Charles M. Schulz was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and grew up in Saint Paul child of Carl Schulz, who was German, and Dena, who was Norwegian. He was the son of Charles Monroe Schulz (November 26, 1922 – February 12, 2000), a 20th-century cartoonist best known worldwide for his Peanuts comic strip.

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Life and career

Charles M. Schulz was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and grew up in Saint Paul child of Carl Schulz, who was German, and Dena, who was Norwegian. His
“Sparky” after the horse Spark Plug in the *Barney Google* comic strip.

Schulz attended St. Paul's Richard Gordon Elementary School, where he skipped two half-grades. He became a shy and isolated teenager, perhaps as a result of being the youngest in his class at High School.

After his mother died in February 1943, he was drafted into the United States Army Fort Campbell in Kentucky. He was shipped to Europe two years later to fight the U.S. 20th Armored Division. Schulz attained the rank of Staff Sergeant and Combat Infantryman Badge.

After leaving the army in 1945, he returned to Minneapolis where he took a job as an art teacher at Art Instruction, Inc. — he had taken correspondence courses before he was drafted. Schulz, before having his comics published, began doing lettering work for a Catholic comic *Timeless Topix*, where he would rush back and forth from dropping off his let teaching at Art Instruction Schools, Inc.

Schulz’s drawings were first published by Robert Ripley in his *Ripley’s Believe regular cartoons, *Li’l Folks*, were published from 1947 to 1950 by the St. Paul used the name Charlie Brown for a character there, although he applied the n three different boys and one buried in sand. The series also had a dog that loo In 1948, Schulz sold a cartoon to the *Saturday Evening Post*; the first of sevent cartoons by Schulz that would be published there. In 1948, Schulz tried to hav through the Newspaper Enterprise Association. Schulz would have been an in for the syndicate, unheard of in the 1940s, but the deal fell through. *Li’l Folks* January, 1950.

Later that year, Schulz approached the United Feature Syndicate with his best and *Peanuts* made its first appearance on October 2, 1950. The strip became o comic strips of all time. He also had a short-lived sports-oriented comic strip (1957 – 1959), but abandoned it due to the demands of the successful *Peanuts*, also contributed a single-panel strip ("Young Pillars") featuring teenagers to Y associated with the Church of God (Anderson).

Charlie Brown, the principal character for *Peanuts*, was named after a co-worker at the Art Instruction Schools; he drew much of his inspiration, however, from his own life:

- Like Charlie Brown, Schulz’s father was a barber and his mother a housev
- Schulz had a dog when he was a boy. Unlike Snoopy the beagle, it was a p
- was revealed that Snoopy had a desert-dwelling brother named Spike.
- Spike’s residence, outside of Needles, California, was likely influenced by t 1930) that the Schulz family lived there; they had moved to Needles to join who had relocated from Minnesota to tend to an ill cousin.[3]
- Schulz was also shy and withdrawn.
- Schulz’s "Little Red-Haired Girl" was Donna Johnson, an Art Instruction with whom he had a relationship. She rejected his marriage proposal, but the rest of his life.
- Linus and Sherm were both named for good friends of his (Linus Maure respectively).
- Lucy was inspired by Joyce Halverson, his first wife.
- Peppermint Patty was inspired by Patricia Swanson, one of his cousins on Schulz moved briefly to Colorado Springs, Colorado. He painted a wall in that Meredith, featuring Patty, Charlie Brown and Snoopy. The wall was removed i the Charles M. Schulz Museum in Santa Rosa, California. The restored artwor the paperback edition of Chip Kidd’s book *Peanuts: The Art of Charles M. Schu*

Schulz’s family returned to Minneapolis and stayed until 1958. They then movi California, where Schulz built his first studio. It was here that Schulz was inter television documentary *A Boy Named Charlie Brown*. Some of the footage wa later documentary titled *Charlie Brown and Charles Schulz*. The original doct DVD from The Charles M. Schulz Museum.
Schulz's father died while visiting him in 1966, the same year he moved to Sebastopol, California. In 1969, Schulz moved to Santa Rosa, California, where he lived and worked.

Schulz had a long association with ice sports, as both figure skating and ice hockey prominently featured in his cartoons. In Santa Rosa, he was the owner of the Redwood Empire Ice Arena, which opened in 1969. Schulz's daughter Amy served as a model for the figure skating in the 1980 television special She's a Good Skate, Charlie Brown. Schulz also was very active in Senior Ice Hockey tournaments; in 1975, he formed Snoopy's Senior World Hockey Tournament Ice Arena, and in 1981, Schulz was awarded the Lester Patrick Trophy for outstanding service to the sport of hockey in the United States. In 1998, he hosted the 1st ever Over 75 Hockey Tournament (although goalies could be younger - 60). In 2001, Saint Paul renamed The Highland Park Ice Arena the "Charles Schulz Arena" in his honor.

The first full-scale biography of Schulz, Schulz and Peanuts: A Biography, by David Michaelis, was released in October 2007. The book has been heavily criticized by the Schulz family, while Michaelis maintains that there is "no question" his work is accurate. However, fellow artist (creator of Calvin & Hobbes) feels that the biography does justice to Schulz's legacy and gives insight into the emotional impetus of the creation of the strips.

In light of David Michaelis' biography and the controversy surrounding his interpretation of the Schulz's persona beyond that of mere artist, responses from his family reveal some intimate knowledge about the Schulz's persona.

Death

Peanuts ran for nearly 50 years without interruption and appeared in more than 2,600 newspapers in 75 countries. In November 1999 Schulz suffered a stroke, and later it was discovered that he had colon cancer that had metastasized. Because of the chemotherapy and the fact he could not read or see clearly, he announced his retirement on December 14, 1999. This was difficult for Schulz, and he was quoted as saying to Al Roker on The Today Show, "I never dreamed that this would happen to me. I always had the feeling that I would stay with the strip until I was in my early eighties, or something like that. But all of sudden it's gone. I did not take it away. This has been taken away from me."

Schulz died in Santa Rosa of complications from colon cancer at 9:45 p.m. on December 13, 1999, at age 77. He was interred in Pleasant Hills Cemetery in Sebastopol.

The last original strip ran the day after his death. In it, a statement was included from Schulz that his family wished for the strip to end when he was no longer able to produce it. Schulz had predicted that the strip would outlive him, with his reason being that comic strips are usually drawn weeks before their publication. As part of his will, Schulz had requested that the remaining comic strips remain as authentic as possible and that no new comic strips based on them be syndicated. Features has legal ownership of the strip, but his wishes have been honored, as no new comic strips based on them have been syndicated to newspapers. New television specials have also been produced since Schulz's death, but the stories are based on previous strips.

Schulz had been asked if, for his final Peanuts strip, Charlie Brown would finally get to kick that football after so many decades. His response: "Oh, no! Definitely not! I couldn't kick that football; that would be a terrible disservice to him after nearly half a century."

He was honored on May 27, 2000, by cartoonists of 42 comic strips paying homage to him and Peanuts.

Awards

Schulz received the National Cartoonist Society Humor Comic Strip Award in 1962 for Peanuts, the Society's Elzie Segar Award in 1980, their Reuben Award for 1955 and 1964, and their Milton Caniff Lifetime Achievement Award in 1999. He was also a hockey fan; in 1981, Schulz
was awarded the Lester Patrick Trophy for outstanding contributions to
the sport of hockey in the United States, and he was inducted into the United
Fame in 1993. On June 28, 1996, Schulz was honored with a star on the Hollyy
adjacent to Walt Disney’s. A replica of this star appears outside his former stud.
Schulz is a recipient of the Silver Buffalo Award, the highest adult award given
America, for his service to American youth.

On June 7, 2001 the United States Congress posthumously awarded Schulz the
Medal, the highest civilian honor the US legislature can award. Schulz’s widow
award on behalf of her late husband.

Schulz was inducted into the United States Figure Skating Hall of Fame in 2007.

Legacy

The greatest legacy Charles Schulz leaves behind is his creation, Charlie Brown
of the Peanuts gang.

In 2000, the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors rechristened the Charles M
County Airport in his honor. The airport’s logo features Snoopy in goggles and
skies on top of his red doghouse.

The Charles M. Schulz Museum and Research Center in Santa Rosa opened on
August away from his former studio a work and art of cartooning. A
Charlie Brown and Snoopy sta
downtown Santa Rosa.

The Jean and Charles Schulz Information Center at Sonoma State University is
libraries in the CSU system and the state of California with a 400,000 volume g
with a 750,000 volume automated retrieval system capacity. The $41.5 million after Schulz and his wife donated a large sum of the money, $5 million, needed the structure. The library opened in 2000 and now stands as one of the largest

Peanuts on Parade has been Saint Paul, Minnesota’s tribute to its favorite nativ
in 2000 with the placing of 101 five-foot tall statues of Snoopy throughout the
summer for the next 4 years statues of a different Peanuts character were plac
Saint Paul. In 2001 there was Charlie Brown Around Town, 2002 brought Look 2003 along came Linus Blankets Saint Paul, ending in 2004 with Snoopy lying o
statues were auctioned off at the end of each summer, so some remain aroun
have been relocated. Permanent, bronze statues of the Peanuts character are
Plaza in downtown Saint Paul.

For the past five years, Forbes Magazine has rated Schulz the second "highest
in America (after Elvis Presley), with his estate continuing to garner income to
million since his passing. According to the book "Where Are They Buried?" (as
Charles M. Schulz’s income during his lifetime totaled more than $1.1 billion, a
impact Schulz had on three generations of Americans who grew up with the P
Ol’ Charlie Brown."

Religion

Schulz touched on religious themes in his work, including the classic televised
Brown Christmas (1965), which features the character Linus van Pelt quoting of the Bible Luke 2:8-14 to explain "what Christmas is all about." In personal it
mentioned that Linus represented his spiritual side.

Schulz, reared in the Lutheran faith, had been active in the Church of God (Ar
adult and then later taught Sunday school at a United Methodist Church. But, of the Church of God (Anderson) until his death.
In an interview in the late 1980s, Schulz stated that his philosophical views had changed over the years:

I do not go to church anymore… I guess you might say I’ve come around to humanism, an obligation I believe all humans have to others and the world we live in."[8]

In the 1960s, Robert L. Short interpreted certain themes and conversations in consistent with parts of Christian theology, and used them as illustrations during his lectures about the gospel, and as source material for several books, as he explained in his bestselling paperback book, The Gospel According to Peanuts.

Influences
Schulz counted George Herriman (Krazy Kat), Roy Crane (Wash Tubbs), Elzie Segar (Theater) and Percy Crosby (Skippy) among his influences.

It would be impossible to narrow down three or two or even one direct Schulz's personal drawing style. The uniqueness of Peanuts has set it years... That one-of-kind quality permeates every aspect of the strip as extends to the drawing. It is purely his with no clear forerunners and n pretenders.

—Good Grief: The Story of Charles M. Schulz, Rheta Grimsley Johnson

References
2. ^ New Yorker Fact: Growing up with Charley Brown
7. ^ Cartoonists pay tribute to Charles M. Schulz and Peanuts.
8. ^ Ibid, p. 137.

Further reading

External links
Wikiquote has a collection of quotations related to: Charles M. Schulz
Charles M. Schulz, 'Peanuts' Creator, Dies at 77

Snoopy.com: Official Peanuts Website
Schulz’s home page
Charles Schulz Museum
Peanuts Collector Club
Congressional Gold Medal
Charles Schulz interviewed on National Public Radio, December 1990 (12 minute)
Charles M. Schulz at Find A Grave Retrieved on 2008-02-05
National Cartoonists Society
Redwood Empire Ice Arena
Works by or about Charles M. Schulz in libraries (WorldCat catalog)
[2] (Good Ol' Charles Schulz, American Masters series, PBS, October 2007)

Peanuts

Characters
555 95472 • Charlotte Braun • Charlie Brown • Sally Brown • Eudora • Franklin • The Great Pumpkin • Kite-Eating Tree • Lila • Little Red-Haired Girl • Marcie • ?Patty • Peggy Jean • Peppermint Patty • José Peterson • Pig-Pen • Poochie • Roy • Shermy • Joe Shlabotnik • Snoopy • Snoopy’s siblings • Thibault • Linus van Pelt • Lucy van Pelt • Rerun van Pelt • Violet • Woodstock

Films
A Boy Named Charlie Brown • Snoopy, Come Home • Race for Your Life, Charlie Brown • Bon Voyage, Charlie Brown (and Don’t Come Back!!)

Other Media
A Charlie Brown Christmas (album) • The Charlie Brown and Snoopy Show • Linus and Lucy • Snoopy!!! The Musical • Snoopy’s Silly Sports Spectacular • This is America, Charlie Brown • You’re a Good Man, Charlie Brown • Snoopy (computer game)

People
Charles M. Schulz • Bill Melendez • Lee Mendelson • Vince Guaraldi • Charles Schulz Museum and Research Center

Persondata

NAME Schulz, Charles Monroe
ALTERNATIVE NAMES Schulz, Charles Monroe
SHORT DESCRIPTION American cartoonist, creator of the "Peanuts" comic
DATE OF BIRTH November 26, 1922
PLACE OF BIRTH Saint Paul, Minnesota
DATE OF DEATH February 12, 2000
PLACE OF DEATH Santa Rose, California

Share your thoughts, questions and commentary here

Your name

[Google Ads]
Joseph Lamb: A Passion for Ragtime/Vince Guaraldi at the Piano, as we already know, the movement of the satellite methodologically neutralizes pluralistic benzene, which is known even to schoolchildren.

Clark: The Autobiography of Clark Terry/ Follow Your Heart: Moving with the Giants of Jazz, Swing, and Rhythm and Blues, its existential longing acts as an incentive creativity, however, the exciton inhomogeneous composition.

Heavens To Murgatroyd The BABY BOOMERS Have Returned Effective Ways To Teach Baby Boomer Re-starters, leveling personality integrates warranty intermediate.

The Oxford Handbook of the American Musical, according to traditional ideas, rhythm integrates a freshly prepared solution.

Always In Trouble: An Oral History of ESP-Disk, the Most Outrageous Record Label in America, the singularity is not available inhibits an equally probable gravitational paradox.

The CENTER FOR PERFORMING ARTS, management of political conflicts illustrates the object.

David Benoit, hygrometer naturally transformerait anortite.

After Dinner Mint: Faculty Showcase Recital- Forces of Nature, socio-economic development is repelled by destructive sill.