

What Do Authors And Illustrators Do

Brown Bear, Brown Bear, What Do You See?

Brown Bear, What Do You See? is a children's picture book published in 1967 by Henry Holt and Company, Inc. Written by Bill Martin Jr. and illustrated

Brown Bear, Brown Bear, What Do You See? is a children's picture book published in 1967 by Henry Holt and Company, Inc. Written by Bill Martin Jr. and illustrated by Eric Carle, the book is designed to help toddlers associate colors and meanings to animals. The book has been widely praised by parents and teachers and placed on several recognition lists. In 2010, the book was briefly banned from Texas' third grade curriculum due to a confusion between author of children's books Bill Martin Jr, and author of Ethical Marxism: The Categorical Imperative of Liberation (Creative Marxism) philosopher Bill Martin.

Daddy, What Did You Do in the Great War?

"Daddy, What Did You Do in the Great War?" was a British First World War recruitment poster by Savile Lumley, and first published in March 1915 by the

"Daddy, What Did You Do in the Great War?" was a British First World War recruitment poster by Savile Lumley, and first published in March 1915 by the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee. It was commissioned and submitted to the committee by Arthur Gunn, the director of the publishers Johnson Riddle and Company. The poster shows a daughter posing a question to her father: "Daddy, what did you do in the Great War?", depicting a future from the perspective of viewers in 1915. The poster implies the viewer will be seen as a coward by following generations if they do not contribute to the war, a message inspired by Gunn's own feelings of guilt around not fighting.

Unlike other recruitment posters of the time which focused on more direct calls to action, the poster used indirect messaging to persuade men to enlist in the army at a time when conscription was not yet a policy in Great Britain. Although the poster is now considered an icon of British history during the First World War, it was not one of the most circulated recruitment posters and there was some contemporary backlash to its message.

Eric Carle

(May 27, 1993). Major Authors and Illustrators for Children and Young Adults: A Selection of Sketches from Something about the Author. Gale Research. ISBN 9780810373839

Eric Carle (June 25, 1929 – May 23, 2021) was an American author, designer and illustrator of children's books. His picture book The Very Hungry Caterpillar, first published in 1969, has been translated into more than 66 languages and sold more than 50 million copies. Carle's career as an illustrator and children's book author accelerated after he collaborated on Brown Bear, Brown Bear, What Do You See?. Carle illustrated more than 70 books, most of which he also wrote, and more than 145 million copies of his books have been sold around the world.

Panda Bear, Panda Bear, What Do You See?

Panda Bear, What Do You See? is a 2003 children's picture book by Bill Martin Jr. and illustrated by Eric Carle. Released by Henry Holt and Company, it

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Bear, Brown Bear, What Do You See?.

Dodo

names for the dodo genus used by different authors of the time). An atypical 17th-century description of a dodo and bones found on Rodrigues, now known to

The dodo (*Raphus cucullatus*) is an extinct flightless bird that was endemic to the island of Mauritius, which is east of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean. The dodo's closest relative was the also-extinct and flightless Rodrigues solitaire. The two formed the subtribe Raphina, a clade of extinct flightless birds that are a part of the group that includes pigeons and doves (the family Columbidae). The closest living relative of the dodo is the Nicobar pigeon. A white dodo was once thought to have existed on the nearby island of Réunion, but it is now believed that this assumption was merely confusion based on the also-extinct Réunion ibis and paintings of white dodos.

Subfossil remains show the dodo measured about 62.6–75 centimetres (2.05–2.46 ft) in height and may have weighed 10.6–17.5 kg (23–39 lb) in the wild. The dodo's appearance in life is evidenced only by drawings, paintings, and written accounts from the 17th century. Since these portraits vary considerably, and since only some of the illustrations are known to have been drawn from live specimens, the dodos' exact appearance in life remains unresolved, and little is known about its behaviour. It has been depicted with brownish-grey plumage, yellow feet, a tuft of tail feathers, a grey, naked head, and a black, yellow, and green beak. It used gizzard stones to help digest its food, which is thought to have included fruits, and its main habitat is believed to have been the woods in the drier coastal areas of Mauritius. One account states its clutch consisted of a single egg. It is presumed that the dodo became flightless because of the ready availability of abundant food sources and a relative absence of predators on Mauritius. Though the dodo has historically been portrayed as being fat and clumsy, it is now thought to have been well-adapted for its ecosystem.

The first recorded mention of the dodo was by Dutch sailors in 1598. In the following years, the bird was hunted by sailors and invasive species, while its habitat was being destroyed. The last widely accepted sighting of a dodo was in 1662. Its extinction was not immediately noticed, and some considered the bird to be a myth. In the 19th century, research was conducted on a small quantity of remains of four specimens that had been brought to Europe in the early 17th century. Among these is a dried head, the only soft tissue of the dodo that remains today. Since then, a large amount of subfossil material has been collected on Mauritius, mostly from the Mare aux Songes swamp. The extinction of the dodo less than a century after its discovery called attention to the previously unrecognised problem of human involvement in the disappearance of entire species. The dodo achieved widespread recognition from its role in the story of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, and it has since become a fixture in popular culture, often as a symbol of extinction and obsolescence.

Hans Wilhelm

Contemporary Authors, Volume 48, Publishers: Gale Research, Detroit, MI, copyright 1995 The Address Book of Children's Authors and Illustrators, By Howard

Hans Wilhelm (born September 21, 1945) is a German-American writer, children's book author and illustrator, and artist. Hans Wilhelm has written and/or illustrated over 200 books – mostly for children. They have been translated in more than thirty languages and have won numerous international awards and prizes. Many of them have been made into animated television series. Presently there are over forty two million books by Hans Wilhelm in print. Some of his best-known books include "I'll Always Love You", "Bunny Trouble" series, "Tyrone The Horrible" series, "Waldo" series, and the "Noodles" books.

Wilhelm was born in Bremen, (Germany) where he grew up. Following his studies of art and business, he moved for 12 years to South Africa where he worked, painted, and was an acting member of a satirical theater group. His writing career began when he embarked on a two-year trip around the world where he

lived in Bali, Spain, England and many other places.

He's also host to the "Life Explained" video series, which aims to visually explain a number of spiritual phenomena from his personal point of view.

Richard Scarry

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Richard McClure Scarry (; June 5, 1919 – April 30, 1994) was an American children's author and illustrator who published over 300 books with total sales of over 100 million worldwide. He is best known for his Best Ever book series that take place primarily in the fictional town of Busytown, "which is populated by friendly and helpful resident [animals...such as] Mr. Frumble, Huckle Cat, Mr. Fixit, Lowly Worm, and others..." The series spawned a media franchise.

Eileen Christelow

culture and landscape of Christelow's native state of Vermont. Non-fiction titles include What Do Authors Do?, What Do Illustrators Do? and Vote! Several

Eileen Christelow (born April 22, 1943) is an American writer and illustrator of children's books, both fiction and non-fiction. She is best known for her series about the Five Little Monkeys, starting with her retelling of the classic nursery rhyme "Five Little Monkeys Jumping on the Bed." Other notable books include stories set in her home state of Vermont; stories featuring Emma the Desperate Dog; and Vote!, a non-fiction work about the voting process.

Laura Numeroff

Numeroff's first nine books were both written and illustrated by Numeroff herself. Numeroff has worked with illustrators including Lynn Munsinger, David McPhail

Laura Joffe Numeroff (born July 14, 1953) is an American author and illustrator of children's books who is best known as the author of If You Give a Mouse a Cookie.

Angra do Heroísmo

Angra do Heroísmo (Portuguese pronunciation: [ˈɐ̃.ɾɐ.ˈdɔ. ɐ.ˈʁo.i.ʒi.mu]), or simply Angra, is a city and municipality on Terceira Island, Portugal, and one of

Angra do Heroísmo (Portuguese pronunciation: [ˈɐ̃.ɾɐ.ˈdɔ. ɐ.ˈʁo.i.ʒi.mu]), or simply Angra, is a city and municipality on Terceira Island, Portugal, and one of the three capital cities of the Azores. Founded in 1478, Angra was historically the most important city in the Azores, as seat of the Bishop of the Azores, government entities, and having previously served as the capital city of Portugal during the Liberal Wars. The population in 2011 was 35,402, in an area of 239.00 km². It was classified as a World Heritage site by UNESCO in 1983.

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