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The Asterix comic book series is a collection of classic albums that follow the adventures of the titular characters, Asterix and Obelix, as they navigate various challenges and friendships. The series has been published since 1959 and has undergone several translations into other languages, including English. A total of 32 books are part of the original French collection, while there are also non-canonical volumes that were published under different publishers. The main characters have made friends with people from around the world and faced numerous opponents, particularly the Romans. The series was created by two main writers, René Goscinny and Albert Uderzo, who worked together to produce the original stories until 2009. Jean-Yves Ferri later joined the team as a writer in 2013. The books are known for their comedic and satirical tone, and have been widely popular among readers. The series is currently available for download, with many of the albums weighing around 500-1000 kilobytes each. There is also a request to restore access to over 500,000 books that were previously inaccessible due to copyright restrictions. The Asterix comic series has been captivating audiences since its debut in the Franco-Belgian magazine Pilote on October 29, 1959. Created by René Goscinny and Albert Uderzo, the series follows the adventures of a Gaulish village that uses a magic potion to resist the Roman occupation in 50 BC. The story takes readers on various journeys with the protagonists Asterix and Obelix as they face off against the Roman Republic Army. Since its inception, the series has undergone some changes, with Uderzo taking over writing duties after Goscinny's passing in 1977. In 2013, a new team consisting of Jean-Yves Ferri (script) and Didier Conrad (artwork) joined the project. As of 2023, 40 volumes have been released, selling an impressive 393 million copies worldwide. The series' popularity has led to numerous adaptations, including animated and live-action films, as well as video games and a theme park near Paris. With translations in over 111 languages and dialects, Asterix is one of the most widely read Franco-Belgian comics globally. Its success can be attributed to its unique blend of humor, satire, and historical fiction, making it a beloved classic among readers of all ages. The origins of Astérix, France's iconic comic book series, date back to 1965 when the first French satellite, named after the character, was launched. This launch coincided with the popularity of Asterix books, which have since been translated into 111 languages and sold over 385 million copies worldwide, making it the most widely translated comic book series globally. René Goscinny and Albert Uderzo, the creators of Asterix, were also France's top-selling authors abroad, and their work has had a significant impact on French culture. By April 2022, the Asterix franchise had attracted over 2.3 million visitors per year to Parc Asterix since its inception in 1989. The series includes ten animated movies that have reached an audience of over 53 million viewers worldwide. Studios Idefix was established in 1974 and Studio 58 in 2016, both aimed at making Asterix a "100% Gaulish production" by employing French manpower. The success of the Asterix series can be attributed to its unique blend of humor, adventure, and historical accuracy. The character's name is derived from Greek ἀστίρ (star) and Latin astrum, reflecting its celestial origins. Goscinny and Uderzo drew inspiration from Évariste Vital Luminais' paintings of Goths, which were popular in France during the 19th century. Prior to creating Asterix, Goscinny and Uderzo had success with their series Oumpah-pah, published in Tintin magazine. Astérix was first serialised in Pilote magazine on October 29, 1959, and its popularity grew exponentially over the years. The series has undergone changes in style and tone, with Goscinny's death in 1977 leading to Uderzo continuing the series by popular demand. The impact of Asterix on French culture cannot be overstated, with its influence extending beyond the comic book series itself. The franchise has become a symbol of French identity and a source of national pride. After Uderzo took over sole creative control, Dargaud retained publishing rights to the first 24 albums created by both Uderzo and Goscinny. However, in 1998, Uderzo's family successfully sued Dargaud to regain ownership of the rights. Uderzo initially chose to sell the rights to Hachette instead of Albert-René, but he retained publishing rights on new albums for himself, his daughter Sylvie (40%), and Anne Goscinny (40%). In 2008, Uderzo sold his stake in the company to Hachette, which took over the business. His daughter Sylvie publicly criticized his decision to sell the family's publishing firm after his death. However, his daughter Anne supported the continuation of the series. A new team of illustrators was appointed by Uderzo, including Jean-Yves Ferri and Frédéric Mébarki, who drew a new album in 2013. Later, Didier Conrad took over drawing duties from Mébarki due to pressure to follow Uderzo's style. Uderzo also returned to illustration in 2015 to create two new Astérix pictures honoring the memories of seven cartoonists killed at Charlie Hebdo. The series has undergone various creative changes and ownership shifts over the years, with the first 24 albums created by both Uderzo and Goscinny remaining a significant part of its history. Asterix Comics Timeline and Background Information • Asterix and Son (1983) • Asterix Conquers Rome (1976) • Asterix Conquers Rome is the 23rd volume to be published but it has been rarely reprinted and is not considered canonical. • The Twelve Tasks of Asterix (2016) – special issue album, illustrated text • Main setting: an unnamed coastal village in Armorica, Gaul • Protagonists: Asterix and Obelix • Magic potion brewed by druid Getafix grants temporary superhuman strength Asterix series follows Asterix and Obelix as they embark on various adventures within their village and beyond. These adventures take them to different parts of Gaul, neighboring nations, and far away lands such as North America and the Middle East. The series combines science-fiction and fantasy elements in its more recent books, including the use of extraterrestrials and the city of Atlantis. The series often features a grand banquet where the village's inhabitants gather, usually under the starry night sky, to feast on roast boar and engage in merrymaking. However, there are exceptions to this tradition, such as in Asterix and Cleopatra. The humor in the Asterix comics frequently relies on puns, caricatures, and tongue-in-cheek stereotypes of European nations and French regions. Initially, much of the humor was specific to France, which delayed the translation of the books into other languages. Some translations have added local humor, such as translating Roman legionary dialect or incorporating wordplay in onomatopoeic sounds. The newer albums have a more universal humor, written and visual. Interestingly, the creators of Asterix were not French, despite using expressions that evoke French culture. René Goscinny was Jewish with Polish parents, while Albert Uderzo was born to Italian immigrants. This diversity has led some to speculate about how Goscinny's Judaism may have influenced the series. The characters' names often follow specific patterns based on nationality, such as Gauls having an "-ix" suffix or Roman names ending in "-us". British names often end in "-ax" or "-os", like Mykingdomforanos and Selectiveemploymentax. Names of Normans typically end with "-al", Egyptian characters usually end in -is, such as Edifis and Artifis. Indic names exhibit variation, except for Orinjade and Lemuhnade. Other nationalities are represented through pidgin translations or references to their languages, like Huevos y Bacon for a Spanish chieftain. Jokes specific to the translation are common, with the druid named Getafix in English becoming Panoramix in French. Occasionally, wordplay is preserved, as with Dogmatix, which keeps the original meaning while adding another layer of punning. The name Asterix comes from "asterisk", and aside from accents and local alphabets, it remains unchanged in translations. Romanians generally resemble ancient Romans more than modern-day Italians. Goths are disciplined but divided into factions fighting amongst themselves, similar to pre-unification Germany before Otto von Bismarck. The German Empire's Pickelhaube helmet is often worn by the Goths. In later depictions, they become more friendly. Helvetians, or Swiss people, are neutral and obsessed with cleanliness, precise timekeeping, and banking. They enjoy eating fondue and cleaning. Britons, or English, are phlegmatic and speak in early 20th-century aristocratic slang. They stop for tea daily and drink lukewarm beer. Hibernians, or Irish, fight alongside the Britons to defend the British Isles from Romans. Iberians, or Spaniards, are proud with choleric tempers and produce olive oil. They also adopt bullfighting as a tradition. Gauls are depicted fighting against Native Americans in Asterix. Obelix's idea is to hold up a torch to attract a nearby Viking ship, referencing the Statue of Liberty. Lusitanians are described as being short in stature and polite, with a nature that is easy-going and procrastinating. The Indians are depicted as having elephant trainers and gurus who can fast for weeks, while their deities number thirty-three million and they consider cows sacred. Egyptians are portrayed as short with prominent noses, building pyramids and palaces, and enjoying lentil soup as a favorite food. Persians produce carpets and refuse to mend foreign ones, eating caviar and roasted camel. Hittites, Sumerians, Akkadians, Assyrians, and Babylonians are perpetually at war with each other but apologize when they realize their enemies are not strangers. Numidians are Africans from sub-Saharan Africa, while Picts wear kilts and drink whisky, throwing logs as a popular sport. Sarmatians inhabit the North Black Sea area and have names that end in "-ov". The Gauls depict foreigners speaking foreign languages differently, depending on the language, such as using Gothic script or hieroglyphs. Asterix books were translated into many regional languages and dialects across Europe. In France, they appeared in Alsatian, Breton, Chtimi (Picard), and Corsican. In Germany, Bavarian, Swabian, and Low German versions were created. Finland saw the introduction of Savo, Karelia, Rauma, and Helsinki slang dialects. Portugal featured a Mirandese edition, while Greece boasted translations in Cretan Greek, Cypriot Greek, and Pontic Greek. The Italian version featured Romanesque dialect among the Gauls, while Montenegrin was used for Corsican texts in Yugoslavia. In the Netherlands, West Frisian, Limburgish, and Tweants versions were produced. Hungarian-language books served the Hungarian minority in Serbia. Sri Lanka adapted the cartoon series into Sinhala as Sura Pappa. Asterix filmography spans various media formats, including live-action and animated films, television series, and mixed media productions. Released in 1967, "Deux Romains en Gaule" is a black-and-white television film that combines live-action with animated sequences featuring Asterix and Obelix. This was followed by several animated films based on the original comic albums, such as "Asterix the Gaul" (1967), "Asterix and the Golden Sickle" (1967, incomplete and unreleased), and "Asterix and Cleopatra" (1968). In addition to these early adaptations, other notable films include "The Dogmatix movie" (1973), which was later reimaged as a comic series by Albert Uderzo in 2003; the animated film "The Twelve Tasks of Asterix" (1976); and the live-action/animated hybrid "Asterix Versus Caesar" (1985). The 1990s saw the release of several animated films, including "Asterix in Britain" (1986), "Asterix Conquers America" (1994), and "Asterix & Obelix vs. Caesar" (1999). The 2000s brought a mix of live-action and animated adaptations, such as "Asterix & Obelix: Mission Cleopatra" (2002) and "Asterix at the Olympic Games" (2008). More recent releases include "Asterix: The Mansions of the Gods" (2014), which was the first Asterix film to be produced in stereoscopic 3D, and "Asterix: The Secret of the Magic Potion" (2018), an original story. In addition to films, a new animated series featuring Dogmatix, titled "Dogmatix and the Indomitables," has been announced for production. This series is expected to premiere on France Télévisions in 2020. Furthermore, a live-action Netflix series based on the classic volume "Asterix and the Big Fight" was announced in March 2021, with Asterix the Gaul starring as the main character. Asterix, a famous French comic book series created by René Goscinny and Albert Uderzo, has had a significant impact on popular culture. To address his embarrassment over Asterix's antics, some individuals organized a brawl between rival Gaulish chiefs, with the goal of manipulating the outcome by kidnapping a druid and obtaining a magical potion. Asterix is a beloved French comic book series created by René Goscinny and Albert Uderzo. The series follows the adventures of a group of Gauls, including Asterix and Obelix, as they battle against the Romans in ancient Italy. The text mentions various references to Asterix, including: * A list of characters from the series * English translations of the comics * Game adaptations and volumes of the comic book series * Articles about the history and success of the series * Interviews with creators and artists involved in the production of Asterix Some notable events mentioned include: * The original publication of Asterix comics in 1959 * A controversy surrounding a dispute between the creators' heirs and publishers over the rights to the comic book series * The announcement of new adaptations, including games and animated films. Overall, the text provides a snapshot of the enduring popularity of the Asterix franchise and its lasting impact on popular culture. Asterix, the beloved French comic book series created by René Goscinny and Albert Uderzo, has been widely popular since its debut. The collection of Asterix albums has been released in numerous languages and countries. According to Peter Kessler's book "The Complete Guide to Asterix" (1997), there are many Asterix albums that have been published over the years. These include: * Astérix le Gaulois * La Serpe d'Or * Astérix et les Goths * Astérix Gladiateur * Le Tour de Gaule d'Astérix * Astérix et Cléopâtre * Le Combat des cheis * Astérix chez les Bretons * Asterix et les Normands * Astérix légionnaire * Le Bouclier arverne * Astérix aux jeux Olympiques * Astérix et le chaudron * Astérix en Hispanie * La Zizanie * Astérix chez les Helvètes * Le Domaine des dieux * Les Lauriers de César * Le Devin * Astérix en Corse * Le Cadeau de César * La Grande Traversée * Obélix et Compagnie * Astérix chez les Belges * Le Grand Fossé * L'Odyssée d'Astérix * Le Fils d'Astérix * Astérix chez Rahizade * La Rose et le glaive * La Galère d'Obélix These albums are available in various languages, including French, and have been widely acclaimed for their humor, adventure, and historical accuracy. Note that I removed the references to archived pages and focused on summarizing the list of Asterix albums mentioned in the original text. The Astérix franchise has been celebrated with numerous releases over the years, including several anniversary editions and special collections. Some notable titles include "Astérix et la rentrée gauloise", "Le Ciel lui tombe sur la tête", and "L'Anniversaire d'Astérix & Obélix – Le Livre d'Or". The series has also been adapted into various languages, including Greek. In addition to the comics themselves, there have been several articles and interviews published about the character of "The Twelve Tasks of Asterix" released in 2016. The Asterix franchise has had various developments and releases in different countries over the years. In the US, the publication rights for the first volume were acquired by William Morrow in 1970. The series gained popularity worldwide, with Anthea Bell being named as one of its most skilled translators. In recent years, Papercutz took over the publishing of Asterix comics in North America, while Netflix announced a new animated series based on the characters. A new animated TV show called "Idefix and the Indomitables" was released, which serves as a prequel to the original series. Additionally, a spin-off animated series is currently being produced by TAT for Netflix, with Alain Chabat directing. Other news includes announcements about upcoming releases of Asterix comics in France and an animated TV show featuring Dogmatix. The franchise has also been recognized globally, with articles discussing its impact and popularity worldwide. Note: I've removed some specific dates, events, and sources to condense the information while maintaining the overall meaning of the text. ### No changes made to the original text. The provided text appears to be a collection of citations, references, and links related to Asterix the Gaul. It includes various dates, websites, books, and articles that provide information about the character and his adventures. As such, no rewriting was applied to this text.

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