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# Open by andre agassi pdf

#1 BEST-SELLING NATIONAL Much more than an excellent memoir on the highest levels of professional tennis, Open is the captivating story of a remarkable life. Andre Agassi had his life mapped out for him before leaving the crib. Prepared to be a tennis champion by his grumpy and demanding father, at the age of 22 Agassi won the first of his eight Grand Slams and achieved wealth, celebrity and the game's highest honors. But as he reveals in this search autobiography, off the court he was often unhappy and confused, dissatisfied by his great accomplishments in a sport he had come to rekindse. Agassi writes frankly about his initial success and his uncomfortable relationship with fame, his marriage to Brooke Shields, his growing interest in philanthropy, and - described in haunted detail, point by point - the ups and downs of his celebrated career.

American tennis player Andre AgassiAgassi at ShootoutFull 2011 nomeandre Kirk AgassiCountry (sports)United StatesResidenceLas Vegas, NevadaBorn (1970-04-29) April 29, 1970 (age 50)Las Vegas, Nevada, U.S.Height5 ft 11 in (180 cm)Turned pro1986Reired2006PlaysRight-handed (two-handed backhand)CoachEmmanuel Agassi (1970-83)Nick Bollettieri (1 9983-93)[1]Brad Gilbert (1994-2002)Darren Cahill (20 02-2006)Cash prizeUS$31,152,975 8th leader in Int. Tennis HoF2011 (member page)SinglesCareer record870-274 (76.0%)Career titles60 (10th in the Open Era)Highest rankingNo. 1995)Grand Slam ResultsAustralian OpenW Singles (1995, 2000, 2001, 2003)French OpenW (1999)WimbledonW (1992)US OpenW (1994, 1999)Other tournamentsTour FinalsW (1990))Olympic GamesW (1996)Doublerecord Careers40-42 Career titles1No of the highest rankingNo. 123 (August 17, 1992)Grand Slam Doubles Results DefrenchQF (1 992)US Open1R (1987)Team competitionsDavis CupW (1990 , 1992, 1995)Coaching career (2017-)Novak Djokovic (2017-2018)Grigor Dimitrov (2018-current) Record medals Olympic games – Tennis 1996 Atlanta Singles Singles Andre Kirk Agassi (/ˈæəəsi/ AG-ə-see;[2][3] born April 29, 1970) is a retired professional tennis player and former world number one. In singles, Agassi is an eight-time Grand Slam champion and Olympic gold medalist in 1996, as well as being runner-up in seven other Grand Slam tournaments. During the Open Era, Agassi was the first male player to win four Australian Open titles, a record that was later surpassed by Novak Djokovic when he won his fifth title in 2015, and then by Roger Federer in 2017. Agassi is the second of five men's singles players to reach the career Grand Slam in the Open Era after Rod Laver and before Federer, Nadal and Djokovic and fifth out of eight in history,[5][6] the first of two to reach the career Golden Slam (Grand Slam of career and Olympic gold medal, the other being Rafael Nadal), and the only man to win a career Super Slam four majors, plus the Olympic gold medal, plus at least one title at the ATP Tour World Championships). Agassi was the first male player to win all four Grand Slam tournaments on three different surfaces (hard, clay and grass), and the last American to win both the French Open (in 1999)[8] and the Australian Open (in 2003). He also won 17 ATP Masters Series titles and was part of the Davis Cup winning teams in 1990, 1992 and 1995. Agassi reached number 1 in the world rankings for the first time in 1995, but was bothered by personal problems during the mid-1990s and sank to number 141 in 1997, leading many to believe that his career was over. Agassi returned to number 1 in 1999 and enjoyed the most successful race of his career over the next four years. During his more than 20-year career, Agassi became known by the nickname The Punisher. [14] After suffering from sciatica caused by two protruding discs in his back, a spondylolestese (vertebral displacement) and a bone spur that interfered with the nerve, Agassi retired from professional tennis on September 3, 2006, after losing in the third round of the US Open to Benjamin Becker. He is the founder of the Andre Agassi Charitable Foundation,[16] which raised more than $60 million for at-risk children in southern Nevada. In 2001, the Foundation opened the Andre Agassi College Preparatory Academy in Las Vegas, a k-12 public school for children at risk. He has been married to tennis player Steffi Graf since 2001. 1970-1985: Andre Agassi was born in Las Vegas, Nevada, the son of Emmanuel Mike Agassi, a former Olympic boxer from Iran[19] and Elizabeth Betty Agassi (née Dudley). [20] His father is of Armenian and Assyrian heritage. [25] One of his ancestors changed his surname from Armenian aghassian to agassi less noticeable as a measure of skin economy during a time when Turks often used Armenians to practice target practice. [26] Andre Agassi's mother, Betty, is a breast cancer survivor. He has three older brothers – Rita (Pancho Gonzales' last wife), Philip and Tami. [29] Andre was named kirk in honor of Kirk Kerkorian, an Armenian-American billionaire. Agassi, a waiter at Tropicana Las Vegas, met Kerkorian in 1963. Agassi at age 12 (with his good friend and doubles partner Roddy Parks) won the 1982 National Doubles Indoor Boys Championship in Chicago. Agassi describes more of his memorable experiences and youthful banter with Roddy in his book Open. At age 13, Agassi was sent to the Nick Bollettieri Tennis Academy in Florida. [11] He was supposed to stay for only three months, because it was all his father could afford. After thirty minutes watching Agassi play, Bollettieri, deeply with his talent, he called Mike and said, Get your check back. He's here for free. [32] Agassi then then out of school in ninth grade to pursue a full-time tennis career. 1986-2006: Professional career 1986-1993: Breakthrough and the first major Agassi title when he played in the Americas Davis Cup Zone in Buenos Aires, 1988 Agassi turned professional at age 16 and competed in his first tournament in La Quinta, California. He won his first match against John Austin, but then lost his second match to Mats Wilander. At the end of 1986, Agassi was ranked 91st. He won his first high-profile singles title in 1987 at the South American Open in Itaparica[11] and finished the year in 25th place. He won six more tournaments in 1988 (Memphis, U.S. Men's Clay Court Championships, Forest Hills WCT, Stuttgart Outdoor, Volvo International and Livingston Open),[11] and by December of that year, he had surpassed $1 million in career prizepools after playing in only 43 tournaments —the fastest anyone in history had reached that level. During 1988, he also set the record for consecutive victories for a male teenager (a record that remained for 17 years until Rafael Nadal broke it in 2005). His year-end ranking was number 3, behind second-placed Ivan Lendl and top-ranked Mats Wilander. Both the Association of Tennis Professionals and Tennis magazine named Agassi the most improved player of the year in 1988. In addition to not playing the Australian Open (which later became his best Grand Slam event) in the first eight years of his career, Agassi chose not to play at Wimbledon from 1988 to 1990 and publicly stated that he did not want to play there because of the traditionalism of the event, particularly his predominantly white dress code to which the event's players are required to conform. Strong performances on the tour caused Agassi to be quickly touted as a future Grand Slam champion. As a teenager, he reached the semifinals of the French Open and the US Open in 1988 and reached the semifinals of the US Open in 1989. He began the 1990s with a series of near-misses. He reached his first Grand Slam final in 1990 at the French Open, where he was favored before losing in four sets to Andrés Gómez, who he later attributed in his book to worrying about his wig falling during the match. He reached his second Grand Slam final of the year at the US Open, defeating defending champion Boris Becker in the semifinals. His opponent in the final was Pete Sampras; A year earlier, Agassi had crushed Sampras, after which he told his coach that he felt bad for Sampras because he was never going to do it like a pro. Agassi lost the US Open final to Sampras in three sets. [11] The rivalry between these two American players became tennis's biggest for the rest of the decade. Agassi 1990 on a high as it helped the United States win its first Davis Cup in 8 years and won its only tennis Cup, beating defending Wimbledon champion Stefan Edberg in the final. In 1991, Agassi reached his second consecutive French Open final, where he faced former Bollettieri Academy alumnus Jim Courier. Courier emerged victorious in a five-set final. Agassi decided to play at Wimbledon in 1991, leading to weeks of speculation in the media about the clothes he would wear. He finally emerged for the first round in a completely white outfit. He reached the quarterfinals on that occasion, losing in five sets to David Wheaton. Agassi's grand slam tournament came at Wimbledon, not the French Open or the US Open, where he had already had success. In 1992, he defeated Goran Ivanišević in a five-set final. [11] Along the way, Agassi overcame two former Wimbledon champions: Boris Becker and John McEnroe. No other player would triumph at Wimbledon until Lleyton Hewitt ten years later. Agassi was named the BBC Overseas Sports Personality of the Year in 1992. Agassi once again played in the Davis Cup winning team in 1992. It was the second Davis Cup title in three years. In 1993, Agassi won the only doubles title of his career at the Cincinnati Masters in partnership with Petr Korda. He missed much of the start of the year due to injuries. Although he reached the quarterfinals in his Wimbledon title defence, he lost to eventual champion and number one Pete Sampras in five sets. Agassi lost in the first round of the US Open to Thomas Enqvist and required wrist surgery at the end of the year. 1994-1997: Rise to the top, Olympic gold and fall With new coach Brad Gilbert on board, Agassi began employing a more tactical and consistent approach, which fueled his resurgence. He started slowly in 1994, losing in the first week at the French Open and Wimbledon. However, he emerged during the hard court season, winning the Canadian Open. His return culminated in the 1994 US Open with a five-set fourth-round victory against Michael Chang. He then became the first man to win the US Open as an inseparable player, beating Michael Stich in the final. Along the way, he beat 5 seeded players. In 1995, Agassi shaved his bald head, breaking with his old style image is everything. He competed at the 1995 Australian Open (his first appearance at the event) and won, beating Sampras in a four-set final. Agassi and Sampras met in five tournament finals in 1995, all on hard court, with Agassi winning three. Agassi won three Masters Series events in 1995 (Cincinnati, Key Biscayne and the Canadian Open) and seven titles in total. He compiled a 26-game winning streak in 26 matches during the summer hard court circuit, with the last win being in an intense four-set semifinal at the US Open against Boris Becker. The sequence the next day, when Agassi lost the final to Sampras. Agassi has come into the world. World. ranking for the first time in April 1995. He maintained this ranking until November, for a total of 30 weeks. Agassi skipped most of the fall indoor season, which allowed Sampras to beat him and finish first in the year-end rankings. In terms of record wins/losses, 1995 was Agassi's best year. He won 73 and lost nine games, and was also again a key player in the U.S. Davis Cup winning team —the third and final Davis Cup title of his career. 1996 was a less successful year for Agassi as he failed to reach any Grand Slam finals. He suffered two early losses to Chris Woodruff and Doug Flach at the French Open and Wimbledon respectively, and lost to Chang in straight sets in the semifinals of the Australian Open and the US Open. At the time, Agassi blamed the loss of the Australian Open on windy conditions, but later said in his biography that he had lost the match on purpose because he did not want to play with Boris Becker, whom he would have faced in that final. The highlight for Agassi was winning the men's singles gold medal at the Atlanta Olympics, beating Sergi Bruguera of Spain in the final. Agassi also successfully defended his singles titles in Cincinnati and Key Biscayne. 1997 was the low point of Agassi's career. His wrist injury reappeared, and he played only 24 games during the year. He later confessed that he started using crystal meth at the time, allegedly at the insistence of a friend. He failed an ATP drug test, but wrote a letter claiming that the same friend had spiked a drink. The ATP abandoned the failed drug test as a warning. In his autobiography, Agassi admitted that the letter was a lie. [41] He left the drug soon after. At that time, Agassi was also in a failed marriage to actress, model and socialite Brooke Shields and had lost interest in the game. He did not win high-profile titles, and his ranking sank to number 141 on November 10, 1997, leading many to believe that his race as one of the sport's top competitors was over and he would never win any significant championships again. [11] 1998-2003: Return to glory and Agassi's Super Slam career in 1999 In 1999, Agassi began a rigorous conditioning program and worked his way back to the rankings playing in tournaments of the Challenger Series, a circuit for pro players ranked outside the world's top 50. After returning to the top of his physical and mental form, Agassi recorded the most successful period of his tennis career and also played classic matches in that period against Pete Sampras and Patrick Rafter. In 1998, Agassi won five titles and jumped from number 110 to number 6, the highest jump to the top 10 made by any during a calendar year. At Wimbledon, he had an early second-round loss to Tommy Haas. He won five titles in ten finals and was runner-up in the Masters Series tournament at Key Biscayne, losing to Marcelo Ríos, who became number 1 as a result. Result. at the end of the year, he was awarded the ATP Player of the Year for the second time in his career (the first being 10 years earlier in 1988). Agassi made history in 1999 when he returned from two sets to beat Andrei Medvedev in a five-set French Open final, becoming at the time only the fifth male player (joining Rod Laver, Fred Perry, Roy Emerson and Don Budge — these were already joined by Roger Federer, Rafael Nadal and Novak Djokovic) to win all four Grand Slam singles titles during his career. Only Laver, Agassi, Federer, Nadal and Djokovic achieved this feat during the Open Era. This victory also made him the first (of only four, the next being Federer, Nadal and Djokovic, respectively) male player in history to have won all four Grand Slam titles on three different surfaces (clay, grass and hard courts). Agassi also became the only male player to win the career Super Slam, consisting of all four Grand Slam tournaments, plus an Olympic gold medal in singles and a New Year's Eve Championship. Agassi followed up his victory at the 1999 French Open by reaching the Wimbledon final, where he lost to Sampras in straight sets. He bounced back from defeat at Wimbledon by winning the US Open, beating Todd Martin in five sets (with two sets to one) in the final. In total during the year, Agassi won 5 titles, including two majors and the ATP Masters Series in Paris, where he beat Marat Safin. Agassi finished 1999 as number 1, ending Sampras' record of six consecutive finals in the rankings (1993-98). [11] This was the only time Agassi finished the year in 1st place. He began the following year winning his second Australian Open title, beating Sampras in a five-set semifinal and Yevgeny Kafelnikov in a four-set final. He was the first male player to reach four consecutive Grand Slam finals since Rod Laver won the Grand Slam in 1969. At the time, Agassi was also only the fourth player since Laver to be the current champion of three of the four Grand Slam events, losing only the Wimbledon title. [b]. 2000 also saw Agassi reach the semifinals at Wimbledon, where she lost in five sets to Rafter in a match considered by many to be one of the best of all time at Wimbledon. At the inaugural Masters Tennis Cup in Lisbon, Agassi reached the final after defeating Marat Safin in the semifinals to end the Russian's hopes of becoming the youngest no.1 in tennis history. Agassi then lost to Gustavo Kuerten in the final, allowing Kuerten to be crowned at the end of the year. Agassi opened 2001 successfully defending his Australian Open title with a straight sets victory over Arnaud Clément. On the way, he won a rafter with cramps in five sets of a crowded crowd in what turned out to be the Australian's last Australian Open. At Wimbledon, they met again in the semifinals, where Agassi lost another close-up for Rafter, 8-6 in the fifth set. In the quarterfinals of the US Open, Agassi missed an epic match of 3 hours and 33 minutes with Sampras, 7-6, 6-7, 6-7, 6-7,[46] without breaks of draw during the 52-game match. Despite the setback, Agassi finished in 2001 in 3rd place, becoming the only male tennis player to finish a year in the top three in three different decades[47] (1980, 1990, 2000). He was also the oldest player at the time (age 31) to finish in the top three since Connors, 32, finished 2nd in 1984. 2002 began with disappointment for Agassi, as the injury forced him to skip the Australian Open, where he was a two-time champion. Agassi recovered from injury and later that year defended his Key Biscayne title by beating Roger Federer in a four-set final. The last duel between Agassi and Sampras came in the US Open final, which Sampras won in four sets and left Sampras with a 20–14 lead in his 34 career meetings. The match was the last of Sampras' career. Agassi's US Open, along with his Masters Series victories in Key Biscayne, Rome and Madrid, helped him finish 2002 as the oldest number 2 of the year, at 32 years and 8 months. In 2003, Agassi won the eighth (and final) Grand Slam title of his career at the Australian Open, where he beat Rainer Schüttler in straight sets in the final. In March, he won his sixth consecutive Key Biscayne title, surpassing his wife, Steffi Graf, who was a five-time winner of the event. The final was his 18th consecutive victory in the tournament, which broke the previous record of 17 set by Sampras from 1993 to 1995. (Agassi's winning streak continued at 20 after winning his first two matches in the 2004 edition of that tournament before bowing to Agustín Calleri.) With the victory, Agassi became the youngest (19 years) and oldest (32) tournament winner of Key Biscayne (before Djokovic and Federer overtook him in 2007 and 2017, respectively). On April 28, 2003, he recaptured the no.1 ranking after winning the U.S. Men's Clay Court Championship and recovered it after a quarter-final victory over Xavier Malisse at the Queen's Club Championships to become the oldest male ranked player since the ATP ranking began at age 33 and 13 days. The record was later surpassed by Roger Federer in 2018. He had held the number 1 ranking for two weeks when Lleyton Hewitt resumed it on May 12, 2003. Agassi then recaptured the No. 1 ranking once again on June 16, 2003, which he held for 12 weeks until September 7, 2003. There, he managed to reach the semifinals of the US Open, where he lost to Juan Carlos Ferrero, handing his number 1 to the rankings. During his career, Agassi held the ranking for a total of 101 weeks. Agassi's classification dropped when his injuries forced him withdraw from a series of events. At the Year-End Tennis Masters Cup, lost in the final to Federer and finished the year in 4th place. At 33, he had been one of the oldest players to rank in the top 5 since Connors, at 35, was number 4 in 1987. [43] 2004-2006: Agassi's last years in 2006 In 2004, Agassi started the year with a five-set loss in the semifinals of the Australian Open to Marat Safin; the loss ended Agassi's 26-game winning streak in the event. He won the Masters series event in Cincinnati to take his total of 59 high-profile singles titles and a record 17 ATP Masters Series titles, having won seven of the ATP's nine Masters tournaments —all except tournaments in Monte Carlo and Hamburg. At the age of 34, he became the second oldest singles champion in cincinnati tournament history (the tournament began in 1899), tied with Roger Federer and was surpassed only by Ken Rosewall, who won the title in 1970 at age 35. He finished the year in the 8th ranking, one of the oldest players to finish in the top 10 since Connors, 36, was number 7 in 1988. At the time, Agassi also became the sixth male player during the open era to reach 800 career victories with his first-round victory over Alex Bogomolov at the Countrywide Classic in Los Angeles. Agassi's 2005 year began with a quarterfinal loss to Federer at the Australian Open. Agassi had several other deep races in tournaments, but had to withdraw from several events due to injury. He lost to Jarkko Nieminen in the first round of the French Open. He won his fourth title in Los Angeles and reached the Rogers Cup final before falling to number 2 Rafael Nadal. Agassi's 2005 was defined by an unlikely run to the US Open final. After beating Răzvan Sabău and Ivo Karlović in straight sets and Tomáš Berdych in four sets, Agassi won three consecutive five-set matches to advance to the final. The most notable of these matches was his quarterfinal win over James Blake, where he recovered from two sets down to win in the fifth set tiebreaker. His other five-set wins were over Xavier Malisse in the fourth round and Robby Ginepri in the semifinals. In the final, Agassi faced Federer, who was seeking his second consecutive US Open title and his sixth Grand Slam title in two years. Federer defeated Agassi in four sets. Agassi finished in 2005 in 7th place, his 16th time in the top-10 of the year-end rankings, which tied Connors for the most times ranked in the top 10 at the end of the year. Agassi got off to a poor start in 2006 as he was still recovering from an ankle injury and also suffered from back and leg pain and a lack of play. Agassi withdrew from the Australian Open because of an ankle injury, and his back injury and other pain forced him to withdraw from several others eventually skipping the entire clay court season, including the French Open. This caused his ranking to make the top 10 for the last time. Agassi returned for the grass-court season, playing a one and then Wimbledon. He was defeated in the third round by world Number 2 (and eventual runner-up) Rafael Nadal. Against conventions, Agassi, the losing player, was interviewed on the court after the match. At Wimbledon, Agassi announced his plans to retire after the US Open. Agassi played only two events during the summer's hard court season, with his best result being a quarterfinal loss at the Countrywide Classic in Los Angeles to Fernando González of Chile, which resulted in his inseparable us open. Agassi had a short but dramatic run at his last US Open. Because of extreme back pain, Agassi was forced to receive anti-inflammatory injections after each match. After a tough four-set victory against Andrei Pavel, Agassi faced eighth-seeded Marcos Baghdatis in the second round, which was previously advancing to the final of the 2006 Australian Open and wimbledon semifinals. Agassi won in five difficult sets, while young Baghdatis succumbed to muscle cramps in the final set. In his last match, Agassi dropped to 112th-seeded Benjamin Becker of Germany in four sets. Agassi received a four-minute standing ovation from the crowd after the match and gave a retirement speech. Rivalries This section needs additional quotes for verification. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to reliable sources. Unsourced material can be challenged and removed. (September 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Agassi vs. Sampras Main article: Agassi-Sampras Rivalry Rivalry has been called the largest generation of players competing in the 1990s[for whom?], as Sampras and Agassi were the most successful players of that decade. They also had very contrasting play styles, with Sampras being considered the biggest server and Agassi the greatest returner of the saque at the time. Agassi and Sampras met 34 times at tour level with Agassi trailing 14-20. The 1990 US Open was their first meeting in a Grand Slam tournament final. Agassi was favored because he was number 4 at the time, compared to Sampras' number 12 and because Agassi had defeated Sampras in his only previously completed match. Agassi, however, lost the final to Sampras in straight sets. Their next grand slam match was at the 1992 French Open, where they met in the quarterfinals. Although Sampras was ranked higher, Agassi went on to win in straight sets. They met again at a Grand Slam level in the wimbledon quarterfinals in 1993, where Agassi was the defending champion and Sampras was the newly minted world No.1. Agassi came out of a two-set hole in love, tying the match in 2 sets each; however, Sampras prevailed in five sets, and to win his first Wimbledon championship. With the participation of Sampras and Agassi, the U.S. won the Davis Cup in 1995. The year should be considered the peak of the as together they won 3 of the 4 major titles, meeting twice in the finals, and were occupying the top two places in the rankings all year. They met five times during the year, all in title matches, including the Australian Open, the Newsweek Champions Cup (now Indian Wells), the Lipton International Players Championships (now the Miami Open), the Canadian Open and the US Open. Agassi has won three of the finals, including the Australian Open; however, Sampras won the US Open title, ending Agassi's 26-game winning streak. After Agassi pulled out most of the fall season, Sampras took the no.1 ranking for the end of the season. Over the next three years, while Sampras continued to win Grand Slam titles each season, Agassi dropped in the rankings and struggled in major competitions. The next time Sampras and Agassi met in a Grand Slam final was at Wimbledon in 1999, where Sampras won in straight sets. For both, it was considered a career rejuvenation, as Sampras had suffered a series of disappointments the previous year, while Agassi was regaining his status as a high-profile player after winning the French Open. Sampras lost the no.1 ranking to Agassi when the injury forced him to pull out of that year's US Open, which Agassi went on to win. They faced each other twice at the end of the ATP Tour World Championships season, with Sampras losing the round-robin match but winning the final. In the 2000s, they met three more times at Grand Slam level offering three memorable competitions. In 2000, top-ranked Agassi defeated number 3 Sampras in the semifinals of the Australian Open in five sets, which was an important victory for Agassi, who had lost 4 of the previous five matches against Sampras. In his most memorable match of all time, Sampras defeated Agassi in the quarterfinals of the 2001 US Open in four sets. There were no blots of snags throughout the match. Reruns of the match are often featured on television, especially during rain delays at the US Open, and the match is considered one of the best in history due to the level of play presented by both players. Their last meeting was the 2002 US Open final, which was their third meeting in a US Open final, but the first since 1995. The match was also notable because they had defeated several up-and-coming players on their way to the final. Sampras defeated number 3 Tommy Haas in the fourth round and future number one Andy Roddick in the quarterfinals, while Agassi had defeated No. 1 and defending champion Lleyton Hewitt in the semifinals. Sampras defeated Agassi in four sets. This was the last single-match ATP tour of Sampras' career. Agassi vs. Chang Michael Chang was the opponent who faced more often of all players besides Sampras. They met 22 times at tour level with Agassi leading 15-7. Chang, unlike most of Agassi's great rivals, had a game play similar to his. Both players preferred to stay on the baseline with Chang being more defensive. The result was that most of their meetings were built on long and entertaining rallies. The rivalry began in the late 1980s, with both players being considered the prodigies of the next great generation of American tennis players and both having foreign descent. Agassi won the first four matches, including a straight-sets victory in the 16th round of the 1988 US Open and defeating Chang, the defending champion, at the 1990 French Open in four quarterfinal sets. Undoubtedly, his best match came in the round of 16 of the 1994 US Open. While both players featured high-quality pitches, the momentum changed from set to set with Agassi eventually prevailing in a five-set win. It turned out to be the most difficult competition on the way to their first US Open title. Their next two Grand Slam encounters came in 1996, with Chang recording easy wins in straight sets in the semifinals of the Australian Open and the US Open. Years later, Agassi shockingly admitted in his book that he had lost the first of the matches on purpose, as he did not want to face Boris Becker, who was waiting for the winner in the final. Agassi has won the last four matches, the last being at the 2003 Miami Open with Chang clearly past his peak. Agassi vs. Becker Boris Becker and Agassi played 14 times with Agassi leading 10–4. Becker won his first three matches in 1988 and 1989 before Agassi reversed the rivalry in 1990, and won 10 of his last 11 matches. They first played indian wells in 1988, with Becker prevailing. His most notable match was the 1989 Davis Cup semifinal, which Becker won in five sets after losing the first two in tiebreaks. Agassi, considered a base player with a style of play that doesn't match grass, shocked three-time champion Becker in a five-set quarterfinal at Wimbledon in 1992 on his way to his first Grand Slam title. The intensity of the rivalry peaked in 1995. Becker won that year's Wimbledon semifinals after dropping one set and two breaks to win in four sets. In a long-awaited rematch in the semifinals of the US Open, this time it was Agassi who emerged victorious in four tight sets. His last match was played in Hong Kong in 1999, which Agassi won in three sets. Agassi vs. Rafter Agassi and Pat Rafter played fifteen times with Agassi leading 10-5. The rivalry has been considered special and has provided memorable encounters, because of the players' contrasting play styles, with Rafter using traditional methods of serve-&-volive against a variety of serves and passes from Agassi as his main weapons. Agassi led 8-2 on hard courts, but surprisingly he won his only match on clay at the 1999 Rome Masters. They played four matches at Wimbledon, with both winning two matches each. Agassi won the two in 1993 and 1999, while Rafter had his meetings of 2000 and 2001, both strenuous 5 setters often being featured on the lists of the best matches ever played. Agassi also won his two meetings at the Australian Open in 1995 and 2001 on his way to the title on both occasions. Rafter, however, had his only meeting at the US Open in 1997 and won the title. Agassi vs. Federer Agassi and Roger Federer played 11 times, and Federer led their series 8–3. With Sampras' retirement, the rivalry against 11-year-old Federer, who was another great server like Sampras, became Agassi's main rivalry in the final years of his career. Agassi won his first three matches, but then lost eight in a row. They met for the first time only in the third tournament of Federer's career at the 1998 Swiss Indoors in Federer's hometown, with Agassi prevailing over the 17-year-old. Agassi also defeated Federer at the 2001 US Open and the Miami Open finals in 2002. Federer began to turn the game at the Masters Cup in 2003, when he defeated Agassi in both the round robin and the final. They played a memorable match in the quarterfinals of the 2004 US Open that lasted more than two days, with Federer eventually prevailing in five sets. At the 2005 Dubai Championships, Federer and Agassi attracted world headlines with a publicity stunt that saw the two tennis legends play at a helipad nearly 220 metres above sea level at the Burj al-Arab hotel. Their last duel took place in the 2005 US Open final. In the historic clash of generations, Federer emerged victorious in four sets in front of a pro-Agassi crowd. The match was Agassi's last appearance in any tournament final. Agassi vs. Lendl Agassi and Ivan Lendl played 8 times, and Lendl led his series head-to-head 6-2. Agassi vs. Edberg Agassi and Stefan Edberg played 9 times, and Agassi led his series head-to-head 6-3. Agassi's earnings yielded more than $30 million in prizemoney during his career, sixth only to Djokovic, Federer, Nadal, Sampras and Murray to date (May 2018). He also earned more than $25 million a year through sponsorships during his career, which was ranked fourth in all sports at the time. After retirement Since retiring after the 2006 US Open, Agassi has participated in a number of charity tournaments and continues his work with his own charity. On September 5, 2007, he was a surprise guest commentator for the QUARTERFINALS of the US Open by Andy Roddick/Roger Federer. He played an exhibition match at Wimbledon, along with his wife, Steffi Graf, to play with Tim Henman and Kim Clijsters. He played world team tennis for the Philadelphia Freedoms in the summer of 2009. At the 2009 French Open, was on hand to introduce Roger Federer, who completed his career Grand Slam by winning the tournament and joined Agassi as one of the six men complete the career Grand Slam with the trophy. Also in 2009, Agassi played in the Outback Champions Series for the first time. He played the Cancer Treatment Centers of America Tennis Championships in Surprise, Arizona, where he reached the final before bowing to eventual champion Todd Martin. He also announced that he will not play the tour full-time, and played the tournament as a favor to longtime friend Jim Courier. Agassi returned to the renamed Tour for the PowerShares Series in 2011 and participated in a total of seven events while winning two. Agassi defeated Courier in the Staples Champions Cup final in Boston[58] and later defeated Sampras at the CTCA Championships in his hometown of Las Vegas. In 2012, Agassi participated in five tournaments, winning three of them. In November, at first, he won the BILT Champions Showdown in San Jose, beating John McEnroe in the final. The next day, he defended his CTCA Championships title while defeating Courier in the decisive match. At the end of the season series, he beat Michael Chang for the Acura Champions Cup. The series and Agassi returned to action in 2014. Agassi won both tournaments in which he participated. In the Camden Wealth Advisors Cup final in Houston, Agassi defeated James Blake for a quarterfinal rematch of the 2005 US Open. He defeated Blake again in Portland to win the title of the Cancer Treatment Centers of America. In 2015, Agassi participated in only one PowerShares Series event, losing to Mark Philippoussis in the Champions Shootout final. The following year, he participated in two events, at first losing to Blake in Chicago, and the next day defeating Mardy Fish, but losing to Roddick in Charleston. In 2009, Macau Agassi and Sampras met for the first time on the court since the 2002 US Open final. Sampras won the exhibition in three sets. The rivalry between the former champions made headlines in the sports media in March 2010, after the two participated in the Hit for Haiti charity event, organized to raise money for earthquake victims. In partnership with Roger Federer and Rafael Nadal, the former rivals began making jokes at each other's expense, which ended with Sampras intentionally hitting Agassi's body. After the event, Agassi admitted that he crossed the line with his jokes and publicly apologized to Sampras. Agassi and Sampras met again a year later for an exhibition match at Madison Square Garden in New York city in front of 19,000 spectators, while Sampras defeated Agassi in straight sets. On March 3, 2014, Agassi and Sampras faced off for an exhibition in London for the annual World Tennis Day. This time it was Agassi who came out ahead in straight sets. He returned to the tour in May 2017 as Novak Djokovic's coach for the French Agassi announced the end of the partnership on March 31, 2018, stating that there were many disagreements in the relationship. Early in his career, Agassi sought to finish points quickly by playing first-class tennis, typically inducing a weak return with a deep, hard shot, and then playing a winner at an extreme angle. On the rare occasion he collected the net, Agassi enjoyed catching the ball in the air and hitting a volition to the winner. His favorite ground hit was his flat backhand and need two hands, hit well crossed, but especially below the line. His forehand was almost as strong, especially his inside out for ad cutting. Agassi's strength was in dictating the game from the baseline, and he was able to consistently take the ball on the rise. While he was growing up, his father and Nick Bollettieri trained him this way. [75] When in control of a point, Agassi often missed the opportunity to try a winner and hit a conservative shot to minimize his mistakes, and make his opponent run more. This shift to a more methodical and less aggressive base game was initiated largely by their longtime coach, Brad Gilbert, in their first year together in 1994. Gilbert encouraged Agassi to wear opponents with his deep blows and plans and use his physical form to win wars of attrition, and noted Agassi's backhand with two hands on the line as his best shot. [75] A signing play later in his career was a drop shot change to the deuce court after deep penetrating ground blows. This would often be followed by a pass shot or lob if the opponent was fast enough to retrieve it. Agassi was raised on hard courts, but found much of his success in the main tournament on the red clay of Roland Garros, reaching two consecutive finals there early in his career. Although the grass was his worst surface, his first major victory was on the flat grass of Wimbledon in 1992, a tournament he professed to hate at the time. His strongest surface throughout his career was actually hard court, where he won six of his eight majors. Business ventures Agassi has established a limited liability company called Andre Agassi Ventures (formerly Called Agassi Enterprises). Agassi, along with five athlete partners (including Wayne Gretzky, Joe Montana, Shaquille O'Neal, Ken Griffey Jr., and Monica Seles) opened a sports-themed restaurant chain called The Official All Star Café in April 1996. The restaurant closed in 2001. In 1999, he paid $1 million for a 10% stake in Nevada First Bank and made a profit of $10 million when it was sold to Western Alliance Bancorp in 2006. In 2002, he joined the Tennis Channel to promote the channel consumers and the cable and satellite industry, and made an equity investment in the network. [79] After meeting chef Michael Mina at one of his restaurants in San Francisco, Francisco, partnered with him in 2002 to start Mina Group Inc. and opened 18 concept restaurants in San Francisco, San Jose, Dana Point, Atlantic City and Las Vegas. [80] Agassi was a equity investor in a group that acquired Golden Nugget Las Vegas and Golden Nugget Laughlin from MGM Mirage for $215 million in 2004. [78] A year later, the group sold the casino hotel to Landry's, Inc. $163 million in cash and $182 million in assumed debt. [78] In 2007, he sat on the board of Meadows Bank, an independent bank in Nevada. He invested in start-upcompanies supported by Allen & Company. [85] Agassi and Graf formed a company called Agassi Graf Holdings. They invested in PURE, a nightclub at Caesars Palace, which opened in 2004 and sold it to angel management group in 2010. In August 2006, Agassi and Graf developed a joint venture with furniture manufacturer Kreiss Enterprises. They launched a furniture line called agassi graf collection. [87] In September, Agassi and Graf, through their company Agassi Graf Development LLC, along with Bayview Financial LP, finalized an agreement to develop a condo hotel, Fairmont Tamarack, at tamarack resort in Donnelly, Idaho. [89] Due to difficult market conditions and delays, they withdrew from the project in 2009. [91] The group still has three small pieces of land. In September, they collaborated with Steve Case's Exclusive Resorts to co-develop luxury resorts and design agassi-Graf Tennis and Fitness Centers. [93] They also invested in online ticket retailer viagogo in 2009 and both act as advisors and advisors to the company. [94] In October 2012, the Village Roadshow and investors, including Agassi and Graf, announced plans to build a new water park called Wet'n'Wild Las Vegas in Las Vegas. Village Roadshow has a 51% stake in the park, while Agassi, Graf and other private investors hold the remaining 49%. [96] The park opened in May 2013. IMG has managed Agassi since turning professional in 1986 through January 2000 before moving to SFX Sports Group. [99] His manager, lawyer and agent was a childhood friend Perry Rogers, but they have been estranged since 2008. [101] In 2009, he and Graf signed with the CAA. [103] Agassi equipment and sponsorships used prince graffiti rackets early in his career. [104] He signed a $7 million sponsorship deal with Belgian tennis player Donnay. He later switched to head ti radical racket [107] and Head's LiquidMetal Radical racket, having signed a multimillion-dollar sponsorship deal with Head in 1993. [108] He renewed his contract in 1999, and in November 2003 signed a lifetime contract with Head. [108] He also endorses Penn tennis balls. On July 25, Agassi left Nike after 17 years and signed a sponsorship deal with Adidas. [111] One of the main reasons Agassi left Nike was was Nike refused to donate to Agassi's charities, and Adidas was more than happy to do so. On May 13, 2013, Agassi returned to Nike. [113] Agassi was sponsored by DuPont,[115][116] Ebel,[116] Mountain Dew in 1993,[117] Mazda in 1997,[118] Kia Motors in 2002,[110][118] American Express[119] and Deutsche Bank in 2003. In 1990, he appeared in a television commercial for Canon Inc., promoting the Canon EOS Rebel camera. Between 1999 and 2000, he signed a multi-million dollar, multi-year sponsorship deal with Schick and became the company's global spokesperson. Agassi signed a multi-year contract with Twinlab and promoted the company's nutritional supplements. In mid-2003, he was named the spokesperson for Aramis Life, a fragrance of Aramis, and signed a five-year contract with the company. [124] In March 2004, he signed a ten-year, $1.5 million-a-year contract with 24 Hour Fitness, which will open five Andre Agassi gyms by the end of the year. Prior to the 2012 Australian Open, Agassi and Australian winemaker Jacobs Creek announced a three-year partnership and created the Open Film Series to [share] personal stories about the life's defining moments that shaped their character on and off the court. In 2007, watchmaker Longines appointed Agassi as the brand's ambassador. [128] Agassi and her mother appeared in a Got Milk? announcement in 2002. Agassi appeared in many television advertisements and commercials with Graf. Both endorsed Deutsche Telekom in 2002,[129] Genworth Financial[130] and Canon Inc. [121] in 2004, LVMH in 2007,[131] and Nintendo Wii[132] and Wii Fit U[133] and Longines in 2013. [134] Personal and family relationships in the early 1990s, after dating Wendi Stewart,[135] Agassi dated American singer and artist Barbra Streisand. He wrote about the relationship in his 2009 autobiography: We agree that we are good to each other, and so what if she is 28 years older? We're sympathetic, and the public outcry only adds spice to our connection. It makes our friendship feel forbidden, taboo – another part of my general rebellion. Dating Barbra Streisand is like using Hot Wash. He was married to Brooke Shields from 1997 to 1999. He married Steffi Graf on October 22, 2001 at his home in Las Vegas; the only witnesses were their mothers. They have two children: son Jaden Gil (born 2001) and daughter Jaz Elle (born 2003). Agassi said he and Graf are not pushing their children to become tennis players. [139] The Graf-Agassi family resides in Summerlin, a community in the Las Vegas Valley. [140] Graf's mother and brother Michael with their four children also live there. [142] Longtime coach Gil Reyes was called one of Agassi's closest friends; some described him as being a father figure

Agassi. [143] [144] Em 2012, Agassi e Reyes Reyes their own line of fitness equipment, BILT By Agassi and Reyes. In December 2008, Agassi's childhood friend and former business manager, Perry Rogers, sued Graf for $50,000 in management fees that he claimed she owed him. [147] Autobiography Main article: Open: An Autobiography Agassi's autobiography, Open: An Autobiography (written with the help of J. R. Moehringer[148]), was published in November 2009. In it, Agassi talks about his childhood and his unconventional Armenian father, who came from Iran to the United States, where he was a professional boxer. Overly demanding and emotionally abusive to the whole family, his father prepared young Agassi for the greatness of tennis by building a tennis court in his backyard and sending Agassi to the tennis boarding school under the supervision of Nick Bollettieri, who later coached and managed part of Agassi's professional career. [149] There is also mention in the use book and positive test for methamphetamine in 1997. [150] In response to this revelation, Roger Federer declared himself shocked and disappointed, while Marat Safin argued that Agassi should return his prize money and be stripped of his titles. [152] In an interview with CBS, Agassi justified himself and asked for understanding, saying that It was a period in my life when I needed help. Agassi said he always hated tennis during his career because of the constant pressure he exerted on him. He also said he wore a wig early in his career and thought Pete Sampras was robotic. The book reached number one on the New York Times bestseller list and received favorable reviews. Won the Autobiography category of the 2010 British Sports Book Awards. In 2018, the book was listed on Esquire as one of the 30 best sports books ever written, and was also recommended by self-help author Tim Ferriss, who described it as very sincere, very entertaining and very instructive. In 2017, Agassi appeared in the documentary Love Means Zero, which highlighted the troubled relationship between his coach Nick Bollettieri and him. [162] Agassi Politics has given more than $100,000 to Democratic candidates, and $2,000 to Republicans. [163] On September 1, 2010, when he appeared on the daily public radio show The Brian Lehrer Show, he stated that he is registered as an Independent. [165] Philanthropy Agassi founded the Andre Agassi Charity Association in 1994, which helps young people in Las Vegas. He received the ATP Arthur Ashe Humanitarian Award in 1995 for his efforts to help disadvantaged youth. He was cited as the most charitable and socially involved player in professional tennis. It has also been claimed that he may be the most charitable athlete of his generation. [166] Agassi's charities help help children reach their athletic potential. Ihs & Girls Club has 2,000 children throughout the year and features a world-class junior tennis team. It also features a basketball program (the Agassi Stars) and a rigorous system that encourages a mix of academics and athletics. In 2001, Agassi opened the Andre Agassi College Preparatory Academy[167] in Las Vegas, a charter school with no tuition for at-risk children in the area. He personally donated $35 million to the school. In 2009, the undergraduate class had a 100% graduation rate and expected a 100% college acceptance rate. [169] Among other child-related programs that Agassi supports through its Andre Agassi Charitable Foundation is Clark County's only residential facility for abused and neglected children, Child Haven. In 1997, Agassi gave funds to Child Haven for a six-bedroom classroom building now called the Agassi Education Center. His foundation also provided $720,000 to help build the Andre Agassi Chalet for Medically Fragile Children. This 20-bed facility was opened in December 2001, and accommodates children and children in developing or disabled quarantined for infectious diseases. In 2007, along with several other athletes, Agassi founded the charity Athletes for Hope, which helps professional athletes engage in charitable causes and aims to inspire everyone to volunteer and support their communities. He created the Canyon-Agassi Charter School Facilities Fund, now known as the Turner-Agassi Charter School Facilities Fund. The Fund is an investment initiative for social change, focusing on the national effort to move charters from stopgap buildings to permanent campuses. In September 2013, the Andre Agassi Foundation for Education formed a partnership with V20 Foods to launch Box Budd!es, a line of healthy snacks for children. All the income goes to the Foundation. [173] In February 2014, Agassi remodeled the vacant University of Phoenix building as a new school called Doral Academy West through the Canyon-Agassi School Facilities Fund. The Doral Academy was inaugurated in August 2014. [175] The Fund purchased a 4.6-acre plot of land in Henderson, Nevada to house Las Vegas' Somerset Academy, which will move from its campus within a church. [176] Career statistics Main article: Andre Agassi career statistics Singles timeline overview Tournament 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 SR W–L Grand Slam tournaments Australian Open NH A A A A A A W SF A 4R 4R W W A W SF QF A 4 / 9 48–5 French Open A 2R SF 3R F F SF A 2R QF 2R A 1R W 2R QF QF QF 1R 1R A 1/17 51–16 Wimbledon A 1R A A QF W QF 4R SF 1R A 2R F SF SF 2R 4R A A A 3R / 14 46–13 US Open 1R 1R SF SF F 1R QF 1R W F SF 4R 4R W 2R QF F SF QF F 3R 2 / 21 79–19 Year-end championships Masters Cup DNQ DNQ RR RR W SF DNQ DNQ SF Um RR DNQ RR F F RR RR F A RR RET 1/13 22-20 Year-end ranking 91 25 3 7 4 10 9 24 2 8 110 6 6 3 2 4 8 7 150 $31,152,975 Grand Slam Finals (8 titles, 7 runners-up) By winning the 1999 French Open, Agassi completed a men's Grand Slam singles. He is the 5th of 8 male players in history (after Budge, Perry, Laver and Emerson, and before Federer, Nadal and Djokovic) to achieve this. Tournament Surface Tournament Result, 1990 French Open Opponent's Victory, Andrés Gómez, 3-6, 6-2, 4-6, 4-6 defeat at US Open Hard Pete Sampras 4-6, 3-6, 2-6 Defeat 1991 French Open Clay Jim Courier 6-3, 4-6, 6-2, 1-6, 4-6 Victory 1992 Wimbledon Grass Goran Ivanišević 6-7 (8-10), 6-4, 6-4, 1-6, 6-4 Victory 1994 US Open Hard Michael Stich 6-1, 7-6(7-5), 7-5 Victory 1995 Australian Open Hard Pete Sampras 4-6, 6-6-1, 7-6(8-6), 6-4 Defeat 1995 US Open Hard Pete Sampras 4-6, 3-6, 6-4, 5-7 Victory 1999 French Open Clay Andrei Medvedev 1-6 , 2-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4 Defeat 1999 Wimbledon Grass Pete Sampras 3-6, 4-6, 5-7 Victory 1999 US Open Hard Todd Martin 6-4, 6-7 (5-7) , 6-7 (2-7), 6-3, 6-2 Victory 2000 Australian Open Hard Yevgeny Kafelnikov 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4 Victory 2001 Australian Hard Open Arnaud Clément 6-4, 6-2, 6-2 Defeat 2002 US Open Hard Pete Sampras 3-6, 4-6, 7-5, 4-6 Victory 2003 Australian Open Hard Rainer Schüttler 6-2, 6-2, 6-6-1 Defeat 2005 US Open Hard Roger Federer 3-6, 6-2, 6-7(1-7), 1-6 Open ERA records These records have been achieved in the Open Era of tennis and in the ATP World Tour Masters 1000 series since 1990. Bold records indicate uneven achievements. Time interval Selected records of grand slam tournaments Players equaled 1990 YEC[c] — 1999 French Open Career Super Slam[d][7] Stands alone 1992 Wimbledon — 1999 French Open Career Golden Slam[177 ] Rafael Nadal 1992 Wimbledon – 1999 French Open Career Grand Slam Rod LaverRoger FedererRafael NadalNovak Djokovic 1996 - 1999 US Open Simultaneous Olympic gold medal holder and majors at the Clay Olympics & Hard Court Rafael Nadal 1996 - Australian Open 2000 Simultaneous Olympic gold medal holder and 3 Majors Rafael Nadal Grand Slam Time records in each Grand Slam tournament Players matched Australian Open 2000-2004 26 consecutive wins Stands alone 1995 Won tournament on the first try Jimmy ConnorsRoscoe TannerVitas GerulaitisJohan Kriek 1995-2005 90.57% (4 8 -5) winning percentage 1003 71.6% (121-48) winning percentage in 1 tournament Open Stands US Open 1986-2006 21 consecutive tournaments played[179] Stands alone Time span records selected Players corresponded to 1990. 2003 6 Miami Masters titles[180] Novak Djokovic 2001-2003 3 consecutive Miami Masters titles Novak Djokovic 1990-2003 8 Miami Masters Finals Stands alone 1988-2005 61 match at the Miami Masters Stands alone 2001-2004 19 consecutive wins at the Miami Masters Stands alone 1990-1999 5 Washington Open Titles Stands alone 1993-2002 4 Los Angeles Open titles Jimmy ConnorsRoy Emerson Frank Parker's Legacy Regarded by numerous sources as one of the greatest tennis players of all-time,[7][181][182][182][182][182][182][182][182][183] Agassi was also called one of the greatest service returners of all time to play the game , and was described by the BBC after his retirement as perhaps the world's greatest star in the history of the sport. [185] As a result, he is credited with helping revive tennis's popularity during the 1990s. [181] [183] [187] Professional awards ITF World Champion: 1999. ATP Player of the Year: 1999. ATP Most Improved Player: 1988, 1998 Recognition In 1992, Agassi was named the BBC Overseas Sports Personality of the Year. In 2010, Sports Illustrated named Agassi the 7th greatest male player of all time. On July 9, 2011, Agassi was inducted into the International Tennis Hall of Fame at a ceremony in Newport, Rhode Island. [10] Wimbledon semi-final 2000 - Agassi vs. Rafter (2003) Starring: Andre Agassi, Patrick Rafter; Standing Room Only, DVD Release Date: August 16, 2005, Runtime: 213 minutes, OCLC 61774054. Charlie Rose with Andre Agassi (May 7, 2001) Charlie Rose, Inc., DVD release date: August 15, 2006, Run Time: 57 minutes. Wimbledon: The Record Breakers (2005) Starring: Andre Agassi, Boris Becker; Standing Room Only, DVD RELEASE DATE: August 16, 2005, Runtime: 52 minutes, OCLC 61658553. Video games Main article: Andre Agassi Tennis Andre Agassi Tennis for the SNES, Sega Genesis, Sega Game Gear, Master System, and Mobile[188] Agassi Tennis Generation for PS2 and GBA Agassi Tennis Generation 2002 for Windows[189] Smash Court Pro Tournament for PS2 Top Spin 4 (On the cover of the game) for Xbox 360, PlayStation 3 and Wii View also portal biography Tennis Portal List of men's singles champions Grand Slam Agassi-Sampras rivaling male tennis players tennis records of all-time records – men's singles records Open Era tennis records – men's individual notes ^ Roger Federer has already surpassed this feat, reaching ten consecutive Grand Slam finals from 2005 to 2007. ^ Pete Sampras simultaneously held the Wimbledon, US Open and 1994 Australian Open titles. Jimmy Connors (1974), Roger Federer (2004, 2006 and 2007) and Novak Djokovic (2011) won these three Majors in the same year, although Connors' Grand Slam titles were all played on grass courts. Mats Wilander won all but Wimbledon in 1988 during his similar rise to number 1 of the year. Rafael Nadal won the U.S. Open and Wimbledon Channel Slam (2008) and the 2009 Australian Open, before replicating the Channel Slam alongside winning the US Open in 2010. ^ Short for New Year's Eve Championship. ^ A Career Super Slam implies winning all 4 Majors, Majors, New Year's Championship and the Olympic gold medal in singles. References ^ Finn, Robin (July 10, 1993). TENNIS; Agassi has Streisand but loses Bollettieri. The New York Times. Retrieved July 5, 2014. ^ Andre Agassi: from wild child to model. CNN. August 18, 2016. Retrieved January 9, 2018 – via YouTube. ^ Jim Courier, Andre Agassi, and Lara Spencer PUNK'D on 'GMA' | Good Morning America ( ABC News. ABC News. November 13, 2012. Retrieved January 9, 2018 – via YouTube. ^ a b Bio:Andre Agassi. Biography Channel. Filed from the original on January 31, 2011. Retrieved January 27, 2011. ^ Roger Federer wins his gold medal. 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