

Chapter 1 : Why Cartoons Are Such Effective Communicators – Cartoon Motivators Blog

A cartoon is a type of illustration, possibly animated, typically in a non-realistic or semi-realistic style. The specific meaning has evolved over time.

From fine art to political commentary and entertainment, cartoons have played an important role in shaping the world as we know it. History of the Term "Cartoon" The Virgin and Child with Saint Anne and Saint John the Baptist, a cartoon by Leonardo da Vinci In its original meaning, a cartoon from the Italian cartone, meaning "big paper" is a full-size drawing made on paper as a full size study for artwork. Cartoons were first used during the sixteenth century for fresco painting, a technique involving the application of pigment to a wet lime plaster wall. Once the composition was drawn on paper, it was then transferred to the plaster wall by one of two techniques. The artist might use a tool to trace over the design, indenting the image into the plaster, or a perforating tool might be used, after which charcoal dust was applied to mark the lines of the composition. Cartoons by painters such as Raphael and Leonardo da Vinci continue to be displayed proudly in museums around the world. A world-renowned collection of cartoons for tapestries by Peter Paul Rubens , one of the most famous artists of the seventeenth century, is displayed in the John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art in Sarasota, Florida. The original meaning of "cartoon" comes from the Italian "cartone," meaning "big paper," and referred to a drawing made on paper as a full size study for artwork It was not until that the term "cartoon" was used to refer to anything but preliminary sketches for fine art. The modern use of the term was coined by the British magazine Punch, well known for its satirical drawings. At the time, the Houses of Parliament were being rebuilt after a fire, and artists were encouraged to submit preliminary drawings, or cartoons, to help select new paintings and murals. The term "cartoon" stuck as a description of pictorial satire. Editorial cartoons first made an emergence during the Protestant Reformation in Germany in the early s. In order to disseminate his ideas to a largely illiterate population, Martin Luther , the leader of the Reformation, turned to the printed image. Images protesting the actions of the powerful Catholic Church were distributed on broadsheet posters and illustrated pamphlets, and proved an effective means of reaching a large portion of the population. This well known image features a segmented snake , where the segments represent colonial governments, and the caption "Join, or Die" below. Based on the popular superstition that a severed snake could be made whole again if the pieces were placed together, the cartoon urged colonial governments to unite during the French and Indian War. The image was reprinted by newspapers throughout the colonies. This confrontation is credited by consensus with establishing once and forever a fledgling craft as an enduring presence in American political culture. In its telling is exemplified those salient themes dear to the collective scholarship of the medium, such as it is – the power of the giants of the genre to fuse creative caricature, clever situational transpositions, and honest indignation to arouse the populace and alter for the better the course of human events: Editorial cartoons can be very diverse, but a certain established style exists. Most editorial cartoons use visual metaphors and caricatures to explain complicated political situations, summing up a current event with a humorous or emotional picture. Some common visual metaphors are the donkey and elephant symbolizing American political parties , the beaver symbolizing Canada , the lion symbolizing Great Britain , and the bear symbolizing Russia. Although their style, technique, or viewpoints may vary, editorial cartoonists all draw attention to current social and political issues. Political cartoons have been viewed as a narrative form and a Pulitzer Prize for editorial cartooning was established in They have been described as "speaking pictures," reflecting their advancement of rhetoric through visual imagery: Because cartoon images condense meaning through metaphor, allusion, and metonymy, they create new worlds of understanding – a President becomes a tiger or pussycat , a political campaign is described as a sinking ship, a televangelist sell snake old. Cartoons have been used to depict a wide range of political, religious, and social viewpoints, and often touch upon topics that may be sensitive. As social critics, these cartoonists work best in times of social unrest and movements towards reform. It is more challenging for them to maintain their critical wit in times of tragedy, uncertainty, or the threat of war, when the tendency is to invoke nationalist sentiment and comfort the public: Editorial cartoonists, however, are not supposed to be government propagandists; that is the job of

other people. Cartoonists are supposed to keep a jaundiced eye on the democracy and those threatening it, whether the threats come from outside or inside the country. In extreme cases, editorial cartoons have caused world-wide protests and violence, such as the case of the publication of caricatures of the Muslim prophet Muhammad in a Danish newspaper. Gag Cartoons and Comic Strips Modern "gag cartoons" are found in magazines, newspapers, and greeting cards, and generally consist of a single drawing with either a caption immediately beneath or a "speech balloon. In the United States they are commonly referred to as "comics" or "funnies. Most comic strips are stand-alone, but some are serial in nature, with a story line that is continued daily or weekly. A noteworthy comic strip cartoonist was Charles Schulz who created the Peanuts cartoons. One of the most common modern usages of the phrase "cartoon" refers to animated television, movies, and short films. Although the term can be applied to any animated presentation, it is most often used in reference to programs for children, featuring anthropomorphized animals, superheroes, the adventures of child protagonists, and other similar themes. Winsor McCay, considered "the father of the animated cartoon," produced a landmark animated cartoon in titled Gertie the Dinosaur. This cartoon was the first to feature a character developed specifically for animation, and showed the true potential of the medium. Released in 1914, this was the first feature performance of Mickey Mouse. Disney went on to create an animation empire, encouraging his animators to portray characters with more realistic movement, and creating breakthrough masterpieces like Snow White and Fantasia. Directors Tex Avery and Bob Clampett began the cartoon tradition of exaggerated slapstick comedy that has persisted until today. Characters like Bugs Bunny and Daffy Duck exemplified not only the talent of individual animators, but also their ability to collaborate in a studio-based, assembly-line type system. It was typical for theaters of the day to show two full-length films separated by a cartoon and newsreel; many "golden era" cartoons from the 1930s through the 1950s were originally designed to be seen on the big screen. Once television started to grow in popularity, cartoons began to be produced for the small screen. Disney was one of the first cartoon studios to regularly air cartoons, including them in live action programs like The Mickey Mouse Club. In the 1960s, United Productions of America UPA, a studio formed by ex-Disney animators, created a simple, less theatrical approach to animation. Instead of natural colors and detailed background, the UPA animators used bold colors, abstract renditions of clouds and trees, and limited movement. Cartoons continue to have success as full length movies; modern techniques in computer animation allow the cartoonist to create images that would not be possible with traditional animating processes. The use of CGI technology does not, contrary to what one might believe, mean less work for the animators. Toy Story, the first completely CGI-animated feature, took four years to complete; the same amount of time it took for Disney animators to complete Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. In the 1980s, cartoons like Strawberry Shortcake and He-Man were created around existing products, for which the television programs were little more than extended commercials. A Brief History of Political Cartoons. The University of Virginia. Retrieved November 28, 2011, MacMillan, M. A. Fischer, Them Damned Pictures: Edwards, Political Cartoons in the Presidential Campaign. Routledge, 2008, ISBN 978-0-415-97811-1 Retrieved November 29, 2011, New York, Abbeville Press, 1997, The Museum of Broadcast Communications. Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. Political Cartoons in the Presidential Campaign. Explorations in American Cartoon Art. A History of American Political Cartoons. Columbia University Press, ISBN 978-0-231-12444-4 External links.

Chapter 2 : Cartoon | Definition of Cartoon by Merriam-Webster

Cartoon definition is - a preparatory design, drawing, or painting (as for a fresco). How to use cartoon in a sentence. a preparatory design, drawing, or painting (as for a fresco); a drawing intended as satire, caricature, or humor; comic strip.

Types of cartoons[change change source] A cartoon for an oil painting by Leonardo da Vinci Cartoon for an artwork[change change source] The oldest meaning is a drawing that is a full-sized design for a finished artwork. The cartoon might be a drawing for a painting that was going to be put onto a wall or ceiling in fresco. The cartoon would be pinned against the wall and its design marked onto the plastered of the wall. Cartoons were also made to design tapestry. The most famous cartoons are a set by Raphael which show the "Life of St Peter". The finished tapestries belong to the Vatican and were made for the Sistine Chapel. Political cartoon[change change source] Cartoon depicting a corporation as an octopus In the s, artists such as William Hogarth often made sets of humorous funny drawings that were about political subjects, such as poverty , elections , war and riots. The drawings were made into prints and were sold cheaply. These prints were not called cartoons at that time, but they led to the idea of modern political cartoons in newspapers. Nowadays many newspapers publish a different political cartoon in the paper, every day. The word "cartoon" was first used in this way in in an English magazine called Punch. Sometimes it may use a personification of a country or organization as a person, an animal, or a monster. For example, Britain might be shown as a woman holding a baby Australia in her arms. Russia might be shown as a bear. The United States might be shown as a Bald Eagle. Comic strips[change change source] Political cartoons were often drawn to show several different stages of the same story. From this came the idea of telling funny stories in a series of pictures. Comic strips are a type of "cartoon" that is published in newspapers, but they are usually just called "comic strips". Sometimes they represent animals like Garfield. Later comic strips from the s onwards show superheros such as Superman and The Phantom. Comic books assemble many strips in a book. The book may tell a long story, longer than a newspaper would want to print, or several stories. Major studios Big Six or Big Eight creator company owner creating studios of Disney co-creator character: Mickey Mouse , Warner Bros. Bugs Bunny and 20th Century Fox co-creator character: Comic strips posted on the internet are web comics. Some use animation and sound for special effects. Like comic books they may be large, and most offer a large collection of earlier strips for new readers, so longer stories can be told. Many webcomics are published shown to people by independent artists. Animation From the beginning of the movie industry, some artists began experimenting with making drawings that seemed to move. These moving drawings also became known as "cartoons". They often depict animals rather than humans. They were often just for fun, but sometimes, particularly during World War II , were used for political reasons, just like the cartoons in newspapers. At first, movie cartoons were quite short. When a person bought a movie ticket, they would see a news program, two or three cartoons in black and white and a movie. Walt Disney then got the idea to tell a long story as a "cartoon". The first example made was Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs Movie cartoons soon became a popular type of entertainment. Modern movie cartoons are sometimes created using computer graphics, rather than hand-drawn cartoons. They include Toy Story and Shrek

Cartoon for an artwork. The oldest meaning is a drawing that is a full-sized design for a finished artwork. The cartoon might be a drawing for a painting that was going to be put onto a wall or ceiling in fresco.

Cartoon Cartoons first appeared as shorts on animation showcase series What a Cartoon! Seibert had been a guiding force for Nickelodeon having overseen the creation of Nicktoons shortly prior to his departure prior to joining Hanna-Barbera and would establish Frederator Studios years later. Three more series based on shorts debuted in These are followed by The Powerpuff Girls in The series Ed, Edd n Eddy premiered in Kids Next Door would be the final Cartoon Cartoon. This block would become the marquee night for premieres of new episodes and series beginning on June 11, The Cartoon Cartoons were intended to appeal to a wider audience than the average Saturday morning cartoon. Linda Simensky , vice president of original animation, reminded adults and teenage girls that cartoons could appeal to them as well. Sandler pointed to the whimsical rebelliousness, high rate of exaggeration and self-consciousness of the overall output which each individual series managed. Cartoon Cartoons also had a jazzynote theme song composed by Steve Mank. In , Primal Screen composed the improved-extended version of the song and it was used for the What a Cartoon! The Service Mark "™" late and Trade Mark symbols late "®" is displayed between the logo. Behind the CN logo are the circles used on a bumper, which will stop appearing once the jingle finishes. Its background color is black with the exception of Dreamworks Dragons. Some shows or episodes can also have a music from the credits or none at all. It was first used on Ed, Edd n Eddy. The music can also be played on some of its international variants, like on Animal Control: Season 1 and Courage the Cowardly Dog: The Fog of Courage, but with different elements which are the CN logo and copyright information. The only difference between the logo and closing bumper is there the lack of any CN characters that say "Cartoon Cartoons" after the music is played. The usage of the "Ripple" logo was discontinued on November 10, , starting with the Regular Show episode " The Key to the Universe ". In October , the block was rebooted under an hybrid live-action format as "Fridays", hosted by Tommy Snider and Nzinga Blake, who was later replaced by later co-host Tara Sands. The last airing of "Fridays" was on February 23, List of series[edit].

Chapter 4 : 19 Cartoons Your Child Should Be Watching

A cartoon is a form of expression, or communication, that refers to several forms of art, including humorous captioned illustrations, satirical political drawings, and animated film.

Modello A cartoon from Italian: Cartoons were typically used in the production of frescoes , to accurately link the component parts of the composition when painted on damp plaster over a series of days giornate. Cartoons by painters , such as the Raphael Cartoons in London, and examples by Leonardo da Vinci , are highly prized in their own right. Tapestry cartoons, usually colored, were followed with the eye by the weavers on the loom. Substance and Shadow, , satirized preparatory cartoons for frescoes in the Palace of Westminster, creating the modern meaning of "cartoon" In print media, a cartoon is an illustration or series of illustrations, usually humorous in intent. This usage dates from , when Punch magazine applied the term to satirical drawings in its pages, [5] particularly sketches by John Leech. Cartoons can be divided into gag cartoons, which include editorial cartoons, and comic strips. Modern single-panel gag cartoons , found in magazines, generally consist of a single drawing with a typeset caption positioned beneath, or "less often" a speech balloon. Many consider New Yorker cartoonist Peter Arno the father of the modern gag cartoon as did Arno himself. Bill Hoest , Jerry Marcus , and Virgil Partch began as magazine gag cartoonists and moved to syndicated comic strips. Richard Thompson is noteworthy in the area of newspaper cartoon illustration; he illustrated numerous feature articles in The Washington Post before creating his Cul de Sac comic strip. Editorial cartoons are found almost exclusively in news publications and news websites. Although they also employ humor, they are more serious in tone, commonly using irony or satire. The art usually acts as a visual metaphor to illustrate a point of view on current social or political topics. Editorial cartoons often include speech balloons and sometimes use multiple panels. In the United States, they are not commonly called "cartoons" themselves, but rather "comics" or "funnies ". Nonetheless, the creators of comic strips "as well as comic books and graphic novels " are usually referred to as " cartoonists ". Although humor is the most prevalent subject matter, adventure and drama are also represented in this medium. Segar , Mort Walker and Bill Watterson. Editorial cartoon Political cartoons are like illustrated editorial that serve visual commentaries on political events. They offer subtle criticism which are cleverly quoted with humour and satire to the extent that the criticized does not get embittered. The pictorial satire of William Hogarth is regarded as a precursor to the development of political cartoons in 18th century England. Gillray explored the use of the medium for lampooning and caricature , and has been referred to as the father of the political cartoon. His career was renowned for his social caricatures of English life for popular publications. Nast depicts the Tweed Ring: The target of the humor may complain, but they can seldom fight back. Lawsuits have been very rare; the first successful lawsuit against a cartoonist in over a century in Britain came in , when J. To Thomas, the framing of his image by the far left threatened to grievously degrade his character in the popular imagination. Soviet-inspired communism was a new element in European politics, and cartoonists unrestrained by tradition tested the boundaries of libel law. Thomas won the lawsuit and restored his reputation. Cartoons related to chemistry are, for example, the Wonderlab, which looked at daily life in the lab. Comic books Main article: Comic book Books with cartoons are usually magazine-format "comic books," or occasionally reprints of newspaper cartoons. In Britain in the s adventure magazines became quite popular, especially those published by DC Thomson ; the publisher sent observers around the country to talk to boys and learn what they wanted to read about. The story line in magazines, comic books and cinema that most appealed to boys was the glamorous heroism of British soldiers fighting wars that were exciting and just. Thomson issued the first The Dandy Comic in December Thomson capitalized on its success with a similar product The Beano in Bill Hoest and other cartoonists of that decade drew cartoons showing Volkswagens, and these were published along with humorous automotive essays by such humorists as H. Animated cartoon Because of the stylistic similarities between comic strips and early animated movies, cartoon came to refer to animation , and the word cartoon is currently used in reference to both animated cartoons and gag cartoons. In the s, cartoon was shortened to toon, referring to characters in animated productions.

Chapter 5 : How to Make a Cartoon (with Pictures) - wikiHow

Cartoon definition, a sketch or drawing, usually humorous, as in a newspaper or periodical, symbolizing, satirizing, or caricaturing some action, subject, or person of popular interest.

Cartoons are one of the most effective means of communication we have. Does this sound far-fetched? Here we will look at just why cartoons are so effective at communicating with human beings, and why we are hard-wired to take their messages on board ahead of other forms of communication. Wordless Communication Cartoons can convey a message far more quickly than a written notice, for example. Often public service communications will contain cartoons to illustrate their message, or to underline the written content of the message, just to ensure that those who are either illiterate or non-native speaking will grasp the meaning. Government certainly understands the importance of cartoons, and it can be the ideal way to make sure health and safety messages are heeded. A cartoon will often be picked up on before the written content of a sign, too. The message is conveyed in seconds and without the need for a lengthy explanation. Conversely, if you have a message you need to convey with words, cartoons help to emphasise your message. They are increasingly being used in school text books for this very reason. This means that the cartoonist, or a manager using a cartoon to deliver a message, has a pre-primed audience. Cartoons can be used powerfully in advertising across many industries too. The recognition is instant. The concept is in the picture, and can be almost instantly comprehended, unlike some presentations or adverts, which can leave the audience scratching their heads. Diffusing Tension Cartoons also have our childhood associations with humour, happiness and fun, and can serve to relax an audience in a potentially dull or tense meeting. They act as icebreakers, uniting your audience with humour and the pleasure of shared communication. Using cartoons as motivational tools or in presentations will encourage the audience to warm to you as a speaker too. There is an instant sense of relief and gratitude for a light moment in any meeting, and this momentary shift in attitude towards the message bearer can be used in your favour. If you have a difficult or sensitive message to convey it is often best to use humour as a way of diffusing the tension the audience can feel. For example, if you are dealing with the issue of motivating difficult employees you might use cartoons which gently mock certain stereotypes of negative employee behaviour. This has the effect of highlighting the behaviour, in a way that either the employees or managers will recognise and possibly identify with and will aid a smooth introduction to the serious issues being raised. The Skill Of The Cartoonist The skill of the effective cartoonist is not simply the ability to draw well. It is the ability to distill an idea, or a joke, into a few short words and images. Often cartoons will use the power of observational comedy, which again allows the audience to identify with the message. Sometimes a cartoon will be part of a series, which can help you illustrate the narrative of a talk or lecture. This sort of approach when it is well done, will have your audience actually looking forward to the next stage of the talk, as they wait to see the next image in the story. Human beings are so hardwired for linear narrative story-telling that this can often be the most memorable form of presentation you can make. Cartoons Are Such Effective Communicators, in this instance a health and safety cartoon illustrates a guy not lifting correctly, and another one showing you how to lift from the knees! You might ask your cartoonist to invent the Perfect Manager vs the Hopeless Manager. I am sure just reading that sentence you will have an image appear in your head! What better way to convey management training, especially if there is a wry twist at the end? The images, and your messages, will stay with them much longer than they might otherwise, simply because you have tapped into the human desire to listen to narratives and to laugh.

Chapter 6 : Types of cartoons - The Boston Globe

See the latest political cartoons featuring Obama, Clinton, Trump and hot topics from today's best political cartoonists. Political cartoons humor, pictures and jokes are updated daily!

Describe modern political cartoons? Modern political cartoons are seen on the editorial page of the newspapers, while some are found on the regular comic strip page. Most cartoonists use visual metaphors and caricatures to portray political situations and can use humorous or emotional picture for current events. Their content includes stereotypical, biased or demonizing portrayals of people and events. Political cartoons are diverse and have huge fan followings. Political cartoon highlights a particular viewpoint or idea using an illustration. The image used can be humorous as well as informative. They can also be satirical and even serious in nature. In modern political cartoons there are two styles such as: Political cartoons are the effective way to express their thoughts about the events in a comical manner. Political cartoons are often funny and the copyrights are extensively with the newspaper or magazine which is authorized to publish it. What are the symbols used in political cartoons? Dove, olive branch, victory sign United States: Uncle Sam, flag, stars and stripes, shield. Vulture, skeleton with shroud, skull and cross You do not have access to view this node, grim reaper Love: Heart, Cupid, Venus Money: Dollar bill or dollar sign Heroes or good guys: Allow your mind and eyes to concentrate on most highlighted part of the caricature, which is an exaggeration or distortion of a person or object with the goal of providing a comic effect. If the cartoon is a person see whom they are talking to? Where are they standing? What is being done to the object? Look around the vicinity of the primary focus to find what is mentioned there. This is usually an illusion to a past or current event. Observe what section of population is the publication pointing to and in what country and locality? As a cartoon will be made keeping in mind the experiences and assumptions of the intended audience. Political cartoon will be published in the context based on the current event of the day. If you are viewing a political cartoon outside of its original publishing source, you should be aware of current and historical events. Look for widely recognized symbols. Look for minor details that will contribute to the humor or the point of the cartoon. Example words or pictorial symbols used to convey minor themes or ideas.

Chapter 7 : Cartoon - New World Encyclopedia

Cartoons Are Such Effective Communicators, in this instance a health and safety cartoon illustrates a guy not lifting correctly, and another one showing you how to lift from the knees! You might ask your cartoonist to invent the Perfect Manager vs the Hopeless Manager.

Content provided on this site is for entertainment or informational purposes only and should not be construed as medical or health, safety, legal or financial advice. Click here for additional information. So what cartoons should your child be watching? Here are 19 that I think everyone in your household will be able to get behind. The show can seem a little too goody-goody now and then, but it never gets annoyingly so. George is best for younger kids, since most of what the show focuses on are simple lessons like learning shapes, numbers, and colors. But honestly, I would watch it without my daughter. Dinosaur Train The premise of Dinosaur Train makes no sense: All that said, the bottom line is kids love dinosaurs, and this show is super educational. Max and Ruby Max and Ruby! Max and Ruby play together and resolve their differences respectfully. Great for dealing with sibling rivalry. The female characters are racially diverse and strong, the stories are fun, and the reading lessons effective. Plus, kids get the whole package: Another very educational show that knocks it out of the park. Martha Speaks Martha Speaks is, simply put, a show about a talking dog. Martha is a lovable creature who is always trying to solve some sort of mystery, an element of the show that is sure to hook your 4- to 7-year-old. Plus, the theme song is great. WordWorld In WordWorld , words come alive! The characters are all voiced brilliantly and the simple storylines are kept engaging by the third-person omniscient narrator. Cyberchase Cyberchase is an award-winning, research-based adventure series that helps kids develop strong math and problem-solving skills. Not to mention that it features voice acting from the talented Christopher Lloyd and Gilbert Gottfried. Word Girl Woouooooord up! Word Girl is one of my favorite cartoons on TV right now, including adult-oriented animated shows like Family Guy. Seriously, your kids should not be watching Family Guy, you know that, right? The show features the children of the original cast of the show " so precious. This show is simply super cute and teaches children about enjoying their neighbors while simultaneously learning nice morals. Ask the Storybots This fun, educational show is based on the Storybot apps. They answer the question through song! Doc McStuffins image source: Paw Patrol Paw Patrol does an excellent job of introducing little one to police, firemen, and more helpful community members. Sofia the First image source: She does a wonderful job of teaching about friendship, compromising, and other lovely life lessons. Your kids will also love the occasional appearances of their favorite Disney Princesses " always a bonus. Peppa Pig Make way for Peppa Pig! Possibly the best part about this show? Peppa is a female pig who lives amongst her animal friends and teaches the kids about animal sounds and much more. Elena of Avalor image source: Article Posted 7 years Ago Share this article.

Chapter 8 : Cartoon Cartoons - Wikipedia

The Cartoon HD App Watch Movies & TV Shows Online. Watch unlimited TV shows and full movies online. Stream full episodes of hit TV series and watch the latest movies online.

Chapter 9 : 5 Easy Ways to Analyze Political Cartoons - wikiHow

Anime vs Cartoon comparison. Japanese anime is different from cartoons. While both are caricatures that may be animated, anime usually has visually distinct features for characters, and a more 'limited animation' style for depicting movement.