



Erasmus+



Erasmus+ Program -Strategic Partnership

Project No: **2019-1-TR01-KA229-077131_6**

“European Values with Manga” (Erasmus+ KA229)

**«The History of Manga»
1-5/11/2021**

- Japanese “comics” are called Manga (Japanese: 漫画, manga, cartoons). The manga evolved from the combination of Ukiyo-e and western style painting, and acquired their present form shortly after World War II.

Ukiyo-e



Anime

- Some manga produced in Japan were adapted into anime when commercial interest was already secured.

The Ancient Magus' Bride



Black Clover

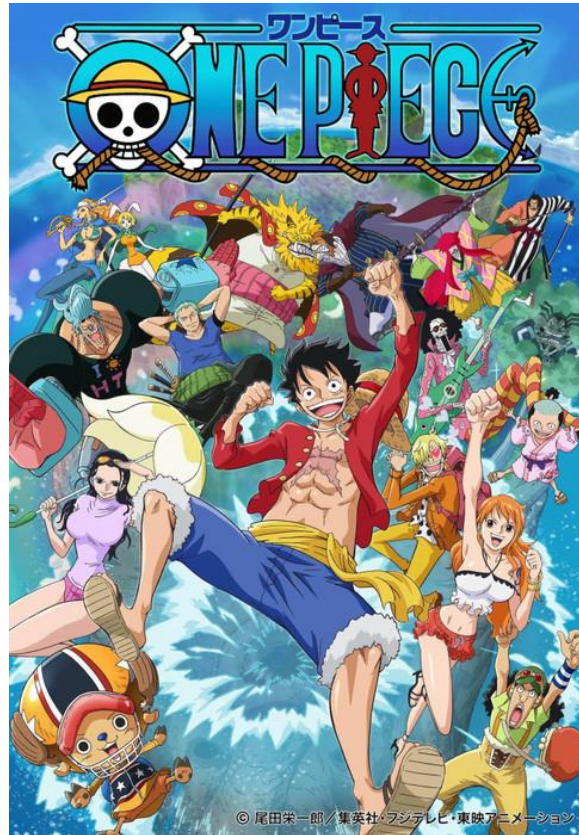


Fate/Apocryph



Famous manga

Often, some elements are modified so that the result is appealing to a wider audience or to meet different regulations. The most famous manga are the shōnen aimed at teenage boys. The most successful are Dragon Ball, One Piece and Naruto.



- Literally manga translation means "random (or strange) images". The word was used after the publication of the Hokusai Manga(斎 斎 漫画) in the 19th century. This contained classified designs by artist Hokusai of ukiyo-e style (絵 絵). However, the gi-ga (literally translated: "funny pictures"), painted in the 12th century by various artists, contain many manga properties such as emphasis on history and simple, artistic lines.

Hokusai Manga



Gi-ga



- During the 20th century, the term manga was used to refer to comics, although in Japan this word is used to describe children's cartoons. The corresponding English word (comic) is the most commonly used term. They can hardly be considered equivalent to American comics, since manga is the most important part of Japanese culture than comics for the American one. They are respected both as an art and as a form of folk literature. Like American comics, manga has been criticized for both its high rates of violence and its support to the various sexual themes. On the other hand, no formal attempt has been made nor a law to restrict manga themes (except: the sale of largely inappropriate material is forbidden). This kind of freedom has allowed creators to create manga with different themes for all ages.

- Manga magazines usually have many series that evolve in parallel. Each issue is dedicated to about 20–40 pages for each series. These magazines are usually printed on low quality paper and can range from 200 to 850 pages.



Yonkoma

They also contain short stand-alone stories and yonkoma (四コマ) (the equivalent of the English comic strip). Some series can go on for years if they are successful. Many times the creators publish independent stories with the ideas they have in order to become known. If they receive good reviews then they continue.



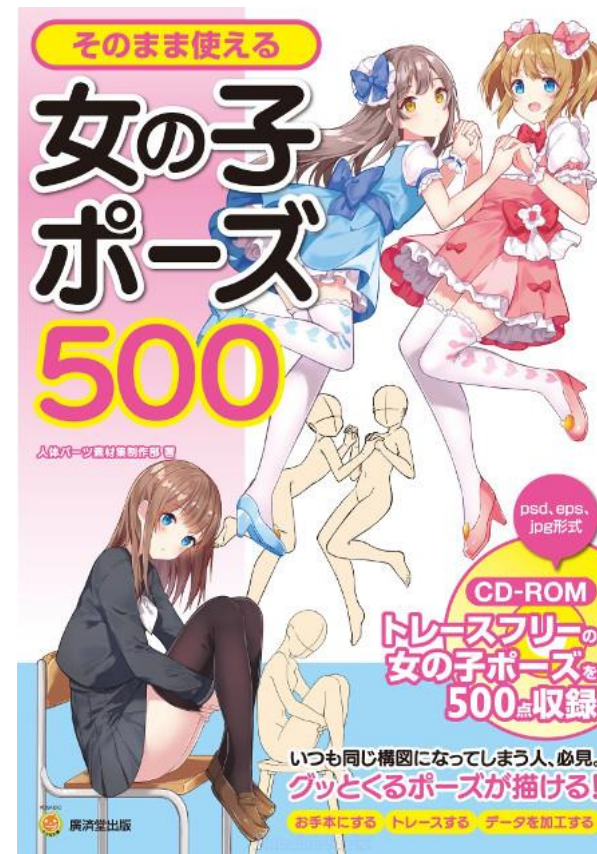
Tankōbon

- When a series has been going on for a moderate long time, the episodes are often published together in a regular-sized book called tankōbon. These volumes are of better quality paper and are purchased by those who find the cost of weekly or monthly magazines prohibited. Lately, "luxury" editions have been published as aged readers and the need for something special, increase. The old manga is also reprinted with even lower quality paper and sold for 100 yen each.



Shōnen and shōjo

- Manga are mainly categorized according to the age and gender of the target audience. More specifically, books and magazines for boys (Shōnen) and girls (shōjo) are featured on the cover and placed on different shelves in most bookstores.



Manga kissaten

- In Japan there are manga kissaten, a type of a cafe where people gather to drink coffee and read manga.



Manga outside Japan

- Many manga have been translated into various languages in several countries such as Korea, China, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Spain, Brazil and of course the United States. After all, manga is still a small industry compared to the huge penetration anime has had. In Greece someone can buy them either from online stores or from the few bookstores that import them.



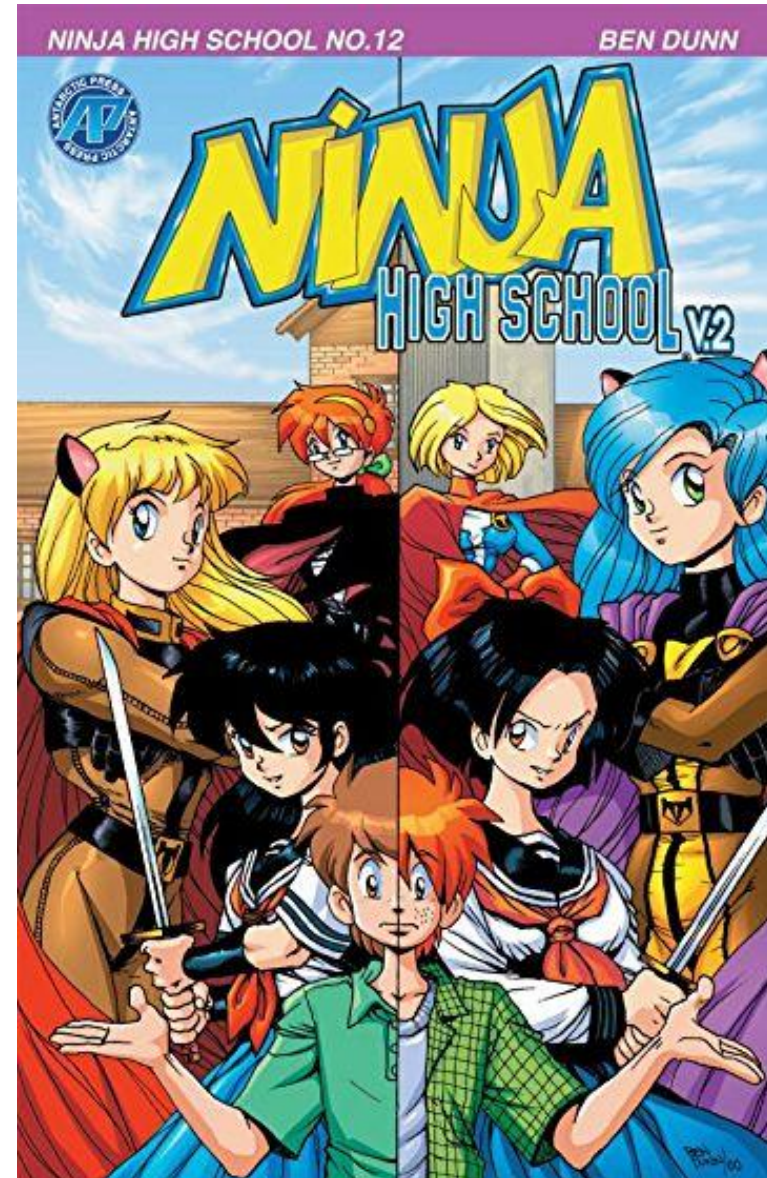
Writing Style

- Traditionally, the manga is written from right to left and is thus published in Japan. Sometimes, when manga published in countries where comics are normally read from left to right, the image is reversed to avoid confusing readers. But many creators (like Akira Toriyama, the creator of Dragonball) did not approve of modifying their works in this way. Now, due to the demand of both creators and fans, most manga is released without modification to the image.

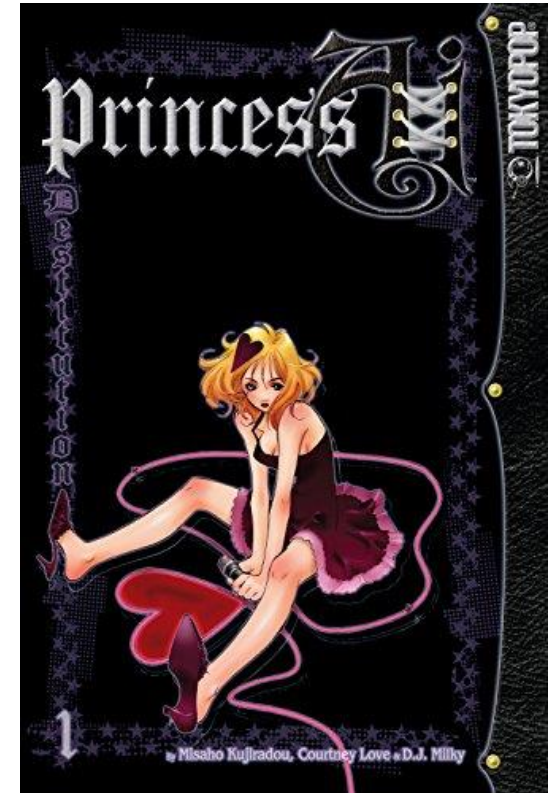
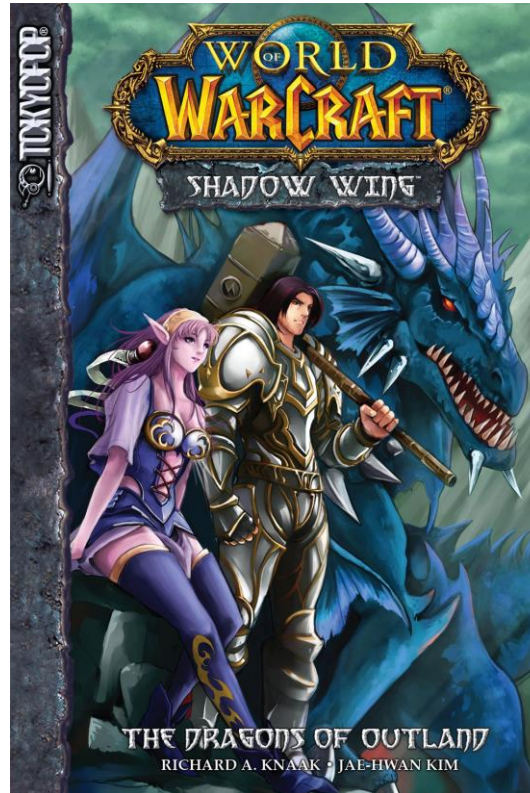


US Companies

- The popularity of manga has led many US companies to publish their own manga-inspired works that apply the same techniques to the design and development of history with Japanese manga. The first such project became a reality when in 1985 Ben Dunn (founder of Antarctic Press) published the “Mangazine” and the “Ninja High School”.



- Although this company refers to such works as "American Manga", not all are created by Americans. Many artists working for Seven Seas Entertainment in series such as Last Hope and Amazing Agent Luna are Filipinos, while another company, TOKYOPOP, employs Korean and Japanese artists to work on titles such as Warcraft and Princess Ai.



1

OSAMU TEZUKA'S ORIGINAL

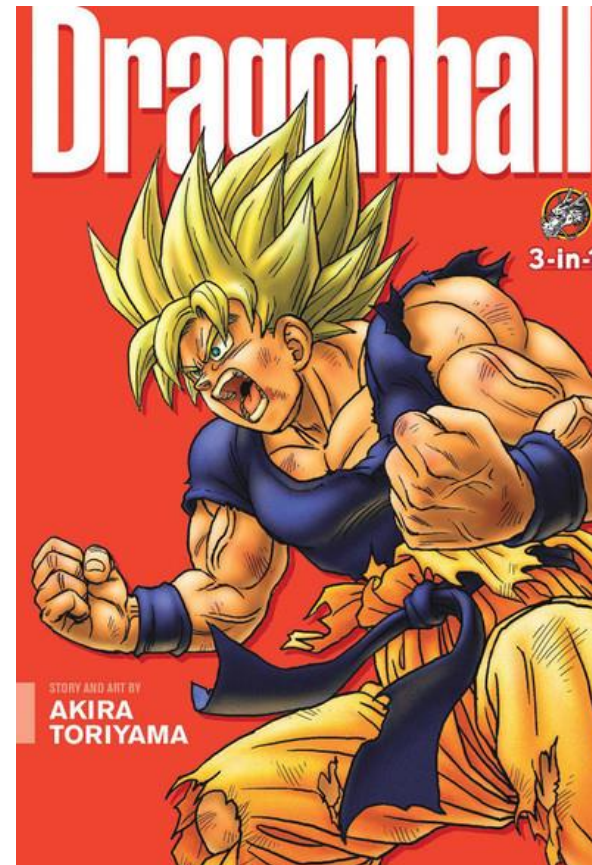
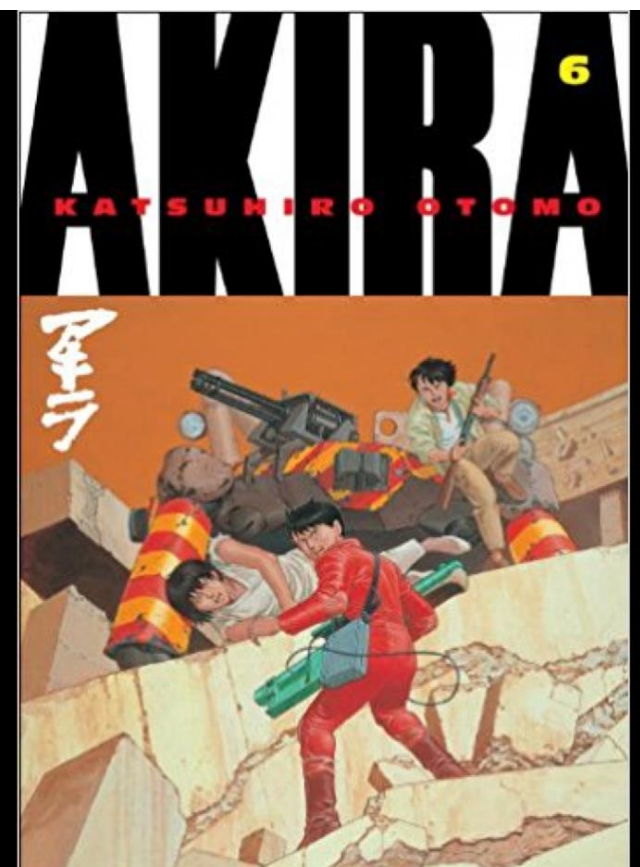
ASTRO BOY



Style

- In general, the manga style is very easily recognizable. Usually, more emphasis is placed on lines than on form. The narration and placement of the frames are different from western comics. The frames are read from right to left. While the design may seem very realistic or very "childish", it is often observed that the characters look "westernized" or that they have large eyes. The latter has been a regular feature of manga and anime since the 1960s when Osamu Tezuka (creator of Astro Boy, considered the father of modern manga art) began designing them this way, mimicking the style of American animation of Disney Designs.

- However, not all manga creators embrace anime contracts. Examples are Akira, Sailor Moon, Dragon Ball and Ranma ½ which made manga popular in the western world as well.



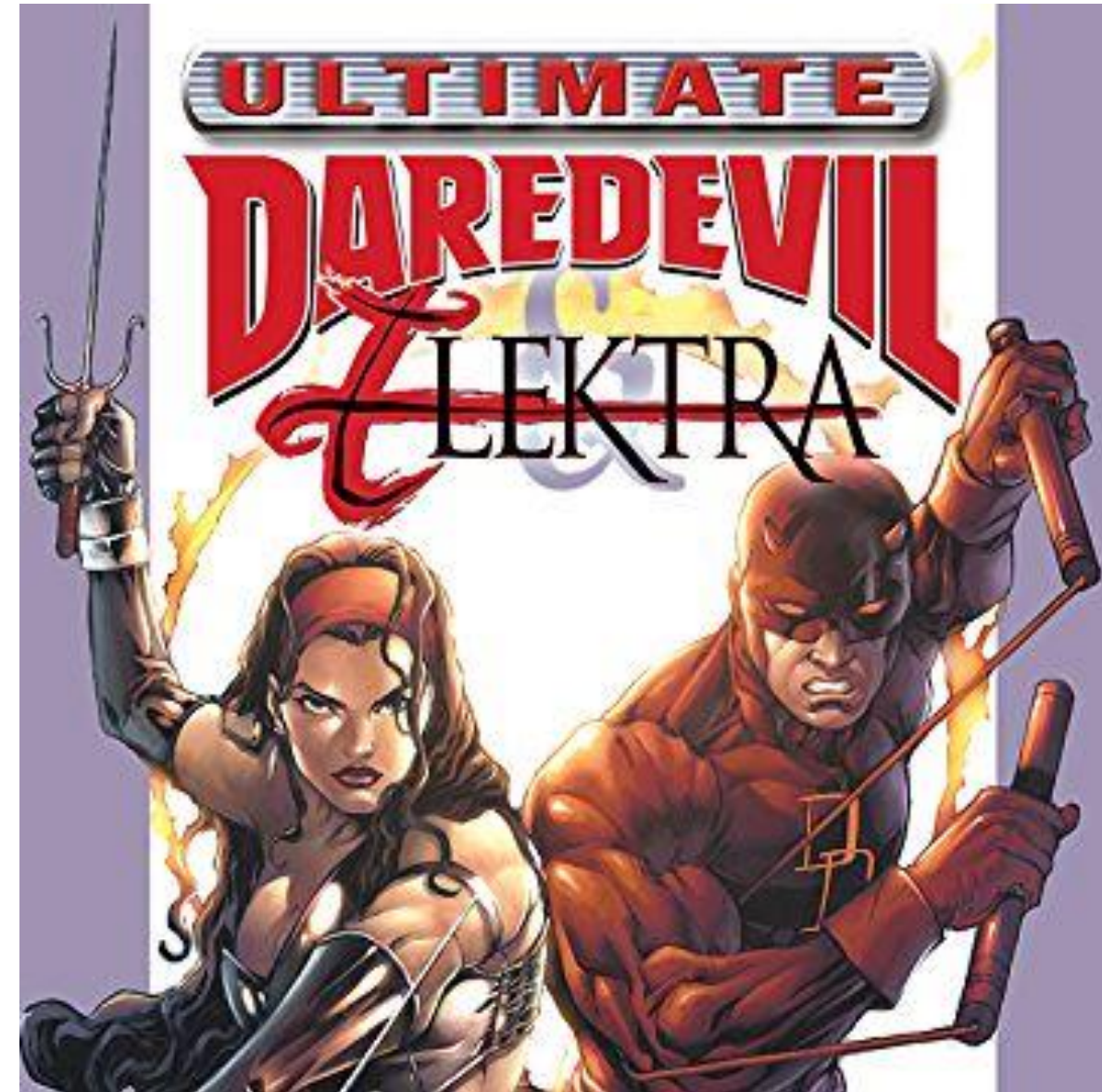
- Many manga creators believe that their characters and stories do not need to be clearly defined. Thus, in one story the characters may interact in different ways, while in the next story of the same series they may not even know each other.



Influences

- Manga has been influencing the world of comics and animation for many years. American alternative comic book creators such as Frank Miller and Scott McCloud were influenced to some degree by manga in some of their works. Elektra Natchios is a fantastic heroine who appears in American-style comic books published by Marvel Comics.

← Created by Frank Miller



Otaku

The Akihabara area of Tokyo, a popular gathering place for otaku

- Otaku (Japanese: おたく or オタク, Hepburn Otaku) are called fanatical fans of anime, manga and video games in Japan. In Japanese, the term otaku has negative connotations, while in English and other languages, the term has more elasticity. Some followers think it has positives while others believe it has negative implications, especially in internet forums. The term Japaneseophile is often used to describe otaku. The term otaku is often used as a self-description by anime fans.



Paul Pope

- American artist Paul Pope worked in Japan for the Kodansha publishing house for the anthology manga Afternoon. When he was fired, he developed various ideas which he eventually published in the United States under the title Heavy Liquid. The result was that his work had strong influences from the manga, but not from the international otaku subculture.



La nouvelle manga

- In France there is the "La nouvelle manga" movement started by Frédéric Boilet. Its purpose is to combine the "mature" manga that deal with the daily life and style of the French-Belgian comics. The movement includes both Japanese and French creators.



Improvisation

- Some manga creators make an additional, unrelated to the rest of the series, material called omake (meaning extra).



- Some creators may publish unfinished sketches called oekaki.



Dōjinshi

- Unofficial comics made by fans are called dōjinshi (同人誌). Some continue the story from where the creator left it while others start a completely new story using the original characters (equivalent to English fan fiction). Additionally, other dōjinshi are issued by amateurs outside the mainstream market.





- Comiket, the largest comic book conference held twice a year in Tokyo, brings together more than 400,000 people in its three-day dōjinshi .



A bird's eye view of the East Halls 1 ~ 3.

Mangaka (manga-ka) (漫画家)
is the word in Japanese
that describes the creator
of manga.

Greek manga creators: Mangatellers



Mangatellers were founded in August 2008 by Karyofyllis-Christos Hatzopoulos and Rafael Voutsidis with the aim of creating screenplay scripts for original manga. The aim and purpose of the group is to create manga according to Eastern standards, to make them available to all readers for free through online communities and readers and to participate in international competitions with One Shot stories, as well as long series. So far they have created screenplay for two big series and for several One Shots.

The first series is called Remember ur Nature (aka R.u.N.) and tells the story of French teenager Jean Liam, who is a practitioner of street running, Parkour. His adventures begin when he moves with his mother to Tokyo (Ome district) and tries to form his own Parkour team there.

The second series is called Mythos and concerns the adventures of the little hero Ark, which take place in a harsh fantasy world influenced by the mythology and sociology of Ancient Greece, as well as by the ideological and religious oppression of the Middle Ages.

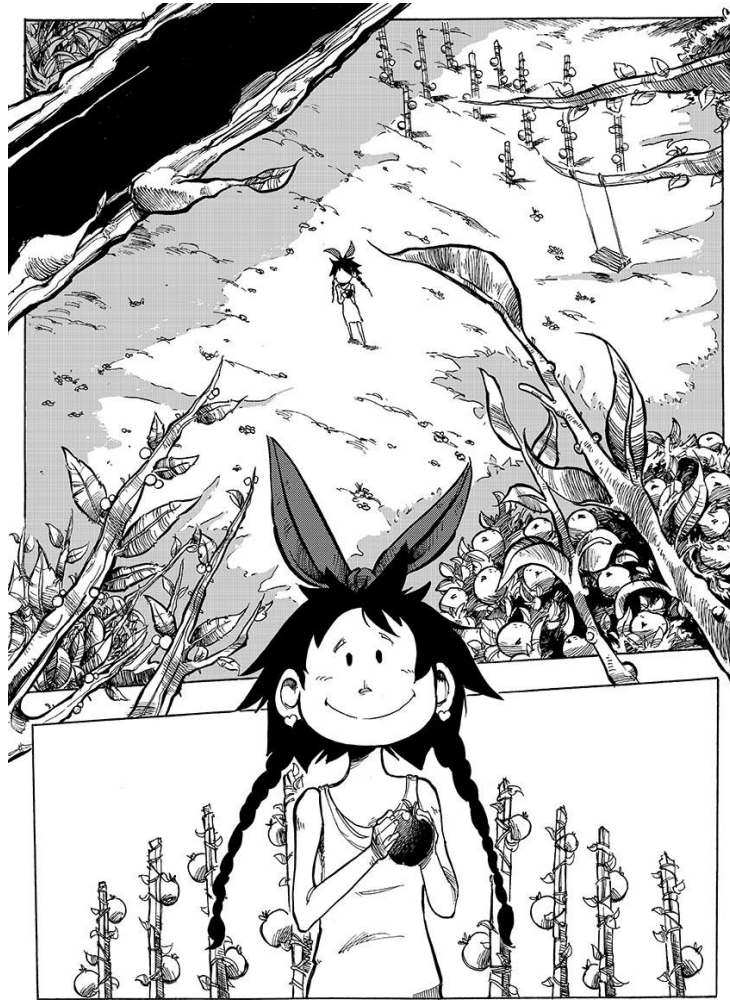


Their creations...



The Kavala manga creator!!!

- Adrianos Staggidis was born and raised in Kavala. He has been involved since his childhood with painting, comics and more specifically manga, with graphic arts and concept art. He graduated in 2015 from the school of plastic arts in Ioannina. He has taken part in group painting exhibitions and has designed covers for music albums. He has completed various works, comics and manga, some ongoing, some complete, and continues to work on various new projects.



The enD

ついに

(Tsuini)

Arigatō