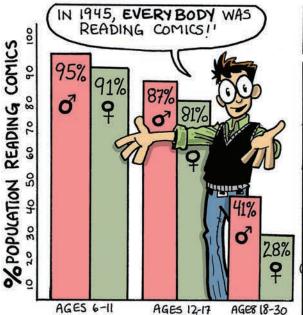


SOME STILL CONSIDER THIS UNION OF ART AND LITERATURE AS READING MATERIAL ONLY FIT FOR SLACK-JAWED MOUTH BREATHERS.

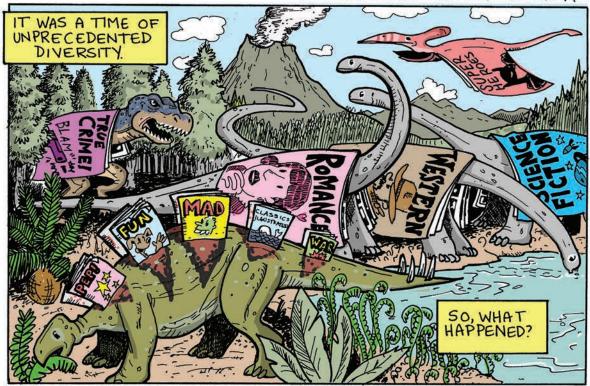


BUT THIS PERSPECTIVE IS MORE THE PRODUCT OF HISTORICAL CIRCUMSTANCES THAN THE INTRINSIC NATURE OF COMICS.



EDUCATORS WERE STARTING TO USE COMICS IN THE CLASSROOM WITH SURPRISING RESULTS.







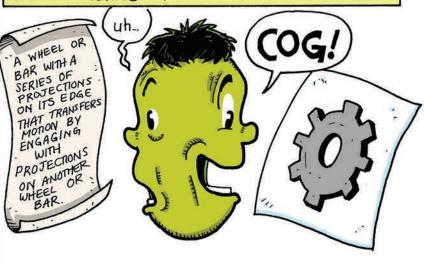


WITH THEIR UNIQUE SYNTHESIS OF WORDS AND ART, COMICS EXPRESS THOUGHTS AND IDEAS IN WAYS OTHER MEDIUMS CANNOT. IN FACT, I WOULD ARGUE THAT COMICS HAVE BEEN ESSENTIAL TO OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE NATURAL WORLD.

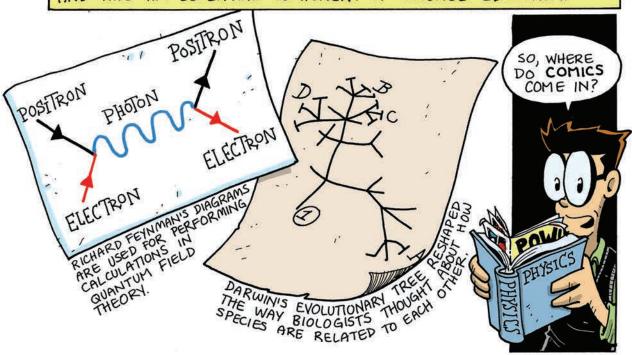
BY SOME ESTIMATES, HUMANS WERE USING IMAGES 25,000 YEARS BEFORE WE DEVELOPED WRITTEN LANGUAGE. *

WE ARE, BY OUR VERY NATURE, VISUAL CREATURES AND WE RELY ON IMAGES AS A QUICK MEANS OF ACQUIRING INFORMATION.

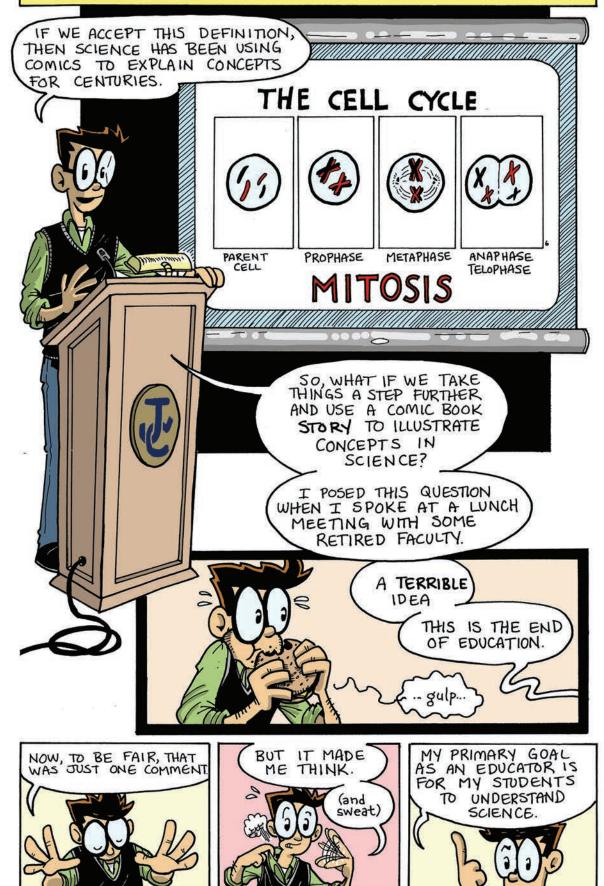


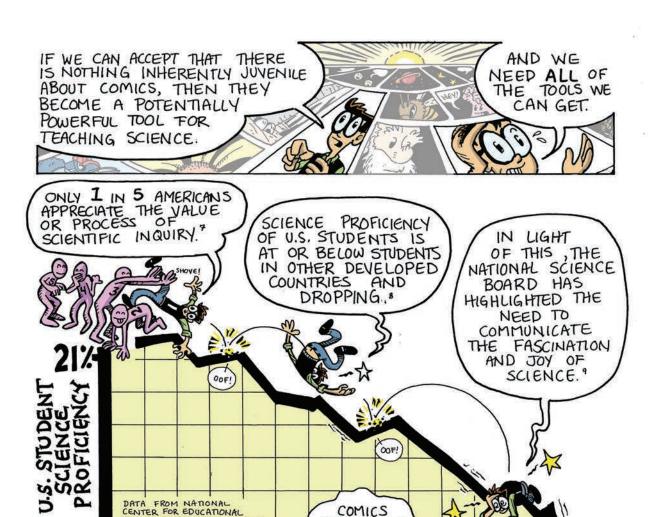


PICTURES HAVE HELPED ADVANCE SEVERAL FIELDS OF SCIENTIFIC STUDY AND ARE AN ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF SCIENCE EDUCATION.



IN HIS BOOK, UNDERSTANDING COMICS, SCOTT MCCLOUD DEFINES COMICS AS "JUXTAPOSED PICTORIAL AND OTHER IMAGES IN DELIBERATE SEQUENCE, INTENDED TO CONVEY INFORMATION AND/OR AN AESTHETIC RESPONSE IN THE VIEWER." 5

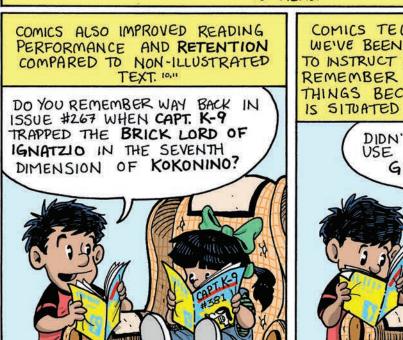




RESEARCH INDICATES THAT INSTRUCTORS WHO USE COMICS FOUND THAT THEY INCREASED STUDENT INTEREST AS WELL AS THE MOTIVATION TO READ.

COMICS COULD HELP

WITH THAT.

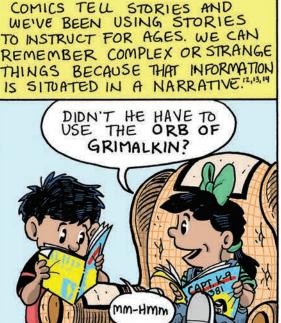


DATA FROM NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS (2003) "THE NATION'S

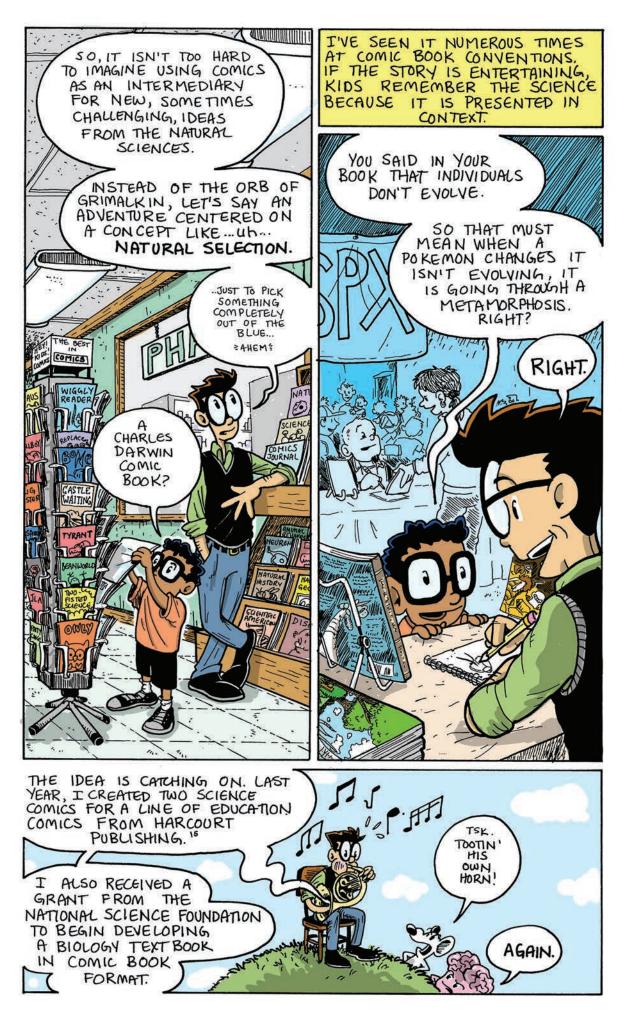
REPORT CARD: SCIENCE 2000."

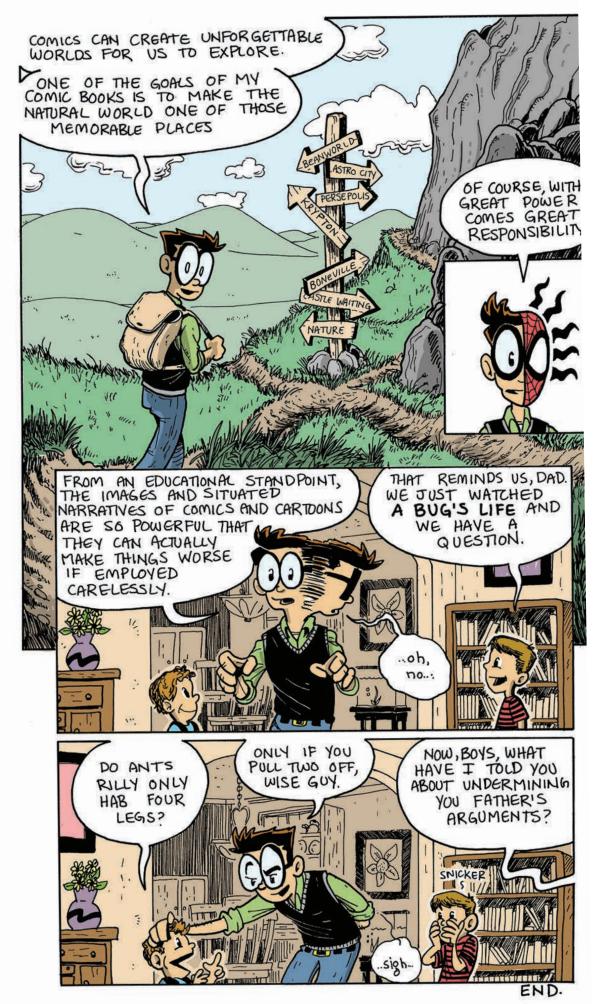
US. DEPT. OF EDUCATION.

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NOTES

'Bradford Wright, Comic Book Nation: the transformation of youth culture (The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland, 200 I), 57.

²K. Hutchinson, "An experiment in the use of comics as instructional material," Journal of Educational Sociology, 23 (1949), 236-245.

³Wright, Comic Book Nation, 157-164.

⁴M. Massironi, trans. N. Bruno, The Psychology of Graphic Images: Seeing, drawing and communicating (Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Publishers, 2002).

⁵S. McCloud, Understanding comics: The invisible art (Northampton, MA: Kitchen Sink Press, 1993).

⁶Redrawn from an image of mitosis on p. 230 in Biology, 7th Edition (2005) by Raven, Johnson, Losos and Singer. Mcdraw Hill.

⁷National Science Board: Communicating Science and Technology In the Public Interest: NSB-00-99 (The National Science Foundation, Arlington, VA, 2000).

⁸National Center for Education Statistics, The Nation's Report Card: Science 2000 Institute of Education Sciences (U.S. Dept. of Education, Washington, DC, 2003).

⁹National Science Board, Communicating Science and Technology In the Public Interest.

¹⁰L. B. Gambrell, and P. B. Jawitz, "Mental imagery, text illustrations and children's story comprehension and recall," Reading Research Quarterly, 28 (1993): 264

¹¹W. Sones, "The comics and instructional method," Journal of Educational Sociology, 18 (1944), 232-240

¹²R. N. Caine, and G. Caine, Making connections: Teaching and the human brain. Dale Seymour Publications; Revised edition, (1991).

¹³G. L. Dillon, Constructing texts. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, (1981).

¹⁴D. M. Wirth, and J. A. Gamon, "The Art of Situated Narrative: A Tool to Teach Environmental Ethics," Journal of Vocational Education Research, 24 (1999), 45-61.

¹⁵This is part of a line of education comics (called Lynx) targeted for reluctant middle school readers and advanced elementary school readers. Each comic in the line is paired with a non-fiction reader. The first comic I did in the series was called Zoo Break and focuses on animal intelligence. The second comic examines life in marine environments and is called UFO: Unidentified Floating Objects. The line is released from an imprint of Harcourt Achieve called Steck-Vaughn.

¹⁶This famous line was written by Stan Lee in the first appearance of Spider-Man in the anthology comic book Amazing Fantasy #15 (August, 1962). This was the last issue of Amazing Fantasy, but the SpiderMan character born in the 11-page story obviously lives on.