

Good Evening, Eurovision!

DA SANREMO ALL'EUROVISION SONG CONTEST

**LEZIONE 4
DAL PASSATO AI GIORNI NOSTRI**

**MATTEO PANIZZA
DOTT. IN COMUNICAZIONE
UNITRE BIANZÈ
A.A. 2021/2022**





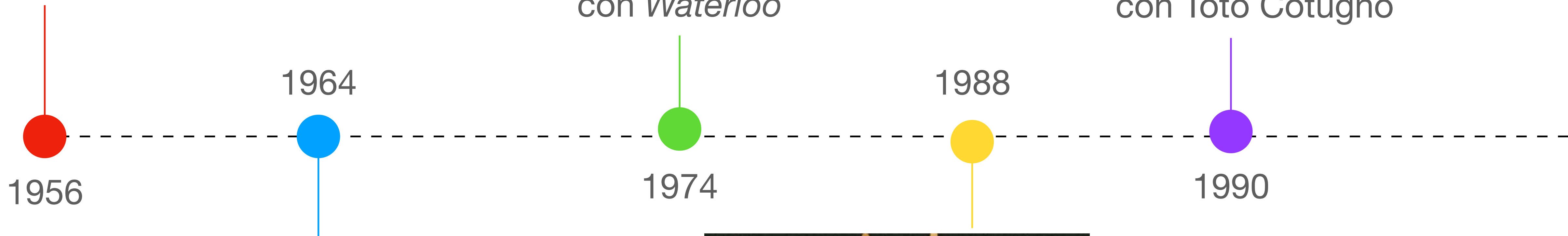
Prima Edizione dell'ESC



Vincono gli ABBA
con *Waterloo*



Seconda vittoria italiana
con Toto Cotugno



Prima
vittoria
italiana
grazie a
Gigliola
Cinquetti



Vince la
Svizzera
rappresentata
da una
giovane
Céline Dion



Final

Saturday, 04 May, 1991, 21:00
CEST

Venue & Location

Studio 15 de Cinecittà, Rome,
Italy

Host Broadcaster

Rai

Presented by

Gigliola Cinquetti & Toto
Cutugno

Executive Producer

—

Executive Supervisor

Frank Naef

Multicamera Director

Riccardo Donna

The 1991 Eurovision Song Contest was held in Rome, Italy and saw France and Sweden tie for first place at the end of the voting.

The 1991 Eurovision Song Contest was supposed to be held in the seaside resort San Remo which is known for its annual festival of Italian music, but host broadcaster RAI moved it to Rome at a very late stage due to ongoing instability in the Balkan region. For the second time since the very first Eurovision Song Contest in 1956, the Netherlands decided to withdraw from the contest due to the country's Remembrance Day. Malta took the open spot which meant that the country was back for the first time since 1975.

The contest was presented by Toto Cutugno, who won for Italy the previous year. Toto was joined on stage by Italy's other winner, Gigliola Cinquetti, who won the contest in 1964. For the majority of the show the presenters spoke solely in Italian.

France v Sweden

At the end of the voting procedure both Sweden and France had 146 points each. The tie-break rule that was introduced in 1989 was therefore put into effect. France and Sweden both had the same amount of 12 points so the amount to 10 points was included. Sweden received more sets of 10 points and so was declared the winner. Carola had already participated in 1983 with the song *Främling* which finished third. She had already tried to enter the 1990 contest in Zagreb but lost out in the Swedish national heats. In 2006 she participated once again and finished in 5th place with *Invincible*.



Facts and figures

- Each singer was asked to perform a well-known Italian song as part of their postcard clips. The images chosen for each postcard were said to have reflected the personalities of the performers
- The backing singer for the UK entry included Kit Rolfe who had performed as part of Belle and the Devotions in 1984, and Hazell Dean who had a number of hits in the 1980s. Dean participated in the UK national selection in 1976 and 1984. The UK representative in 1991, Samantha Janus, went on to have a successful acting career following her Eurovision appearance.
- The 1991 contest is best remembered as being a chaotic affair and the EBU's Executive Supervisor, Frank Naef, was regularly called upon by the hosts for clarification, especially during the voting.



— EUROVISION — — SONG — — CONTEST — — 1992 — — MALMÖ • SWEDEN —



The early 1990s were a time of massive change in Europe. These changes were reflected in the Eurovision Song Contest as newly sovereign nations took to the stage. In order to accommodate the growing number of countries eager to participate in the Eurovision Song Contest, a pre-selection, *Kvalifikacija za Millstreet*, took place in Ljubljana, Slovenia ahead of the contest in which seven countries competed. Three countries made their respective debuts; Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia.

Same story, different cast

The top two in 1993 was exactly the same as the year before; Ireland in first place, the United Kingdom in second. The Irish entry, *In Your Eyes* performed by Niamh Kavanagh beat the United Kingdom's Sonia on the very last vote.

Facts & figures

- The idea to stage the Eurovision Song Contest came from local Millstreet businessman Noel C Duggan who offered host broadcaster RTE the venue for free. The Glen Greens Arena, the venue for the 1993 contest, was actually an equestrian centre at the time.
- To cope with the growing numbers of participating countries, a relegation system was introduced in 1993 meaning that the bottom seven countries would miss out on a place in the contest the following year. However since Italy and Luxembourg withdrew voluntarily, only the bottom five countries missed the 1994 competition.

EUROVISION SONG CONTEST



DUBLIN 1994

After winning the contest on home ground in Millstreet in 1993, the contest was staged at the Point Theatre in Dublin. Ireland set two new records for the Eurovision Song Contest in 1994; they won the contest for a 6th time and won for the third time in a row.

They did it again... and again!

In 1994 seven countries joined the Eurovision Song Contest in what was the biggest single expansion in participants since the contest began in 1956. Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia and Slovakia all competed in the 39th Eurovision Song Contest in Dublin. Poland's debut at the Eurovision Song Contest was very successful when their representative Edyta Gorniak finished second with 166 points.

The interval act in 1994 was the then unknown Riverdance, an act which combined traditional Irish folk music with modern dance. Riverdance became a global phenomenon, with the exception of participating artists, it is arguably the biggest money-spinner ever created by Eurovision. Lithuania scored zero points with its first ever entry.





Another Irish win (of sorts!)

Norway scored its second victory with *Nocturne* performed by the group Secret Garden. The winning song only consisted of 24 words and was inspired by Celtic music. In fact the group's violinist was in fact Irish meaning that it could be considered to be a victory for Ireland as well.



From 29 to 23...

For the 1996 contest the European Broadcasting Union replaced the relegation system with an audio preselection. Apart from the host country of Norway, all other potential participants - 29 countries in total - competed in this audio preselection, in which the national juries solely listened to audio tapes with the recordings of the 29 songs. 22 out of the 29 countries plus the host nation Norway were allowed access into the final on 18th May in Oslo. Germany, Israel, Denmark, Hungary, Russia, FYR Macedonia and Romania all failed to qualify.

The 1996 contest was groundbreaking in many ways. Host broadcaster NRK introduced virtual reality in the voting and digital filters were applied during some of the performances. Each participant received a good luck message from a representative of their respective country. The seniority of these figures varied from presidents and prime ministers to junior government ministers.

The contest was threatened by a conductor's strike after Norwegian TV-station NRK, wanting to save time, said it would cut out the orchestra conductor's appearance. Luckily, the dispute was settled amicably. The show was hosted by Morten Harket, from the group A-ha and Norwegian journalist, Ingvild Bryn.

- The contest was re-branded and referred to throughout the broadcast as *Eurosong '96* however the name was dropped the following year.



25 countries participated in 1997 and the audio preselection that was in place the year before was replaced with a new system. From 1997 the average results of all countries in the last five song contests would be measured. Israel withdrew voluntarily, and Bosnia & Herzegovina took their place. Belgium, Finland, Romania and Slovakia were all absent in Dublin that year.

Televoting was introduced for the first time in 1997 in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Austria, Switzerland and Germany and it would be extended to almost all participating countries in the following 1998 contest.





Italian broadcaster RAI decided to withdraw from the contest indefinitely. Televoting took place in the majority of participating countries for the first time. Only countries that did not have a fully functional telephone system were still allowed to vote through the national juries. There was a problem with the Spanish televote as Spanish voters had awarded 12 points to Germany, but while announcing the points, the 12 points went to Israel! However, the mistake was quickly unearthed after the show and you have the correct rankings and points on our scoreboard here.

A diva is born

The trophy of the 1998 Eurovision Song Contest went to the Dana International from Israel with her winning song *Diva*. To date she remains the first and only openly transgendered person to have won the Eurovision Song Contest. During the voting process, it quickly became clear that either Israel, the United Kingdom or Malta were going to win, but the FYR Macedonian vote did not give a single point to Malta's Chiara, giving the victory to Israel. The United Kingdom came in second for a record 15th time, and the Netherlands obtained their best result since 1975 - finishing in fourth place.

Facts and figures

- A watermark showing which country was performing appeared on-screen during the performances for the first time. This innovation is still in place today.



Goodbye to the orchestra

In 1999 it was also decided that France, Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom, as the highest-paying European Broadcasting Union members, would automatically be allowed to participate every year, irrespective of their five-year point average. For the first time since the 1970s participants were free to choose which language they performed in. In a controversial move, the orchestra became an optional requirement in 1999 meaning that for the first time in the history of the contest, all entries would perform using a backing track.

Facts & figures

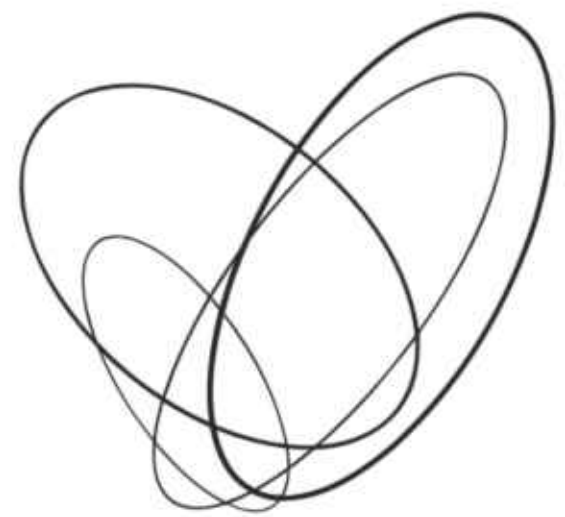
- When the winner of the 1998 contest, Dana International, was about to hand over the trophy to the winner, she fell down on stage in her stilettos causing a security alert in the hall.
- At the end of the show all the participating artists gathered on-stage to perform the winning song from 1979, *Hallelujah*, as a tribute to the victims of the war in the Balkans which was on-going at the time.



Facts & figures

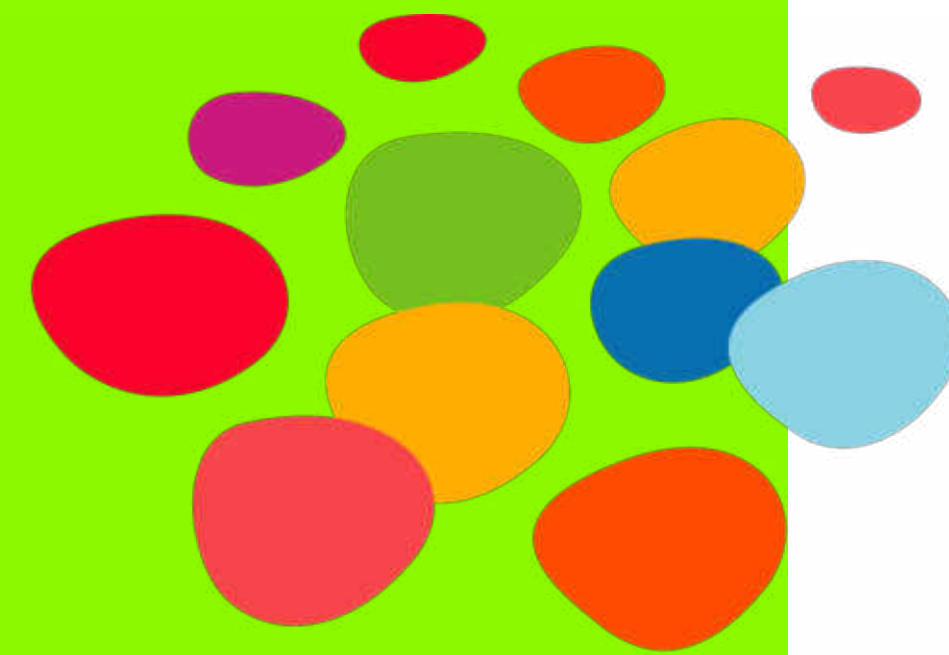
- For the first time in the history of the Eurovision Song Contest, an official CD was released which included all 24 songs. The CD issued in 1999 did not contain all tracks due to copyright issues. Since 2000, CDs with all entries have been released every year.
- The Israeli participants caused a stir when members of the group Ping Pong started waving the Syrian flag during their performance.
- The Netherlands had to use a back-up jury for their votes because of a large fireworks disaster in the city of Enschede, which meant that only half of the song contest was aired live on Dutch television.
- The 2000 contest was broadcast on the internet for the first time.

Anni 2000



eurovision song contest
copenhagen 2001

- The EBU introduced a new rule this year that only the top 15 countries and the so called 'Big Four' (Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom and France) could participate in the 2002 contest.
- The Danish national broadcaster CR had to cope with major challenges including building a roof over the Parken Stadium so that it met the requirements to host the Eurovision Song Contest. The venue is still the largest to host the contest to date.



EUROVISION SONG CONTEST
ESTONIA 2002

- The 2002 contest was the first to feature a slogan for the event. The theme, *Modern Fairytale*, reflected how Estonians viewed their recent history. The postcards all featured known fairytales.



Rendezvous in Riga

- A change in the tie-break rule was introduced which took into account the total number of countries voting for a song rather than counting the amount of top scores.

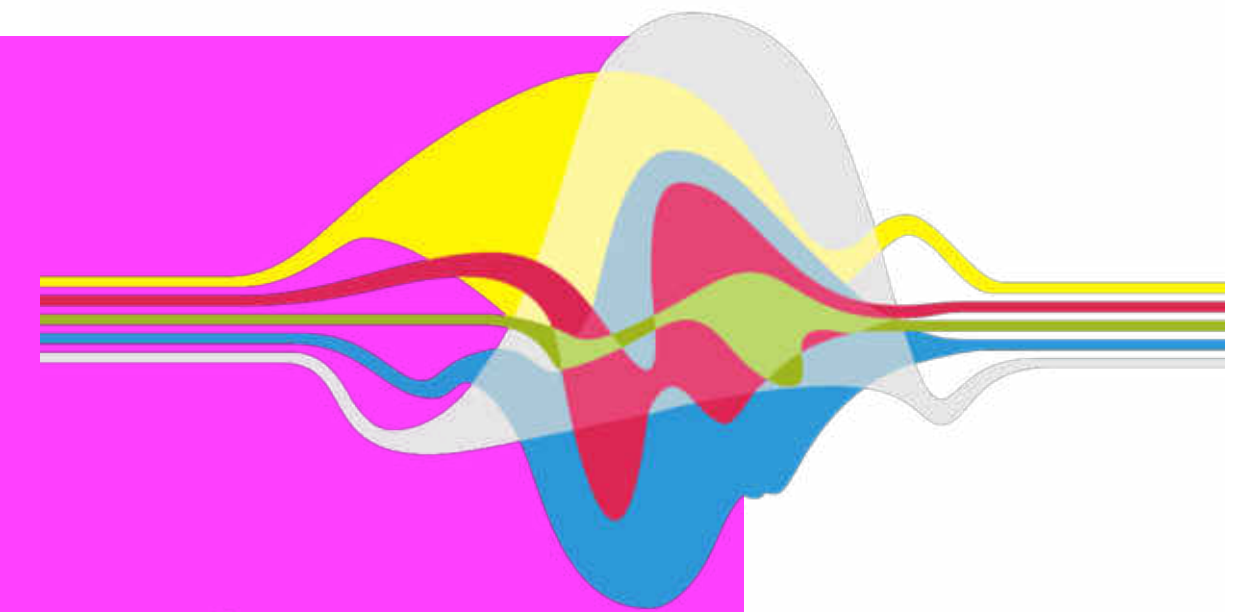
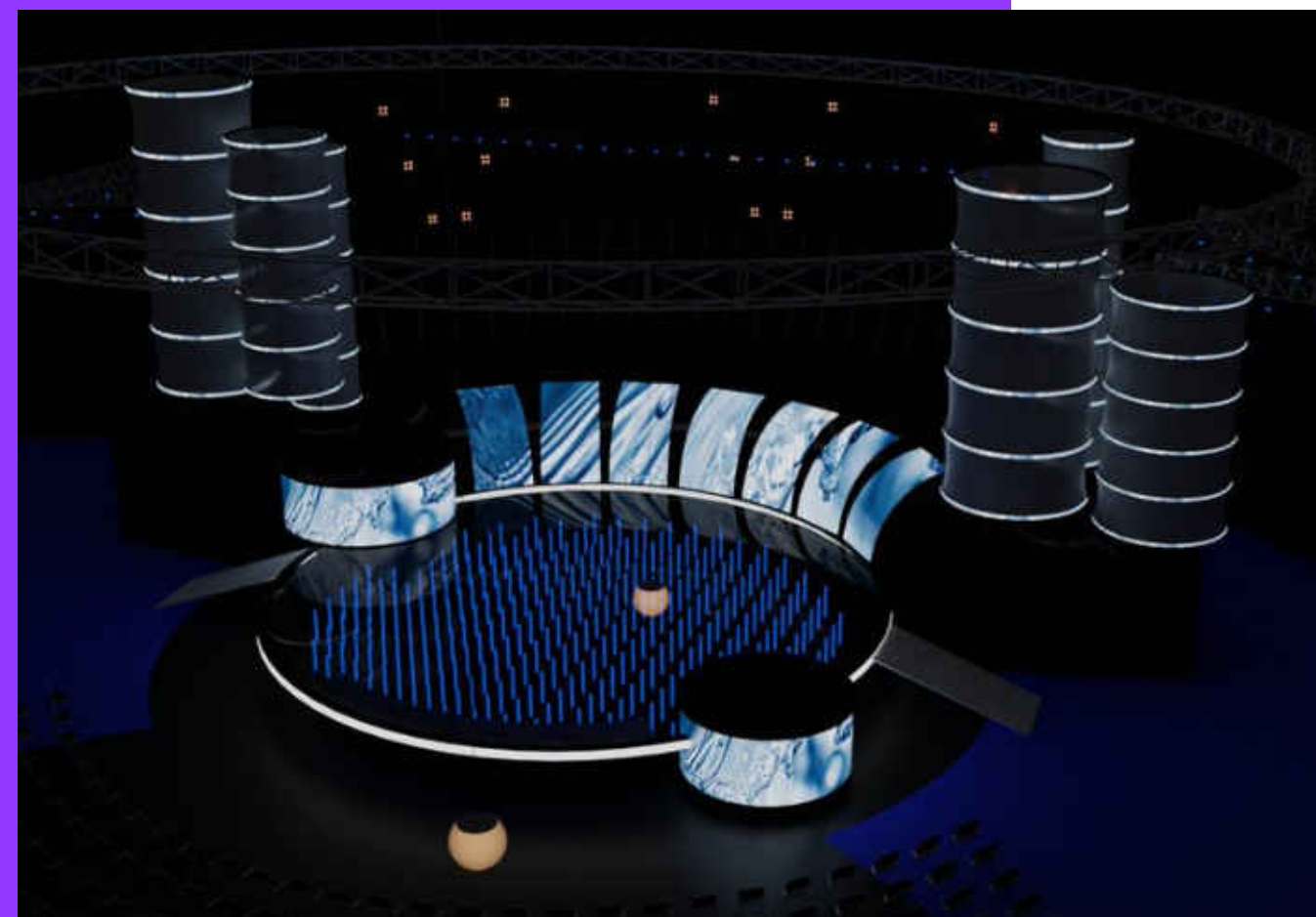




After having successfully hosted the first ever Eurovision Song Contest Semi-Final, Istanbul held its breath for the 2004 Final.

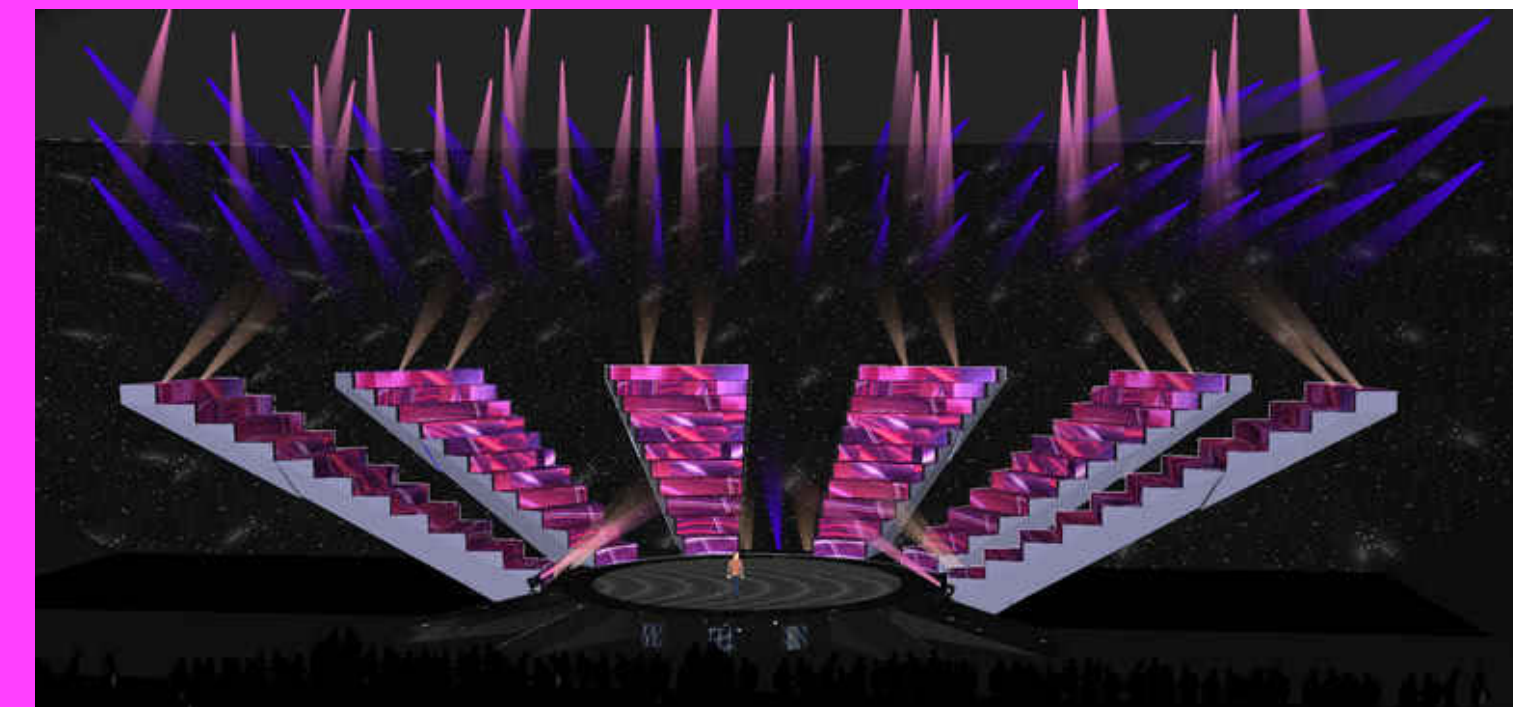


- The Kyiv contest marked the 50th anniversary of the Eurovision Song Contest. A gala celebrating this milestone was held later in 2005 in Copenhagen. The event, known as *Congratulations*, saw ABBA's *Waterloo* crowned the most popular winner of all time.
- The slogan for 2005 was *Awakening*, which reflected the political developments in the country at the time.



Feel the Rhythm

- In order to save time only the points 8, 10 and 12 were read out by the national spokespersons. Points 1 to 7 were automatically added to the scoreboard.





Host Broadcaster YLE adopted *True Fantasy* as the slogan for this year's contest. The high-tech stage was constructed in the shape of a kantele, a traditional Finnish instrument. The contest's

flight attendants. Ukraine sent Verka Serduchka, a drag act, who performed the song *Dancing Lasha Tumbai*, which finished second. Verka has gone on to become an iconic figure in recent Eurovision history.

Serbia, participating as an independent country for the first time, won the contest, closely followed by respectively Ukraine and Russia. The winning song, *Molitva*, was performed by Marija Šerifović, is to date, the only non-English language song to have won the Eurovision Song Contest since the language rules were relaxed in 1999.



Confluence of Sound

For the first time in the history of the Eurovision Song Contest, two Semi-Finals were held to decide which 25 countries would be represented in the Final. The Final of the contest took place on the



Jim Beanz and Bilan himself. Dima was accompanied by Russian figure skater and Olympic gold medalist Evgeni Plushenko as well as Hungarian violinist Edvin Marton.

eurovision.tv



instead. They organised one of the biggest contests in the history of the event. The stage consisted of 1/3 of the world's available LED screens at that time. Vladimir Putin, who was Prime Minister of Russia at the time, visited the Olympic Indoor Arena to see the preparations for the Eurovision Song Contest for himself.

National juries were re-introduced alongside televoting, each accounting for 50% of the result.





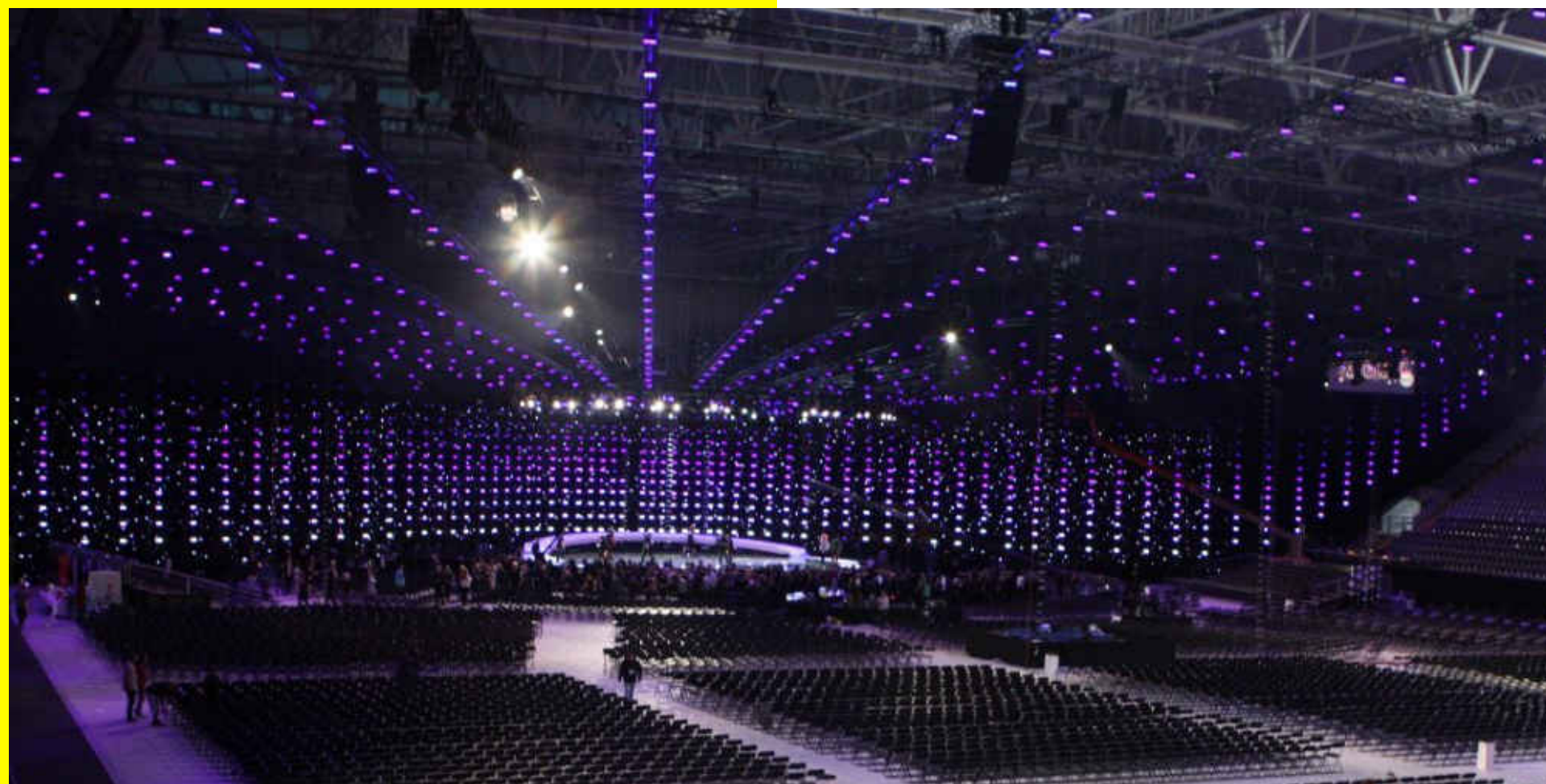
The interval act involved a flashmob including participants from across Europe. The outdoor footage was intercut with webcam footage from individual private households - Europe really was sharing the moment.

About the winner

While she had been the main favourite to win for months, still, the victory of Lena for Germany with her song Satellite still came as a total surprise for many. Her simplistic performance gathered votes across Europe and became one of the biggest hits in Europe.

She went on to defend her title the year after and managed to earn another a top 10 position with her entry *Taken By A Stranger*.

- Spain's entry had to be performed again as the original performance was interrupted by a stage invasion.
- The Norwegian broadcaster had decided they wanted to take the contest back to the basics and after the contest in 2009, where LEDs were widely used, they used none. The 2010 was produced on a considerably lower budget than the year before.
- Some delegations, including the UK and Ireland travelled to Oslo by boat after the eruptions of the Icelandic volcano, Eyjafjallajökull, which caused widespread disruption to air travel across Europe.



EUROVISION

SONG CONTEST
DÜSSELDORF 2011

Düsseldorf – Germania

Motto: *Feel your heart beat*

Nazione vincitrice: **Azerbaijan**

(Ell & Nicki – *Running Scared*)





EUROVISION

SONG CONTEST
BAKU 2012

Baku – Azerbaijan

Motto: *Light your fire!*

Nazione vincitrice: **Svezia**
(Loreen – *Euphoria*)





EUROVISION
SONG CONTEST
BAKU 2012

Light your fire!



EUROVISION

SONG CONTEST
MALMÖ 2013

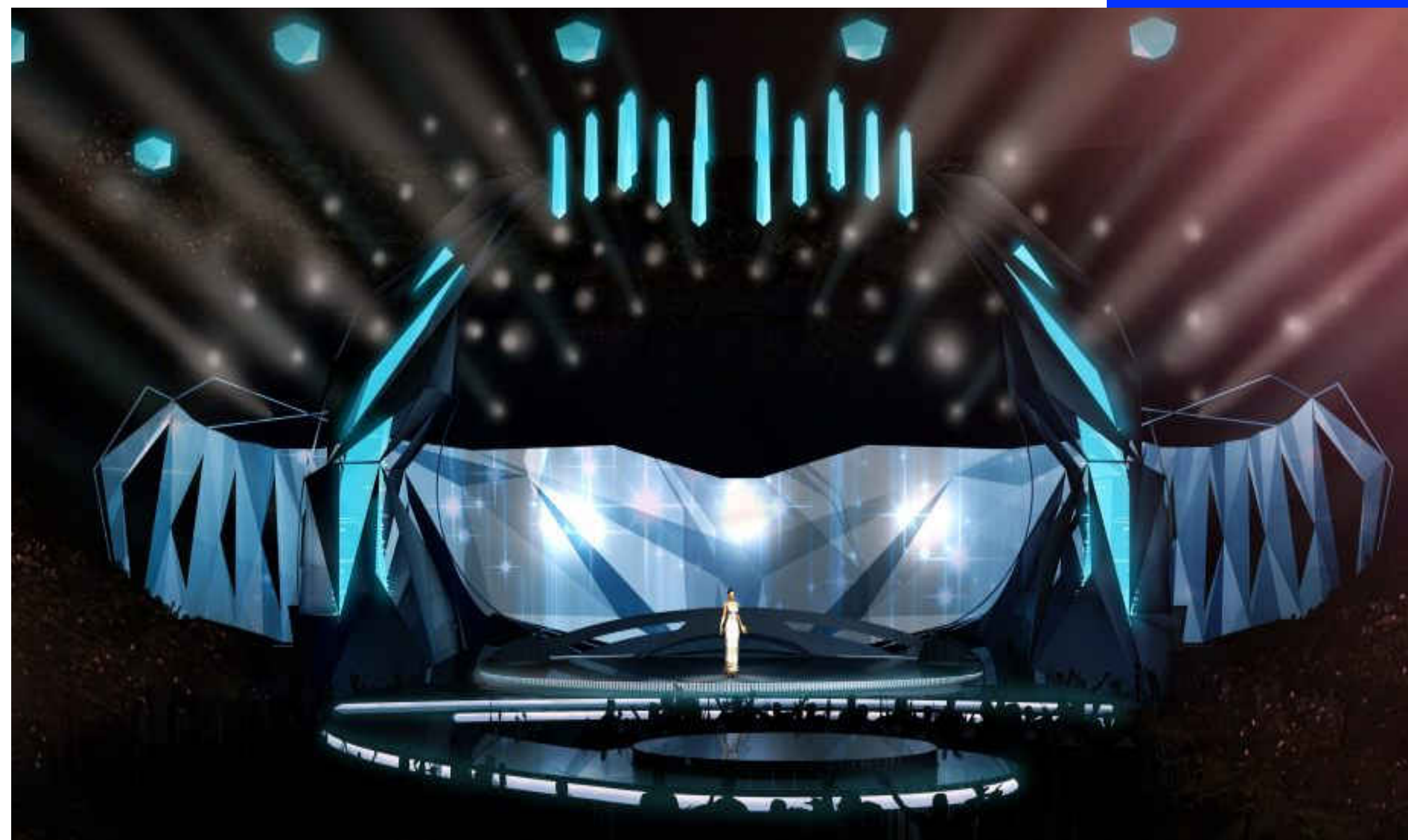
Malmö – Svezia

Motto: *We are one*

Nazione vincitrice: **Danimarca**

(Emmelie de Forest – *Only
Teardrops*)





EUROVISION

SONG CONTEST
COPENHAGEN 2014

Copenhagen – Danimarca

Motto: *#JoinUs*

Nazione Vincitrice: **Austria**
(Conchita Wurst – *Rise Like a Phoenix*)





EURO♥vision

SONG CONTEST

VIENNA 2015

50° anniversario

Vienna – Austria

Motto: *Building Bridges*

Nazione Vincitrice: **Svezia** (Måns
Zelmerlöv - *Heroes*)





EURO vision

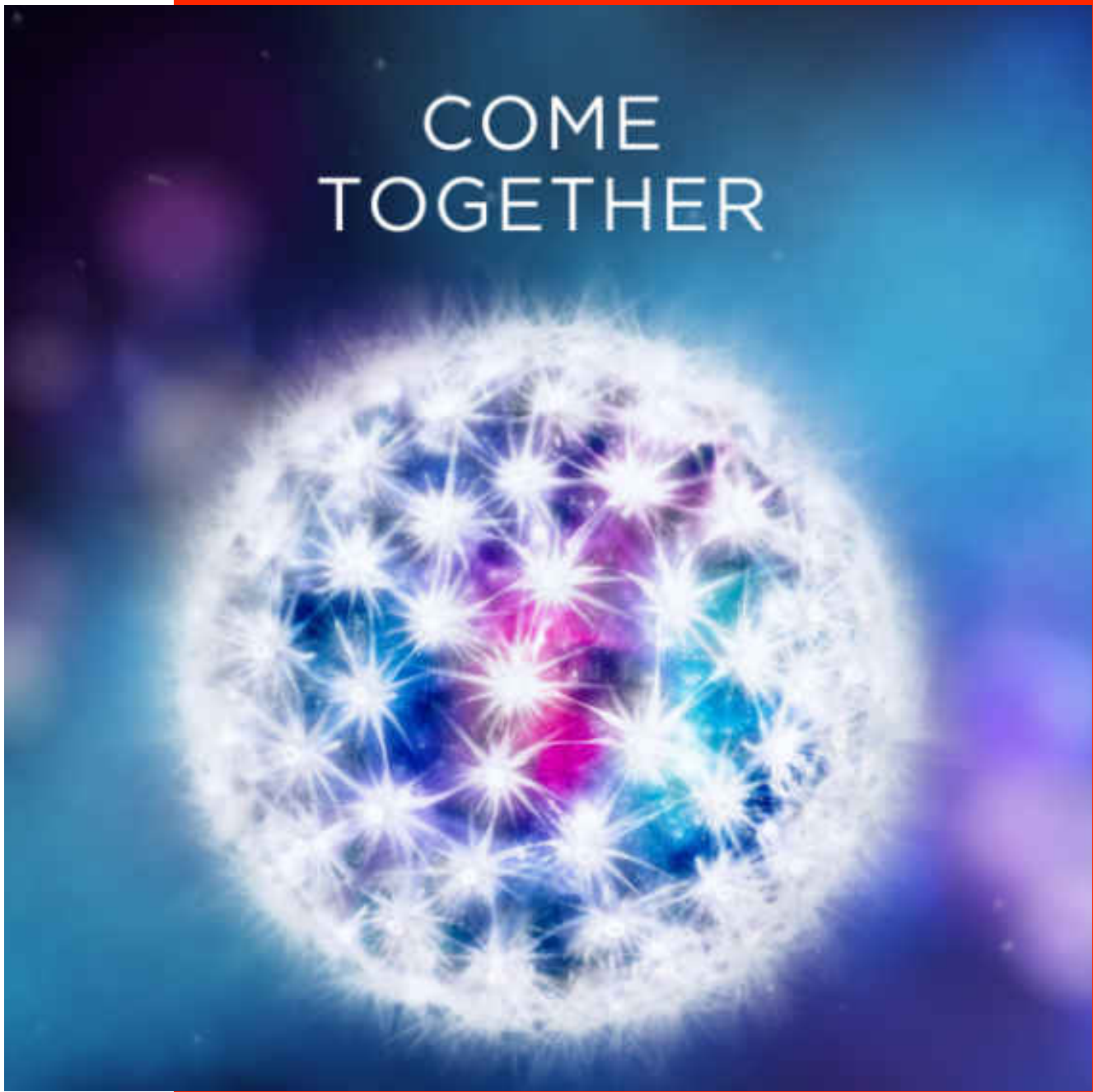
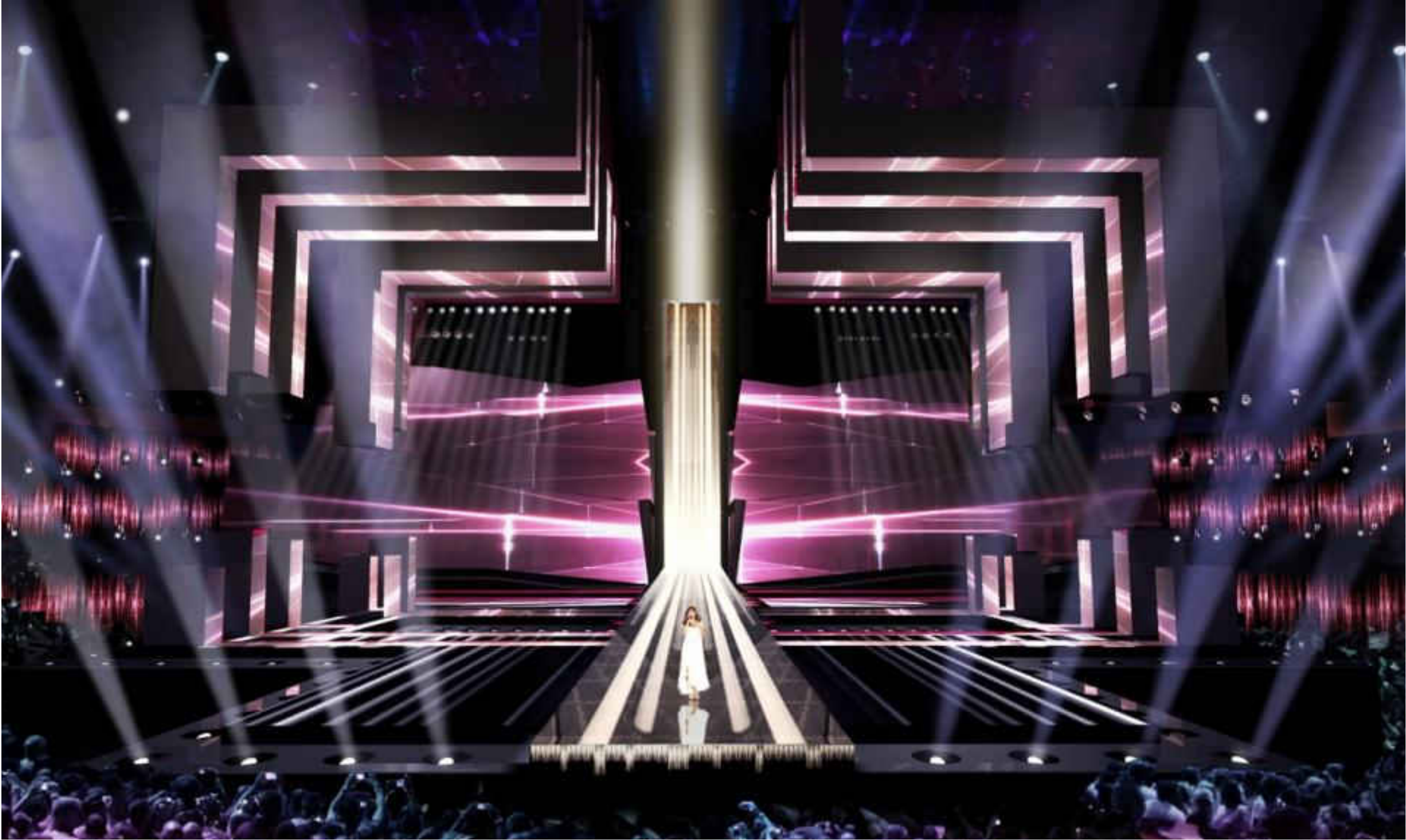
SONG CONTEST
STOCKHOLM 2016

Stoccolma – Svezia

Motto: *Come Together*

Nazione Vincitrice: **Ucraina**
(Jamala – 1944)





EURO vision

SONG CONTEST

KYIV 2017

Kiev – Ucraina

Motto: *Celebrate Diversity*

Nazione Vincitrice: **Portogallo**
(Salvador Sobral – *Amar Pelos Dois*)





EURO♥vision

SONG CONTEST

LISBON 2018

Lisbona – Portogallo

Motto: *All Aboard!*

Nazione Vincitrice: **Israele**
(Netta – *Toy*)





EURO♡vision

SONG CONTEST

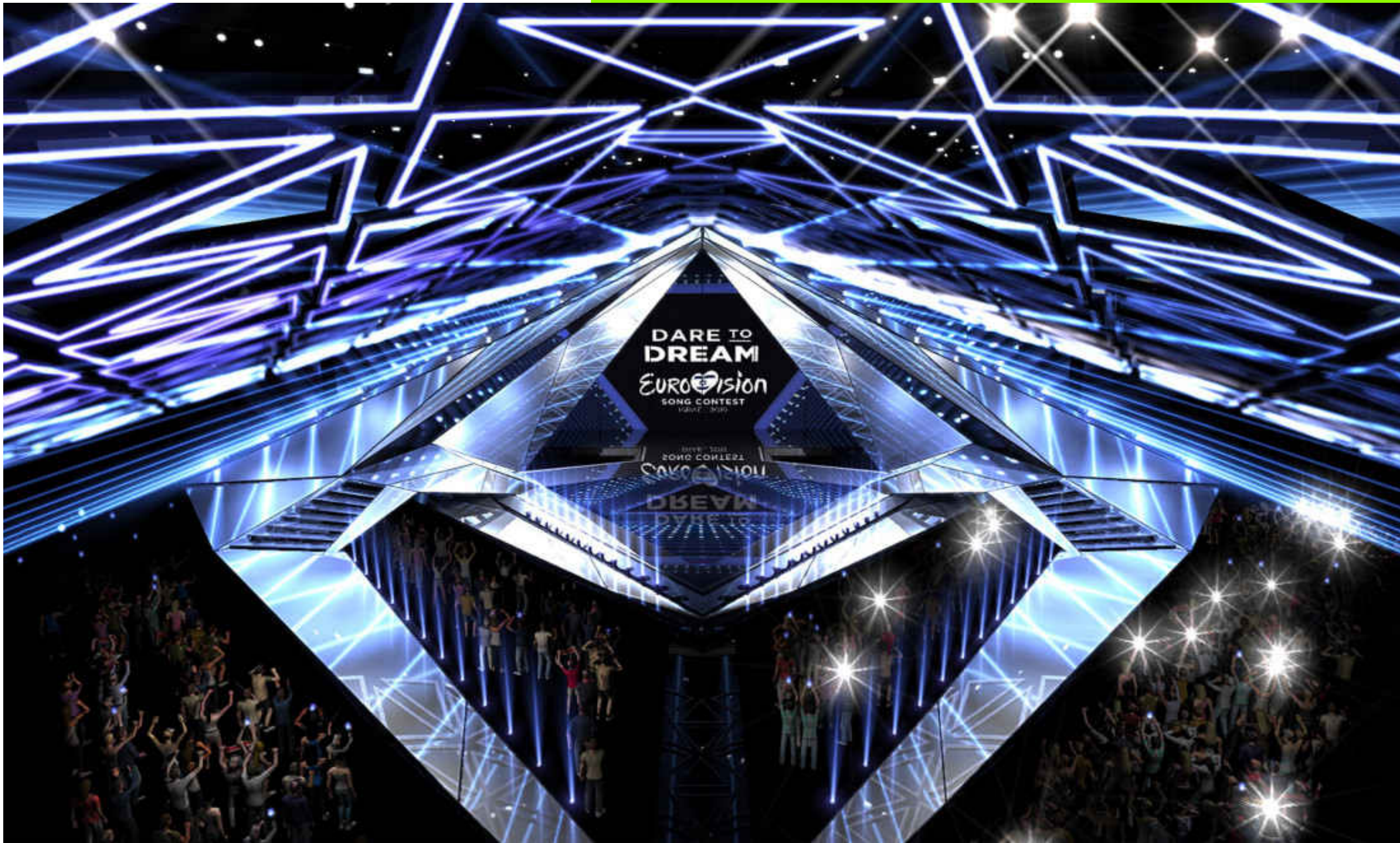
TEL AVIV 2019

Tel Aviv – Israele

Motto: *Dare to Dream*

Nazione Vincitrice: **Olanda**
(Duncan Laurence – *Arcade*)





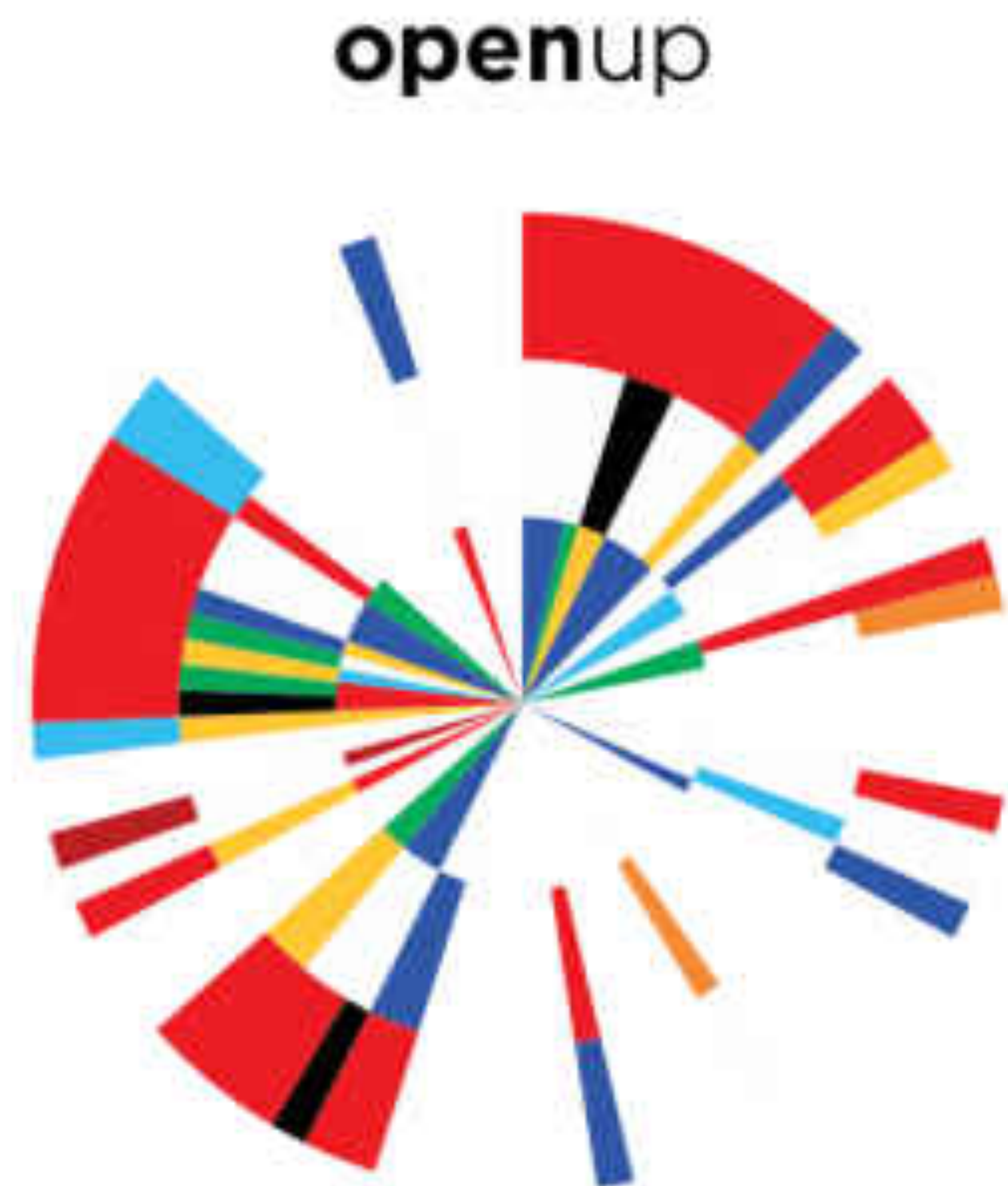


65° anniversario

Rotterdam - Olanda

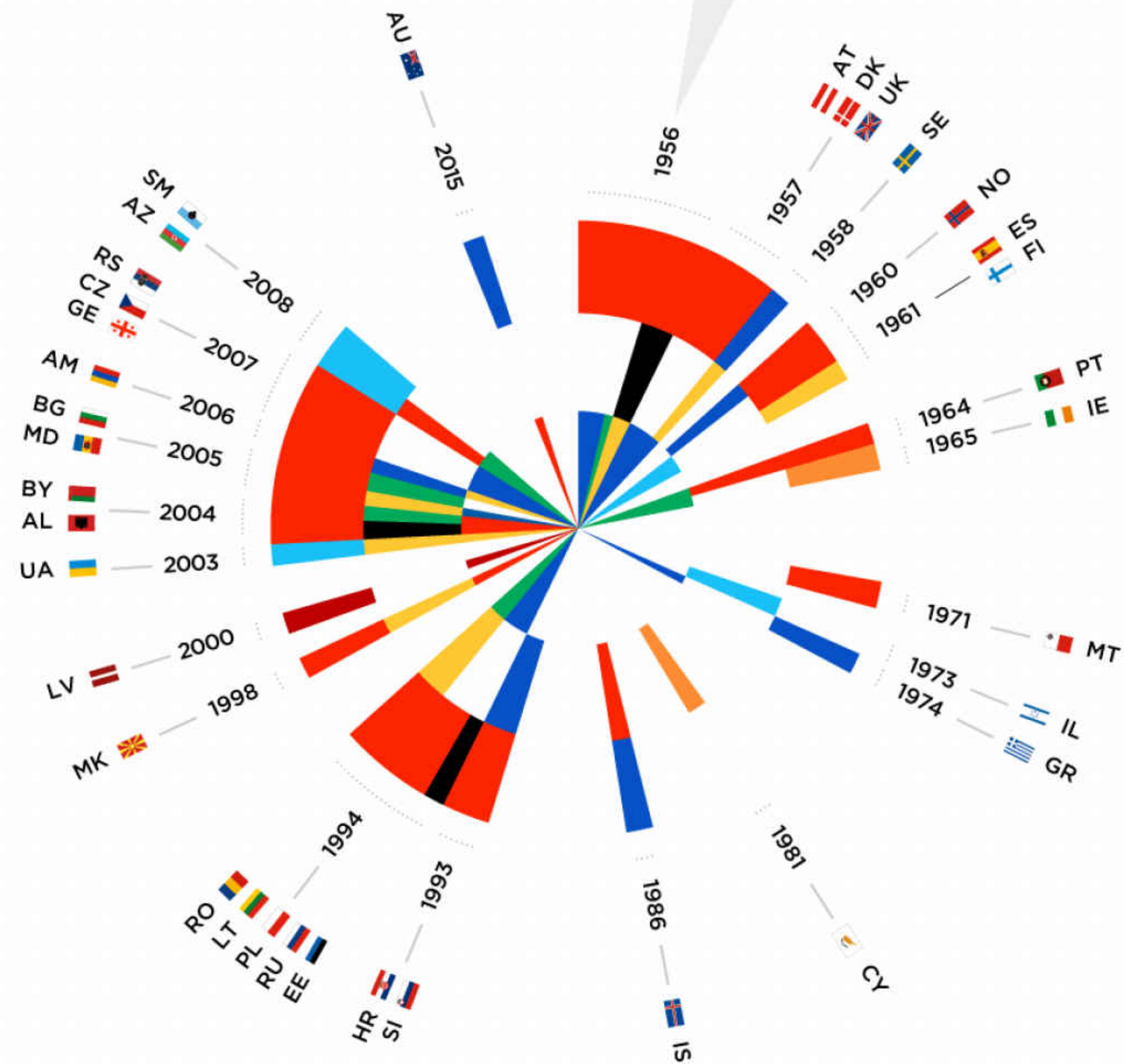
Motto: *Open Up*

Nazione Vincitrice: Nessuna



The composition of the Eurovision 2020 symbol

Based on the year participating countries first joined Eurovision



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EpqtbSIQ3ho>





<https://youtu.be/Ky9ILxsN2Wo>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ogyi0GPR_Ik

EURO♥vision

SONG CONTEST
ROTTERDAM 2021

Rotterdam - Olanda

Motto: *Open Up*

Nazione Vincitrice: **Italia**

(Måneskin - *Zitti e Buoni*)



openup

Explanation

All parts of the symbol are made up of two colors of the flags of the participating countries. The country's part position is determined by the angle and distance from its capital towards Rotterdam.

Locations of capitals

