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Concert manu chao 2025 france

Manu Chao is a French-Spanish musician born on June 21, 1961. He started his career in Paris, busking and playing with groups like Hot Pants and Los Carayos, which blended various languages and musical styles. With friends and brother Antoine, he formed Mano Negra in 1987, achieving success in Europe before breaking up in 1995. As a solo artist since then, Manu has toured regularly with his live band, Radio Bemba Sound System. His family emigrated to Paris from Spain to avoid Francisco Franco's dictatorship. Growing up, he was surrounded by artists and intellectuals, citing childhood experiences as inspiration for some songs. Influenced by UK rock scene bands like The Clash, The Jam, and Dr. Feelgood, Manu formed Hot Pants in the mid-1980s and later Los Carayos to incorporate alternative sounds. He co-founded Mano Negra with his brothers and cousin Santiago Casariego, playing in Parisian subways before gaining fame.Mano Negra, a group led by Manu Chao, may have lacked fame in the English-speaking world, but their popularity soared globally, reaching the Top 5 in countries like the Netherlands, Italy, and Germany. The band's unique sound, characterized by energetic rhythms and informal vibes, resonated with audiences worldwide. Despite some success in South America, internal rifts emerged during their port tour and train tour, leading to the departure of many band members, including Manu's brother Antoine, by 1994. Following the release of their final album, Casa Babylon, the group disbanded due to legal issues.Mano Negra's music blended various genres, with a focus on lively rhythms symbolized by their first album title, Patchanka. The group's friendship with Gogol Bordello led to a cover of Mano Negra's song "Mala Vida" in 2006. After disbanding, Chao formed Radio Bemba Sound System, featuring musicians from diverse backgrounds, aiming to replicate the sounds of street music and bar scenes.The group spent several years traveling through South and Central America, recording new music as they went. Their collective album Clandestino, released in 1998 under Manu Chao's name, gained a steady following in France and eventually earned the Best World Music Album award. The album sold over 5 million copies.Chao's subsequent albums with Radio Bemba Sound System, including Prxima Estacin: Esperanza and La Radiolina, continued to blend Caribbean influences and international styles, solidifying his reputation as a global music icon.Manu Chao's discography spans multiple projects and collaborations. Before the release of his album La Radiolina, a single from the album was available for download on his website.[8] Concert reviews suggest that music from La Radiolina was already being performed live as early as April 2007's Coachella show.[9] Chao's latest album, Viva Tu, came out on September 20, 2024. It preceded videos for two songs, "Viva Tu" and "Sao Paulo Motoboy", released May 29, 2024 and June 26, 2024 respectively.[10] In the past, Chao collaborated with Amadou & Mariam, producing their album Dimanche Bamako in 2004. His song "Me llaman Calle" from the 2005 Spanish film Princesas won a Goya Award for Best Original Song and was later featured on La Radiolina.[11] This song was also included in the Go Lem System's track "Calle Go Lem". Time magazine ranked it No. 8 on their list of The 10 Best Songs of 2007, praising its simplicity and universal appeal.[12] Manu Chao has collaborated with various artists, including Toots and the Maytals, whose album True Love won a Grammy Award in 2004 for Best Reggae Album.[13] He also featured on songs with notable musicians like Willie Nelson and Eric Clapton. His song "La Vida Tmbola" was part of the documentary film Maradona directed by Emir Kusturica, and his track "La Trampa" was used as a theme for the comedy show Drew Carey's Green Screen Show.[14] Manu Chao performs music from different cultures, including punk, rock, French chanson, salsa, reggae, ska, and ra. His style is influenced by his travels in Mesoamerica and his time with the band Mano Negra. In many of his songs, he layers lyrics, music, and sound recordings over each other.[16]Grabado en el Estudio Clandestino, Manu Chao's solo material is largely recorded on his laptop, incorporating various spoken-word samples from radio stations, TV, films, and vinyl records. He frequently reuses music or lyrics to create new songs, as seen in tracks like "Bongo Bong", which takes its lyrics from earlier hit "King of Bongo". Chao has also used the same musical backdrop in multiple songs, such as "Je Ne T'Aime Plus" and "Homens". The tune of "La Primavera" appears in several other songs on Prxima Estacin: Esperanza.Chao has expressed his views on various topics including mental illness and its impact on society, as well as promoting services that can aid those struggling with it. In a 2010 interview, he discussed the effects of economic globalization on social inequality and how issues in education and immigration are connected to this phenomenon. He also warned about the threat of mafias to democracy, citing their role in the global drug trade and their ability to manipulate governments. Chao believes that the most effective way to address social problems is to adopt a global approach, changing policies that dictate the global market. He advocates for self-sufficiency through boycotting corporations, growing one's own food, and making one's own clothes as a means of exerting influence on those in power. He also spoke about the importance of free education, citing Cuba's successful model, but expressed frustration at the lack of access to quality education in the United States. Furthermore, Chao discussed the need for immigration reform, emphasizing the importance of providing legal status to young immigrants from "Third World" countries and opening borders to harness their potential.The work of Manu Chao, Eduardo Galeano, Subcomandante Marcos, and Jos Saramago offers alternative perspectives on politics. Grbner notes that Chao's music connects contemporary social issues with past struggles, drawing from his family's anti-fascist tradition and incorporating elements of cultural diversity, anti-racism, and anti-capitalism. This approach is evident in his lyrics and musical style combinations. Chao's political views are also influenced by his family history.The text goes on to describe Grbner's analysis of Chao's music and its themes, as well as his subsequent work after the dissolution of Mano Negra. It includes information about Chao's awards and nominations for his albums, including a Goya Award for Best Original Song for "Me Llaman Calle".Here are some key points paraphrased:* Manu Chao's music reflects his family's anti-fascist tradition and incorporates elements of cultural diversity, anti-racism, and anti-capitalism.* His lyrics and musical style combinations connect contemporary social issues with past struggles.* Chao's work has been recognized with various awards and nominations, including a Goya Award for Best Original Song.Note: I removed the unnecessary information about the discography and awards, as it doesn't add much to the overall meaning of the text. The paraphrased version focuses on Grbner's analysis of Chao's music and its themes.Manu Chao is a renowned French-Spanish musician known for his eclectic sound, which blends Latin American rhythms with reggae and folk elements. Born in Paris to Spanish exiled parents, he co-founded the influential punk rock band La Mano Negra in 1987. After the group disbanded in 1995, Chao embarked on a successful solo career, releasing critically acclaimed albums such as "Clandestino" (1998), "Prxima Estacin: Esperanza" (2001), and "La Radiolina" (2007). His music often addresses themes of exile, marginalization, and social justice.Throughout his career, Chao has received numerous awards and nominations, including Grammy Awards and MTV Europe Music Awards. He is also a writer and has published books, such as his father's chronicle of Mano Negra's 1993 tour in Colombia.In June 2025, Chao will perform an exclusive concert in Angers, France, with his Ultra Acstico trio. The event will take place outdoors at the Pyramide du Lac de Maine, surrounded by beautiful scenery and a tranquil atmosphere.Given article text here En 2024, un album intitul "Viva Tu" sera ralis pour clbrer l'amour de la diffrence et la diversit culturelle, tandis qu'un concert li est interdit aux enfants de moins de 3 ans. Les mineurs de moins de 16 ans doivent tre accompagns d'un adulte avec un billet et sans gratuit pour les enfants. Il est possible de rserver des places prioritaires en contacter l'organisateur, mais certaines personnes peuvent bnficier d'une place supplmentaire si elles ont une carte mdicale indiquant qu'elles "doivent" tre accompagnes.

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