021. ^ Pattison, Kate (September 19, 2023). "How did Taylor Swift get so popular? She never goes out of style". The Conversation. Retrieved September 22, 2023. ^ Grady, Constance (October 12, 2023). "The Eras concert movie is Taylor Swift leveling up". Vox. Retrieved October 13, 2023. ^ Jericho, Greg (October 28, 2022). "Taylor Swift's incredible success in graphs – who can blame me for being a Swiftie as a 50-year-old man?". The Guardian. Retrieved October 29, 2022. ^ Weatherhead, Shaina (April 20, 2023). "Taylor Swift's 'Miss Americana' Is Required Viewing Right Now". Collider. Retrieved April 24, 2023. ^ "Taylor Swift: 'My Confidence Is Easy To Shake'". NPR. November 2, 2012. Retrieved May 20, 2021.Thanki, Juli (September 24, 2015). "Taylor Swift: Teen idol to 'biggest pop artist in the world'". The Tennessean. Retrieved May 13, 2021.Yahr, Emily (June 16, 2016). "Taylor Swift's first song came out 10 years ago. Here's what she was like as a teen songwriter". Arts and Entertainment. The Washington Post. Archived from the original on May 13, 2021. Retrieved May 13, 2021. ^ El Mosselli, Sabrina (December 24, 2022). "How Taylor Swift rose from 'Miss Americana' to global megastar". Le Monde. Retrieved December 28, 2022. ^ Cragg, Michael. "Is Taylor Swift our last remaining real popstar?". i-D. Archived from the original on May 6, 2023. Retrieved December 3, 2022. ^ Seisdedos, Iker (December 27, 2022). "Pop music in the era of Taylor Swift: Behind the success of today's biggest star". El País. Retrieved December 28, 2022. ^ Sanders, Sam (October 20, 2022). "Taylor Swift Is the Greatest Self-Portraitist of Our Time". Vulture. Retrieved October 21, 2022. ^ "Taylor Swift's 40 Biggest Hot 100 Hits". Billboard. March 23, 2022. Retrieved April 12, 2022. ^ Leonard, Devin (November 12, 2014). "Taylor Swift Is the Music Industry". Bloomberg News. Archived from the original on March 13, 2016. Retrieved August 11, 2020. ^ Zoladz, Lindsay (December 30, 2019). "What Were the 2010s?". New York. Retrieved November 22, 2020. ^ Savaira, Augusta (November 23, 2022). "Welcome to 'Swiftonomics': What Taylor Swift reveals about the U.S. economy". Los Angeles Times. Retrieved November 23, 2022. ^ Vincent, Alice (November 3, 2017). "Taylor Swift: the rise, fall and re-invention of America's sweetheart". The Daily Telegraph. Archived from the original on January 10, 2022. Retrieved July 5, 2020. ^ Fischer & Seidman 2016, p. 529. ^ Grady, Constance (August 26, 2019). "How the Taylor Swift-Kanye West VMAs scandal became a perfect American morality tale". Vox. Archived from the original on December 2, 2022. Retrieved October 12, 2023. ^ Grady, Constance (March 21, 2020). "Newly Leaked Footage Shows Taylor Swift and Kanye West Talking 'Famous'". Vox. Archived from the original on March 24, 2022. Retrieved October 12, 2023. ^ Wahi, Sukriti (March 3, 2021). "Every Time Taylor Swift Perfectly Shut Down A Sexist Interview Question". Elle. Retrieved November 4, 2021. ^ Davis, Allison P. (June 28, 2018). "The Taylor Swift Slut-Shaming Continues". The Cut. Retrieved November 4, 2021. ^ Meddings, Jacqui (October 31, 2014). "Taylor Swift is our new cover goddess". Cosmopolitan. Archived from the original on July 14, 2016. Retrieved August 2, 2016. ^ Benitez-Eves, Tina (July 2, 2022). "Man Arrested for Harassing Taylor Swift, Attempting to Break Into Her New York City Apartment". American Songwriter. Retrieved June 10, 2023. ^ Kreps, Daniel (July 2, 2022). "Brooklyn Man Arrested on Charges of Stalking Taylor Swift". Rolling Stone. Retrieved June 10, 2023. ^ Chiu, Allyson (August 3, 2022). "Celebrities use private jets excessively. It's a climate nightmare". The Washington Post. ISSN 0190-8286. Retrieved February 14, 2024. ^ Mendez, Lola (February 14, 2024). "Taylor Swift claims she offsets her travel carbon footprint – how does that work?". BBC. Retrieved February 14, 2024. ^ O'Malley, Isabella (February 2, 2024). "Why Taylor Swift's globe-trotting in private jets is getting scrutinized". Associated Press. Retrieved February 6, 2024. ^ "Taylor Swift and Travis Kelce romance is bad for the planet. Couple burns a whopping $70,779 jet fuel in the last three months". The Economic Times. December 21, 2023. Retrieved February 6, 2024. ^ Blistein, Jon (February 6, 2024). "Taylor Swift's Lawyers Threaten Private Jet Flight Tracker Over 'Stalking and Harassing Behavior'". Rolling Stone. Retrieved February 6, 2024. ^ Matza, Max (February 7, 2024). "Taylor Swift threatens to sue student who tracks her private jet". BBC News. Retrieved February 7, 2024. ^ Kay, Grace; Rains, Taylor (February 7, 2024). "Taylor Swift quietly downsizes to one private jet". Business Insider. Retrieved March 3, 2024. ^ Della Cava, Marco; Ryan, Patrick (August 31, 2023). "Taylor Swift is 'in a class of her own right now,' as Eras tour gives way to Eras movie". USA Today. Archived from the original on September 1, 2023. Retrieved September 1, 2023. ^ a b Crummy, Colin (March 13, 2014). "Detwanging country music: how Nashville took the UK". The Guardian. Retrieved September 23, 2021. ^ a b Roland, Tom (July 7, 2016). "Love Story: The Impact of Taylor Swift's First Decade in Music". Billboard. Archived from the original on July 14, 2016. Retrieved July 7, 2016. ^ Tannembaum, Rob (September 12, 2014). "4 Ways Billboard Woman of the Year Taylor Swift Changed Country Music". Billboard. Retrieved December 31, 2019. ^ O'Connor, Roisin (October 18, 2018). "Half of all new guitar players are women, finds study". The Independent. Archived from the original on May 26, 2022. Retrieved October 20, 2020. ^ Wang, Amy X. (May 22, 2018). "Guitars Are Getting More Popular. So Why Do We Think They're Dying?". Rolling Stone. Retrieved October 20, 2020. ^ "The 200 Most Important Artists of Pitchfork's First 25 Years". Pitchfork. October 4, 2021. Retrieved October 4, 2021. ^ Lipshutz, Jason (December 16, 2021). "Billboard's Greatest Pop Stars of 2021: No. 1 — Taylor Swift". Billboard. Retrieved December 16, 2021. ^ Gormely, Ian (December 3, 2014). "Taylor Swift leads poptimism's rebirth". The Guardian. Retrieved August 2, 2021. ^ Gambles, Sarah (July 23, 2023). "The ubiquitous power of Taylor Swift". Deseret News. Retrieved September 7, 2023. ^ Friedman, Vanessa (April 24, 2023). "Taylor Swift and the Sparkling Trap of Constant Reinvention". The New York Times. Retrieved September 7, 2023. ^ Rowley, Glenn (March 9, 2023). "Taylor Swift's 'All Too Well (10 Minute Version)' Is Now a Class at Stanford University". Billboard. Retrieved March 10, 2023. ^ Ahlgrim, Callie (March 18, 2022). "How Taylor Swift inspired a new generation of singer-songwriters, in their own words". Business Insider. Retrieved March 18, 2022. ^ Sutherland, Mark (December 13, 2019). "'I come with opinions about how we can better our industry': Taylor Swift". Music Week. Retrieved April 27, 2020.Sisario, Ben (November 6, 2014). "Sales of Taylor Swift's '1989' Intensify Streaming Debate". The New York Times. Retrieved August 11, 2020.Rosseinsky, Katie (October 29, 2021). "How Taylor Swift is changing the music industry a re-record at a time". Evening Standard. Archived from the original on April 9, 2021. Retrieved April 23, 2021. ^ Smith, Neil (June 22, 2015). "Five ways Taylor Swift is changing the world". BBC News. Retrieved December 31, 2019. ^ Brooks, Dave (November 3, 2022). "How Taylor Swift Changed the Course of the Concert Ticketing Businesses". Billboard. Retrieved November 4, 2022. ^ Sources on Swift and millennial era • McDuling, John (November 3, 2014). "Why Taylor Swift is the most important artist of the millennial era". Quartz. Archived from the original on June 2, 2021. Retrieved April 2, 2021. • "What Taylor Swift tells us about millennials". National Post. October 6, 2015. Retrieved October 30, 2021. • Kidd, Joel (March 2, 2020). "Taylor Swift Is the Surprising Face of Millennial Anxiety". The Walrus. Retrieved October 30, 2021. • Winograd, Morley; D. Hais, Michael (January 29, 2010). "Move over Kanye West, Taylor Swift and the Millennial generation are taking over music". The Christian Science Monitor. Retrieved October 30, 2021. • "The 17 Musicians Gen Z & Millennials Say Represent Their Generations". YPulse. October 8, 2019. Retrieved October 30, 2021. • Nicolau, Elena (November 29, 2022). "How Taylor Swift is transforming millennial weddings". Today. Retrieved November 30, 2022. • "Taylor Swift is peak millennial vibes". NPR. October 21, 2022. Retrieved December 19, 2022. ^ VanDerWerff, Emily (July 31, 2020). "Taylor Swift is the millennial Bruce Springsteen". Vox. Retrieved October 30, 2021. ^ Ditum, Sarah (October 8, 2022). "Taylor Swift: the Bob Dylan of our age". The Times. Archived from the original on December 24, 2022. Retrieved October 9, 2022. ^ "Taylor Swift Will Receive First-Ever Woman of the Decade Honor at Billboard's Women in Music". Billboard. November 18, 2019. Retrieved December 31, 2019. ^ Elizabeth, De (November 24, 2019). "Taylor Swift Is Named Artist of the Decade at AMAs 2019". Teen Vogue. Retrieved December 31, 2019. ^ Brandle, Lars (January 28, 2015). "Taylor Swift on Madonna Praise: 'Now I'm Dead'". Billboard. Retrieved July 5, 2023. ^ Spanos, Brittany (May 23, 2023). "Stevie Nicks Thanks Taylor Swift for Writing 'You're on Your Own, Kid'". Rolling Stone. Retrieved March 10, 2024. ^ Malkin, Marc (June 11, 2024). "Jon Bon Jovi on Possibly Never Touring Again, Taylor Swift Creating Her Own 'Industry' and Coming Close to Landing Val Kilmer's Role in 'Heat'". Variety. Retrieved June 12, 2024. ^ Aniftos, Rania (January 27, 2021). "Dolly Parton Says Taylor Swift Is 'Magnificent' Following Damon Albarn Feud: 'She Knows Who She Is'". Billboard. Retrieved July 5, 2023. ^ Cote, Jacqueline Burt (September 9, 2024). "Elton John Makes a Bold Comparison Between Taylor Swift and the Beatles". Parade. Retrieved September 11, 2024. ^ Graff, Gary (October 31, 2021). "Taylor Swift Helps Induct Carole King, Sings "Will You Love Me Tomorrow" at Rock Hall Ceremony". The Hollywood Reporter. Retrieved September 20, 2022. ^ Skinner, Tom (November 2, 2022). "Bruce Springsteen praises Taylor Swift's new album 'Midnights': "She's a tremendous writer"". NME. Retrieved July 5, 2023. ^ Piner, Chris (November 26, 2024). "Elvis Costello Compares Taylor Swift to Bob Dylan—and He's Not Just Saying It "To Be Down With the Kids"". American Songwriter. Retrieved November 27, 2024. ^ Ruggieri, Melissa (November 3, 2021). "Billy Joel says Taylor Swift is like the Beatles of her generation: 'She knows music'". USA Today. Retrieved July 5, 2023. ^ Lutz, Ashley (October 8, 2022). "Taylor Swift's new album proves she is a business genius". Fortune. Retrieved October 8, 2022. ^ Steele, Anne (July 1, 2023). "How to Succeed in Business Like Taylor Swift". The Wall Street Journal. Retrieved July 2, 2023. ^ Lynch, Joe (January 31, 2024). "Taylor Swift Tops Billboard's Annual Power 100 List for the First Time". Billboard. Retrieved January 31, 2024. ^ Curto, Justin (December 22, 2020). "Did 2020 Kill the Long, Fancy Pop-Album Rollout for Good?". Vulture. Archived from the original on December 23, 2020. Retrieved December 27, 2020. ^ Leight, Elias (July 23, 2020). "Taylor Swift Finally Abandoned the Traditional Album Rollout". Rolling Stone. Retrieved September 15, 2022. ^ Kheraj, Alim (November 9, 2022). "The curate's Easter egg: how Taylor Swift turned pop into a multiplayer puzzle". The Guardian. Retrieved November 9, 2022. ^ Tannenbaum, Emily. "Taylor Swift Hid a Bunch of Easter Eggs in the All Too Well Short Film". Glamour. Retrieved May 13, 2022. ^ Suskind, Alex (May 9, 2019). "New Reputation: Taylor Swift shares intel on TS7, fan theories, and her next era". Entertainment Weekly. Archived from the original on August 12, 2019. Retrieved May 13, 2022. ^ Yahr, Emily (December 26, 2022). "2022: The year in review (Taylor's version)". The Washington Post. Retrieved December 26, 2022. ^ Stein, Jeannine (November 18, 2011). "Taylor Swift weighs in on being a role model". Los Angeles Times. Archived from the original on July 15, 2012. Retrieved April 18, 2012. ^ Collins, Katie (June 8, 2018). "How Taylor Swift flipped online fandom on its head for the better". CNET. Retrieved March 19, 2023. ^ King, Ashley (July 21, 2023). "Taylor Swift's 13 Management is Rarely Discussed, Changes Abound". Digital Music News. Retrieved September 23, 2023. ^ Yotka, Steff (August 20, 2019). "Taylor Swift and Stella McCartney Reveal Their Lover Fashion Collaboration". Vogue. Retrieved October 20, 2020. ^ Kaplan, Julee (January 29, 2009). "Taylor Swift Launches Sundress Line – Ready-to-Wear and Sportswear – Media". Women's Wear Daily. Archived from the original on July 29, 2013. Retrieved August 7, 2012. ^ "Taylor Swift to have greeting card line". USA Today. November 18, 2009. Archived from the original on December 14, 2009. Retrieved August 7, 2012. ^ Serpe, Gina (October 29, 2008). "Taylor Swift Gets All Dolled Up". E! News (Blog). Archived from the original on March 5, 2011. Retrieved September 20, 2010. ^ Mychaskiw, Marianne (October 1, 2014). "Taylor Swift Is Launching Her Fourth Fragrance!". InStyle. Archived from the original on January 7, 2015. Retrieved December 3, 2015. ^ McIntyre, Hugh. "Taylor Swift Has Signed A Multi-Year Deal With AT&T". Forbes. Archived from the original on September 11, 2018. Retrieved September 11, 2018. ^ Chiu, Melody (July 26, 2019). "Watch Taylor Swift Hilariously Moonlight — and Fail — as a Bartender and Server in New Commercial". People. Retrieved May 7, 2022. ^ "Taylor Swift: NHL's New Spokesperson". AOL. February 3, 2009. Archived from the original on February 7, 2009. Retrieved September 20, 2010. ^ "Sony Electronics News and Information". Sony. April 26, 2010. Retrieved August 7, 2012. ^ Lee, Ashley (October 27, 2014). "Taylor Swift Named New York City Welcome Ambassador". Billboard. Retrieved September 26, 2023. ^ Kaufman, Gil (January 20, 2022). "Taylor Swift Tapped as First Record Store Day Global Ambassador". Billboard. Retrieved January 20, 2022. ^ a b Snapes, Laura (August 24, 2019). "Taylor Swift: 'Pop music can feel like it's The Hunger Games, and like we're gladiators'". The Guardian. Archived from the original on August 24, 2019. Retrieved August 24, 2019. ^ "The Original 300+ Time's Up Signatories". Time's Up. October 21, 2019. Archived from the original on May 3, 2020. Retrieved May 20, 2020. ^ Mier, Tomás (June 24, 2022). "Taylor Swift Says She's 'Absolutely Terrified' After Roe v. Wade Decision". Rolling Stone. Retrieved June 24, 2022. ^ "Taylor Swift sends 'love' and 'respect' to LGBT fans". BBC News. June 4, 2018. Archived from the original on November 14, 2018. Retrieved December 15, 2018. ^ Kreps, Daniel (June 1, 2019). "Taylor Swift Urges Senate to Pass Equality Act in Letter to Tennessee Senator". Rolling Stone. Retrieved August 12, 2020. ^ Lynch, Joe (June 26, 2020). "Taylor Swift Calls Out U.S. Census for Transgender Erasure". Billboard. Retrieved June 29, 2020. ^ Lynch, Joe (June 14, 2019). "Taylor Swift Wishes NYC's Stonewall Inn 'Happy Pride' at Surprise Set". Billboard. Retrieved August 7, 2022. ^ Aniftos, Rania (April 8, 2019). "Taylor Swift Donates $113,000 to Tennessee Equality Project to Fight Anti-LGBTQ Bills". Billboard. Archived from the original on April 9, 2019. Retrieved April 9, 2019. ^ "Taylor Swift Makes a Generous Donation to GLAAD in Support of the LGBTQ Community" (Press release). GLAAD. June 1, 2019. Archived from the original on June 1, 2019. Retrieved June 1, 2019. ^ Lynch, John (March 23, 2018). "Taylor Swift Shares Support For Gun a Control Reform In Instagram Post". Business Insider. Retrieved May 20, 2020. ^ Bailey, Alyssa (June 9, 2020). "Taylor Swift Tweeted About the Black Lives Matter Movement and Urged People to Vote". Elle. Retrieved July 27, 2020. ^ Kreps, Daniel (June 12, 2020). "Taylor Swift Calls for Removal of Monuments That 'Celebrate Racist Historical Figures'". Rolling Stone. Retrieved August 12, 2020. ^ France, Lisa Respers (June 19, 2020). "Taylor Swift got educated on Juneteenth and wants you to be, too". CNN. Retrieved July 27, 2020. ^ Schuster, Steve (May 19, 2023). "Taylor Swift comes out against Trump, again". Wisconsin Law Journal. Retrieved November 4, 2023. ^ Haag, Matthew (October 9, 2018). "Voter Registrations Spike as Deadlines Loom. Taylor Swift Had Something to Do With It". The New York Times. Archived from the original on October 9, 2018. Retrieved October 10, 2018. ^ Stevens, Matt (October 7, 2020). "Taylor Swift, leaning further into politics, endorses Joe Biden and Kamala Harris". The New York Times. Archived from the original on October 7, 2020. Retrieved October 8, 2020. ^ "Taylor Swift endorses Kamala Harris". NBC News. September 10, 2024. Archived from the original on September 10, 2024. ^ "«ODIO TAYLOR SWIFT»: Trump è molto arrabbiato perché la cantautrice sostiene Kamala Harris" (in Italian). September 16, 2024. ^ Dellatto, Marisa (October 27, 2023). "Taylor Swift's New Era: The Pop Star Becomes a Billionaire". Forbes. Retrieved October 29, 2023. ^ Pendleton, Devon; Ballentine, Claire; Patino, Marie; Whiteaker, Chloe; Li, Diana (October 26, 2023). "Taylor Swift Vaults Into Billionaire Ranks With Blockbuster Eras Tour". Bloomberg News. Retrieved October 26, 2023. ^ "Taylor Swift Forbes Profile". Forbes. May 29, 2024. Retrieved May 29, 2024. ^ Kaufman, Gil (October 7, 2024). "Taylor Swift Passes Rihanna to Claim World's Richest Female Musician Crown With Est. $1.6B Net Worth". Billboard. Retrieved October 7, 2024. ^ Greenburg, Zack O'Malley (November 2, 2016). "The World's Highest-Paid Women in Music 2016". Forbes. Archived from the original on May 25, 2019. Retrieved July 13, 2019.Greenburg, Zack O'Malley (December 6, 2019). "The World's Top-Earning Musicians Of 2019". Forbes. Retrieved July 29, 2022.Voytko, Lisette (February 9, 2022). "The Highest-Paid Entertainers 2022". Forbes. Retrieved July 29, 2022.Voytko, Lisette (February 13, 2023). "The World's 10 Highest-Paid Entertainers". Forbes. Retrieved July 29, 2022. ^ "Highest annual earnings ever for a female pop star". Guinness World Records. Archived from the original on November 12, 2017. Retrieved November 15, 2017. ^ Mercuri, Monica (July 10, 2019). "Taylor Swift Is The World's Highest-Paid Celebrity With $185 Million in 2019". Forbes. Archived from the original on July 12, 2019. Retrieved July 13, 2019.Greenburg, Zack O'Malley (July 11, 2016). "Taylor Swift Is the World's Top-Earning Celebrity with $170 Million in 2016". Forbes. Archived from the original on August 3, 2016. Retrieved August 3, 2016. ^ Greenburg, Zack O'Malley (December 23, 2019). "From Taylor Swift to Dr. Dre: The 10 Top-Earning Musicians of the Decade". Forbes. Archived from the original on December 30, 2019. Retrieved December 31, 2019. ^ Silva, Rachel; Tonelli, Lucia (October 3, 2023). "Inside Taylor Swift's 8 Incredible Homes". Elle Decoration. Retrieved October 12, 2023. ^ Couch, Robbie (March 2, 2015). "Taylor Swift Named Most Charitable Celeb For Supporting Feminist Causes, Education, More". HuffPost. Archived from the original on October 21, 2016. Retrieved August 2, 2016. ^ Pacella, Megan (June 13, 2012). "Taylor Swift Receives Star of Compassion Award". Taste of Country. Archived from the original on July 13, 2015. Retrieved November 27, 2015. ^ Cooper, Brittany Joy (March 27, 2012). "Taylor Swift to Receive 'Big' Honor From Michelle Obama at Kids' Choice Awards". Taste of Country. Archived from the original on July 12, 2012. Retrieved August 30, 2012. ^ Lee, Ken (August 9, 2009). "Taylor Swift donates $100,000 to victims of Iowa Flood". People. Archived from the original on June 7, 2009. Retrieved September 9, 2009. ^ Moran, Jonathon (March 8, 2009). "Kylie to play at Sound Relief with Coldplay, Midnight Oil". The Daily Telegraph. Archived from the original on October 10, 2016. Retrieved December 30, 2009. ^ Lewis, Randy (May 23, 2011). "Taylor Swift benefit concert raises more than $750,000 for tornado victims". Los Angeles Times (Blog). Archived from the original on April 6, 2012. Retrieved April 18, 2012. ^ "Taylor Swift donates $500,000 after Nashville floods". BBC News. May 7, 2010. Retrieved May 7, 2022. ^ "How Taylor Swift helps people worldwide". Borgen. February 2, 2023. Retrieved June 17, 2023. ^ "Taylor Swift gives $1m to help Louisiana flood relief efforts". The Guardian. August 17, 2016. Archived from the original on August 17, 2016. Retrieved August 17, 2016. ^ Muhammad, Latifah (December 9, 2016). "Taylor Swift Donates $100,000 to Dolly Parton Fire Fund". Entertainment Tonight. Archived from the original on January 13, 2017. Retrieved January 11, 2017. ^ Blair, Olivia (September 4, 2019). "Taylor Swift Makes 'Very Sizeable Donation' To A Food Bank in Houston After Hurricane Harvey". Elle. Archived from the original on July 2, 2019. Retrieved July 3, 2019. ^ Paulson, Dave (March 5, 2020). "Taylor Swift donates $1 million for Tennessee tornado relief". The Tennessean. Retrieved March 5, 2020. ^ Ruggieri, Melissa. "Taylor Swift donates $1 million to help communities ravaged by Tennessee tornadoes". The Tennessean. Retrieved December 11, 2023. ^ Rosenbloom, Alli (October 9, 2024). "Taylor Swift donates $5 million toward relief efforts in wake of Hurricanes Milton and Helene". CNN. Retrieved October 10, 2024. ^ "Taylor Swift and ACM Lifting Lives present $50,000 donation to St. Jude". The Tennessean. June 13, 2011. Archived from the original on July 12, 2015. Retrieved May 29, 2012. ^ "New and Hot Video: Taylor Swift Debuts 'Ronan' at Stand Up To Cancer Benefit". Rolling Stone. September 8, 2012. Archived from the original on September 13, 2

was on and off the market.[163] In January 2011, Jackson reportedly made $10 million after using Twitter to promote a marketing company which he was part shareholder of. His endorsements company G Unit Brands Inc. revealed through a public SEC filing controls 12.9 per cent of H&H Imports, which is a parent company of TV Goods – the firm responsible for marketing his range of headphones, Sleek by 50 Cent. Jackson bought stock in the company on November 30, 2010, a week after it offered buyers 180 million shares at 17 cents each. Jackson later made a stock recommendation on Twitter, causing its share value to rise from four cents to nearly 50 cents each, closing on Monday at 39 cents. Jackson was later investigated by the Securities and Exchange Commission for breaching securities laws following his tweet which may have constituted allegations of insider trading via his pump and dump stock investment strategy.[164][165][166] In 2013, Jackson became a minority investor in Hang w/, a live video broadcasting mobile app used by dozens of celebrities to broadcast their daily activities and chat with fans. The app was downloaded more than 1 million times since its launch in March 2013 and had more than 1 million users as of February 2015[update]. Other minority celebrity investors include former NFL player Terrell Owens and record producer Timbaland.[167][168][169][170] In 2008, Jackson visited a platinum, palladium and iridium mine shaft in South Africa, and met with South African billionaire Patrice Motsepe in talks of purchasing an equity stake in the mine.[126] After his meeting with Motsepe, Jackson considered purchasing equity in the mine and launching his own line of 50 Cent branded platinum.[171][172] On July 21, 2012, Jackson became a licensed boxing promoter when he formed his new company, TMT (The Money Team). Licensed to promote in New York, he was in the process of being licensed in Nevada (where most major fights are held in the U.S.). A former amateur boxer, Jackson signed gold medalist and former featherweight champion Yuriorkis Gamboa and middleweight Olympic medalist Andre Dirrell.[173] On July 29, 2012, he and the boxer Floyd Mayweather Jr. signed IBF featherweight champion Billy Dib. They unveiled plans to challenge the box-office dominance of mixed martial arts and change the landscape of boxing with TMT Promotions.[174] Boxer Zab Judah also expressed interest in making a deal with Jackson.[175] In December 2012, Mayweather and Jackson parted company, with Jackson taking over the promotion company and founding SMS Promotions[176] with Gamboa, Dirrell, Dib, James Kirkland, Luis Olivares and Donte Strayhorn in his stable. On July 13, 2015, Jackson filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Connecticut with a debt of $32,509,549.91.[177][178][179] On July 17, 2015, the Court issued an order allowing a creditor to proceed with the punitive damages phase of a trial against Jackson in a New York state court, in connection with the alleged release of a private video.[180] His assets were listed as between $10 million and $50 million in his bankruptcy petition, though he testified under oath that he is worth $4.4 million.[181] He said that he had between $10 million and $50 million in debt, and the same amount in assets. Later in the week, Jackson's bankruptcy lawyers elucidated through the court documents that legal fees and judgments exceeding $20 million over the past year were the primary cause of the filing.[182] His filings listed 32 entities that he had a stake in. The bankruptcy came days after a jury ordered him to pay $5 million to rapper Rick Ross's ex-girlfriend Lastonia Leviston for invading her privacy by posting online a sex tape of her and another man.[183] In addition, Jackson lost a dispute over a failed business deal involving his Sleek headphones, where Jackson invested more than $2 million.[184] An ex-partner accused Jackson of later stealing the design of the "Sleek by 50" headphones, prompting a judge to award the partner more than $17.2 million.[185][186] His Connecticut bankruptcy filing stated that he owned seven cars valued at more than $500,000, including a 2010 Rolls-Royce and a 1966 Chevrolet Coupe.[187] His expenses of $108,000 a month included $5,000 for gardening. He reported a monthly income of $185,000, mainly from royalties and income from his external businesses and investments. The court filing said he also owed money to his stylist, his barber, and his fitness coach.[188][189] Other details in the bankruptcy documents included information about two deals that sold the right to collect royalties of on-air play of his music. Half the rights to his portfolio were sold to the British independent music publishing company Kobalt Music Group for $3 million and the other half for another $3 million with the sales of his albums allowing Jackson to own 100 percent of the rights to the master recordings while paying only for distribution.[190] Zeisler & Zeisler, a Bridgeport law firm, represented 50 Cent in the bankruptcy, which later resulted in Jackson filing a $75 million lawsuit against his own lawyers.[191] He stated that his lawyers did a terrible job of representing him, specifically citing the fallout of his failed venture with Sleek Audio headphones. He accused Garvey Schubert Barer, a Wall Street law firm, of failing to "employ the requisite knowledge and skill necessary to confront the circumstances of the case".[192][193][194][195][196][184][197] G-Unity Foundation Inc. – Founder SMS Audio[198] – CEO, founder SK Energy[199][200] – Founder SMS Promotions[201] – CEO, founder Sire Spirits[202] – Owner Effen Vodka[156] – Former minority shareholder 50 Cent has said his life philosophy, following his shooting, is "When your time comes, you go. I think that comes from God."[203] Despite having numerous songs that reference drug and alcohol usage and his ownership of Branson Cognac, Jackson remains a teetotaler, citing a bad experience with alcohol as his main reason.[204][205] Forbes noted Jackson's wealth in 2007, ranking him second behind Jay-Z in the rap industry.[206] He lived in a Farmington, Connecticut, mansion formerly owned by ex-boxer Mike Tyson.[207] Jackson listed the mansion for sale in 2007 at $18.5 million to move closer to his son (who lived on Long Island at the time).[208] In 2019, the mansion was sold for $2.9 million, with $1 million being donated to tax-deducted charities.[209][210][211] The mayor of Bridgeport, Connecticut, declared October 12, 2007 "50 Cent Curtis Jackson Day", honoring the rapper with a proclamation and a key to the city.[212] One of Jackson's New York homes, purchased in January 2007 for $2.4 million and the center of a lawsuit between Jackson and Shaniqua Tompkins, caught fire on May 31, 2008, while he was filming in Louisiana.[213] On October 13, 1996, Jackson's girlfriend, Shaniqua Tompkins, gave birth to son Marquise.[214] Tompkins later sued Jackson for $50 million in 2009, saying he promised to take care of her for life. The suit, with 15 causes of action, was dismissed by a judge who called it "an unfortunate tale of a love relationship gone sour".[215][216] The two have bickered for years, and have even taken their feud to social media many times.[217][218] Marquise's birth changed Jackson's outlook on life: "When my son came into my life, my priorities changed, because I wanted to have the relationship with him that I didn't have with my father."[219] He credited his son for inspiring his career and being the "motivation to go in a different direction".[220] Despite this, the two have endured a fractured relationship that began when Jackson and Tompkins separated in 2008.[221] Their feud has been taken to social media numerous times, including in 2020 when Jackson disclosed that he "used to" love his son.[222] Jackson has a tattoo "Marquise" with an axe on his right biceps ("The axe is 'cause I'm a warrior. I don't want him to be one, though"),[43] and has "50", "Southside" and "Cold World" on his back: "I'm a product of that environment. It's on my back, though, so it's all behind me".[43] In 2003, Jackson briefly dated actress Vivica A. Fox. He broke up with her eight months later on the radio.[223] Jackson dated model Daphne Joy and had his second son, Sire Jackson, with her, on September 1, 2012.[224][225][226] At the age of two years, Sire modeled for Kidz Safe, a headphone brand for kids, earning $700,000 through his contract.[227] In 2024, on a post on Instagram to promote his Cognac brand, Jackson stated that he had been practicing celibacy. Jackson stated: "My new idea is so big, I don't have time to be distracted I'm practicing abstinence, I have been meditating and focusing on my goals."[228] Jackson further clarified his stance during an appearance on The Late Show with Stephen Colbert, stating, "Listen, when you calm down you can focus....I've been good to me."[229] In the same interview, Jackson also opened up about his decision to not marry, stating that, "I'm safe. I'm not a happy hostage. I'm here. I'm free. I made some mistakes, just not that one....I want someone I can love in my life too, just not right now, I'm fine."[230] In 2005, Jackson supported President George W. Bush after rapper Kanye West criticized Bush for a slow response to the victims of Hurricane Katrina.[231] If his felony convictions did not prevent him from voting, he said that he would have voted for the president.[232] Jackson later said that Bush "has less compassion than the average human. By all means, I don't aspire to be like George Bush."[233] In September 2007, he told Time that although he would not endorse a candidate in 2008, he "liked Hillary [Clinton]".[234] Six months later, the rapper told MTV News that he had switched his support to Barack Obama after hearing him speak, but had lost interest in politics.[235][236] Asked his opinion of President Obama's May 9, 2012, endorsement of gay marriage, Jackson said, "I'm for it ... I've encouraged same-sex activities. I've engaged in fetish areas a couple times."[237] He had been criticized for anti-gay comments in the past.[238][239][240] Jackson endorsed Democratic candidate Hillary Clinton in the run-up for the 2016 U.S. presidential election.[241] He rejected an offer of $500,000 from the Trump campaign to make an appearance on the candidate's behalf.[242] However, he endorsed Donald Trump in 2020, due to his dislike of Joe Biden's tax plans.[243] A week later, he retracted his endorsement, saying on Twitter "Fuck Donald Trump, I never liked him",[244] and endorsed Biden.[245] On June 29, 1994, Jackson was arrested for selling four vials of cocaine to an undercover police officer. He was arrested again three weeks later, when police searched his home and found heroin, ten ounces of crack cocaine and a starter's pistol. Although Jackson was sentenced to three to nine years in prison, he served six months in a boot camp (where he earned his high-school equivalency diploma). According to him, he did not use cocaine.[17][24][246] Jackson and four members of his entourage were arrested shortly before 2 a.m. on December 31, 2002, when police found a .25-caliber handgun and a .45-caliber pistol in a parked car (which they searched due to its tinted windows) outside a Manhattan nightclub. The rapper was charged with two counts of criminal possession of a weapon.[247] Jackson was sentenced to two years' probation on July 22, 2005, for a May 2004 incident, when he was charged with three counts of assault and battery after jumping into an audience when he was hit by a water bottle. Jackson filed a lawsuit against an advertising company, Traffix of Pearl River, New York, on July 21, 2007, for using his image in a promotion he said threatened his safety. He was alerted by a staff member to an Internet advertisement on a Myspace page. According to court documents, the advertisement had a cartoon image of the rapper with "Shoot the rapper and you will win $5000 or five ring tones guaranteed". Although the ad did not use his name, the image allegedly resembled him and suggested that he endorsed the product. The lawsuit, calling the ad a "vile, tasteless and despicable" use of Jackson's image which "quite literally call[ed] for violence against him", sought unspecified punitive damages and a permanent injunction against the use of his image without permission.[248][249] In 2008, Jackson sued Taco Bell over an ad campaign that used his name without permission, in which it invited him to change his name for one day from 50 Cent to 79 Cent, 89 Cent, or 99 Cent, in line with pricing for some of its items, and they would donate $10,000 to the charity of his choice. The case was settled out of court in his favor in November 2009.[250][251][252] While walking through Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport in May 2016, Jackson harassed and insulted a janitor at the airport, accusing him of being under the influence. The janitor was a hearing-impaired, autistic teenager named Andrew Farrell. The parents of the janitor had seen the viral video as disrespect and wanted to sue Jackson for his action against their child. The lawsuit was originally over one million dollars, but the parents settled for a $100,000 donation to Autism Speaks and his apology.[253][254][255][256][257] In 2016, a judge declared that Brandon Parrott gave Dr. Dre and 50 Cent the rights to "Bamba" for the song "P.I.M.P."[258] One of his New York homes, purchased for $2.4 million in January 2007 and the center of a lawsuit between Jackson and Shaniqua Tompkins, caught fire on May 30, 2008, while he was filming in Louisiana.[213] On August 5, 2013, Jackson pleaded not guilty to one count of domestic violence and four counts of vandalism in a Los Angeles County court. If convicted of all charges, he faced up to five years in prison and a $46,000 fine. Model-actress Daphne Joy accused Jackson of kicking her and ransacking her bedroom during an argument at her condominium in the Toluca Lake neighborhood of Los Angeles on June 23. He allegedly caused $7,100 in property damage, leaving the scene before police arrived.[259] Judge Ann Nevins has ordered Jackson back to court because of Instagram messages he made over several months.[260] She said Jackson was not fully clear about his funds and indicated posts of the rapper showing stacks of his money. In March 2016, Jackson claimed that he would no longer use Instagram, electing instead to have his profile page operated by someone else.[261] In June 2018, after former linebacker and actor Terry Crews gave a speech before the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary in which he described being groped by a Hollywood agent in 2016, Jackson posted a photo on Instagram of a shirtless muscular Crews with the caption: "I got raped. My wife just watched."[262][263][264] After receiving backlash, Jackson deleted the post and wrote on Twitter: "People are so sensitive."[265][266] In a July 2018 appearance on The View, Jackson stated that he would "never make fun of any sexual assault victim", adding: "I wasn't looking at Terry Crews that way, at that point. I'm looking at the Hulk. The guy is this big, that's being taken advantage of."[267] In 2020, Jackson was a subject of controversy for his involvement in a viral video of him giving money to a Burger King restaurant in New York City on behalf of a local scammer who was later arrested and charged for Bitcoin scamming and for assaulting and kidnapping his victims on April 24, 2021.[268][269][270] Before he signed with Interscope Records, Jackson engaged in a public dispute with rapper Ja Rule and his label, Murder Inc. Records, saying that a friend robbed jewelry from Ja Rule and the latter accused him of orchestrating the robbery.[271] Ja Rule said that the conflict stemmed from a Queens video shoot, when Jackson did not like seeing him "getting so much love" from the neighborhood.[272] At The Hit Factory in New York in March 2000, Jackson had an altercation with Murder Inc. associates and received three stitches for a stab wound.[271][273] Rapper Black Child claimed responsibility for the stabbing, saying that he acted in self-defense when he thought someone reached for a gun.[274] An affidavit by an Internal Revenue Service (IRS) agent suggested ties between Murder Inc. and Kenneth "Supreme" McGriff, a New York drug lord suspected of involvement in the murder of Jam Master Jay and Jackson's shooting. An excerpt read: The investigation has uncovered a conspiracy involving McGriff and others to murder a rap artist who has released songs containing lyrics regarding McGriff's criminal activities. The rap artist was shot in 2000, survived and thereafter refused to cooperate with law enforcement regarding the shooting. Messages transmitted over the Murder Inc. pager indicate that McGriff is involved in an ongoing plot to kill this rap artist, and that he communicates with Murder Inc. employees concerning the target.[42] The end of the Jackson-Ja Rule feud was confirmed in May 2011. According to Ja Rule, "I'm cool. We ain't beefing no more. We'll never collaborate. That's just what it is. You don't have to be at war with somebody, but it's also kind of like U.S. and another country that they may not get along with. We don't gotta go to war, but we're not friends either. But we can coincide inside of a world. He's doing him, and he's not thinking about me, and I'm doing me and I'm not thinking about him."[275] On August 7, 2015, the feud between the two rappers later reignited when Ja Rule gave a feedback to a social follower via Twitter over a similar feud between Meek Mill and Drake. Enraged, Jackson later responded with photos and comments via Instagram, only siding with Drake.[276] The feud resurfaced three years later on January 19, 2018, when Ja Rule took to Twitter, calling out 50 Cent on social media.[277] In October 2018, Jackson pranked Ja Rule by purchasing 200 discounted front-row tickets for an upcoming show of his in Arlington, Texas for a total of US$3,000 via Groupon, with Jackson later confirming on social media that he bought the tickets with the express intention of forcing Ja Rule to perform in front of rows of empty seats.[278] In 1999, with the release of the single "How to Rob", 50 Cent attacked his rap peers, including Jay-Z, who responded to the provocation with the single "It's Hot (Some Like It Hot)" in which he raps "Go against Jigga yo ass is dense/I'm about a dollar – what the f*ck is 50 Cents?".[279] In a 2009 interview with Rolling Stone, 50 Cent accused Jay-Z and his record company Roc-A-Fella Records of being unfair to Beanie Sigel because "[Jay-Z] didn't have their interests in mind, he was just doing what he had to do for himself." The rapper also stated that "I don't know him personally, [...] I tried to collaborate with him on the Freeway project ... What I did was Freeway went out and found his publishing deal, and we started the album. [...] when it came time to put the record out, he didn't want to shoot his video. He has a god complex."[280] 50 Cent also accused Jay-Z of changing in attitude and image since marrying Beyoncé. In 2017, 50 Cent described Jay-Z's thirteenth studio album 4:44 as "golf course music" in a Instagram post, elaborating: "I listened to Jay sh*t, that 4:44. [...] [It] was too smart. I felt like I was supposed to be wearing like glasses and shit and like a tie, a fucking sweater around my waist. It was like Ivy League. They don't wanna hear that shit. [...] They just wanna have a good time. You know what I'm saying? You can't be the best rapper at 47 because the new n****s is here. They coming with new [music] going on."[281] In an interview on the Conan Show, 50 Cent spoke about the album, saying: "Hip-hop culture's connected to youth culture. The kids gonna bring new innovative stuff. He just had the maturity bleed off into the material. [...] But the kids, I don't see them actually listening to it".[282][283] In an interview in 2022, 50 Cent reported that in a meeting between him and the couple in Los Angeles, the two rappers were having a heated argument. Beyoncé, seeing them, jumped from a ledge to come to her husband's defense. 50 Cent compared the singer to her sister Solange when she hit Jay-Z in the elevator, describing them as "two gangstas".[284][285] In an interview for XXL Mag in 2023, 50 Cent claimed that Jay-Z's Grammy wins were due to his marriage to Beyoncé: "Even Jay-Z's career, you can look at that and say the association to Beyoncé is when he started to receive the 16, 17 Grammys, since he's been with Beyoncé. And you go, prior to that [he had] one. That came with the association."[286] 50 Cent also pointed out that the couple's eldest child Blue Ivy Carter won a Grammy even though she does not sing or rap, accusing award ceremonies of giving accolades to the couple just to ensure their attendance during the show.[287][288] The rapper also reported that his non-win at the Grammys was due to his music being "a little bit abrasive to conservatives; [...] It didn't matter to me in that time period. Don't give me the trophy. They didn't give me Best New Artist and I sold 13 million records", while the Carter-Knowles family is more politically agreeable to the music industry.[289] In connection to his feud with Ja Rule, 50 Cent also took aim at fellow New York rapper Fat Joe, a high-profile collaborator of Ja Rule's.[290][291] The feud took aim at Fat Joe following his 2002 track "What's Luv?" featuring Ja Rule and Ashanti. Fat Joe had also continued his collaboration with Murder Inc. on his 2004 track "New York" featuring Jadakiss, prompting a diss track aimed at Fat Joe from 50 Cent on his 2005 album The Massacre entitled "Piggy Bank". Fat Joe later responded with the track "My Fofo" on his album All or Nothing released later that same year. Tensions boiled over during the 2005 MTV Video Music Awards when Fat Joe presented the award for best Hip Hop Video, in which he told the audience "I feel so safe tonight with all this police protection courtesy of G-Unit". 50 Cent later retaliated with a profanity-laden diatribe following his performance of the song "So Seductive" with fellow G-Unit artist Tony Yayo, exclaiming "Fat Joe's a pussy man! [...] Pussy Boy, Nigga What?!". The feud later affected Fat Joe financially as he sought to secure a $20 million contract endorsing Air Jordan sneakers in early 2005, Michael Jordan himself later cancelled the contract following the VMA incident as he was in fear of conflict with 50 Cent or any other affiliates.[292] Following this; little action was taken on either side as the feud seemed to calm down by 2011. Murder Inc. executive Irv Gotti later expressed anger at Fat Joe following his proposal to quell their longstanding feud with G-Unit in 2010.[293] In 2012, 50 Cent approached Fat Joe in talks of ending the feud following the two agreeing to perform at a memorial ceremony for then-recently deceased music executive Chris Lighty.[294] Despite the prior history between the two, 50 Cent and Fat Joe became close friends and business associates shortly thereafter despite Fat Joe's lengthy connections with Ja Rule.[295][296] Although Jackson was close to The Game before the latter released his debut album, The Documentary, they grew apart. After The Documentary's release, Jackson felt that The Game was disloyal for saying that he did not want to participate in G-Unit's feuds with other rappers (such as Nas, Jadakiss and Fat Joe) and his desire to work with artists with which G-Unit was feuding. He said that he wrote six songs for the album and did not receive proper credit, which The Game denied.[297] 50 Cent at a 2007 concert Jackson later dismissed The Game from G-Unit on Hot 97. After the announcement, The Game (a guest earlier in the evening) tried to enter the building with his entourage. After they were denied entry, one of his associates was shot in the leg in a confrontation with a group of men leaving the building.[298][299] When the situation escalated, the rappers held a joint press conference announcing their reconciliation,[300] and fans were uncertain if the rappers had staged a publicity stunt to boost sales of their recently released albums.[301] After the situation cooled,[302] G-Unit criticized The Game's street credibility and announced that they would not appear on his albums. During a Summer Jam performance The Game announced a boycott of G-Unit, which he called "G-Unot".[303] After the Summer Jam performance The Game recorded "300 Bars and Runnin'", an extended "diss" of G-Unit and Roc-A-Fella Records, for the mixtape You Know What It Is Vol. 3. Jackson responded with his "Piggy Bank" music video, with The Game as Mr. Potato Head and parodies of other rivals.[304] They have continued attacking each other, with The Game releasing two more mixtapes: Ghost Unit and a mixtape-DVD, Stop Snitchin, Stop Lyin. Jackson superimposed The Game's head on the body of a male stripper for the cover of the Hate It or Love It (G-Unit Radio Part 21) mixtape in response to The Game's pictures of G-Unit dressed as the Village People.[305] The Game, under contract to Aftermath Entertainment, signed with Geffen Records to terminate his contractual obligations with G-Unit (although it is claimed that Jackson pressured Dr. Dre to fire him).[306] G-Unit member Spider Loc has insulted The Game in songs, and the latter released "240 Bars (Spider Joke)" and "100 Bars (The Funeral)" attacking G-Unit and Loc. Jackson's response was "Not Rich, Still Lyin'", mocking The Game.[307] Lloyd Banks replied to the Game on a Rap City freestyle-booth segment, followed by a Game "diss" song ("SoundScan") ridiculing the 13-position drop of Banks' album Rotten Apple on the Billboard 200 chart and its disappointing second-week sales. Banks replied on his mixtape Mo' Money In The Bank Pt. 5: Gang Green Season Continues with "Showtime (The Game's Over)", said that Jackson wrote half of The Documentary and ridiculed The Game's suicidal thoughts.[citation needed] In October 2006, The Game made a peace overture (which was not immediately answered) to Jackson,[308] but two days later he said on Power 106 that the peace offer was valid for only one day.[309] In several songs on Doctor's Advocate, he implied that the feud was over. He said in July 2009 that the feud had ended with help from Michael Jackson and Diddy,[310] and apologized for his actions.[311] According to Tony Yayo, neither Jackson nor G-Unit accepted his apology[312] and The Game has resumed his calls for a "G-Unot" boycott at concerts. Jackson released "So Disrespectful" on Before I Self Destruct, targeting Jay-Z, The Game and Young Buck.[313] The Game responded with "Shake", poking fun at the music video for Jackson's "Candy Shop". On January 2, 2015, The Game claimed that he and 50 were "sworn enemies", promising never to reconcile with him anymore,[314] but on August 1, 2016, they ended their twelve-year feud when the two were in the Ace of Diamonds strip club and The Game said "I love 50, man. What happened, that shit was 12 years ago."[315] In January 2022, the feud reiterated after 50 critiqued Game's Drink Champs interview with N.O.R.E., where he claimed that 50's former competitor Kanye West did "more for me in two weeks than [Dr.] Dre did for me throughout my entire career".[316] The Game responded, commenting that he enclosed the entirety of G-Unit as a group and clothing brand "in a casket", also expressing his likeliness in the Power television trilogy, but warning 50 to "leave [the past] alone or else... I'm outside #Numinati".[317] Then, two months later, in March, 50 Cent published a video via Instagram of Game being shunned by former Interscope Records CEO Jimmy Iovine at a basketball game, poking fun of it while also commenting "50 wrote ya hits". The Game once again flamed 50 after the claims were brought back up and also bragged to "get [50's] girlfriend out of my DM's".[318][319] This was believed to have been a consequential result of Game claiming on Drink Champs to be "the best and a better rapper" than Eminem, with whom 50 still remains close friends.[320][321] Additionally, Game's manager, Wack 100, has subliminally called out or questioned 50 Cent's credibility, over the rapper's surprise appearance at the Super Bowl LVI halftime show and ghostwriting allegations.[322][323][324][325] Jackson's issues with former The Diplomats member Cam'ron began in 2007, when they had a live argument on The Angie Martinez Show on Hot 97 radio. Jackson commented that he felt that the music division of Koch Entertainment (known today as MNRK Music Group) was a "graveyard", meaning major record labels would not work with their artists.[326] Cam'ron then ridiculed the record sales of G-Unit members Lloyd Banks and Mobb Deep by pointing out that Dipset member Jim Jones outsold both of their albums despite not being signed to a major label, and also went on to clarify that his group, The Diplomats, had a distribution deal from several labels.[326] Both rappers released diss songs with videos on YouTube. Jackson released "Funeral Music", and suggested in the song that Cam'ron is no longer able to lead The Diplomats and that Jim Jones should take his place. Cam'ron responded with "Curtis" and "Curtis Pt. II", in which he makes fun of not only Jackson's first name, but also his appearance, calling him "a gorilla, with rabbit teeth". Jackson responded by releasing "Hold On" with Young Buck. Since 2009, the feud slowly died down, and they eventually reconciled in 2016.[327] Although Rick Ross began a feud with Jackson over an alleged incident at the 2008 BET Hip Hop Awards, Jackson told news sources he did not remember seeing Ross there.[328] Later that month Ross' "Mafia Music" was leaked on the Internet, with lyrics apparently disparaging Jackson. Several days later, Jackson released "Officer Ricky (Go Head, Try Me)" in response to "Mafia Music". The following day, Ross appeared on Shade 45 (Eminem's Sirius channel) and told Jackson to come up with something better in 24 hours. Before leaving for Venezuela, Jackson uploaded a video ("Warning Shot") and the first of a series of "Officer Ricky" cartoons. In early February he uploaded a YouTube video in which he interviewed "Tia", the mother of one of Ross' children; according to her, Ross is in reality a correctional officer.[329] On February 5, 2009, The Game phoned Seattle radio station KUBE. Asked about the dispute between Jackson and Ross, he sided with Jackson and offered to mediate: "Rick Ross, holla at your boy, man" and "50 eating you, boy."[330] On his album Deeper Than Rap, Ross refers to Jackson in "In Cold Blood" and Jackson's mock funeral is part of the song's video. When the song was released, Ross said that he ended Jackson's career.[331] "Rick Ross is Albert From CB4. You ever seen the movie? He's Albert," Jackson replied in an interview. "It never gets worse than this. You get a guy that was a correctional officer come out and base his entire career on writing material from a drug dealer's perspective such as "Freeway" Ricky Ross."[332] Their feud rekindled at the 2012 BET Hip Hop Awards, where Jackson and G-Unit members Kidd Kidd, Mike Knox, Tony Yayo were seen on video attacking Gunplay (a member of Ross' Maybach Music Group). Gunplay's Maybach Music diamond necklace was stolen during the brawl, and several days later Jackson appeared at a Washington, D.C. bowling alley wearing Gunplay's chain.[333] On January 30, 2013, Jackson tweeted that Ross' attempted drive-by shooting on his birthday three days earlier was "staged".[334] Main article: List of awards and nominations received by 50 Cent Main articles: 50 Cent albums discography and 50 Cent singles discography See also: G-Unit discography Studio albums Get Rich or Die Tryin' (2003) The Massacre (2005) Curtis (2007) Before I Self Destruct (2009) Animal Ambition (2014) Collaborative albums Beg for Mercy (with G-Unit) (2003) T·O·S (Terminate on Sight) (with G-Unit) (2008) See also: 50 Cent videography Year Title Role Notes 2005 Get Rich or Die Tryin' Marcus "Young Caesar" Greer 2006 Jack's Law Black Home of the Brave Spc. Jamal Aiken 2008 Righteous Kill Marcus "Spider" Smith 2009 Streets of Blood Det. Stan Johnson Video Dead Man Running Thigo Before I Self Destruct Clarence Jenkins Video 2010 Twelve Lionel 13 Jimmy Caught in the Crossfire Tino Gun Rich Morning Glory Himself 2011 All Things Fall Apart Deon Barnes Blood Out Detective Hardwick Video Setup Sonny 2012 Freelancers Det. Jonas "Malo" Maldonado Fire with Fire Lamar How to Make Money Selling Drugs Himself 2013 The Frozen Ground Pimp Clate Johnson Escape Plan Hush Last Vegas Himself 2014 Vengeance Black The Prince The Pharmacy [335] 2015 Spy Himself Southpaw Jordan Mains 2016 Popstar: Never Stop Never Stopping Himself 2018 Den of Thieves Levi Enson Levoux Escape Plan 2: Hades Hush 2019 Escape Plan: The Extractors Hush 2023 Expend4bles Easy [336] 2024 Boneyard Chief Carter [337] 2025 Skillhouse Year Title Role Notes 2003 Chappelle's Show Himself Episode: "The Best of Chappelle's Show Volume 1 Mixtape" 2003–05 Saturday Night Live Himself/Musical Guest Recurring Guest 2003–06 Top of the Pops Himself/Musical Guest Recurring Guest 2005–08 Access Granted Himself Recurring Guest 2005 The Life & Rhymes of... Himself Episode: "50 Cent" The Simpsons Himself (voice) Episode: "Pranksta Rap" 2006 Flavor of Love Himself Episode: "Famous Friends and Strangeness" 2007 America's Next Top Model Himself Episode: "The Girl Who Gets Thrown in the Pool" Diary Himself Episode: "Diary of 50 Cent" MTV Cribs Himself Episode: "50 Cent" 2008–09 50 Cent: The Money and the Power Himself/Host Main Host 2009 Entourage Himself Episode: "One Car, Two Car, Red Car, Blue Car" Party Monsters Cabo Himself Episode: "50 Cent" 2010 Pop Profiles Himself Episode: "50 Cent" 2011 Funk Flex Full Throttle Himself Episode: "Episode #2.1" The X Factor Himself Episode: "Live Season Finale, Part 2 of 2" 2012 Dream Machines Himself Episode: "50 Cent's Jet Car Part 1 & 2" The Finder Big Glade Episode: "Life After Death" 2013 MTV Cribs Himself Episode: "Retro Cribs" Robot Chicken Gun/Himself (voice) Episode: "Eaten by Cats" 2014 Dream School Himself Recurring Cast: Season 2 2014–20 Power[338] Kanan Stark Recurring Cast: Season 1–2, Main Cast: Season 3–6 2015 Ridiculousness Himself Episode: "50 Cent" 2016 Patti LaBelle's Place Himself Episode: "50 Cent and Naturi Naughton" 2017 Unsung Himself Episode: "Fat Joe" & "James Brown" Martha & Snoop's Potluck Dinner Party Himself Episode: "Makin' That Dough" 50 Central Himself Main Cast 2020 For Life Cassius Dawkins Recurring Cast: Season 1, Guest: Season 2 2021 Hip Hop Uncovered Himself (voice) Episode: "Victory Lap" 2021–22 Power Book II: Ghost Kanan Stark Recurring Cast: Season 2 2022 Supreme Team Himself Episode: "Truth & Consequences" Year Title Role Notes 2005 50 Cent: Bulletproof Himself Voice and likeness 2009 50 Cent: Blood on the Sand Himself Voice and likeness Call of Duty: Modern Warfare 2 Navy SEAL[339][340] Voice only Jackson's stage name is lent to the female character, Isuzu Sento, in the Japanese light novel/manga/anime series, Amagi Brilliant Park.[341] ^ Sometimes abbreviated Fiddy, reflecting his own AAVE pronunciation of "50". On Late Night with Seth Meyers, he advised "white people who are trying to be cool" to pronounce "50" as "fifty" rather than "fiddy".[4] ^ Jason Birchmeier. "50 Cent". AllMusic. Archived from the original on July 1, 2019. Retrieved November 22, 2019. ^ "50 Cent-produced TV series "The Oath" trailer debut". Billboard. Archived from the original on April 23, 2018. Retrieved March 17, 2018. ^ a b Birchmeier, Jason. "50 Cent Biography". AllMusic. Archived from the original on June 5, 2016. Retrieved June 26, 2016. ^ A Public Service Announcement from Curtis "50 Cent" Jackson. Late Night with Seth Meyers. 2015 – via YouTube. ^ "Why 50 Cent Is One Of The Greatest Of All Time". www.hotnewhiphop.com. March 28, 2018. Retrieved September 28, 2020. ^ "50 Cent". Biography. Retrieved September 28, 2020. ^ "Starz announces it extended Curtis '50 Cent' Jackson's exclusive premium overall deal". August 1, 2016. Archived from the original on October 18, 2016. Retrieved October 17, 2016. ^ "Five Reasons Before I Self Destruct Flopped". Vibe. November 26, 2009. Archived from the original on October 17, 2015. Retrieved January 16, 2014. ^ "50 Greatest Rappers of All Time". Billboard. February 8, 2023. Retrieved February 23, 2024. ^ "Artists of the Decade". Billboard. Archived from the original on November 12, 2012. Retrieved July 11, 2016. ^ "100 Best Albums of the 2000s". Rolling Stone. July 18, 2011. Archived from the original on July 23, 2016. Retrieved July 11, 2016. ^ "100 Best Songs of the 2000s". Rolling Stone. June 17, 2011. Archived from the original on July 15, 2016. Retrieved July 11, 2016. ^ a b Samuels, Allison (February 21, 2007). "The Flip Side of 50 Cent". Newsweek via MSNBC. Archived from the original on August 10, 2010. Retrieved May 22, 2007. ^ a b c d e Tourã (April 3, 2003). "The Life of a Hunted Man". Rolling Stone. Archived from the original on May 23, 2011. Retrieved June 5, 2015. (online is excerpt only) ^ "50 Cent denies accusations of homophobia – and explains why they 'sting'". Attitude.co.uk. July 21, 2021. Retrieved July 21, 2021. ^ "50 Cent interview: 'Too rich? There's no such thing'". The Independent. July 19, 2021. Archived from the original on July 17, 2021. Retrieved July 21, 2021. ^ a b c d "50 Cent: Biography". Billboard. Archived from the original on April 20, 2016. Retrieved September 8, 2010. ^ Weiner, Jonah (August 2007). 33 Things You Should Know About 50 Cent Archived February 18, 2009, at the Wayback Machine. Blender. Retrieved September 30, 2007. ^ "Wegen Bidens Reichensteuer: 50 Cent unterstützt Donald Trump". FAZ.NET (in German). ISSN 0174-4909. Retrieved October 20, 2020. ^ a b Reid, Shaheem (February 25, 2005). All Eyes on 50 Cent: The Sequel Archived November 23, 2014, at the Wayback Machine. MTV. Accessed May 22, 2007. ^ The Phenomenon '50 Cent' Revealed Archived March 24, 2008, at the Wayback Machine. Female First (February 1, 2006). Accessed May 21, 2008. ^ a b c d e Reid, Shaheem; Calloway, Sway; Pak, SuChin; Parry, Heather; Waller, Curtis (February 12, 2003). "50 Cent: Money to Burn". MTV. Archived from the original on February 23, 2003. Retrieved May 22, 2007. ^ The Smoking Gun: 50 Cent Archived March 9, 2007, at the Wayback Machine. The Smoking Gun (February 27, 2003). Accessed May 22, 2007. ^ a b Dave (November 2, 2003). Jackson Interview on Howard Stern Show. Rap News Network. Accessed May 22, 2007. ^ a b c Interview w/ Jackson Archived February 14, 2007, at the Wayback Machine. AOL Music (August 1, 2003). Accessed May 22, 2007. ^ Boots, Tone (August 3, 2005). Get Rich or Die Trying Archived September 29, 2007, at the Wayback Machine. Stuff. Accessed May 22, 2007. ^ "La Méthode Cauet" (2006). TF1. ^ a b c Youngs, Ian (December 23, 2002). 50 Cent: The $1m rapper Archived December 28, 2008, at the Wayback Machine. BBC News. Retrieved August 16, 2007. ^ Tarek, Shams (May 16, 2003). Jamaica's 'Own Bad Guy' 50 Cent Making Good in the Music Biz Archived November 26, 2010, at the Wayback Machine. Queens Press. Accessed May 22, 2007. ^ Saponara, Michael (June 6, 2019). "50 Cent Recalls Irv Gotti & Def Jam Turning Down His Demo in 1997". Billboard. Retrieved March 10, 2025. ^ a b c Biography Archived November 24, 1999, at the Wayback Machine. 50cent.com. Accessed May 22, 2007. ^ Chery, Carl (May 18, 2004). 50 Cent's a Fake, Says Ex-G-Unit Member, Bang Em Smurf Archived August 15, 2009, at the Wayback Machine. SOHH. Retrieved June 5, 2007. ^ Williams, Houston (February 2004). Bang'em Smurf: Life after G-Unit. AllHipHop. Retrieved July 20, 2007. ^ a b 50 Cent. From Pieces to Weight Part 5 Archived November 23, 2014, at the Wayback Machine. MTV. Accessed May 22, 2007. ^ a b Reid, Shaheem; Norris, John (November 7, 2005). "50 Cent: Return to Southside". MTV. Archived from the original on February 18, 2006. Retrieved May 22, 2007. ^ a b c Ninja (December 2002). 50 Cent Interview Archived May 13, 2007, at the Wayback Machine. Dubcnn. Accessed May 22, 2007. ^ Tyrangirl, Josh (February 17, 2003). Rap's Newest Target Archived May 16, 2007, at the Wayback Machine. Time. Accessed May 22, 2007. ^ Get Rich or Die Tryin': The Movie (2003) (bonus documentary DVD). Interscope Records. ^ Cohen, Stefanie (June 13, 2008). "Tyson In Hit Bid: Witness". New York Post. Archived from the original on September 4, 2012. Retrieved September 8, 2010. ^ Chery, Carl (October 24, 2005). 50 Cent Shot by "Hommo" Reveals Tell-All Book. SOHH. Accessed May 22, 2007. Archived October 25, 2005, at the Wayback Machine ^ Jenkins, Sacha (July 9, 2007). I Was There Archived January 22, 2009, at the Wayback Machine. XXL. Retrieved July 31, 2007. ^ a b Mace, Francis (September 6, 2005). Surveilling 50 Cent Archived February

September 13, 2009. Retrieved December 8, 2012. ^ "50 Cent Arrested For Gun Possession". MTV. December 31, 2002. Archived from the original on August 8, 2017. Retrieved June 8, 2017. ^ CBC Arts (July 21, 2007). "50 Cent says ad threatens his life, files lawsuit". Cbc.ca. Archived from the original on November 27, 2010. Retrieved December 8, 2012. ^ 50 Cent Sues over 'Shoot the Rapper'. Fox News (July 20, 2007). Retrieved December 17, 2015. ^ "50 Cent & Taco Bell Avoid Lawsuit and Settle for a Million Dollars". November 23, 2009. Retrieved April 19, 2021. ^ Reuters (July 24, 2008). "Rapper 50 Cent Sues Taco Bell Over Ad Campaign". CNBC. Retrieved April 19, 2021. ^ Ware, Holly Sanders (November 24, 2009). "Taco you very much, 50 Cent wins suit". New York Post. Archived from the original on January 4, 2013. Retrieved November 29, 2009. ^ "Making Fun Of An Autistic Janitor Cost 50 Cent $100,000". May 5, 2016. Archived from the original on May 8, 2016. Retrieved May 10, 2016. ^ "50 Cent Makes Fun of Autistic Teen". Hot1061.com. May 3, 2016. Archived from the original on May 21, 2016. ^ "50 Cent "insults" a kid with autism". Datalounge. Archived from the original on May 13, 2016. Retrieved May 10, 2016. ^ "50 Cent Faces Backlash Over Offensive Autism Tweets". Huffington Post. July 5, 2012. Archived from the original on May 18, 2016. Retrieved May 10, 2016. ^ Brucculieri, Julia (May 5, 2016). "50 Cent Donates $100,000 To Autism Speaks After Mocking Teen". Huffington Post. Archived from the original on May 8, 2016. Retrieved June 4, 2016. ^ Schwadron, Eli (November 19, 2016). "Judge declares Brandon Parrott gave Dr. Dre and 50 Cent the rights to Bamba for 2003 hit". XXL. Archived from the original on November 19, 2016. Retrieved November 19, 2016. ^ Duke, Alan (August 5, 2013). "50 Cent pleads not guilty in domestic violence case". CNN. Archived from the original on September 14, 2013. Retrieved September 8, 2013. ^ Carver, Low (February 20, 2016). "50 Cent brought back to court for not being fully transparent". Hotnewhiphop. Archived from the original on February 21, 2016. Retrieved February 20, 2016. ^ "50 Cent Says He's Quitting Instagram Amid Legal and Financial Troubles". Entertainment Tonight. March 11, 2016. Archived from the original on March 13, 2016. Retrieved March 12, 2016. ^ "50 Cent mocks Terry Crews over sexual assault claims". BBC. June 27, 2018. Retrieved May 19, 2025. ^ Park, Andrea (June 27, 2018). "50 Cent deletes Instagram post mocking Terry Crews over sex abuse claims". CBS News. Retrieved May 19, 2025. ^ Respers France, Lisa (June 27, 2018). "50 Cent faces backlash for mocking Terry Crews for his sexual harassment activism". CNN. Retrieved May 19, 2025. ^ Mamo, Heran (June 28, 2018). "Petition Urges Starz to End Relationship With 50 Cent After He Mocked Terry Crews' Sexual Assault Testimony". Billboard. Retrieved May 19, 2025. ^ Izadi, Elahe (June 27, 2018). "'People are so sensitive': 50 Cent doubles down after mocking Terry Crews over sexual assault claim". The Washington Post. Retrieved May 19, 2025. ^ Yang, Allie (July 17, 2018). "50 Cent discusses backlash he faced over Terry Crews comments". ABC News. Retrieved May 19, 2025. ^ Walters, Mike (September 9, 2020). "50 Cent & Jay Mazini Give $30,000 CASH To Workers In Burger King Drive-Through!". The Blast. Archived from the original on October 30, 2020. Retrieved September 9, 2020. ^ Clement, Saudu (March 25, 2021). "Instagram big boy Jay Mazini caught in Bitcoin scam web, steals over $2.5 million from unsuspecting victims". BTC Peers. Archived from the original on March 26, 2021. Retrieved March 25, 2021. ^ Rapace, Amanda (May 11, 2021). "Instagram influencer incited to savagery". NJ Today. Archived from the original on May 12, 2021. Retrieved May 11, 2021. ^ a b Tannenbaum, Rob (April 2004). "Playboy Interview: 50 Cent". Playboy, p. 140. ^ "Ja Rule on 50 Cent, God and Hip-Hop". Mtv.com. March 9, 2006. Archived from the original on August 20, 2007. Retrieved December 8, 2012. ^ Smith, Dominic (July 2005). 50 Cent Interview. FHM. Retrieved July 11, 2007. Archived September 26, 2007, at the Wayback Machine ^ Reid, Shaheem (April 25, 2003). DJ Tells 50 Cent, Ja Rule: One More Dis Record, Then Quit It Archived May 1, 2003, at the Wayback Machine. MTV. Retrieved June 5, 2007. ^ Söze, Michael (May 30, 2011). "Ja Rule and 50 Cent Squash Beef". Inquisitr.com. Archived from the original on June 27, 2012. Retrieved December 7, 2012. ^ Natalie Weiner. "50 Cent & Ja Rule Beef Reignited by Drake & Meek Mill Feud". Billboard. Archived from the original on September 7, 2015. Retrieved December 3, 2015. ^ Micah Peters (January 19, 2018). "Ja Rule Takes to Twitter to Reignite Early-2000s Beef With 50 Cent". The Ringer. Archived from the original on January 20, 2018. Retrieved January 19, 2018. ^ "50 Cent buys 200 tickets to Ja Rule concert to keep seats empty in ongoing feud". CBS News. October 30, 2018. Retrieved July 25, 2024. ^ Bustard, Andy (April 4, 2023). "50 Cent & JAY-Z's Long-Running Rivalry Explained: A Deep Dive". HipHopDX. Retrieved July 25, 2023. ^ Serpick, Evan (December 2, 2009). "50 Cent's Path of Destruction Bears Down on Jay-Z". Rolling Stone. Retrieved July 25, 2023. ^ Trendell, Andrew (July 6, 2017). "50 Cent slams Jay Z's new album '4:44' as 'golf course music'". NME. Retrieved July 25, 2023. ^ Maher, Natalie (January 17, 2018). "50 Cent Says Listening to JAY-Z's '4:44' Makes Him Feel Like Carlton Banks". Billboard. Retrieved July 25, 2023. ^ Berry, Peter (January 17, 2018). "50 Cent on Why Jay-Z's '4:44' Album Is Carlton Banks Music – XXL". XXL Mag. Retrieved July 25, 2023. ^ Shakhnazarova, Nika (August 15, 2022). "50 Cent says Beyoncé 'was ready' to fight him over Jay-Z feud". New York Post. Retrieved July 25, 2023. ^ Bustard, Andy (August 12, 2022). "Beyoncé Was Ready To Fight 50 Cent During JAY-Z Beef: 'I Didn't Know How To Respond'". HipHopDX. Retrieved July 25, 2023. ^ Ech, Joey (July 19, 2023). "50 Cent Interview – Get Rich or Die Tryin' Album 20th Anniversary, The Final Lap Tour, Friendship With Eminem and More". XXL Mag. Retrieved July 25, 2023. ^ Callas, Brad (July 22, 2023). "50 Cent Suggests Jay-Z Started Winning Grammys Once He Began Relationship With Beyoncé". Complex. Retrieved July 25, 2023. ^ Hawkins, Ruth (July 22, 2023). "50 Cent Implies Majority Of JAY-Z's Grammys Were Won Because He's Married To Beyoncé". HipHopDX. Retrieved July 25, 2023. ^ Bras Nevares, Gabriel (July 23, 2023). "50 Cent Hints At Belief That Jay-Z's Many Grammys Are Due To Beyonce Relationship". HotNewHipHop. Retrieved July 25, 2023. ^ "50 Cent and Fat Joe Seated Next to Each Other During Christmas New York Knicks Game". Complex Networks. ^ Class, DJ First. "50 Cent regrets dragging Fat Joe into Ja Rule beef". Revolt.tv. ^ "Fat Joe on the VMAs Dust-Up with 50 Cent That Cost Him $20 Million". November 14, 2022. ^ "Irv Gotti Cussed Out Fat Joe for Trying to Squash Their Beef with 50 Cent (Flashback)". August 21, 2023 – via YouTube. ^ "Fat Joe on Ending 50 Cent Beef: We Did What Israel and Palestine Couldn't (Flashback)". July 29, 2023 – via YouTube. ^ "Fat Joe Salutes 50 Cent for Beefing with Him: 'I Had the Persona of New York Suge Knight'". July 29, 2023. ^ Fofana, Oumou. "Fat Joe admits 50 Cent has one of the greatest albums of all time despite past beef". Revolt.tv. ^ Reid, Shaheem (March 1, 2005). 50 Cent and The Game - Doomed from the Very Beginning? Archived May 13, 2007, at the Wayback Machine. MTV. Accessed May 25, 2007. ^ Reid, Shaheem (February 28, 2005). 50 Drops Game from G-Unit; Shots Fired at Radio Station Archived June 25, 2007, at the Wayback Machine. MTV. Retrieved June 2, 2007. ^ Hope, Clover (March 2, 2005). 50 Cent Cancels New York Appearance amid Shooting Inquiry Archived November 14, 2007, at the Wayback Machine. AllHipHop. Retrieved July 20, 2007. ^ Fresh, Remmie (March 9, 2005). The Game and 50 Hold Press Conference Today to End Dispute. AllHipHop. Retrieved July 20, 2007. ^ Rodriguez, Jayson (March 1, 2005). Update: Man Shot Not with 50 Cent; Violator Offices Shot Up. AllHipHop. Retrieved July 20, 2007. ^ Williams, Houston (May 9, 2005). Game: Winds of Change Archived November 1, 2007, at the Wayback Machine. AllHipHop. Retrieved July 20, 2007. ^ Rodriguez, Jason (June 6, 2005). The Game Taunts 50 Cent, Jay-Z Returns at Hot 97's Summer Jam. AllHipHop. Retrieved July 20, 2007. ^ A-Plus (August 5, 2005). "50 Strikes Back in "Piggy Bank" Video". Hip Hop DX. Archived from the original on February 28, 2007. Retrieved January 29, 2007. ^ Reid, Shaheem (July 10, 2006). Mixtape Monday: 50 Cent Strips Down The Game Archived October 2, 2010, at the Wayback Machine. MTV. Retrieved June 15, 2007. ^ Petipas, Jolene (August 1, 2006). Update: The Game Officially Leaves Aftermath. SOHH. Retrieved June 9, 2007. Archived March 20, 2008, at the Wayback Machine ^ Chery, Carl (February 3, 2006). The Game takes on Spider Loc, 50 Cent strikes back, SOHH. Retrieved July 23, 2007. Archived January 23, 2010, at the Wayback Machine ^ Fresh, Remmie (September 30, 2006). The Game Extends Peace Treaty to 50 Cent Archived November 1, 2007, at the Wayback Machine, Allhiphop. Retrieved June 23, 2007. ^ Audio of the conversation on Power 106 URL The Black Wall Street Forum Archived December 17, 2006, at the Wayback Machine. The Black Wall Street. Retrieved October 11, 2006. ^ Michael Jackson Tried To End Beef Between 50 Cent/The Game. Archived September 26, 2009, at the Wayback Machine Hip-Hop DX. ^ The Game Apologizes To 50 Cent, Interscope. Archived March 4, 2010, at the Wayback Machine Hip-Hop DX. ^ Tony Yayo Says G-Unit Isn't Accepting Game's Apology. Archived July 19, 2009, at the Wayback Machine MTV News. ^ 50 Disses Game, Young Buck On BISD Snippet. Archived July 24, 2009, at the Wayback Machine All Hip-Hop. ^ "Game Says He's "Sworn Enemies" With 50 Cent; Shuts Down Possible Reunion". HipHopDX. January 4, 2015. Retrieved April 9, 2022. ^ Mench, Chris (August 1, 2016). "The Game ends 12 year beef with 50 Cent". Complex. Archived from the original on August 3, 2016. Retrieved August 2, 2016. ^ "50 Cent Reacts to The Game Saying Kanye Has Done More for His Career Than Dr. Dre, Game Claps Back (UPDATE)". Complex. Retrieved April 9, 2022. ^ II, C. Vernon Coleman IIC Vernon Coleman (March 6, 2022). "The Game Calls Out 50 Cent After Fif Questions Game Saying Kanye West Has Done More for His Career Than Dr. Dre". XXL Mag. Retrieved April 9, 2022. ^ "50 Cent Comments On Jimmy Iovine Ignoring The Game; Game Responds "Your Rap Career Died"". HipHop-N-More. March 25, 2022. Retrieved April 9, 2022. ^ "50 Cent Revives Beef With The Game Following Jimmy Iovine Snub". iHeart. Retrieved April 9, 2022. ^ "The Game says he's a better rapper than Eminem". NME. March 5, 2022. Retrieved April 9, 2022. ^ "The Game Speaks Further on Thinking He's a Better Rapper Than Eminem, Proposes Idea to Prove It". Complex. Retrieved April 9, 2022. ^ "Sha Money XL Calls Cap After Wack 100 Claims Game Wrote 50 Cent's "What Up Gangsta"". HotNewHipHop. March 4, 2022. Retrieved April 9, 2022. ^ Brown, Preezy (March 4, 2022). "Wack 100 Claims The Game Wrote "What Up Gangsta" For 50 Cent". VIBE.com. Retrieved April 9, 2022. ^ "Wack 100 calls 50 Cent a rat on Clubhouse and claims Fat Joe is a bigger gangsta! | Ghostarchive". ghostarchive.org. Retrieved April 9, 2022. ^ Yuriy Andriyashchuk (February 20, 2022). "The Game denies being angry about not performing at Super Bowl". Hip Hop Vibe. Retrieved April 9, 2022. ^ a b Sanneh, Kelefa (February 27, 2007). Rappers Find That a Small Label Can Have Its Uses. The New York Times. Accessed May 22, 2007. ^ "50 Cent on Instagram: "I said Cam I would talk to you like you ain't got money, if I didn't see them big ass knot's in ya pockets."". Instagram. Archived from the original on December 26, 2021. Retrieved May 16, 2019. ^ "How feud Started Rick Ross and 50 Cent". Vide.com. February 7, 2009. Archived from the original on March 21, 2009. Retrieved March 16, 2009. ^ "– 50 Cent – Interviews Rick Ross' Baby Mama". Hiphopdx.com. February 2, 2009. Archived from the original on October 1, 2012. Retrieved December 8, 2012. ^ Roberts, Steven (February 5, 2009). "Game Takes Sides In 50 Cent/ Rick Ross Beef". MTV News. Archived from the original on August 23, 2009. Retrieved May 12, 2010. ^ Reid, Shaheem (April 20, 2009). "Rick Ross Buries 50 Cent In 'Cold Blood' Video". MTV News. Archived from the original on July 21, 2009. Retrieved May 12, 2010. ^ "50 Cent Says Rick Ross Is 'Gusto From CB4', Laughs Off Ross' Sales Predictions". BallerStatus.com. March 3, 2009. Archived from the original on June 19, 2010. Retrieved May 12, 2010. ^ Langhorne, Cyrus (October 10, 2012). "50 Cent Flaunts Gunplay's Maybach Music Group Chain [Video]". Sohh.Com. Archived from the original on December 5, 2012. Retrieved December 7, 2012. ^ Sieczkowski, Cavan (January 30, 2013). "50 Cent Claims Rick Ross Shooting Was 'Staged'". Huffington Post. Archived from the original on February 9, 2013. Retrieved March 17, 2013. ^ "'The Prince': movie review". New York Daily News. August 22, 2014. Archived from the original on March 12, 2016. Retrieved March 11, 2016. ^ "First look at Megan Fox in The Expendables 4". Digital Spy. Retrieved October 20, 2021. ^ Wiseman, Andreas; D'Alessandro, Anthony (May 16, 2023). "Mel Gibson & Curtis "50 Cent" Jackson Pic 'Boneyard' Heads To Cannes Market With Lionsgate". Deadline Hollywood. Retrieved January 11, 2024. ^ "50 Cent To Executive Produce Starz TV Show "Power"". HipHop DX. Cheri Media Group. Archived from the original on December 6, 2012. Retrieved January 11, 2013. ^ "50 Cent to be appearing in Modern Warfare 2". Destructoid. March 16, 2006. Archived from the original on May 5, 2010. Retrieved May 12, 2010. ^ "50 Cent Visits Infinity Ward (Creators of Call of Duty: Modern Warfare 2)". ThisIs50.com. August 7, 2009. Archived from the original on February 2, 2012. Retrieved May 12, 2010. ^ "Amagi Brilliant Park (TV)". www.animenewsnetwork.com. 50 Cent at Wikipedia's sister projects Media from CommonsQuotations from WikiquoteData from Wikidata Official website 50 Cent at AllMusic 50 Cent at IMDb Retrieved from " 3 The following pages link to 50 Cent 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)Crowded House (links | edit) Dr. Dre (links | edit) Fleetwood Mac (links | edit) Gangsta rap (links | edit) Garth Brooks (links | edit) James Brown (links | edit) July 6 (links | edit) Marilyn Manson (band) (links | edit) Mariah Carey (links | edit) N.W.A (links | edit) Nirvana (band) (links | edit) New York Mets (links | edit) Rapping (links | edit) REO Speedwagon (links | edit) Simon & Garfunkel (links | edit) Santa Monica, California (links | edit) Spice Girls (links | edit) The Beatles (links | edit) The Sound of Music (links | edit) Tupac Shakur (links | edit) The Monkees (links | edit) Whitney Houston (links | edit) 2000s (links | edit) 1975 (links | edit) 2003 (links | edit) Saint Valentine's Day Massacre (links | edit) Dustin Hoffman (links | edit) Billy Joel (links | edit) Queens (links | edit) George Michael (links | edit) Sir Mix-a-Lot (links | edit) Henry Mancini (links | edit) Turkish hip-hop (links | edit) Val Kilmer (links | edit) Stage name (links | edit) Samuel L. Jackson (links | edit) Geffen Records (links | edit) Asia (band) (links | edit) Zagreb (links | edit) Fiona Apple (links | edit) Alicia Keys (links | edit) Janet Jackson (links | edit) Bruce Springsteen (links | edit) Alanis Morissette (links | edit) Bon Jovi (links | edit) The Eminem Show (links | edit) Bruce Willis (links | edit) Drive-by shooting (links | edit) Born in the U.S.A. (links | edit) Justin Timberlake (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/50_Cent"