

Chapter 1 : Asterix the Gaul | Movie | Watch on Kodi

Asterix the Gaul is the first volume of the Asterix comic strip series, by René Goscinny (stories) and Albert Uderzo (illustrations). In Le Monde 's Books of the Century, a poll conducted by the French retailer Fnac and the Paris newspaper Le Monde, Asterix the Gaul was listed as the 23rd greatest book of the 20th century.

Development[edit] Because this is the first album, many story points and characterisations are still in their formative stages. In fact, due to its original, serial nature, some develop and change even as the story progresses: The Roman second-in-command changes abruptly a few pages into the story. Getafix begins the story living in a cave in the forest and looking much like a stereotypical caveman. He also uses a walking stick. Obelix is seen carrying an axe in his first appearance. It is never seen again. He is satisfied with helping Asterix eat just one boar between them. Asterix and other villagers appear to be using the potion constantly, yet seeing the potion being made is viewed as an event. Fulliautomatix is seen working metal with his bare hands. He also bears no resemblance to his later appearances. Cacofonix the bard plays and calls a dance, and at the end is seated at the table at the feast. Later albums established a running gag where he is never allowed to sing except in Asterix and the Normans , The Mansions of the Gods and Asterix and the Magic Carpet , and is tied up and gagged at feasts to prevent this. When he is first introduced in the prologue, Caesar has a completely different look than he has in the rest of the series, including at the end of this album. Publishing history[edit] The story was first published as a serial in Pilote magazine, a Franco-Belgian comics magazine founded by Goscinny and a few other comic artists. A small head of Asterix first appeared on the cover of 9 24 December , and a full Asterix cover was used on 21 17 March The next story, Asterix and the Golden Sickle , started in issue 42 11 August Asterix le Gaulois was published in July by Dargaud in the so-called "Pilote collection" with a print of copies. A Dutch translation followed in , and other languages followed soon after. This is why there are some slight differences in the drawing style. The release from Orion Books uses the redone illustrations from the French editions. On 29 October , Google prominently featured an integration of Asterix and Obelix in its mast head, celebrating the 50th anniversary of the first publication. British comic adaption[edit] Valiant comics saved 59 16 November carried a British version of Asterix with just the names changed which ran for a time, on the back page so it was in colour. Film adaptation[edit] The book was adapted into a film , which was released in Goscinny and Uderzo were not consulted during the making of the film, and the first they heard of it was a few months before it was released, when they were shown an early version of it. It was generally not well received, and a planned adaptation of Asterix and the Golden Sickle , made by the same animation team, was scrapped. In other languages[edit].

Chapter 2 : Accueil - Asterix - The official website

This page is the only Asterix plate not to have been drawn by Albert Uderzo. By looking carefully you will see the odd difference compared to other pages (larger letters, finer features). English versions, however, always use the original plate.

Beschreibung bei Amazon The Asterix series is a popular French comic based on the comedy and satire genres. It is written by the well known French author Rene Goscinny. Albert Uderzo was chosen as the illustrator of the series. The series initially made its appearance in the Belgian-Franco comics magazine called Pilote in the year 1959. The series is comprised of 36 books in total, which were released between the years 1959 and 1980. Over the course of the series, the authors have described the exploits of the indomitable Gauls at the time when they resisted the forceful occupation by the Romans. They did so with the help of a magical potion that was prepared by brewing by their Druid called Getafix. The recipient of the potion received superhuman strength for some time. All the protagonists mentioned by author Goscinny go through numerous adventures. Among the prominent ones were Asterix and Obelix. Most of the stories described in the books show the protagonists travel to the foreign countries, however, many of them are still shown as staying around their villages. Much of the historical portions of this exciting series are set abroad and in Gaul alternately. In fact, the even numbered volumes take place abroad, while the odd numbered volumes happen in Gaul, mostly in the rural regions. It is believed that the series has been translated into more than 100 foreign languages, going on to become most popular in the European countries. After its tremendous success, the series was chosen to be adapted into as many as 13 movies. Nine of the movies are animated, while the remaining 4 are live action films. A theme park named Parc Asterix is also created in Paris, which resembles the setup of this series. By 1980, an estimated million printed copies of the Asterix books were successfully sold worldwide. This established the authors Uderzo and Goscinny as the bestselling French novelists. It was first released in 1959 and then re-released in 1980 by the Orion Books publication. Author Goscinny introduced the central characters in this book as Asterix, Panoramix, and Obelix. At the start of the book, it is depicted that all of the Gaul is under the control of Rome, except a tiny village in Armorica. The inhabitants of this village have become invincible by consuming the magic potion made by Druid Getafix. For discovering the secret behind the strength of the Gauls, a Roman commander plants a spy in Armorica dressed as a Gaul. However, the identity of the Roman soldier is revealed when the false moustache falls down. Before getting caught the spy becomes successfully discovers the secret and makes it known to his commander, Centurion Bonus. He intends to overthrow the rule of Julius Caesar and therefore, orders to capture Getafix. He wants Getafix to speak out the recipe so that he can make his soldiers like the Gauls. But, he does not find any success in spite of capturing Getafix. Asterix learns about the capturing of Getafix when a cart-seller informs him about it. Asterix infiltrates the camp and overhears Centurion Bonus telling his intentions about the rebellion to his second in command. Then Asterix suggests Getafix to agree to the demands of Centurion to make the potion. Getafix asks for a false ingredient, strawberries, which Centurion orders his soldiers to bring as soon as possible. Till the time the strawberries arrive, both Getafix and Asterix relax with greater luxury and when they finally arrive, they eat them all and reveal that they can make the potion without using them. In the end, Getafix prepares a potion that causes the beard and hair of the recipient to grow excessively. Getafix also tricks the Romans into drinking the potion and they all soon have long hairs all over their body. Centurion begins to plead Getafix to prepare the antidote after seeing the miserable condition of his soldiers. While doing so, Getafix a small amount of the real potion and gives it to Asterix. The two escape from captivity and give the information of the rebellion to Julius Caesar when they are stopped by his army while escaping. Julius thanks them for giving the important information and lets them go, but reminds them that they will still remain his enemies. It was published first in 1959 and then again in 1980. At the beginning of the novel, it is depicted that a Gaulish village faces disaster after Getafix breaks the golden sickle. Also, he will be unable to cut the mistletoe, which he uses to make the effective potion for keeping the Romans at bay. While on the journey, the two come across bandits, who get easily defeated by them. Soon, a fellow traveler informs them there is a short supply of sickles in Lutetia. On

inquiring to the neighbors, both of them are directed to the chief competitor of Metallurgix named Navishtrix. He offers them the sickle at a very high price. When they refuse to buy at the said price, Navishtrix tries to force them, but instead gets defeated in the fight with them. After getting pardoned by Surplus Dairyprodus, Asterix learns that Metallurgix was captured by the competitors. A drunkard informs him that the competitors can be found near the Boulone forest. As Asterix visits the hiding place of the competitors, followed by Obelix, he finds a large number of Golden Sickles in their storeroom. But, before they could take any, Navishtrix attacks them with his minions and Clovogarlix. Once again, he gets defeated and escapes. As Asterix follows Navishtrix to Dairyprodus, he learns that he had ordered Navishtrix to attack him and Obelix on both the occasions just to have some amusement. When the Centurion learns about this act of Dairyprodus, he imprisons him and Navishtrix and releases Metallurgix. He, in turn, gives Asterix the best lot of his sickles for free in gratitude. They become very happy at this gesture of Metallurgix and return to their village to help Getafix overcome his problems because of the absence of a sickle. Jack Reacher is back! Family secrets come back to haunt Reacher when he decides to visit the town his father was born in. Because when he visits there he finds out no-one with the last name of Reacher has ever lived there. It leaves him wondering - did his father ever live there? Recommendations Every 2 weeks we send out an e-mail with Book Recommendations. Insert your e-mail below to start getting these recommendations. If you see one missing just send me an e-mail below. Featured Author Our author of the month is Canadian author Opal Carew who writes erotic romance novels. Opal has written over novels with multiple book series such as the Dirty Talk series and the Abducted series.

Chapter 3 : Asterix the Gaul (Asterix, #1) by René Goscinny

Available in French, English, German and Spanish, Asterix & Friends brings together the Gaulish hero's community of fans, who embark on an epic interactive adventure to evade Roman conquest time and again!

It was released in 1975, and was the 23rd volume to be published, but it has been rarely reprinted and is not considered to be canonical to the series. The only English translations ever to be published were in the Asterix Annual and never an English standalone volume. It was a tribute to Albert Uderzo on his 80th birthday by 34 European cartoonists. The volume was translated into nine languages. As of [update], it has not been translated into English. Synopsis and characters[edit] Main article: List of Asterix characters The main setting for the series is an unnamed coastal village rumoured to be inspired by Erquy in Armorica present-day Brittany, a province of Gaul modern France, in the year 50 BC. Julius Caesar has conquered nearly all of Gaul for the Roman Republic. The little Armorican village, however, has held out because the villagers can gain temporary superhuman strength by drinking a magic potion brewed by the local village druid, Getafix. His chief is Vitalstatix. The main protagonist and hero of the village is Asterix, who, because of his shrewdness, is usually entrusted with the most important affairs of the village. Obelix is usually accompanied by Dogmatix, his little dog. Except for Asterix and Obelix, the names of the characters change with the language. Asterix and Obelix and sometimes other members of the village go on various adventures both within the village and in far away lands. Places visited in the series include parts of Gaul Lutetia, Corsica etc. Humour[edit] The humour encountered in the Asterix comics often centers around puns, caricatures, and tongue-in-cheek stereotypes of contemporary European nations and French regions. Much of the humour in the initial Asterix books was French-specific, which delayed the translation of the books into other languages for fear of losing the jokes and the spirit of the story. Some translations have actually added local humour: Hiccups are written onomatopoeically in French as "hips", but in English as "hic", allowing Roman legionaries in at least one of the English translations to decline their hiccups in Latin "hic, haec, hoc". The newer albums share a more universal humour, both written and visual. Gothic names present-day Germany end in "-ic", after Gothic chiefs such as Alaric and Theoderic, for example Rhetoric the interpreter. Greek names end in "-os" or "-es"; for example, Thermos the restaurateur. British names end in "-ax" and are often puns on the taxation associated with the later United Kingdom, such as Valueddntax the druid and Selectivemploymentax the mercenary. Most of these jokes, and hence the names of the characters, are specific to the translation; for example, the druid Getafix is Panoramix in the original French and Miraculix in German. His name is usually left unchanged in translations, aside from accents and the use of local alphabets. For explanations of some of the other names, see List of Asterix characters. Ethnic stereotypes[edit] Many of the Asterix adventures take place in other countries aside from their homeland, Gaul. In every album that takes place abroad, they meet usually modern-day stereotypes for each country as seen by the French. Italics Italians are the inhabitants of Italy. In the adventures of Asterix, the term "Romans" is used by non-Italics to refer to all inhabitants of Italy, who at that time had extended their dominion over a large part of the Mediterranean basin. But as can be seen in Asterix and the Chariot Race, in the Italic peninsula this term is used only to the people from the capital, with many Italics preferring to identify themselves as Umbrians, Etruscans, Venetians, etc. Various topics from this country are explored, as in this case the Italian gastronomy pasta, pizza, wine, art, famous people Pavarotti, Berlusconi, Mona Lisa and even the controversial issue of political corruption. Goths Germans are disciplined and militarists, they are composed of many races that fight each other which is a reference to Germany before Otto von Bismarck and to East and West Germany after the Second World War and they wear the Pickelhaube helmet common during the German Empire. Helvetians Swiss are neutral, eat fondue, and are obsessed with cleaning, accurate time-keeping, and banks. The Britons English are phlegmatic and speak with early 20th century aristocratic slang like Bertie Wooster. They stop for Tea every day making it with hot water and a drop of milk until Asterix brings them actual tea leaves, drink lukewarm beer Bitter, eat tasteless foods with mint sauce Rosbif and live in streets containing rows of identical houses. Hibernians Irish are the inhabitants of Hibernia, the Latin name of Ireland. They fight against the Romans alongside the Britons

to defend the British Isles. Hispania Spain is a place full of tourists. Hispania is the country where people of northern Europe go on vacation and ask to eat the same food they eat at their homelands , causing tremendous traffic jams in the Roman roads while traveling. Other recurring topics are flamenco, bullfighting and olive oil. Reference is also made to the famous character of Don Quixote. The warrior sees first American-style emblematic eagles; the second time he sees stars in the formation of the Stars and Stripes ; the third time, he sees stars shaped like the United States Air Force roundel. Corsicans are proud, patriotic, and easily aroused, but lazy and make decisions by using pre-filled ballot boxes. They harbour vendettas against each other and always take their siesta. Greeks are chauvinists and consider Romans to be barbarians. They eat stuffed grape leaves , drink retsina and always have a cousin for the appropriate job. Cimbres Danes are very similar to the Normans. But while Asterix and Obelix were unable to communicate with them, they are perfectly able to understand the Cimbres. Their names end in -ten, perhaps similar to those of the Normans, whose names end in -sen. Belgians speak with a funny accent, snub the Gauls and always eat sliced roots deep-fried in bear fat. They also tell Belgian jokes. Lusitanians Portuguese are short in stature and polite Uderzo said all the Portuguese who he had met were like that. Sumerians, Assyrians, Hittites, Akkadians, and Babylonians are at war with each other and attack strangers because they confuse them for their enemies, but they apologize when they realize that the strangers are not their enemies. This is likely a criticism of the constant conflicts between the Middle Eastern peoples. The Jews are all depicted as Yemenite Jews , with dark skin and black eyes and beards, a tribute to Marc Chagall , the famous painter whose painting of King David hangs at the Knesset Israeli Parliament. Numidians, contrary to the Berber inhabitants of ancient Numidia, located in North Africa, are obviously Africans from sub-Saharan Africa. The names end in -tha after the historical king Jugurtha of Numidia. The Picts Scots wear a typical dress with kilt skirt , have the habit of drinking "malt water" whisky and throwing logs caber tossing as a popular sport and, of course, the names of the characters all start with Mac. Inhabitants of the North Black Sea, who represent present-day Russia. Their names end in -ov, like many Russian surnames When the Gauls see foreigners speaking their foreign languages, these have different representation in the speech bubbles: Pictograms and sign language generally incomprehensible to the Gauls Egyptians and Kushites: Hieroglyphics with footnotes incomprehensible to the Gauls Greek: Straight letters, carved Sarmatian: In their speech balloons, some letters E, F, N, R Translations[edit] The various volumes have been translated into more than languages and dialects. Also, in Portugal, a special edition of the first volume, Asterix the Gaul , was translated into local language Mirandese. In the former Yugoslavia, the "Forum" publishing house translated Corsican text in " Asterix in Corsica " into the Montenegrin dialect of Serbo-Croatian today called Montenegrin. In the Netherlands several volumes were translated into West Frisian , a Germanic language spoken in the province of Friesland , into Limburgish , a regional language spoken not only in Dutch Limburg but also in Belgian Limburg and North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany and into Tweants , a dialect in the region of Twente in the eastern province of Overijssel. Hungarian-language books have been published in Yugoslavia for the Hungarian minority living in Serbia. Although not a fully autonomous dialect, the books differ slightly from the language of the books issued in Hungary. Derek Hockridge died in and Anthea Bell retired in for health reasons. Bell died in [30]. Adriana Hunter is the present translator. Adaptations[edit] The series has been adapted into various media. There are 14 films, 15 board games, 40 video games, and 1 theme park. List of Asterix films Various motion pictures based upon the series have been made. Deux Romains en Gaule , black and white television film, mixed media, live-action with Asterix and Obelix animated.

Chapter 4 : Asterix bei den Briten () - IMDb

Upon meeting Asterix and Getafix, Caesar learns of Crismus Bonus' intentions. As punishment, he sends Crismus Bonus and his garrison to Outer Mongolia where there is a barbarian rebellion and then frees Asterix and Getafix for giving him the information, while reminding them that they are still enemies.

What is that name? Why is it relevant? And how did it lead me into researching French history to help explain the origins of the Asterix series, as a whole? And how cool is the history of the Roman empire, anyway? Julius Caesar wanted it all under his control. It helped him back home, politically, with the Senate to show his strength with the army and conquer new lands. It also, perhaps more importantly, helped him with the issues he had with owing lots of people LOTS of money. Attaining his position of power and renown took an awful lot of money, both in parties and bribes. He marched his army across the continent, defeating village after village and conquering all of it. He pitted tribes against each other, even paying some of them to strike against other tribes who thought they were on the same side. Some villages surrendered before an arrow was launched. And he profited from all of it. Slaves, in particular, brought in a good amount of sestertii. Caesar played a magnificent and nasty game of war. He had some opposition in the north, though, with a group of tribes who united together to become known as the Belgae. Caesar, though slowed, eventually defeated them, too. His supply lines held up long enough to outlast the Belgae and take them over. The Belgae missed an opportunity to stop Caesar. It was time for one last stand against the Romans by the Gauls. The Final Stand With the Belgae out of the picture, a tribal chieftain by the name of Vercingetorix united a group of the remaining tribes to rise up against Caesar. Vercingetorix called for backups to come in, so the Romans built another set of walls facing outwards. The Romans created a doughnut to fight out of, which is a funny enough picture. But that doughnut split the Gauls in half. They could not coordinate their attacks. Caesar had conquered Gaul, at last. What is the Drunk Trying to Say? As you may have guessed: This is him on his horse in the painting, a manly mustache protruding from either side of his face. The guy in the red robe is Caesar. Nice painting trick with color here: Either way, historically speaking, Caesar wins. Uderzo got to choose where the village would be on the map. Whatever Happened to Vercingetorix? One travel blog visited it and wrote its history in greater detail than I have time for here. Yes, Rome had a ritual of strangling prisoners. After all, it cost money to put them up in a prison and feed them. Conventional wisdom seems to hold that the ritual strangling process is what undid that magnificent mustached man. It starred Christopher Lambert as the Gaul leader. See the painting at the top for the inspiration. But what you really want to see is his mustache, so here: You may have missed the movie, because it never made it out of France, though they filmed it in both French and English. The film was a critical and commercial failure. It is largely considered one of the worst French movies ever made. So it must be true.

Chapter 5 : Asterix the Gaul - Wikipedia

The first Asterix, and there's a lot of Latin starting with V. Let's talk about the meaning of vae victo, vae victis and Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas. ; [July update - added three new sections.]

Because this is the first album, many story points and characterisations are still in their formative stages. In fact, due to its original, serial nature, some develop and change even as the story progresses: The Roman second-in-command changes abruptly a few pages into the story. Getafix begins the story living in a cave in the forest and looking much like a stereotypical caveman. He also uses a walking stick. Obelix is seen carrying an axe in his first appearance. It is never seen again. He is satisfied with helping Asterix eat just one boar between them. Asterix and other villagers appear to be using the potion constantly, yet seeing the potion being made is viewed as an event. Fulliautomatix is seen working metal with his bare hands. He also bears no resemblance to his later appearances. Cacofonix the bard plays and calls a dance, and at the end is seated at the table at the feast. Later albums established a running gag where he is never allowed to sing except in *Asterix and the Normans*, *The Mansions of the Gods* and *Asterix and the Magic Carpet*, and is tied up and gagged at feasts to prevent this. When he is first introduced in the prologue, Caesar has a completely different look than he has in the rest of the series, including at the end of this album. Publishing history Edit The story was first published as a serial in *Pilote* magazine, a Franco-Belgian comics magazine founded by Goscinny and a few other comic artists. The first page appeared in the promotional issue 0, distributed on June 1, , and the story was serially published in the magazine from issue 1 October 29, until issue 38 July 14, . A small head of Asterix first appeared on the cover of *Pilote* on 9 December 24, , and a full Asterix cover was used on 21 March 17, . The next story, *Asterix and the Golden Sickle*, started in issue 42 August 11, . *Asterix le Gaulois* was published in July by Dargaud in the so-called "Pilote collection" with a print of copies. A Dutch translation followed in , and other languages followed soon after. This is why there are some slight differences in the drawing style. The release from Orion Books uses the redone illustrations from the French editions. On the 29th of October, , Google prominently featured an integration of Asterix and Obelix in its mast head, celebrating the 50th anniversary of the first publication. British comic adaptation Edit Valiant comics saved 59 16th Nov carried a British version of Asterix with just the names changed which ran for a time, on the back page so it was in colour. Film adaptation Edit The book was adapted into a film , which was released in . Goscinny and Uderzo were not consulted during the making of the film, and the first they heard of it was a few months before it was released, when they were shown an early version of it. It was generally not well received, and a planned adaptation of *Asterix and the Golden Sickle*, made by the same animation team, was scrapped. Notes Because this is the first album, many story points and characterizations are still in their formative stages. Later albums established a running gag where he is never allowed to sing, and is tied up and gagged at feasts to prevent this. When he is first introduced in the prologue, Caesar has a completely different look than he has in the rest of the series NOTE: Being the first book in the series it needs to set up a lot of background story for places and main characters. For this reason it takes time to get going.

Chapter 6 : Asterix and French History: Who Is Vercingetorix? - Pipeline Comics

The Asterix stories are full of silliness, cartoon fighting, and puns, and "Asterix the Gaul" is no exception. Despite being the first, it holds up well and is the appropriate welcome to those who wish to visit with these lovable Gauls.

Anthea Bell, Derek Hockridge Published by: Orion Books a division of Hachette Number of Pages: Only one small village of indomitable Gauls still holds out against the invaders. But how much longer can Asterix, Obelix, and their friends resist the mighty Roman legions of Julius Caesar? It is NOT an origin story. Everything about the world of Asterix is already set up before the reader hits page one. First, here are your heroes introduced on the first page, by name: Obelix is the big guy who carries large menhirs big rocks around a lot. Everything is already there. The conflict is very simple: Leadership finds it frustrating that this one village remains outside of their grasp. They want it under their control. They will stop at nothing to conquer them. The Secret Sauce But how does this small ragtag group of people continue to hold out against their much better armored enemies? Made by the resident Druid Getafix, the potion, when drunk, allows a person to have super strength for a short time. Asterix usually carries a flask on his belt filled with the stuff. The Sin City-esque lighting in the panels above, by the way, is not the norm. Uderzo is experimenting here, given the strong light source of the fire just behind the characters. Sigh Thank goodness Asterix lives in a simpler times where we can still have fun! Asterix Is Likeable Perhaps the smartest thing Goscinny did in this first book is to make the title character completely likable, if not lovable. He has a bit of Groucho Marx in him. He looks for ways to have fun with them. He teases them mercilessly. First, there is some danger in the book. When the Roman spy first enters his village, Asterix and most of the village are quick to welcome him and make him one of their own. Then, the joy of the book is in how far Goscinny drags the comedy out. At every step of the way, he milks more comedy gold out of what would be a relatively simple plot. Uderzo delivers those scenes with the perfect acting on every page, too. This Asterix is a character I want to read more stories about. The Roman rank and file fear him so much, they run away when he tries to surrender: Obelix has very little to do in this book. In the first half of the book, about all he does is hang out with Asterix and walk near him. We learn that he delivers menhirs by hand and that he likes to eat boar. For as well put together and figured out as this book was at the very start, Goscinny still had some things to work out. Getting Obelix in there more was one of them. The shapes and the forms of Asterix, Obelix, Getafix, etc. Four tiers of panels happen on every page, with backgrounds in every panel, and characters who act and gesture broadly on every panel. These people are all active and alive. He knows how to break a funny moment down into the right number of panels to sell the gag. He can sell the story as a whole, too. Everything that sells this little village works well. Uderzo draws it all. The body of work contained in the first 16 volumes, alone, is unmatched in the history of humorous comics. Nobody packs it in with more purpose than Uderzo. Best Names of the Book One of the great joys of Asterix is the naming conventions. The second best name in the book is the Roman centurion behind this whole madcap spy adventure: His name is Crismus Bonus. I know that I love every minute of it. Either way, you can start to see what fun these names can be. Getafix cleaned up well after this book, where he lived in a cave. In later iterations, he was more the wise man living in the village, with less tired eyes. Julius Caesar has a completely different look in this book, alone, between page one and his appearance close to the end of the book. Remember, this series started out as a serial. It ran for something like 38 weeks, one or two pages at a time. Fulliautomatix, for example, has aged particularly well, changing from a doughy Dad bod into a barrel-chested, pony-tail sporting tough guy with some extra hair on his chest: You could enjoy watching the series get better and better looking for a few volumes. There is no digital version of Asterix in English available on Izneo or Comixology. The link to Amazon still works, though. You can buy this single volume in either hardcover or softcover here: Each volume contains three books in order. Along the way, they come up against wolves, bandits, organized crime, and a corrupt ruling Roman force! And, yes, Asterix and Obelix enjoy a good boar.

Chapter 7 : Asterix - Wikipedia

DOWNLOAD PDF ASTERIX THE GAUL (ASTERIX)

Asterix Omnibus 1: Includes Asterix the Gaul #1, Asterix and the Golden Sickle #2, Asterix and the Goths #3 Oct 4, by Rene Goscinny and Albert Uderzo. Paperback.

Chapter 8 : Asterix v1: "Asterix the Gaul" - Pipeline Comics

AstÃ©rix le Gaulois = Asterix the Gaul (Asterix, #1), RenÃ© Goscinny Asterix the Gaul is the first volume of the Asterix comic strip series, by RenÃ© Goscinny (stories) and Albert Uderzo (illustrations).

Chapter 9 : Asterix | cartoon character | calendrierdelascience.com

In the year 50 BC Gaul is occupied by the romans - nearly. But the small village of Asterix and his friends still resists the Roman legions with the aid of their druid's magic potion, which gives.