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Asterix and obelix books

This article is about a comic book series. For the character, see Asterix (character). For the star-shaped 'K' symbol, see the asterisk. For other purposes, see Asterix (disambigation). Asterix French Comics Series (Ast'rix le Gaulois)Created by Rene Goscinni by Albert Uderzo Publishing informationPublisherDargaud, Editions by Albert Rene, Hachette for canonical volumes in French; others for non-canonical volumes (1976-1996) in French; Hodder, Hachette and others for non-canonical volumes (1976-1996) in the English title (s) Asterix Gaul Asterix and Golden Sickle Asterix and Goths Asterix Gladiator Asterix and Banquet Asterix and Cleopatra Asterix and the Great Fight Asterix in The UK Asterix and Normans Asterix Legionnaire Asterix and The Shield Of Chief Asterix at the Asterix Olympics and the Asterix cauldron in Spain Asterix and the Roman agent Asterix in Switzerland Mansions of the Gods Asterix and Laurel wreath Asterix and Soothsayer Asterix on Corsica Asterix and gift Caesar Asterix and The Great Crossing of Obelix and Co Asterix in Belgium Asterix and the Great Divide Asterix and Black Gold Asterix and Son Asterix and the magic carpet Asterix and the secret weapon Asterix and Obelix All in the Sea Asterix and actress Asterix and class law Aster The fall of sky Asterix and Obelix's Birthday : The Golden Book of Asterix and Picts Asterix and the Missing Scroll Asterix and Chariot Racing Asterix and the daughter of The Chief FormatsOriginal material for the series was published as a strip in the comics anthology (s) Pilote.Genre Comedy Satire Date29 October 1959-present (original); 1969-present (English translation)Creative teamRetheres (s) Rene Goscinni (1959-1977) Albert Uderzo (1980-2009)96) Artist (s) Albert Uderzo (19 59-2009) Didier Conrad (2013-present) Other illustrators for non-canonical volumes (1976-1996) English Translators: Anthea Bell, Derek Hockridge (1961-2013); Anthea Bell (2013-2016); Adriana Hunter (2017-present) Asterix or The Adventures of Asterix (French: Asterix or Asterix le Gaulois (astɐiks l'golwa;lit. Asterix Gaul) is a bande dessin'e (French or Belgian French-language comic) series about Gallic warriors who have adventures and fight the Roman Republic in the era of Julius Caesar. The series first appeared in the French-Belgian comic book Pilote on October 29, 1959. It was written by Rene Goscinni and illustrated by Albert Uderzo before the death of The State Department in 1977. Uderzo then became an author until 2009, when he sold the rights to the publishing company Hachette; died in 2020. In 2013, a new team consisting of Ian-Yves Ferry (screenplay) and Didier Conrad (art work) took over the work. By 2019, there were with the last one released in October 2019. Description Some of the many characters in Asterix. In the front row are ordinary characters, and Asterix is in the center. Each Asterix comic begins with the following introduction: the year 50 BC Gallia is completely occupied by the Romans. Well, not quite... One small village of indomitable Gauls still holds against the invaders. And life is not easy for the Roman legionnaires, who garrison the fortified camps of Totorum, Aquarium, Laudanum and Compendium ... The series follows the adventures of the village of Gauls as they oppose the Roman occupation in 50 BCE. They do this with a magic potion brewed by their Druid Getafix (Panoramix in the French version), which temporarily gives the recipient superhuman power. The main characters, the main character Asterix and his friend Obelix, have different adventures. -ix the ending of both names (as well as all other pseudo-Gallic -ix names in the series) hints at the -rix suffix (meaning king) present in the names of many real Gallic chiefs such as Vercingetorix, Orgetorix, and Dumnorix. In many stories, they travel to foreign countries, although other tales are set in and around their villages. For most of the history of the series (volumes 4 to 29), settings in Gaul and abroad alternated, with even numbers set abroad and odd volume numbers set in Gaul, mostly in the village. The Asterix series is one of the most popular French-Belgian comics in the world, with the series translated into 111 languages and dialects since 2009. The success of the series led to the adaptation of his books in 13 films: nine animated and four live acts (two of which, Asterix and Obelix: Mission Cleopatra and Asterix and Obelix vs. Caesar, were the main box office successes in France). There have also been several character-based games and a theme park near Paris, Athix Park. The very first French satellite, Ast'rix, launched in 1965, was also named after a comic book character. As of 2017, 370 million copies of Asterix's books have been sold worldwide, with Rene Goscinni and Albert Uerzo among the creators, who were France's best-selling authors abroad. The story of Vitaliy Luminais '1821-1896) paintings of gough were quite popular in France and are a possible role model for the Asterix series. Prior to the creation of the Asterix series, Goscinni and Uderzo had previously had success with their Oumpah-pah series, which was published in the journal Tintin. Ast'rix was originally published in Pilote magazine, debuting in the first issue on October 29, 1959. In 1961, the first book entitled Asterix Gallia was written. Since then, books have been produced, usually on an annual basis. Their success was exponential; the first book sold 6,000 copies in a year later, the second sold 20,000. In 1963, 40,000 cars were sold; the fourth, released in 1964, sold 150,000. A year later, the fifth sold 300,000; 1966's Asterix and Big Fight sold 400,000 after initial publication. The ninth volume of Asterix, released in 1967, sold 1.2 million copies in two days. Uderzo's first preliminary sketches depicted Asterix as a huge and strong traditional Gallic warrior. But Goscinni had another picture in his head, visualizing Asterix as an astute, compact warrior who would possess intelligence and wit more than raw power. Nevertheless, Uderzo felt that the diminished hero needed a strong but dim companion, to which the State Chief agreed. Thus, Obelix was born. Despite the growing popularity of Asterix among readers, the financial support for Pilote has ceased. The pilot was taken under the control of George Dargo. When Gocinni died in 1977, Uderzo continued the series at the request of readers who begged him to continue. He continued to issue new volumes of the series, but on a less frequent basis. Many critics and fans of the series prefer earlier collaborators with The State. Uderzo created his own publishing company, Les Editions Albert-Rene, which has since published every album written only by Uderzo. However, Dargo, the original publisher of the series, retained the rights to publish the first 24 albums made by Uderzo and Gocinni. In 1990, the Uderzo and State Officials decided to sue Dargo to take over these rights. In 1998, after a long trial, Dargo lost the rights to publish and sell albums. Uderzo decided to sell these Hachette rights instead of Albert-Rene, but the rights to publish new albums still belonged to Albert Uderzo (40%), Sylvie Uderzo (20%) and Albert Uderzo (20%). In December 2008, Uderzo sold his stake to Hachette, which took over the company. co-creator Ast'rix, the hero of comics in France, betrayed the Gallic warrior to modern Romans - people of industry and finance. However, Renee Goschinni's daughter, Anne, also agreed to continue the series and sold her rights at the same time. She reportedly said that Asterix had already two lives: one during my father's life and one after him. Why not a third? A few months later, Uderzo appointed three illustrators who had been his assistants for many years to continue the series. In 2011, Uderzo announced that Asterix's new album was due for release in 2013, and it was written by Frederic Mebarki. A year later, in Publisher Albert-Rene announced that Frederic Mebarki had given up on drawing a new album because of the pressure he felt following the steps of Uderzo. Comic book artist Didier Conrad has been officially announced to take over the duties of drawing from Mebarka, with the date of the new album in 2013 unchanged. In January 2015, after the murder of seven cartoonists at the satirical Paris weekly Charlie Hebdo, Ast'rix creator Albert Uderzo retired to paint two Ast'rix paintings in memory of the victims. List of titles Home article: List of volumes Asterix Numbers 1-24, 32 and 34 are Gocinni and Uderzo. Numbers 25-31 and 33 only Uderzo. The figures are 35-38 are Jean-Yves Ferry and Didier Conrad. Years claimed for their initial album release. Asterix Gallia (1961) - Asterix and the Golden Sickle (1962) - Asterix and Goths (1963) - Asterix Gladiator (1963) 1964) Asterix and Banquet (19 Asterix and Cleopatra (1965) - Asterix and the Big Fight (1966) Asterix in the United Kingdom (1966) - Asterix and Normans (1966) - Asterix Legionnaire (1966) And the Chief's Shield (1968) Asterix at the Olympics (1968) - Asterix and Kotel (1969) - Asterix in Spain (1969) Asterix and the Roman Agent (1969) Asterix in Switzerland (1970) - Mansions of the Gods (1971) and

Laurel Wreath (1972) Sterix and Soothsayer (1972) Asterix in Corsica (1973) Asterix and Caesar's Gift (1974) 20 Asterix and The Great Crossing (1975) (1976) – Asterix in Belgium (1979) and Asterix (1980) and Black Gold (1981) Asterix and the Magic Carpet (1988 Asterix and the Secret Weapon (1991) Asterix and Obelix All at Sea (1996) Asterix and the Actress (2001) Asterix and The Law of Class (2003) Asterix and the Falling Sky (2003)005) Birthday of Asterix and Obelix : The Golden Book (2009) and Picts (2013) Asterix and the Missing Scroll (2015) Asterix and The Chariot Race (2017) Asterix and The Chief's Daughter (2019) Non-canonical Volumes : Asterix conquers Rome to be the 23rd volume, Before Obelix and Co. (1976) - Comic How Obelix fell into a magic potion when he was a little boy (1989) - Special Release album Twelve Tasks Asterix (2016) - special release of the album Uderzo Croque par ses Amis - Comic (1996) Asterix Conquers Rome is a comic book adaptation of the animated film Twelve Tasks Asterix. It was released in 1976 and was the 23rd volume to be published, but it is rarely republished and is not considered canonical for the series. The only English translations ever published were in Asterix Annual 1980 and were never English standalone volumes. Picture-book version of the same story was in English translation as the Twelve Tasks of Asterix Hodder and Stowton in 1978. In 1996, a tribute album was released in honor of Albert Uderzo entitled Uderzo Croque par ses Amis, volume containing 21 stories from Uderzo in Ancient Gaul. This volume was published by Soleil Productions and was not translated into English In 2007 Les Editions Albert Rene released a tribute volume called Ast'rix et ses Amis, a 60-page volume of one to four pages of short stories. It was a tribute to Albert Uderzo in his 80th birthday to 34 European cartoonists. Tom was translated into nine languages. It was not translated into English by 2016. In 2016, french publisher Hachette, along with Anne Goscinni and Albert Uderzo, decided to make a special release of The XII Tasks of Asterix for the 40th anniversary of the film Twelve Tasks of Asterix. There was no English edition. Summary and Characters Main Article: The list of characters Asterix The main setting for the series is the nameless coastal village (rumoured to be inspired by Erquy,by?) in Armorica (modern Brittany), province of Gaul (modern France), in the year 50 BC Julius Caesar conquered almost all of Gaul for the Roman Empire. The small village of Armorican, however, has been made because residents can get temporary superhuman powers by drinking a magic potion brewed by the local druid village, Getafix. His boss is Vitalstatistics. The main character and hero of the village is Asterix, who because of his insight is usually trusted with the most important affairs of the village. He is helped in his adventures by his rather bodily and slower-minded friend Obelix, who, because he fell into a Druid potion potion as a child, has a constant superhuman power (because of this Getafix stubbornly refuses to allow Obelix to drink potion, as it will have an unpredictable and unpredictable result). Obelix is usually accompanied by Dogmatics, his little dog. (With the exception of Asterix and Obelix, the characters' names change along with the language. Asterix and Obelix (and sometimes other members of the village) go on various adventures both in the village and in distant lands. Places visited in the series include parts of Gaul (Lutetia, Corsica, etc.), neighboring countries (Belgium, Spain, UK, Germany, etc.), and distant lands (North America, Middle East, India, etc.). The series uses sci-fi and fantasy elements in later books; for example, the use of aliens in Asterix and falling Sky and the city of Atlantis in Asterix and Obelix All at sea. Humor, met in comics Asterix, often centered around puns, caricatures and stereotypes European countries and The French regions. Much of the humor in Asterix's original books was French-specific, which delayed the translation of books into other languages for fear of losing the jokes and spirit of history. Some translations have actually added local humor: In Italian translation, Roman legionaries are made to speak the Roman dialect of the 20th century, and Obelix's famous Ils sont fous ces romains (These Romans are crazy) translated correctly as Sono pazzi questi romani, humorously alluding to the Roman acronym SP'R. In another example: Hiccup is written onomatopoeically in French as hip, but in English as hick, allowing Roman legionnaires in more than one of the English translations to give up their hiccups absurdly in Latin (hik, haec, hoc). The new albums have a more universal humor, both written and visual. The character names various figurines of Asterix characters on the exhibit All fictional characters in Asterix have names that are puns on their role or personality, and which follow certain patterns specific to nationality. Some rules follow (in most cases) such as gauls (and their neighbors) having a suffix -ix for men and ending in -a for women; for example, the chief of Vitalstatistix (so called because of his tailor's height) and his wife Impedimenta (often at odds with the boss). Male Roman names end in-us, echoing the Latin nominal male special form, as in Gluteus Maximus, a muscular athlete whose name is literally the butt of a joke. Gothic names (now Germany) end -ick, after Gothic chiefs such as Alaric and Theoderic; for example Rhetoric translator. Greek names end -os or-es; for example, Thermos restaurateur. British names end with axe and often puns on taxation associated with the later United Kingdom; examples include Valuaddedtax Druid, and Selectivemploymentax mercenary. Other nationalities refer to pidgin translations from their language, like Huevos y Bacon, a Spanish chief (whose name, that is, eggs and bacon, is often a Spanish guidebook for tourists), or literary and other popular media references like Dubbelosix (sly reference to the code name James Bond 007). Most of these jokes, and therefore the names of the characters, are specific to translation; for example, a druid named Getafix in English translation - get a fix, referring to the role of the character in dosing the magic potion - is Panoramix in the original French and Miraculix in German. Despite this, sometimes the game of words has been saved: the dog Obelix, known in the original French as Idekfix (from id'e fixe, fixed idea or obsession), is called Dogmatix in English, which not only has the original meaning strikingly (dogmatic), but actually adds another layer of word game with the Dog syllable on the Name. The name Asterix, French Ast'rix, comes from asterisk, which means asterisk, which is a typographical symbol indicating a footnote, from the Greek word αστήρ (aster), which means star. His name usually remains the same in translations, except for accents and the use of local alphabets. For example, in Esperanto, Polish, Slovenian, Latvian and Turkish it is asteriks (in Turkish it was first named Becker means shorty, but then the name was standardized). Two exceptions include Icelandic, in which he is known as Ostrekur (Rich of Love), and Sinhalese, where he is known as සුද්ද පාප්පා (Sora Pappa), who can be construed as Hero. For an explanation of some of the other names, see the Asterix Character List. Ethnic stereotypes Many adventures of Asterix occur in other countries far from their homeland in Gaul. In each album that takes place abroad, the characters meet (usually modern) stereotypes for each country, as seen in French. Italian Italians are residents of Italy. In the adventures of Asterix, the term Romans is used by non-Italian people, who at that time expanded their dominance over much of the Mediterranean basin. But as can be seen in the Asterix and Chariot races, on the Peninsula of Italy this term is only used for people from the capital, with many italics preferring to identify themselves as Umbrians, Etruscans, Venetians, etc. Explore various themes from this country, as in this example Italian gastronomy (pasta, pizza, wine), art, famous people (Pavarotti, Berlusconi, Mona Lisa) and even the controversial issue of the The Gonas (Germans) are disciplined and militaristic, they consist of many factions that are at war with each other (which is a reference to Germany before Otto von Bismarck, and to East and West Germany after World War II), and they wear a Pickelhaube helmet, distributed during the German Empire. Helvetians (Switzerland) are neutral, eat fondue, and are obsessed with cleaning, accurate chi-storage, and jars. The British are phlegmatic and speak with aristocratic slang of the early 20th century (similar to Bertie Worcester). They stop for tea every day (making it with hot water and a drop of milk until Asterix brings them actual tea leaves), drink warm beer (Bitter), eat tasteless foods with mint sauce (Rosbif), and live on the streets containing rows of identical houses. In Asterix and Obelix: God Save Britannia Brits wore woolen pullovers and Tam o's shanters. Hibernians (Irish) inhabit Hibernia, the Latin name of Ireland, and they fight against the Romans along with the British to defend the British Isles. Iberians (Spanish) are filled with pride and have rather cholera mores. They produce olive oil, provide very slow help for problems on Roman roads (thanks Asterix) to take bullfighting as a tradition. When the Gauls visited North America in Asterix and the Great Crossroads, Obelix struck one of the attacking Native Americans by knockout. The warrior first hallucinates the symbolic eagles in the American style; for the second time, he sees stars in the formation of stars and stripes; for the third time he sees stars in the shape of a rounder of the U.S. Air Force. The inspirational idea of Asterix to get the attention of a nearby Viking ship (which could take them back to Gaul) is to hold up the torch; this applies to the Statue of Liberty (which was a gift from France). Corsicans are proud, patriotic and easily excited, but lazy, make decisions with pre-filled ballot boxes. They hide vendettas against each other, and always take their siesta. The Greeks are chauvinists and consider the Romans, Gauls and all the rest barbarians. They eat stuffed grape leaves (dolma), drink retina and are hospitable to tourists. Most of them seem to be blood-related, and often offer some cousin suitable for work. The Normans (Vikings) drink endlessly, they always use cream in their kitchen, they don't know what fear is (which they're trying to discover), and on their home territory (Scandinavia), the night lasts 6 months. Chimbre (Danes) are very similar to the Normans with the greatest difference in that the Gauls are not able to communicate with them. Their names end - Sen, perhaps a reference to the Danish author Hans Christian Andersen. Belgians speak with a funny accent, insult gauls and always eat sliced roots, deep-fried in bear fat. They also tell Belgian jokes. Luzian (Portuguese) lacks height and politeness (Uderzo said that all the Portuguese he met were like that). Hindi has elephant trainers as well as gurus who can fast for weeks and levitate on magic carpets. Men wear pagri (turbans), while women wear hijabs, they worship cows and always bathe in the Ganges River. Egyptians are short with outstanding noses, endlessly engaged in the construction of pyramids and palaces. Their favorite food is Lentil Soup and they sail feluccas along the banks of the Nile River. Persians (Iranians) produce carpets and stubbornly refuse to meditate foreign. They eat caviar, and women wear burqas. The Sumerians, the Akkadas, the Hattes, the Assyrians, and the Babylonians are constantly at war with each other and attack strangers because they confuse them with their enemies, but later they apologize when they realize that strangers are not their enemies. Most likely, it is a criticism of the constant conflicts between the Middle Eastern peoples. Jews are depicted as Yemeni Jews, with dark skin, black eyes and beards, a tribute to Marc Chagall, a famous artist whose painting of King David hangs in the Knesset (Israeli parliament). The Numids, unlike the Berber inhabitants of ancient Numidia (located North Africa), apparently Africans from sub-Saharan Africa. Names end -tha, like the historic king of Numidia Jugurt. Picts (Scottish) wear a typical dress with a kilt (skirt), have a habit of drinking malt water (whiskey) and throwing logs (caber-throw) as a popular sport, and all their names start with Mac-. The Sarmats (Russians) inhabit the North Black Sea, which represents present-day Russia. Their names end with words, as well as many Russian surnames. When Gauls see foreigners speaking their own foreign languages, they have a different representation in the caricature speech bubble: Iberian: the same as Spanish, with inversion of exclamation marks (') and question marks (to) Gothic language: Gothic script (incomprehensible gallams, except Getafix) Vikings (Normans and Cimbres): Me and I instead of O and A (incomprehensible for Galls) Indians: , incomprehensible for Gauls) : Hieroglyphics with explanatory footnotes (incomprehensible gauls) Greek: straight letters carved as if in stone Sarmatian: In their speech balloons, some letters (E, F, N, R...) are written in a mirror-reverse form that evokes the modern Cyrillic alphabet. Translations of various volumes have been translated into more than 100 languages and dialects. In addition to the original French, most of the albums are available in Estonian, English, Czech, Dutch, Galician, Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish, Finnish, Spanish, Catalan, Basque, Portuguese, Italian, Greek, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian, Turkish, Slovenian, Bulgarian, Serbian, Croatian, Latvian, Welsh, Welsh, and Latin. Selected albums have also been translated into Esperanto, Scottish Gaelic, Irish, Scottish, Indonesian, Persian, Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Bengali, African, Arabic, Hindi, Hebrew, Frisian, Romanesque, Vietnamese, Sinhalese, Ancient Greek and Luxembourgish. In Europe, several volumes have been translated into various regional languages and dialects, such as Alsatian, Breton, Hthimi (Picard) and Corsican in France; Bavarian, Swabian and Low German languages in Germany; and Savo, Karelia, Rauma and Helsinki slang dialects in Finland. In addition, in Portugal a special edition of the first volume, Asterix Gaul, was translated into the local language of Mirandese. In Greece, a number of volumes appeared in Cretan Greek, Cypriot-Greek and Pontian Greek dialects. In the Italian version, while the Gauls speak standard Italian, the legionnaires speak the Romanesque dialect. In the former Yugoslav Republic, forum translated the Corsican text on Asterix in Corsica to the Montenegrin dialect of Serbian-Croatian (today it is called Montenegrin). In the Netherlands, several volumes were translated into Frisian, a Germanic language spoken in the province in Limburg, a regional language spoken not only in Dutch Limburg, but also in the Belgian city of Limburg and North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany; and in Tweanta, a dialect in the Twente region in the eastern province of Overeissel. Hungarian-language books have been published in the Yugoslav country for the Hungarian minority living in Serbia. Although the books are not translated into a fully autonomous dialect, they are slightly different from the language of books published in Hungary. In Sri Lanka, the animated series was adapted into a sinhal as Sura Pappa. Most volumes have been translated into Latin and ancient Greek languages, with accompanying teacher guidance as a way of teaching these ancient languages. English translation Home article: English translations of Asterix Before Asterix became famous, translations of some bands were published in British comics including Valiant, Ranger, and Look and Find Out, under the names Little Fred and Big Ed and Beric the Bold, set in Roman-occupied Britain. They were included in an exhibition about the life and career of the State Department and Asterix at the Jewish Museum of London in 2018. The first 33 Asterix albums were translated into English by Anthea Bell and Derek Hockridge, who were praised for maintaining the spirit and humor of the original French versions. Hockridge died in 2013, so Bell translated the books from 34 to 36 herself before retiring in 2016 for health reasons. She died in 2018. Adriana Hunter is a real translator. The American publisher Papercutz announced in December 2019 that it would begin publishing all new, more American translations of Asterix books starting May 19, 2020. The launch was postponed to July 15, 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The new translator is Joe Johnson (Dr. Edward Joseph Johnson), Professor of French and Spanish at Clayton State University. The adaptation of the series has been adapted in various media. There are 14 movies, 15 board games, 40 video games and 1 theme park. Movies Home article: List of films Asterix Deux Romains en Gaule, 1967 black and white television film, mixed media, live action with Asterix and Obelix animated. Released on DVD in 2002. Asterix the Gaul, 1967, animated album based on the album Asterix the Gaul. Asterix and the Golden Sickle, 1967, animated based on the album Asterix and the Golden Sickle, incomplete and never released. Asterix and Cleopatra, 1968, animated based on the album Asterix and Cleopatra. The film Dogmatix, 1973, an animated, unique story based on Dogmatix and his animal friends, Albert Uderzo created a comic version (consisting of eight comics, since the films are a combination of 8 different stories) from the never-released film in 2003. Twelve Asterix tasks, 1976, A unique story not based on existing comics. Asterix Versus Caesar, 1985, animated based on both Asterix Legionnaire and Asterix Gladiator. Asterix in 1986, animated, based on the album Asterix in the UK. Asterix and Big Fight, 1989, animated based on both Asterix and Big Fight and Asterix and Soothsayer. Asterix Conquers America, 1994, is animated, free based on the album Asterix and Great Crossing. Asterix and Obelix: Take on Caesar, 1999, a live action based primarily on Asterix Gallia, Asterix and Soothsayer, Asterix and Goth, Asterix Legionnaire, and Asterix Gladiator. Asterix and Obelix: Cleopatra's Mission, 2002, live action based on the album Asterix and Cleopatra. Asterix and Obelix in Spain, 2004, a live action based on the album Asterix in Spain, incomplete and never released due to disagreements with the team behind the film and the creator of comics. Asterix and the Vikings, 2006, animated, is loosely based on the album Asterix and the Normans. Asterix at the Olympics, 2008, live action, is loosely based on the Asterix album at the Olympics. Asterix and Obelix: God Save Britannia, 2012, live action based on the album Asterix in the UK and Asterix and the Normans. Asterix: The Mansions of the Gods, 2014, computer-animated, based on The Mansions of the Gods and the first animated film Asterix in stereoscopic 3D. Asterix: The Secret of the Magic Potion, 2018, computer-animated, original story. Games Home article: Asterix Game List Many gamebooks, board games and video games are based on the Asterix series. In particular, many video games have been released by various publishers of computer games. Theme Park Home article: Astix Park Astix, a theme park 22 miles north of Paris, based on the series, was opened in 1989. It is one of the most visited sites in France, with about 1.6 million visitors per year. Influence in popular culture Asterix ham and cheese flavored potato chips The first French companion, which was launched in 1965, was named Ast'rix-1 after Asterix. Asteroids 29401 Asterix and 29402 Obelix were named after the characters. Coincidentally, the word Asterix/Asterisk comes from Greek to Little Star. During the campaign in Paris to host the 1992 Summer Olympics, Asterix appeared in many posters above the Eiffel Tower. French company Belin introduced a series of Asterix crisps in the form of Roman shields, pumpkin, wild boar and bones. In the UK, Asterix coins were presented free of charge at every Nutella bank in 1995. In 1991, Asterix and Obelix appeared on the cover of Time for a special edition of France, art directed by Mirko Ilic. In the 2009 issue of the same magazine, Asterix is described as being seen by some as a symbol of France's independence and defiance of globalization. Despite this, Asterix has made several promotional appearances for the fast food chain McDonald's, including one ad, in attended by members of the Village enjoying the traditional history ending the holiday at the McDonald's restaurant. The 4.0 version of the OpenBSD operating system contains a parody of the history of Asterix. Action Comics Number 579, published by DC Comics in 1986, written by Lofficier and Illustrated by Keith Giffen, featured a tribute to Asterix, where Superman and Jimmy Olsen drawn back in time in a small village of indomitable Gauls. In 2005, the Asterix Mirror of the World was held in Brussels. The Belgian Post Office has also issued a set of stamps timed to coincide with the exhibition. A book containing sections in French, Dutch and English was released for the exhibition. On October 29, 2009, a logo (called Google Doodle) dedicated to the 50th anniversary of Asterix was displayed on the home page of Google. Although they have since changed, #2 and #3 the messengers in the Society of Creative Anachronism Kingdom of Ansterra have been The Star and Obelisk Heralds. Asterix and Obelix were the official mascots of the 2017 Ice Hockey World Championship, which was jointly hosted by France and Germany. In 2019, France issued a commemorative 2 euro coin to celebrate the 60th anniversary of Asterix. The Royal Canadian Navy has a supply ship called MV Asterix. The second Resolve-Class ship, named MV Obelix, was cancelled. Cm. also The List of Characters Asterix Bande dessin'e English Translations Asterix List of Games Asterix List of Volumes Asterix Kajko i Kokosz Potion Roman Gaul, after the conquest of Julius Caesar 58-51 BC, which consisted of five provinces Commentarii de Bello Gallico Links to the World of Richie www.angelfire.com. June 11, 2019. Asterix (comic). TV Trails. Received on June 11, 2019. Sendrovic, Leo (November 19, 2009). Asterix at 50: The comic book hero conquers the world. It's time. Archive from the original on September 8, 2014. Received on September 7, 2014. - E., Sonia (October 19, 2017). With Crazy Italics, Asterix returns for the 37th adventure. Reuters. Archive from the original September 6, 2018. Received on September 6, 2018. (October 8, 2009). Asterix Gallia rises the sky high. Reuters. Archive from the original on October 10, 2009. Received on October 9, 2009. Sonal Panse. Gocinni and Uderzo. Buzzle.com archive from the original on November 1, 2009. 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