

Chapter 1 : Charles Schulz' 'A Charlie Brown Thanksgiving' Airs Wednesday November 21 | The DisWorld

*Charles Monroe Schulz (/ ˈ ɛ f ˈ ɛ Ń l t s /; November 26, - February 12, ), nicknamed Sparky, was an American cartoonist best known for the comic strip Peanuts (which featured the characters Charlie Brown and Snoopy, among others).*

Apr 30, Carol Storm rated it it was amazing Charles M. Schulz was more than a cartoonist -- he was an American original, one of those profoundly revolutionary individuals who erases an entire art form and reinvents it in his own image. The way Babe Ruth transformed baseball, the way Elvis Presley transformed popular music, the way Clint Eastwood transformed the American western, the way H. Lovecraft transformed modern horror, Schulz transformed the American comic strip. Before Schulz, all was darkness and slime. Terry and the Pirates are beating up helpless Rickshaw Men. Then along comes Schulz, and like Isaac Newton he rewrites the rules that govern the universe. Be a vulture, be a wolf. Fly combat missions over Germany in The Sixties are happening. Woodstock is speaking in mad hieroglyphics while soaring eight miles high. Break on through to the other side! But who was Schulz? Paul, a small and ugly boy known to lurk in the shadows with a big mean dog ready to maul neighborhood kids, transform himself into a visionary, an iconic heroic figure of total brilliance? Schulz the lonely boy, mumbling dark imprecations and incantations when his yearbook pictures are rejected. Schulz the ambitious cartoonist, taking the globular, swollen, misshapen head of a mild-mannered coworker and turning it into a whole new look for the daily funnies. Schulz the family man, like Charles I of England bullied into greatness by his noisy wife. Schulz the ineffectual dad, watching as The Sixties take hold and his kids spiral out of control. Schulz the family man, the super man, the mad man, the legend. Charles Schulz did not drink, did not smoke, and did not swear. Scott Fitzgerald he was not. Under the guise of a biography about a truly unique and Great American Artist, Michaelis masterfully illuminates the unassuming, poignant brilliance that is Peanuts. More than Schulz himself, it is his strip, his life work for which he was fiercely competitive and exceedingly committed to, that emerges as the topic worth reading; and reading about. Michaelis has chosen an unexpected subject for such a long pages! As an artist, Schulz was a master of the minimal gag and displayed confidence with simple lines. And thusly Schulz did what most great artists do I think: I think the only pure worship of God is by loving one another, and I think all other forms of worship become a substitute for the love that we should show one another. His willed mania demonstrates that people would rather live drunk on false belief than sober on nothing at all, at whatever cost in ridicule. Their art should be enough. As it is with Peanuts.

**Chapter 2 : The Dark Side of Charles Schulz**

*Kick off the season of gratitude with a hug from our favorite puppy, Snoopy! "What is more happy than a little kid putting his arms around a warm puppy. If that isn't happiness, I don't know what is." -Charles M. Schulz.*

A Biography," that Schulz "spoke of these bullies in the present tense. Not one of the childhood friends Michaelis interviewed "could recall any instance where Sparky himself was picked on," he writes. Although talent going unrecognized was central to the legend Schulz created about himself, in fact his teachers and others regarded Sparky as exceptional. What he gives us instead is both a dynamic character study and a penetrating literary analysis. This is not the Schulz of "happiness is a warm puppy. Monte Schulz, the younger son, tells NEWSWEEK the book has a number of errors, though they appear to be on minor points such as where Schulz picked up the neighborhood kids for the school carpool and when a housekeeper worked for the family. More important, he says, he was shocked at the description of his father as an uninvolved parent. As Craig Schulz, the eldest son, told Michaelis after reading the manuscript, "Well, I guess we were expecting vanilla, but we got rocky road. We could do without the detailed backstory and genealogy of just about everyone Schulz crossed paths with, down to the woman who dreamed up the "Peanuts" licensing empire, even if that is now standard operating procedure for biography. He was deeply dependent on his mother for love and protection but received little of it. In one outing, she shooed him off to play with his loutish cousins, who pelted him with corncobs. As his mother lay dying an excruciating death from cervical cancer and no longer had the strength to shop or cook, Schulz sometimes went hungry. He constructed a legendâ€”or a mythâ€”of himself as a loser, as "dumb, dull [and] meek," Michaelis writes. He must do anything to protect, conceal, and maintain its sources. In one telling incident, Schulz submitted drawings to his high-school yearbook, encouraged by a teacher-adviser who championed him and his work. Worse, Schulz had submitted drawings of contemporary student life for a yearbook whose design motif was archaic-looking silhouettes. The drawings were not published. Rather than attribute the rejection to these mundane, and arguably reasonable, reasons, Schulz turned it into "his first major intellectual grudge," Michaelis writes, and remembered it for decades. Schulz "thought of himself as a thwarted innocent, a lonely, misunderstood, good-hearted kid who wanted only to earn a little recognition" for his drawing. The conviction that he never got what he deserved provided "an energizing sense of injury"â€”and the inspiration for Charlie Brown. From early childhood Schulz doodled on any paper he could get his hands on, and said that his ambition "from earliest memory was to produce a daily comic strip. Disney told him he was unqualified to work as an animator. She dated Schulz at the same time she was seeing another boy, whom she eventually chose over Sparky. Schulz "was determined never to put [the rejection] to rest," Michaelis writes. She wanted only a "plain, decent Lutheran life" as a housewife, something marriage to a rising cartoonist did not exactly promise, and she married a machinist who had no higher ambition than to take a firefighter exam. For the rest of his life, Michaelis writes, Schulz "would pose as the unappeasable Gatsbyesque lover of the goldenâ€”or, in his case, red-headedâ€”girl. Joyce told him Sparky liked to be depressed: Misery became a strategy, for happiness, as Schulz said, "is not funny at all. By , papers were running "Peanuts," but Schulz remained intensely, even brutally, competitive. Around this time a fellow art-school instructor told Schulz he was giving up his cartoon ambitions, to which Schulz replied, "Good. That will make one less cartoonist I have to compete with. Cathy Guisewite, for instance, who draws the strip "Cathy" and knew Schulz for 20 years before his death, recalls him as "generous and gracious and kind, and so encouraging of new cartoonists," she told NEWSWEEK. Another sore point is the affair Schulz had, beginning in He was 47; Tracey Claudius, whom he met when she photographed him for a magazine article, was After Joyce discovered the months-long affair, Schulz agreed to break it off, prompting fatalistic notes about love in the strip: He kept seeing Tracey and, a few months later, proposed while still married to Joyce , saying that as his wife "you could have anything you want. Guisewite recalls him as not only generous to young cartoonists, but also as honestly self-effacing. At meetings of fellow cartoonists, she recalls, Schulz always wore his name badge despite being the most famous face there: In the s it struck a chord with people feeling guilty over their vague discontent amid historic postwar prosperity Linus watching a

leaf fall: In the s it expressed the struggle of young people reaching for inchoate freedoms and pondering the meaning of existence Snoopy, wondering why he was put on Earth: Even as he lay dying of cancer in , his reminiscences were all "about being picked on as a boy," and how he still wanted revenge on the kids who had bullied him so long ago. As it happened, he died on Feb. As soon as "Peanuts" ended, so did his life.

**Chapter 3 : Project MUSE - My Life with Charlie Brown**

*Charles Monroe Schulz, nicknamed Sparky, was an American cartoonist best known for the comic strip Peanuts. He is widely regarded as one of the most influent.*

He became a shy, timid teenager, perhaps as a result of being the youngest in his class at Central High School. One well-known episode in his high school life was the rejection of his drawings by his high school yearbook, which he referred to in Peanuts years later, when he had Lucy ask Charlie Brown to sign a picture he drew of a horse, only to then say it was a prank. At the time of her death, he had only recently been made aware that she suffered from cancer. Schulz had by all accounts been very close to his mother and her death had a big effect on him. His unit saw combat only at the very end of the war. Schulz said he had one opportunity to fire his machine gun but forgot to load it. He said that the German soldier he could have fired at willingly surrendered. Years later, Schulz proudly spoke of his wartime service. He worked at the school for several years while developing his career as a comic creator until he was making enough money to do that full-time. Paul Pioneer Press, with Schulz usually doing four one-panel drawings per issue. The series also had a dog that looked much like Snoopy. In May, Schulz sold his first one-panel drawing to The Saturday Evening Post; within the next two years, a total of 17 untitled drawings by Schulz were published in the Post, [13] simultaneously with his work for the Pioneer Press. Peanuts made its first appearance on October 2, 1950, in seven newspapers. The weekly Sunday page debuted on January 6, 1951. After a slow start, Peanuts eventually became one of the most popular comic strips of all time, as well as one of the most influential. From 1952 to 1955 he contributed a single-panel strip, "Young Pillars", featuring teenagers, to Youth, a publication associated with the Church of God. Peanuts At its height, Peanuts was published daily in 2, papers in 75 countries, in 21 languages. Over the nearly 50 years that Peanuts was published, Schulz drew nearly 18, strips. In 1965, Fantagraphics began their Complete Peanuts series. Until his death, Schulz wrote or co-wrote the TV specials and carefully oversaw their production. Schulz drew much from his own life, some examples being: Like Charlie Brown, Schulz had often felt shy and withdrawn. Although this dog was a pointer, not a beagle like Snoopy, family photos confirm a certain physical resemblance. When Schulz finally proposed to her in June 1969, shortly after he had made his first contract with his syndicate, she turned him down and married another man. In a address to fellow cartoonists, Schulz discussed several of them. The uniqueness of "Peanuts" has set it apart for years That one-of-a-kind quality permeates every aspect of the strip and very clearly extends to the drawing. It is purely his with no clear forerunners and no subsequent pretenders. The character Lucy van Pelt also expresses a fondness for the film, and in one strip she cruelly spoils the ending for her younger brother. Later the same year, they moved to Colorado Springs, Colorado. Their son, Monte, was born in February 1967, and three more children were born later, in Minnesota. They then moved to Sebastopol, California, where Schulz built his first studio. Some of the footage was eventually used in a later documentary, Charlie Brown and Charles Schulz. By 1974, Schulz had moved to Santa Rosa, California, where he lived and worked until his death. While briefly living in Colorado Springs, Schulz painted a mural on the bedroom wall of his daughter Meredith, featuring Patty with a balloon, Charlie Brown jumping over a candlestick, and Snoopy playing on all fours. The wall was removed in 1980, donated and relocated to the Charles M. Schulz Museum in Santa Rosa. This was a targeted criminal act. They knew exactly who the victims were. Schulz had a long association with ice sports, and both figure skating and ice hockey featured prominently in his cartoons. In 1975, Schulz hosted the first Over 75 Hockey Tournament. Schulz-Highland Arena in his honor. Art[ edit ] In addition to comics, Schulz was interested in art in general; his favorite artist in his later years was Andrew Wyeth. During his hospital stay, President Ronald Reagan phoned to wish him a quick recovery. In the 1980s, Schulz complained that "sometimes my hand shakes so much I have to hold my wrist to draw. According to a letter from his physician, placed in the Archives of the Charles M. Schulz Museum by his widow, Schulz had essential tremor, a condition alleviated by beta blockers. Schulz still insisted on writing and drawing the strip by himself, resulting in noticeably shakier lines over time. In November 1982, Schulz suffered several small strokes and a blocked aorta, and he was later found to have colon cancer that had metastasized. Because of the chemotherapy and the fact

that he could not see clearly, he announced his retirement on December 14, I always had the feeling that I would probably stay with the strip until I was in my early eighties. I did not take this away from me. His response, "Oh, no. What a dirty trick" he never had a chance to kick the football. The last original Peanuts strip was published the next day, Sunday, February Schulz had predicted that the strip would outlive him because the strips were usually drawn weeks before their publication. United Features had legal ownership of the strip, but honored his wishes, instead syndicating reruns to newspapers. Schulz was honored on May 27, , by cartoonists of more than comic strips, who paid homage to him and Peanuts by incorporating his characters into their strips that day. Schulz is a recipient of the Silver Buffalo Award , the highest adult award given by the Boy Scouts of America , for his service to American youth. The Silver Snoopy award is a special honor awarded to NASA employees and contractors for outstanding achievements related to human flight safety or mission success. The award certificate states that it is "In Appreciation" "For professionalism, dedication and outstanding support that greatly enhanced space flight safety and mission success. Schulz was a keen bridge player, and Peanuts occasionally included bridge references. The Story of Charles M. Schulz , which Schulz authorized. The lengthiest biography, Schulz and Peanuts: However, Michaelis maintains that there is "no question" his work is accurate. It has rides designed for younger children and is one of the most popular areas of the amusement park. Peanuts on Parade has been St. It began in with the placing of 5-foot-tall 1. Every summer for the following four years, statues of a different Peanuts character were placed on the sidewalks of St. Paul, ending in with Snoopy lying on his doghouse. The statues were auctioned off at the end of each summer, so some remain around the city, but others have been relocated. How Did They Die? The clean, minimalist drawings, the sarcastic humor, the unflinching emotional honesty, the inner thoughts of a household pet, the serious treatment of children, the wild fantasies, the merchandising on an enormous scale" in countless ways, Schulz blazed the wide trail that most every cartoonist since has tried to follow. Short interpreted certain themes and conversations in Peanuts as consistent with parts of Christian theology , and used them as illustrations in his lectures on the Gospel , as explained in his book The Gospel According to Peanuts , the first of several he wrote on religion, Peanuts, and other popular culture. I think that he was a deeply thoughtful and spiritual man. When he came back from the army he was very lonely. So Sparky went to church, joined the youth group and for a good 4"5 years he went to Bible study and went to church 3 times a week 2 Bible studies, 1 service. He said he had read the Bible through three times and taught Sunday school. Some of his discussions with priests and ministers were so interesting because he wanted to find out what these people who he thought were more educated than he thought. When he taught Sunday school, he would never tell people what to believe. God was very important to him, but in a very deep way, in a very mysterious way. Retrieved March 4,

#### Chapter 4 : It's Off to Camp, Charlie Brown by Charles M. Schulz

*Off The Leash" Free Shipping \$2, Charles M Schulz & the Art of Peanuts \$40 Snoopy Bas-Relief Stocking Holder With Retractable Hook \$ Snoopy.*

#### Chapter 5 : Schulz and Peanuts: A Biography by David Michaelis

*The latest Tweets from SchulzMuseum (@SchulzMuseum). Established in , the mission of the Charles M. Schulz Museum and Research Center is to preserve, display, and interpret the art of Charles M. Schulz.*

#### Chapter 6 : Peanuts on Parade | Santa Rosa, CA

*Schulz usually worked at an outside studio and most of his original artwork and memorabilia are at the Charles M. Schulz Museum and Research Center in Santa Rosa, which escaped the flames.*

#### Chapter 7 : - On and Off the Field (Peanuts at Work And Play) by Charles M Schulz

*Charles M. Schulz 1, follows Charles Monroe Schulz was an American cartoonist, whose comic strip Peanuts proved one of the most popular and influential in the history of the medium, and is still widely reprinted on a daily basis.*

## Chapter 8 : Charles M. Schulz - Wikipedia

*"Charles M. Schulz Day" to coincide with the final Peanuts Sunday strip February 12, Charles Schulz died Saturday evening in his home in Santa Rosa of complications from colon cancer; he was 77 years old.*