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The Muppets

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This article is about the puppet characters and related media franchise. For the 2011 film, see [The Muppets \(film\)](#), for the 2015 television series, see [The Muppets \(TV series\)](#).

The Muppets are an **ensemble cast** of **puppet** characters known for their **self-aware**, **burlesque**, and **meta-referential** style of **variety-sketch comedy**. Created by **Jim** and **Jane Henson** in 1955, they are the namesake for the **Disney media franchise** that encompasses television series, music, films, theme park attractions, and other media associated with the characters.

The Muppets debuted on their first television program *Sam and Friends*, which aired from 1955 to 1961. Following appearances on late night talk shows and television advertisements during the 1960s, the Muppets began appearing on *Sesame Street* in 1969, the Muppets attained **celebrity status** and international recognition through their **breakout roles** in *The Muppet Show* (1976–1981), a **primetime television series** that garnered four **Primetime Emmy Award** wins and twenty-one nominations during its five-year run.

During the 1970s and 1980s, the Muppets diversified into theatrical **feature films**, including *The Muppet Movie* (1979); *The Great Muppet Caper* (1981); and *The Muppets Take Manhattan* (1984). The Walt Disney Company began involvement with the Muppets in the late 1980s, during which Henson planned to sell the

The Muppets	
Created by	Jim Henson
Original work	<i>Sam and Friends</i>
Owner	The Muppets Studio (The Walt Disney Company)
Print publications	
Comics	Comics list
Films and television	
Film(s)	Film list
Television series	Television series list
Games	
Video game(s)	Video game list
Audio	
Soundtrack(s)	Discography
Miscellaneous	
Theme park attractions	<i>Muppet*Vision 3D</i> <i>The Muppets Present...Great Moments in American History</i>

Jim Henson Company, the Muppets continued their presence in television and film in the 1990s with *The Jim Henson Hour* (1989) and *Muppets Tonight* (1996–98), both of which were similar in format to *The Muppet Show*, and three films: *The Muppet Christmas Carol* (1992), *Muppet Treasure Island* (1996), and *Muppets from Space* (1999).

Disney acquired the rights to the Muppets in 2004, allowing the characters to gain broader public exposure than in previous years.^{[1][2][3]} Under Disney's ownership, the Muppets enjoyed revitalized success, starring in two films - *The Muppets* (2011) and *Muppets Most Wanted* (2014) - as well as a short-lived **primetime television series** on ABC ^{[4][5][6][7][8]} and a **reboot** of the *Muppet Babies* animated series.

Throughout their six decades of existence, the Muppets have been regarded as a staple of the entertainment industry and **popular culture** in the United States, receiving recognition from various cultural institutions and organizations, such as the **American Film Institute**, **Academy of Motion Pictures Arts and Sciences**, **Library of Congress**, and the **Hollywood Walk of Fame**.

Muppet Mobile Lab
Web series
<i>Statler and Waldorf: From the Balcony</i>
<i>The Muppets Kitchen with Cat Cora</i>

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History

1950s–1960s: Beginnings


The Muppets were created by puppeteer **Jim Henson** in the 1950s, beginning with **Kermit the Frog**, who would become Henson's signature character. Originally conceived as characters aimed at an adult audience,^[9] Henson stated that the term "Muppet" had been created as an amalgamation of the words "**marionette**" and "**puppet**", but also claimed that it was actually a word he had coined;^[10] in 1955, the Muppets were introduced on *Sam and Friends*, a television program that aired on **WRC-TV** in **Washington D.C.**^[11] Conceptualized by Jim and eventual wife **Jane Henson**, the series was notable for being the first form of puppet media not to include a physical **proscenium arch** within which the characters



are presented, relying instead on the natural framing of the [television set](#) through which the program was viewed.^[12]

During the 1960s, the characters—notably Kermit and [Rowlf the Dog](#)—appeared on skits in several [late-night talk shows](#) and advertising commercials, including *The Ed Sullivan Show*. Rowlf became the first Muppet with a regular spot on network television when he began appearing as [Jimmy Dean](#)'s sidekick on *The Jimmy Dean Show*. In 1966, [Joan Ganz Cooney](#) and [Lloyd Morrisett](#) began developing an [educational television](#) program targeted towards children and approached Henson to design several Muppet characters for the program. Produced by the [Children's Television Workshop](#), the show debuted as *Sesame Street* in 1969.



Under the guidance of creator  and performer Jim Henson, the Muppets reached international recognition and celebrity status.

Henson and his creative team performed and created several characters for the show in the years that followed; Henson waived his performance fee in exchange for retaining ownership rights to the Muppet characters created for the program. *Sesame Street* received critical acclaim, and the Muppets' involvement in the series was touted to be a vital component of the show's blossoming popularity, providing an "effective and pleasurable viewing" method of presentation for the series' educational curriculum.^{[13][14]}

1970s: *The Muppet Show* and first film

In the early 1970s, the Muppets continued their presence in television, namely appearing in *The Land of Gorch* segments during the first season of *Saturday Night Live*. As his involvement with *Sesame Street* continued, Henson mused about the possibility of creating a network television series featuring the Muppets.^[15] However, unlike *Sesame Street*, which was geared towards a younger demographic and rooted in education, Henson pursued developing a series that would be focused purely on comedy and aimed more towards adults than children. Two [pilot specials](#), *The Muppets Valentine Show* and *The Muppet Show: Sex and Violence*, aired on [ABC](#) in 1974 and 1975, respectively.

After [ABC](#) passed on the pilots and no other major American network expressed interest in backing the project, [Lew Grade](#) approached Henson and agreed to produce the series for the British company [Associated Television](#). Debuting in 1976, *The Muppet Show* introduced characters such as [Miss Piggy](#), [Fozzie Bear](#), [Gonzo](#) and [Animal](#), as well as showcasing regulars Kermit and Rowlf. Through its [syndication](#), *The Muppet Show* became increasingly popular due to its [sketch comedy variety](#) format, unique brand of humor, and prolific roster of [guest stars](#). The show went on to receive twenty-one [Primetime Emmy Award](#) nominations during its run, winning four awards, including [Outstanding Variety Series](#) in 1978, the success of *The Muppet Show* allowed [Henson Associates](#) to diversify into theatrical [motion pictures](#) based on the Muppets, starting with their first film *The Muppet Movie*, released in 1979.

1980s–1990s: Continued success

After *The Muppet Movie*, the second and third films were *The Great Muppet Caper* and *The Muppets Take Manhattan*, which followed in 1981 and 1984, respectively. Altogether, the three films received four [Academy Award](#) nominations. By 1983, Henson had introduced another television series, *Fraggle Rock*, which ran on [HBO](#) in the United States until 1987.^[16]

By the late 1980s, Henson entered discussions with [Michael Eisner](#) and [The Walt Disney Company](#), in which the latter would acquire [Jim Henson Productions](#) and in turn, own the Muppets. Disney was interested in purchasing the company for \$150 million;^[17] in addition to the company and Muppet characters, Eisner expressed a desire to include the *Sesame Street* characters as part of the acquisition. Henson declined the proposal, however, consistently referring to such a motive as a "non-starter" for the deal,^[18] as discussions between the two companies continued, Henson and [Walt Disney Imagineering](#) preemptively began developing Muppet-themed attractions for the [Disney-MGM Studios](#) at [Walt Disney World](#).

However, negotiations broke off after Jim Henson's death in 1990. Nevertheless, Disney entered into a **licensing** agreement with Jim Henson Productions for permission to use the characters in the theme parks,^[19] the following year, **Muppet*Vision 3D** debuted at Disney-MGM Studios, the only attraction to come to fruition from the original Imagineering plans. Still interested in the franchise, Disney co-produced the fourth and fifth Muppet films, *The Muppet Christmas Carol* and *Muppet Treasure Island*, with Jim Henson Productions in 1992 and 1996, respectively.^[4] Following that, the characters starred in *Muppets Tonight* which ran on ABC from 1996 to 1998 and a sixth film, *Muppets from Space*, released by **Columbia Pictures** in 1999.

In 2000, Henson Productions was sold to **EM.TV & Merchandising AG** for \$680 million.^[20] Following the sale, EM.TV was plagued with financial problems and the Henson family purchased the company back in 2003, with the exception of the rights to the *Sesame Street* characters, which had been sold by EM.TV to **Sesame Workshop**.^[4]

2000s: Disney acquisition

Fourteen years after initial negotiations began, Disney purchased the Muppet **intellectual properties** from the Jim Henson Company for \$75 million on February 17, 2004, the acquisition consisted of the rights and trademarks to the Muppets and *Bear in the Big Blue House* characters, as well as to the Muppet film and television library.^{[1][2][3][21]} Exceptions included the *Sesame Street* **characters**—as they were previously sold to Sesame Workshop^[22]—the *Fraggle Rock* **characters**, which were retained by Henson, and the **distribution rights** to *The Muppets Take Manhattan*, *Muppets from Space*, and *Kermit's Swamp Years*, which remained with **Sony Pictures Entertainment**.^[21] As part of the acquisition, Disney formed **The Muppets Holding Company** (later renamed The Muppets Studio), a wholly owned subsidiary responsible for managing the characters and franchise, as a result, the term "Muppet" became a legal **trademark** owned by Disney, although Sesame Workshop continues to apply the term to their characters, and archival footage of Kermit, under an exclusive license from Disney.

The Jim Henson Company retains the rights to a number of productions featuring the Disney-owned Muppet characters, including *Emmet Otter's Jug-Band Christmas*, *The Christmas Toy*, *Sesame Street: 20 and Still Counting*, *Henson's Place*, *Billy Bunny's Animal Songs*, the original *Dog City* special, and *Donna's Day*. While some of these specials have since been released uncut, most current releases of *Emmet Otter's Jug-Band Christmas* and *The Christmas Toy* have removed the appearances by Kermit the Frog.

Disney began gradually reintroducing the franchise to the mainstream in 2008,^{[4][5]} as a method of regaining a wider audience, Disney began to produce and air their own comedy shorts on **YouTube**. After the "**Muppets: Bohemian Rhapsody**" was posted on the Muppet Studios' YouTube channel, it ultimately gained 50 million views and took home two **Webby Awards**. Videos are posted on the site regularly,^[23] that same year, the Muppets starred in a web series with **Cat Cora** called *The Muppets Kitchen With Cat Cora*, where cooking demonstrations are shown.^[24] A television special, *A Muppets Christmas: Letters to Santa*, premiered on **NBC** on December 17, 2008. It was released on DVD on September 29, 2009.^[25]

In 2010, Disney used the Muppets to promote their **volunteerism program** at the company's theme parks, that same year, a Halloween special featuring the Muppets was expected to air on ABC in October 2010 but was shelved.^[26]

2010s: Resurgence

In 2011, the Muppets were featured in an **eponymous seventh film**, intended to serve as a "creative **reboot**" for the characters.^[27] Disney had been furthering development on a Muppet film since 2008 when it considered adapting an unused screenplay written by Jerry Juhl. Directed by **James Bobin**, written by **Jason Segel** and **Nicholas Stoller**, and starring Segel, **Amy Adams**, **Chris Cooper** and **Rashida Jones**, the film was met with widespread critical acclaim, commercial success, and an **Academy Award** win for **Best Original Song**.^[28] During the film's publicity campaign, the Muppets appeared in promotional advertisements and in effusive marketing efforts by Disney and were also featured in a promotional video for **Google+**.^[29] In March of the following year, the Muppets received a collective star on the **Hollywood**

[Walk of Fame](#).^[30] That same year, the Muppets hosted a *Just for Laughs* comedy gala in [Montreal](#).^[31]

After the successful performance of *The Muppets*, Disney greenlit a sequel in March 2012, with Bobin and Stoller returning to direct and write, respectively,^[32] the eighth film *Muppets Most Wanted* was released in 2014 with [Ricky Gervais](#), [Tina Fey](#) and [Ty Burrell](#) in supporting roles.^{[7][33]}

[Disney Theatrical Productions](#) revealed in 2013 that a live show based on the Muppets was in active development and that a 15-minute show had been conducted by [Thomas Schumacher](#) to see how the technical components would work.^[34] *Muppets Moments*, a series of interstitial shorts, premiered on [Disney Junior](#) on April 3, 2015. The short-form series features conversations between the Muppets and young children.^[35]

After the release of *Muppets Most Wanted*, Disney was interested in expanding the Muppets' presence across various media platforms, particularly in television.^[36] Discussions for a new [primetime series](#) began internally within the Muppets Studio.^[27] By April 2015, [Bill Prady](#) was commissioned to write a script for a pilot with the working title, *Muppets 2015*,^[37] in May 2015, ABC announced that it had greenlit a new primetime television series titled, *The Muppets*, co-created by Prady and [Bob Kushell](#), and directed by [Randall Einhorn](#).^{[38][39]} The series premiered on September 22, 2015, in the United States, and ended on March 1, 2016;^{[8][40]} in 2017, the Muppets performed a series of live shows from September 8-10 at the [Hollywood Bowl](#), with [Bobby Moynihan](#).^[41] A reboot of the Muppets is planned as of February 21, 2018, for the now unnamed [Disney streaming service](#)^[42] to be run by [BAMTech](#) and scheduled to be launched in 2019.^[43] In July 2018, the cast performed a series of shows at London's [O2 Arena](#), marking the first time the Muppets have had live shows outside of the United States.^[44]

Characters


See also: [List of Muppets](#)

Notable Muppet characters from *The Muppet Show* and subsequent media include [Kermit the Frog](#); [Miss Piggy](#); [Fozzie Bear](#); [Gonzo](#); [Rowlf the Dog](#); [Scooter](#); [Rizzo the Rat](#); [Pepe the King Prawn](#); [Dr. Bunsen Honeydew](#); [Beaker](#); [Statler and Waldorf](#), the [Swedish Chef](#); [Sam Eagle](#); [Walter](#); and the [Electric Mayhem](#), consisting of [Dr. Teeth](#) on keyboard, [Animal](#) on drums, [Floyd Pepper](#) on bass, [Janice](#) on lead guitar, [Zoot](#) on saxophone, and occasionally [Lips](#) on trumpet.

As well as *The Muppet Show*, television series featuring Muppet characters include *The Jimmy Dean Show*, *Sesame Street*, *Fraggle Rock*, *The Jim Henson Hour*, *Muppets Tonight*, *Bear in the Big Blue House*, *Statler and Waldorf: From the Balcony*, and *The Muppets*. An adult-oriented Muppet segment, *The Land of Gorch*, was a regular feature in the first season of *Saturday Night Live*. Guest stars on some of these programs occasionally include both the Muppets and *Sesame Street* characters, as well as Muppet likenesses of real people; it is a regular practice on early episodes of *The Muppet Show*, and [ZZ Top](#), among other celebrities, have had Muppet versions of themselves on *Sesame Street*. Muppet versions of real people have also appeared in TV series such as *30 Rock*.

Following Disney's acquisition of the Muppets, puppets created by The Jim Henson Company are no longer referred to as Muppets. Puppets created by [Jim Henson's Creature Shop](#), such as those in *Labyrinth* and *The Dark Crystal*, have never been considered Muppets,^[45] as they are typically more complex in design and performance than regular Muppets. The *Star Wars* character [Yoda](#) was originally performed by [Frank Oz](#)



[Kermit the Frog](#), Henson's most famous Muppet creation, is one of the most recognizable characters in [popular culture](#). 

performances than regular Muppet. The *Star Wars* character **Yoda** was originally performed by **Frank Oz**, one of Henson's regular performers, and is often described as a Muppet in media and reference works; he is not, however, and Henson was not involved in the character's conception.^{[46][47]}

Performers

At the start of the Muppets' formation, Jim and Jane Henson were the group's only performers; in 1961, Jane retired to focus on raising their children. Seeking additional performers, Jim came into contact with **Frank Oz** that same year, although interested, Oz declined participation due to his youth and commitment to high school, and instead suggested **Jerry Juhl**, a fellow puppeteer who worked alongside Oz at the Vagabond Puppet Theater in **Oakland, California**. Upon graduating, Oz subsequently joined in August 1963. When *The Muppet Show* began, the main cast of performers grew to include Henson, Oz, **Dave Goelz**, **Jerry Nelson**, **Richard Hunt**, and later **Steve Whitmire**, while Juhl became head writer for the series. From *The Muppet Show* onwards, **Kevin Clash**, **Kathryn Mullen**, **Louise Gold**, **Karen Prell**, **Caroll Spinney**, and **Brian Henson** performed several minor characters and often assisted the main performers with puppeteering. Nearly all of the aforementioned puppeteers cross-performed characters across a variety of media, including *The Muppet Show*, *Sesame Street*, *Fraggle Rock*, and other Henson-related projects.

Henson, Hunt and Nelson continued performing until their deaths in 1990, 1992 and 2012, respectively. Whitmire, Goelz and **Bill Barretta**, who became one of the group's main performers in the 1990s, adopted Henson's characters. Hunt's characters remained without a stable performer until **David Rudman** and Whitmire began performing such characters in the late 2000s. Oz continued performing until his retirement from puppeteering in 2000; **Eric Jacobson** took over his characters two years after.^[27] At Nelson's behest, **Matt Vogel** gradually assumed performing duties for his characters beginning in 2008.

Whitmire was **dismissed** from the cast in 2016, with Vogel cast as the role of Kermit in 2017, and the majority of Whitmire's characters assumed by the remainder of the cast,^[48] the Muppets are currently performed by a cast of six principal puppeteers: Jacobson, Goelz, Barretta, Rudman, Vogel and **Peter Linz**.^[27]

Design and performance

The majority of the Muppets are designed as a combination of **rod puppets** and **hand puppets**. A common facial design for a Muppet is a character with a very large mouth and big protruding eyes, the puppets are often molded or carved out of various types of foam, and then covered with fleece, fur, or other felt-like material. Muppets may represent humans, **anthropomorphic** animals, realistic animals, robots, anthropomorphic objects, extraterrestrial creatures, mythical beings or other unidentified, newly imagined creatures, monsters, or abstract characters.

Performer	Character(s)
Matt Vogel	Kermit the Frog, Floyd Pepper, Uncle Deadly, Camilla the Chicken, Lew Zealand, Crazy Harry, Sweetums, Pops, Dr. Julius Strangepork, Constantine, Snowth, 80's Robot
Eric Jacobson	Miss Piggy, Fozzie Bear, Animal, Sam Eagle, Newsman, Marvin Suggs
Dave Goelz	Gonzo, Dr. Bunsen Honeydew, Waldorf, Zoot, Beauregard, Randy Pig, Chip
Bill Barretta	Rowlf the Dog, Dr. Teeth, Pepe the King Prawn, The Swedish Chef, Bobo the Bear, Big Mean Carl, Mahna Mahna, Howard Tubman, Bubba the Rat, Behemoth, Beautiful Day Monster, Croaker
David Rudman	Scooter, Janice, Beaker, Wayne, Bobby Benson, Miss Poogy
Peter Linz	Walter, Statler, Lips, Link Hogthrob, Droop, Snowth, Robin the Frog



Muppets are distinguished from **ventriloquist**

"dummies"/"puppets", which are typically animated only in the head and face, in that their arms or other features are also mobile and expressive. Muppets are typically made of softer materials, they are also presented as being independent of the puppeteer, who is usually not visible—hidden behind a set or outside of the camera frame. Using the camera frame as the "stage" was an innovation of the Muppets. Previously on television, there would typically be a stage hiding the performers, as if in a live presentation.

Sometimes they are seen full-bodied, this is done by using invisible strings to move the characters' bodies and mouths, and then adding the voices later.^[49]

Since Disney's acquisition of the Muppets, newer models of the characters are produced and maintained by **Puppet Heap**,^[50] the puppeteer, often dubbed as the "Muppet performer", holds the Muppet above his head or in front of his body, with one hand operating the head and mouth and the other manipulating the hands and arms, either with two separate control rods or by "wearing" the hands like gloves. One consequence of this design is that most Muppets are left-handed as the puppeteer uses his right hand to operate the head while operating the arm rod with his left hand. There are many other common designs and means of operation.

In advanced Muppets, several puppeteers may control a single character; the performer who controls the mouth usually provides the voice for the character. As technology has evolved, the Jim Henson team and other puppeteers have developed an enormous variety of means to operate Muppets for film and television, including the use of suspended rigs, internal motors, remote radio control, and computer enhanced and superimposed images. Creative use of a mix of technologies has allowed for scenes in which Muppets appear to be riding a bicycle, rowing a boat, and even dancing on-stage with no puppeteer in sight.

Muppets tend to develop, as writer Michael Davis put it, "organically", meaning that the puppeteers take time, often up to a year, slowly developing their characters and voices. Muppets are also, as Davis said, "test-driven, passed around from one Henson troupe member to another in the hope of finding the perfect human-Muppet match".^[51] When interacting with Muppets, children tended to act as though the Muppets were living creatures, even when they could see the puppeteers.^[52]

Media

Filmography and television

Main article: [List of The Muppets productions](#)

Discography

Main article: [The Muppets discography](#)

On September 17, 2002, **Rhino Records** released *The Muppet Show: Music, Mayhem, and More*, a compilation album of music from *The Muppet Show* and subsequent film outings. The Muppets also released *John Denver and the Muppets: A Christmas Together*, with **John Denver** in 1979.

Under Disney ownership, albums featuring the Muppets have been released by **Walt Disney Records**, including *Best of the Muppets: The Muppets' Wizard of Oz* (2005), *The Muppets: A Green and Red Christmas* (2006), *Muppets: The Green Album* (2011), *The Muppets: Original Soundtrack* (2011), and *Muppets Most Wanted: Original Soundtrack* (2014). Legal music publishing rights to Muppet-related songs such as "**Rainbow Connection**", are controlled by Fuzzy Muppet Songs and Mad Muppet Melodies, imprints of **Disney Music Publishing**.

Theme parks



Rowlf the Dog's design features the distinct wide mouth and glove-like hands found in typical Muppets.

The Muppets appear at the [Walt Disney Parks and Resorts](#), having first made appearances at [Walt Disney World](#) in 1990, their first featured attraction, *Here Comes the Muppets*, was a live stage show that opened shortly after Jim Henson's death and ran at [Disney's Hollywood Studios](#) (known then as Disney-MGM Studios) for a year.^[53]

[Muppet*Vision 3D](#), a 4D film attraction that uses [audio-animatronic](#) Muppets and 4D effects, then opened at Disney's Hollywood Studios on May 16, 1991. The attraction is notable for being the final Muppets project to be produced by Jim Henson. Muppet*Vision 3D had a subsequent opening at [Disney California Adventure](#), on February 8, 2001, and operated there until its closure in 2014.

In addition to their main presence at Disney's Hollywood Studios, the Muppets also appear in *Great Moments in American History*, a live show at the [Magic Kingdom](#) and the [Muppet Mobile Lab](#) at [Epcot](#).^{[54][55]} The latter attraction is a free-roving vehicle with [audio-animatronics](#) of [Bunsen Honeydew](#) and [Beaker](#), as part of Disney's Living Character Initiative, it premiered in 2007 at Epcot^[56] and was later previewed at Disney California Adventure and [Hong Kong Disneyland](#).^{[57][58]}

In 2010, the Muppets were the face of the "[Give a Day, Get a Disney Day](#)" charity campaign. Guests could register for a select service activity on the Disney website, and in return for completing the service work, participants could print a voucher for a free one-day admission ticket to [Disneyland](#) or Walt Disney World Resort, the Muppets appeared in television and print ads for the campaign and were featured prominently on the campaign's website.^[59]

Disney has released numerous [collector pins](#) featuring the Muppets since 2004, these include Limited Edition pins, [Hidden Mickey](#) pin collections, mystery pin sets, 2008 pin sets promoting *The Muppets*, cast lanyard pins, and assorted individual rack pins. Over 100 pins displaying the characters have been released overall.^[60]

Publishing

Since the late 1970s, numerous Muppet-related comic books have been released over the years, the first [comic strips](#) based on the Muppets appeared on September 21, 1981, in over 500 daily newspapers, just months after *The Muppet Show* ended its five-year run. *The Muppets Comic Strip* was printed daily from 1981 to 1986. By the end of its initial run, the comic strip was seen in over 660 newspapers worldwide. Special strips were also created in color, exclusively for issues of *Muppet Magazine*.

The only film in the franchise to see a comic book adaptation was *The Muppets Take Manhattan*, the [comic book series](#) was adapted by Marvel Comics in 1984, as the 68-page story in *Marvel Super Special* No. 32, August. The adaptation was later re-printed into three limited series issues, released under Marvel's [Star Comics](#) imprint (November 1984 – January 1985).

In the wake of the success of the *Muppet Babies* television show, Star Comics began releasing the *Muppet Babies* [comic book](#) title on a bi-monthly basis. These were original stories, not adaptations of the show's episodes; in the final *Disney Adventures* issue, with a cover date of November 2007, a one-page story single strip focusing on Fozzie Bear, Smedley, Statler, and Waldorf (with a cameo by Scooter) was released. [Roger Langridge](#) wrote and drew the comics intending it to be more long running.



The [Muppet*Vision 3D](#) attraction has operated at [Disney's Hollywood Studios](#) since 1991.



The Stage 1 Company store, a Muppet-themed gift shop at Disney's Hollywood Studios.

In 2009, **Boom! Studios** began publishing *The Muppet Show*, a mini-series based on the eponymous television show and written and drawn by **Roger Langridge**. An ongoing series titled *The Muppet Show: The Comic Book* followed and ran for eleven issues. Additionally, Boom! Studios also published Muppet fairy-tale comic adaptations similar to *The Muppet Christmas Carol* and *Muppet Treasure Island*. In 2012, **Marvel Comics** took over the publishing duties for the series.^[61]

A comic strip by **Guy Gilchrist** and Brad Gilchrist circulated in newspapers during the 1980s. Many of the strips were compiled in various book collections.^[62]

Muppet Magazine was published from 1983 to 1989. The magazine took on the format of being by the Muppets more than about them and had such features as celebrity interviews and comic stories.^[63]

In popular culture

The popularity of the Muppets has been so pervasive that the characters have been viewed by the media as celebrities in their own right,^[64] the Muppets have received their own collective star on the **Hollywood Walk of Fame**, with Kermit having his own individual star as well.^[30] The characters have also presented at the **Academy Awards** and **Emmy Awards**;^{[65][66]} made **cameo appearances** in such feature films as *Rocky III*,^[67] *An American Werewolf in London*^[68] and *Mr. Magorium's Wonder Emporium*,^[69] and have been interviewed on the **news magazine** *60 Minutes*.

Kermit was interviewed early on in **Jon Stewart**'s run on *The Daily Show*,^[70] guest hosted *The Tonight Show*, *Jimmy Kimmel Live!*, *Extreme Makeover: Home Edition*, *America's Funniest Home Videos* and an **April Fools' Day** edition of *Larry King Live*,^[71] and has served as **Grand Marshal** of the **Tournament of Roses Parade**.^[72] The characters also appeared in-character on such sitcoms and dramas as *The Cosby Show*, *The West Wing*, and *The Torkelsons*.^[citation needed] The music video for the **Weezer** song "Keep Fishin'" is premised on the band performing on *The Muppet Show* and features appearances by several characters.

On September 28, 2005, the **United States Postal Service** released a *Jim Henson and the Muppets* postage stamp series,^[73] the Muppets also appeared on *Dick Clark's New Year's Rockin' Eve* for the 2008 countdown on December 31, 2007. Kermit, Rizzo, and others welcomed in the new year with a series of messages to welcome viewers back from the advertising breaks, after one such segment, with Kermit in **Times Square**, co-host **Ryan Seacrest** thanked his pal "Kerms" for the help bringing in '08.^[74] Miss Piggy has appeared as a guest on *The Late Late Show with Craig Ferguson* and Kermit appeared on *Hollywood Squares* and as one of the celebrity commentators on **VH1**'s *I Love* documentary series. Kermit and the Muppets (and also Bear from *Bear in the Big Blue House*) have also made many appearances on *The Jerry Lewis MDA Labor Day Telethon*.

On July 25, 2007, the **Center for Puppetry Arts** in **Atlanta** announced the opening of a new Jim Henson Wing, which would house anywhere from 500 to 700 retired Muppets, the new wing, first set to open in 2012 with films, sketches, and other materials from the Jim Henson Company archives, eventually opened as a gallery within the *Worlds of Puppetry* exhibition at the Center in November 2015.^{[75][76][77]}

Muppet-like and Muppet-inspired puppets star in the 2004 **Tony Award**-winning Broadway musical *Avenue Q*. **Peter Jackson**'s film, *Meet the Feebles* is another parody of the Muppets. A vomit-spewing Kermit the Frog was a recurring character on *Late Night with Conan O'Brien*, and the Muppets were frequently preempted at the beginning of episodes for the Canadian series *You Can't Do That on Television*. Seth Green's short-lived show *Greg the Bunny* was about sentient hand-puppets working in a Muppet-like children's show. Many other films and television shows such as *The Simpsons*, *Family Guy*, *The West Wing* and *Robot Chicken* have referenced The Muppets.



The Muppets performing with CeeLo Green at Rockefeller Center in 2012.

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External links



Wikimedia Commons has media related to *The Muppets*.

- [Official website](#)
- [Official UK site](#) ^[*permanent dead link*]

The Muppets	
The Muppets Studio	
Characters	Kermit the Frog · Miss Piggy · Fozzie Bear · Gonzo · Rowlf the Dog · Scooter · Pepe the King Prawn · Rizzo the Rat · Animal · Walter · Sam Eagle · Dr. Bunsen Honeydew · Beaker · Swedish Chef · Statler and Waldorf · Dr. Teeth and The Electric Mayhem
Cast performers	Current Bill Barretta · Dave Goelz · Eric Jacobson · Peter Linz · David Rudman · Matt Vogel
	Former Kevin Clash · Brian Henson · Jane Henson · Jim Henson · John Henson · Richard Hunt · Jerry Juhl · Kathryn Mullen · Jerry Nelson · Frank Oz · Steve Whitmire
Television	Series Sam and Friends (1955–1961) · The Muppet Show (1976–1981) · Muppet Babies (1984–1991) · Little Muppet Monsters (1985) · The Jim Henson Hour (1989) · Muppets Tonight (1996–1998) · The Muppets (2015–2016) · Muppet Babies (2018-present)
	Segments The Jimmy Dean Show ("Rowlf the Dog", 1963–65) · The Mike Douglas Show (1966–79) · The Ed Sullivan Show (including The Great Santa Claus Switch , 1966–71) · NBC's Saturday Night (The Land of Gorch , 1975–76)
	Specials Hey, Cinderella! (1969) · The Muppets on Puppets (1970) · The Great Santa Claus Switch (1970) · The Frog Prince (1971) · The Muppet Musicians of Bremen (1972) · The Muppets Valentine Show (1974) · The Muppet Show: Sex and Violence (1975) · John Denver and the Muppets: A Christmas Together (1979) · The Muppets Go Hollywood (1979) · The Muppets Go to the Movies (1981) · The Fantastic Miss Piggy Show (1982) · Rocky Mountain Holiday (1983) · The Muppets: A Celebration of 30 Years (1986) · A Muppet Family Christmas (1987) · Cartoon All-Stars to the Rescue (1990) · The Earth Day Special (1990) · The Muppets at Walt Disney World (1990) · The Muppets Celebrate Jim Henson (1990) · Mr. Willowby's Christmas Tree (1995) · Studio DC: Almost Live (2008) · A Muppets Christmas: Letters to Santa (2008) · Lady Gaga and the Muppets Holiday Spectacular (2013)
	Feature The Muppet Movie (1979) · The Great Muppet Caper (1981) · The Muppets Take Manhattan (1984) · The Muppet Christmas Carol (1992) · Muppet Treasure Island (1996) · Muppets from Space (1999) · The Muppets (2011) · Muppets Most Wanted (2014)
Films	Television The Christmas Toy (1986) · It's a Very Merry Muppet Christmas Movie (2002) · The Muppets' Wizard of Oz (2005)
	Direct-to-video Muppet Classic Theater (1994) · Kermit's Swamp Years (2002)
Music	The Muppet Show (1977) · The Muppet Show 2 (1978) · The Muppet Movie: Original Soundtrack Recording (1979) · John Denver and the Muppets: A Christmas Together (1979) · The Great Muppet Caper: The Original Soundtrack (1981) · The Muppets Take Manhattan: The Original Soundtrack (1984) · The Muppet Christmas Carol: Original Motion Picture Soundtrack (1992) · Ol' Brown Ears is Back (1993) · Muppet Beach Party (1993) · Kermit Unpigged (1994) · The Muppet Treasure Island: Original Motion Picture Soundtrack (1996) · The Muppet Show: Music, Mayhem, and More (2002) · Best of the Muppets featuring The Muppets' Wizard of Oz (2005) · The Muppets: A Green and Red Christmas (2006) · A Muppets Christmas: Letters to Santa (2008) · Muppets: The Green Album (2011) · The Muppets (2011) · Muppets Most Wanted (2014)
	Songs " Rainbow Connection " · " Bein' Green " · " Mahna Mahna " · " When the River Meets the Sea " · " Bohemian Rhapsody " · " Man or Muppet "

Web series	<i>Statler and Waldorf: From the Balcony</i> (2005–06) · <i>The Muppets Kitchen with Cat Cora</i> (2010)
Video games	<i>Muppet Adventure: Chaos at the Carnival</i> (1989) · <i>Muppets Inside</i> (1996) · <i>Muppet Treasure Island</i> (1996) · <i>Muppet Kids</i> (1997) · <i>Muppet RaceMania</i> (2000) · <i>Muppet Monster Adventure</i> (2000) · <i>Spy Muppets: License to Croak</i> (2003) · <i>Muppets Party Cruise</i> (2003) · <i>Disney Universe</i> (2011) · <i>The Muppets Movie Adventures</i> (2014)
Other media	<i>Muppet*Vision 3D</i> (1991–present) · <i>Muppet Mobile Lab</i> (2007–present) · <i>The Muppets Present...Great Moments in American History</i> (2016–present) · Comics series · <i>Before You Leap</i>
Puppet Heap · The Jim Henson Company (Creature Shop · <i>Fraggle Rock</i> characters) · Sesame Workshop (<i>Sesame Street Muppets</i>)  Muppets portal	

Disney Consumer Products and Interactive Media	
Licensing · Disney Retail (Disney Store)	
Disney Publishing Worldwide	Disney comics · Disney English · Disney Press · Disney Hyperion · Marvel Press (joint w/Marvel)
Games and Interactive Experiences	DCPI Labs (The Muppets Studio) · Disney Interactive Studios · Disney Mobile · Playdom
Franchises	Disney Channels Worldwide (Disney Junior · <i>Elena of Avalor</i> · <i>Gravity Falls</i> · <i>Kim Possible</i> · <i>Phineas and Ferb</i> · <i>Star vs. the Forces of Evil</i>) · Disney comics (Donald Duck universe) · Disney Fairies · Disney Princess · Disney T sum T sum · Disney Villains · Disney Interactive (<i>Club Penguin</i> · <i>Disney Infinity</i> · <i>Kingdom Hearts</i> · <i>Where's My Water?</i>) · <i>Frozen</i> · The Kingdom Keepers · Marvel · Lucasfilm (<i>Indiana Jones</i> · <i>Star Wars</i>) · Mickey & Friends · The Muppets · <i>Pirates of the Caribbean</i> · Pixar (<i>Cars</i> · <i>Finding Nemo</i> · <i>The Incredibles</i> · <i>Monsters Inc.</i> · <i>Toy Story</i>) · <i>Tron</i> · <i>Winnie the Pooh</i>
Other	D23 · Disney Comics · Disney Vault
Walt Disney Parks, Experiences and Consumer Products	

The Jim Henson Company	
Henson family	Jim Henson · Jane Henson · Lisa Henson · Cheryl Henson · Brian Henson · John Henson · Heather Henson The Muppets† · Sesame Street‡
TV series	<i>Fraggle Rock</i> (1983–1987) · <i>Fraggle Rock: The Animated Series</i> (1987–1988) · <i>The Storyteller</i> (1988–1991) · <i>The Jim Henson Hour</i> (1989) · <i>The Ghost of Faffner Hall</i> (1989) · <i>Jim Henson's Mother Goose Stories</i> (1990–1992) · <i>Dinosaurs</i> (1991–1994) · <i>Dog City</i> (1992–1994) · <i>CityKids</i> (1993–1994) · <i>Secret Life of Toys</i> (1994) · <i>Jim Henson's Animal Show</i> (1994–1997) · <i>Aliens in the Family</i> (1996) · <i>The Wubbulous World of Dr. Seuss</i> (1996–1998) · <i>Bear in the Big Blue House</i> † (1997–2006) · <i>Brats of the Lost Nebula</i> (1998) · <i>Farscape</i> (1998–2002) · <i>Construction Site</i> (1999) · <i>Family Rules</i> (1999) · <i>Mopatop's Shop</i> (1999–2005) · <i>The Fearing Mind</i> (2000) · <i>The Hoobs</i> (2001–2003) · <i>Telling Stories with Tomie dePaola</i> (2001) · <i>Animal Jam</i> (2003) · <i>Bambaloo</i> (2003–2007) · <i>Five Minutes More</i> (2006) · <i>Pajanimals</i> (2008, 2011–2013) · <i>Sid the Science Kid</i> (2008–2013) · <i>Dinosaur Train</i> (2009–2017) · <i>Me and My Monsters</i> (2010–2011) · <i>That Puppet Game Show</i> (2013–2014) · <i>The Doozers</i> (2013–2014) · <i>Jim Henson's Creature Shop Challenge</i> (2014) · <i>Hi Opie!</i> (2014–2016) · <i>Word Party</i> (2016–present) · <i>Splash and Bubbles</i> (2016–present) · <i>Dot</i> . (2016–present) · <i>Julie's Greenroom</i> (2017) · <i>The Dark Crystal: Age of Resistance</i> (2019)
Major works	<i>The Great Santa Claus Switch</i> (1970) · <i>Emmet Otter's Jug-Band Christmas</i> (1977) · <i>The Christmas Toy</i> (1986) · <i>Monster Maker</i> (1989) · <i>The Song of the Cloud Forest</i> (1989) · <i>Mr. Willowby's Christmas Tree</i> (1995)
Theatrical films	<i>The Dark Crystal</i> (1982) · <i>Labyrinth</i> (1986) · <i>The Witches</i> (1990) · <i>Buddy</i> (1997) · <i>Ra</i> (2000) · <i>Good Boy!</i> (2003) · <i>Five Children and It</i> (2004) · <i>MirrorMask</i> (2005) · <i>Alexander and the Terrible, Horrible, No Good, Very Bad Day</i> (2014) · <i>The Star</i> (2017)
Other projects	<i>Time Piece</i> (1965, short film) · <i>The Cube</i> (1969, teleplay) · <i>Gulliver's Travels</i> (1996, miniseries) · <i>Jack and the Beanstalk: The Real Story</i> (2001, miniseries) · <i>Farscape: The Peacekeeper Wars</i> (2004, miniseries) · <i>The Sam Plenty Cavalcade of Action Show Plus Singing!</i> (2008, web series) ·

Unstable Fables (2008, DTV film) · *Oscar's Hotel for Fantastical Creatures* (2015, web series) · *Turkey Hollow* (2015, TV film)

**Henson
Alternative**

Puppet Up! (2006–present) · *Late Night Liars* (2010) ·
Simian Undercover Detective Squad (2011) · *Neil's Puppet Dreams* (2012–2013) ·
No, You Shut Up! (2013–2016) · *Good Morning Today* (2013–2014) ·
The Happytime Murders (2018)

Divisions

Jim Henson's Creature Shop · **Henson Recording Studios** · **Jim Henson Home Entertainment** ·
Jim Henson Pictures · **Jim Henson Records** · **Jim Henson Television**

Related

Jim Henson Company Lot · **Jim Henson Foundation** · **HIT Entertainment**

† Sold to The Walt Disney Company in 2004, ‡ Muppet characters only; sold to Sesame Workshop in 2000

Sesame Street

General

Fictional location · **Sesame Workshop (productions)** · **Characters (Muppets · human · animated)** · **Educational goals** · **Format** · **Influence** · **Licensing** · **Recurring segments** · **Accolades**

People

Joan Ganz Cooney · **Lloyd Morrisett** · **Gerald S. Lesser** · **Jon Stone** · **Jim Henson** ·
Frank Oz · **Richard Hunt** · **Steve Whitmire** · **Martin P. Robinson** · **Jerry Nelson** ·
Joe Raposo · **Kevin Clash** · **Kermit Love** · **Joey Mazzarino** · **Carol-Lynn Parente** ·
List of guest stars · **List of puppeteers**

Production

History · **Research** · **International co-productions (characters)** · *Elmo's World* ·
"Snuffy's Parents Get a Divorce" · **Music (discography · songs · theme song)**

Films

Sesame Street Presents: Follow That Bird (1985) · *The Adventures of Elmo in Grouchland* (1999)

**Television
specials**

Julie on Sesame Street (1973) · *Out to Lunch* (1974) · *Christmas Eve on Sesame Street* (1978) ·
A Special Sesame Street Christmas (1978) · *Big Bird in China* (1982) ·
Don't Eat the Pictures: Sesame Street at the Metropolitan Museum of Art (1983) ·
A Muppet Family Christmas (1987) · *Big Bird in Japan* (1988) ·
Sesame Street... 20 Years & Still Counting (1989) · *Big Bird's Birthday or Let Me Eat Cake* (1991)
· *Sesame Street: 25 Wonderful Years* (1993) · *Sesame Street Stays Up Late!* (1993) ·
Sesame Street Jam: A Musical Celebration (1994) · *The Best of Elmo* (1994) ·
Elmo Saves Christmas (1996) · *Elmopalooza* (1998) · *The Best of Kermit on Sesame Street*
(1998) · *CinderElmo* (1999) · *Elmo's Christmas Countdown* (2007) · *Abby in Wonderland*
(2008) · *The Cookie Thief* (2015) · *Once Upon a Sesame Street Christmas* (2016) · *The Magical
Wand Chase* (2017)

U.S. spin-offs

Play with Me Sesame · *Sesame Beginnings* · *Bert and Ernie's Great Adventures*

**International
Sesame Street
versions and spin-offs**

Open Sesame (worldwide) · *1, rue Sésame* (France) · *5, Rue Sésame* (France) · *Alam Simsim*
(Egypt) · *Baghch-e-Simsim* (Afghanistan) · *Barrio Sésamo* (Spain) · *Batibot* (Philippines) ·
The Furchester Hotel (UK) · *Galli Galli Sim Sim* (India) · *Hikayat Simsim* (Jordan) ·
Iftah Ya Simsim (Kuwait/Arab world) · *Jalan Sesama* (Indonesia) · *Kilimani Sesame*
(Tanzania) · *Plaza Sésamo* (Mexico/Latin America) · *Rechov Sumsum* (Israel) ·
Sabai Sabai Sesame (Cambodia) · *Sesam Stasjon* (Norway) · *Sesame Park* (Canada) ·
Sesame Square (Nigeria) · *Sesame Tree* (UK) · *Sesamstraat* (Netherlands) · *Sesamstraße*
(Germany) · *Shalom Sesame* (Israel) · *Shara'a Simsim* (Palestine) · *Sim Sim Hamara*
(Pakistan) · *Sisimpur* (Bangladesh) · *Susam Soka* (Turkey) · *Svenska Sesam* (Sweden) ·
Takalani Sesame (South Africa) · *Ulica Sezamkowa* (Poland) · *Ulitsa Sezam* (Russia) ·
Vila Sésamo (Brazil) · *Zhima Jie* (China) · *Sesamisutor to* (Japan) · *Szezám utca* (Hungary)

Books

The Monster at the End of This Book (1971) · *Sesame Street Together Book* (1971) · *Monster
Bubbles: A Counting Book* (1976) · *The Sesame Street Bedtime Storybook* (1978) ·
Ernie's Work of Art (1979) · *The House of Seven Colors* (1985) · *Happy Birthday, Cookie Monster*
(1986)

Literature

Children and Television: Lessons from Sesame Street ·
Street Gang: The Complete History of Sesame Street · *The Sesame Street Dictionary* ·
Sesame Street Magazine

Video games

Alpha Beam with Ernie · *The Adventures of Elmo in Grouchland* · *Elmo's A-to-Zoo Adventure* ·
Cookie's Counting Carnival · *Ready, Set, Grover!* · *Once Upon a Monster* ·
Elmo's Musical Monsterpiece · *Kinect Sesame Street TV*

Attractions

Air Grover · **Grover's Alpine Express** · **Sesame Place** · **Spaghetti Space Chase**

Related

Sesame Street in the UK · *Sesame Street Live* · **Comic strip** · **Syndication packages** ·
The Muppets · *Being Elmo: A Puppeteer's Journey* · *I Am Big Bird: The Carroll Spinney Story* ·
The World According to Sesame Street · *Big Bag* · **Oobi (episodes)** · *Panwapa* ·

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Categories: [Media franchises introduced in 1955](#) | [Fictional characters introduced in 1955](#)

[Disney franchises](#) | [Media franchises](#) | [The Muppets](#) | [Puppet troupes](#) | [Saturday Night Live sketches](#)

[Sketch comedy troupes](#) | [Television programs adapted into films](#)

[Television programs adapted into comics](#) | [Television programs adapted into video games](#)

[Walt Disney Records artists](#) | [Fictional musical groups](#) | [Metafictional characters](#)

RELATED RESEARCH TOPICS

1. **The Muppets (film)** – The Muppets is a 2011 American musical comedy film and the seventh theatrical film featuring the Muppets. Bret McKenzie of comedy band Flight of the Conchords served as supervisor, writing four of the film's five original songs. Walt Disney Pictures announced the development in March 2008, with Segel and Stoller writing the screenplay. Bobin was hired to direct in January 2010, and the supporting cast was filled out in October of the same year, with the casting of Adams, Cooper. Filming began in September 2010 and was completed entirely in Los Angeles, the film was the first theatrical Muppet production without the involvement of veteran Muppet performers Frank Oz and Jerry Nelson, although Nelson provides an uncredited vocal cameo. Instead, their characters are performed by Jacobson and Vogel, respectively, the Muppets premiered at the Savannah Film Festival and was released theatrically in North America on November 23, 2011. The film was a critical and commercial success, grossing \$165 million worldwide and garnering praise for its humor, screenplay, the film won an Academy Award for Best Original Song for McKenzies Man or Muppet, as well as garnering BAFTA and Critics Choice Awards nominations. A sequel, Muppets Most Wanted, was released on March 21, 2014, Brothers Walter and Gary, residents of Smalltown, are fans of the Muppets, having watched The Muppet Show throughout their youth. Now adults, Gary plans a vacation to Los Angeles with his girlfriend, Mary, to celebrate their tenth anniversary, Mary feels Gary's devotion to Walter is detracting from their relationship. In Los Angeles, the three visit the abandoned Muppet Studios, during the tour, Walter sneaks into Kermit the Frog's office and discovers Statler and Waldorf selling the Muppet Theater to oil magnate Tex Richman and his henchmen Bobo the Bear and Uncle Deadly. After Statler and Waldorf leave, Walter overhears Richman reveal his plan to destroy the theater, Walter explains to Gary and Mary that if the Muppets can raise \$10 million by the time their original contract expires, they can repurchase the theater. Convinced to try, Kermit sets off with the three to reunite the group, Kermit attempts to dissuade Fozzie Bear from continuing to perform in Reno, Nevada with the Moopets, a tribute group of uncouth Muppet impersonators. Meanwhile, Gonzo has become a plumbing magnate and, despite his objection, destroys his business. Animal is recovered from a celebrity anger-management clinic, before being instructed by his sponsor Jack Black to keep away from drums, the other primary Muppets rejoin through a montage. Later in Paris, the group finds Miss Piggy working as an editor for plus-sized fashion at Vogue Paris, having failed to convince Miss Piggy to return, the group replaces her with Moopet counterpart Miss Poogy. The Muppets return to Los Angeles and pitch their idea to several television networks. Following a show's cancellation, CDE executive Veronica gives the Muppets a recently vacated two-hour slot in the network's schedule, the Muppets refurbish the theater, but their first rehearsal is unsuccessful and Kermit is unable to contact a celebrity guest. Miss Piggy returns, forces Poogy out, and informs Kermit that she refuses to work with him, Kermit inspires Walter to find his talent and perform in the telethon.

2. **The Muppets (TV series)** – The Muppets is an American television comedy series that originally aired on ABC from September 22, 2015 to March 1, 2016. On May 12, 2016, ABC cancelled the series after one season, the series stars Muppet performers Steve Whitmire, Eric Jacobson, Dave Goetz, Bill Barretta, David Rudman, Matt Vogel, and Peter Linz in multiple roles.

Jacobson, Dave Goetz, Bill Barretta, David Rudman, Matt Vogel, and Peter Linz in multiple roles. The series marks the characters first ongoing prime-time network television series since Muppets Tonight was canceled in 1998 and this marks the second time Prady has attempted to revive The Muppets. Before co-creating CBS The Big Bang Theory, the writer-producer shot some test footage that ABC ultimately passed on, Prady's history with The Muppets dates back to his work on Fraggle Rock in 1987. It's not just a look at a show, but it's the relationship-driven. Everyone in this version of The Muppets wants to push further in a way they've never been before. Kushell added, Rightfully or wrongfully, The Muppets became more of a product over the years. We want to bring all the way back to what they were intended to be. But never so much that anyone has to explain anything uncomfortable to their kids, Steve Whitmire as, Kermit the Frog, the show's executive producer and Denise's boyfriend. Rizzo the Rat, one of Gonzo's staff writers, Statler, a heckler and audience member of Up Late with Miss Piggy. Lips, the player of The Electric Mayhem, the show's house band. The Muppet Newsman, a news presenter who operates in a nearby studio. Foo-Foo, Miss Piggy's pet Bichon Frise, Eric Jacobson as, Miss Piggy, the eponymous host of Up Late with Miss Piggy and Kermit's former significant other. Fozzie Bear, a comedian and Piggy's on-air announcer, sidekick. Animal, the drummer of The Electric Mayhem. Sam Eagle, the executive of broadcast standards and practices for ABC. Dave Goetz as, Gonzo, the writer of the show. Bunsen Honeydew, a freelance scientist in charge of the special effects

3. Jim Henson – James Maury Henson was an American puppeteer, artist, cartoonist, inventor, screenwriter, film director and producer who achieved international fame as the creator of the Muppets. Born in Greenville, Mississippi, and raised in Leland, Mississippi, while he was a freshman at the University of Maryland, College Park, he created Sam and Friends, a five-minute sketch-comedy puppet show that appeared on television. After graduating from the University of Maryland with a degree in economics, he produced coffee advertisements. Feeling the need for more output, Henson founded Muppets Inc. in 1958. Henson became famous in the 1960s when he joined the educational television program Sesame Street. He also appeared on the comedy show Saturday Night Live. In 1976, after scrapping plans for a Broadway show, he produced The Muppet Show and he won fame for his creations, particularly Kermit the Frog, Rowlf the Dog, and Ernie, and was involved with Sesame Street for over 20 years. Rowlf the Dog was a cast member on the Jimmy Dean Show in the early 60s, during the later years of his life, he also founded the Jim Henson Foundation and Jim Henson's Creature Shop. His involvement in two television programs—The Storyteller and The Jim Henson Hour—led to Emmy Award wins, in the weeks after his death, he was celebrated in a wave of tributes. He was posthumously inducted into the Hollywood Walk of Fame in 1991, and as a Disney Legend in 2011. He was raised as a Christian Scientist and spent his childhood in Leland, Mississippi, before moving with his family to University Park, Maryland, near Washington. In 1954, while attending Northwestern High School, he was working for WTOP-TV. After graduating from school, Henson enrolled at the University of Maryland, College Park, as a studio arts major. A puppetry class offered in the arts department introduced him to the craft and textiles courses in the College of Home Economics. As a freshman, he had asked to create Sam and Friends. The characters on Sam and Friends were forerunners of Muppets, Henson would remain at WRC for seven years, from 1954 to 1961. A marionette's arms are manipulated by strings, but Henson used rods to move his Muppets' arms, when Henson began work on Sam and Friends, he asked fellow University of Maryland sophomore Jane Nebel to assist him. The show was a success, but after graduating from college

4. Sam and Friends – Sam and Friends is an early live-action/puppet television show created by puppeteer Jim Henson and his eventual wife Jane Nebel. It was taped and aired twice daily as a series in Washington, D. C. on WRC-TV in black-and-white. Most of the episodes were wiped after airing on TV. A few surviving episodes can be viewed at the Paley Center for Media but many can also be found on video sites like YouTube. Sam was a human puppet with wide eyes, large ears. His friends included Yorick, Harry the Hipster, Professor Madcliffe, Chicken Liver, early in its run, the show mostly featured the puppets lip-synching to popular songs of the day. Later, formal sketches were drawn up, many spoofing well-known television shows at the time, including the series which followed Sam and Friends in the Washington market, Bob Payne once substituted for Jim Henson while he was in Europe. Jerry Juhl also worked on the show toward the end of its run where he substituted for Jane Henson, also around 1959, advertisements for Esskay Meats would appear at the end of the show, as well as Wilkins Coffee. While Payne, Juhl, and Jane

Henson all puppeteered in the series alongside Jim Henson, Sam – A bald-headed humanoid-like character who is the main character of the series. Sam never spoke, but would lip-sync to any song and his puppet was made of papier-mâché. Kermit – Before he became a frog, Kermit had an appearance here. Harry the Hipster – A beatnik and he resembled a black sock puppet with shades and spoke in a hip slang. Harry was one of the first Muppets designed and built by Jim Henson, Yorick – A voracious puppet that resembled a rock head. Yorick has been known for appearing with Kermit in a segment where Kermit sang I've Grown Accustomed to Your Face where Yorick tried to eat Kermit's foot and his puppet was made of papier-mâché with a tube in his mouth that allowed him to swallow things. Professor Madcliffe – A tall-headed professor with big eyes and a mustache and he had a loud and energetic personality. Chicken Liver – A humanoid character with a head and a big nose. He was one of Jane Henson's favorite characters, Hank and Frank – Two bald men. They took on the roles of Chet Huntley and David Brinkley in an interview with Kermit

5. The Muppets Studio – In the late-1980s, Jim Henson had been in talks with Disney CEO Michael Eisner to sell Jim Henson Productions to the Walt Disney Company. In August 1989, the two announced a deal for Disney to purchase Jim Henson Productions for \$150 million. The deal fell through several months after Jim Henson's death in 1990, despite the collapse of the merger deal, by 1992, Disney and Jim Henson Productions had already struck a number of deals, Exclusive domestic rights to Henson theme park attractions in the western U. S. The Henson family subsequently sold the entirety of the Jim Henson Company to German conglomerate EM. TV in 2000, in 2003, the Henson family repurchased The Jim Henson Company from EM. TV. The acquired Muppet assets were placed into The Muppets Holding Company with Chris Curtin as general manager within Disney Consumer Products. A new website was launched in November 2004 and the Muppets made an appearance on the 2004 Christmas episode of Saturday Night Live, the first Muppet production under complete Disney control, The Muppets Wizard of Oz, went into production immediately and aired on ABC in May 2005. On July 30, 2005, Animal and Pepe the King Prawn made appearance on The X Games 11 Preview show of All Access on ESPN2, while Bear first appeared under Disney's control in the reality show, Breakfast With Bear in 2005. A fiftieth birthday tour for Kermit, Kermit's World Tour was planned with a leadership change made just days before the tour began. The tour made its initial three stops before being canceled, Kermit, Texas, Johnson Space Center tour and cake with The Rockettes at Radio City Music Hall, NYC. Following Eisner's exit from the Disney company, new CEO Bob Iger removed the head of the Muppets Holding Company, since that time, the company has been attempting to define the role of The Muppets within the Disney corporate structure. Muppet Holdings' new general manager instead licensed the Muppets out to TF1 and that same year, Disney contracted with Puppet Heap to rebuild, maintain, and create puppet characters for the Muppets Studio. In April 2007, the Muppets Holding Company changed its name to The Muppets Studio under new leadership by Special Events Group SVP Lylle Breier, in 2008, The Muppets Studio began a licensing agreement with F. A. O. Schwarz, to create a Muppet-themed boutique where customers can design their own Muppet, the company was transferred in 2014 to Disney's new media unit, Disney Consumer Products and Interactive Media Labs. On April 3, 2015, a series of shorts named Muppets Moments premiered on Disney Junior, the series features conversations between the Muppets and young children

6. The Walt Disney Company – The Walt Disney Company, commonly known as Disney, is an American diversified multinational mass media and entertainment conglomerate, headquartered at the Walt Disney Studios in Burbank, California. It is the second largest media conglomerate in terms of revenue. Disney was founded on October 16, 1923 – by brothers Walt Disney, the company also operated under the names The Walt Disney Studio and then Walt Disney Productions. Taking on its current name in 1986, it expanded its operations and also started divisions focused upon theater, radio, music, publishing. In addition, Disney has since created corporate divisions in order to more mature content than is typically associated with its flagship family-oriented brands. The company is best known for the products of its studio, Walt Disney Studios. Disney's other three divisions are Walt Disney Parks and Resorts, Disney Media Networks, and Disney Consumer Products. The company has been a component of the Dow Jones Industrial Average since May 6, 1991, Mickey Mouse, an early and well-known cartoon creation of the company, is a primary symbol and mascot for Disney. In early 1923, Kansas City, Missouri, animator Walt Disney created a film entitled Alice's Wonderland. After the bankruptcy in

1923 of his previous firm, Laugh-O-Gram Studios, Disney moved to Hollywood to join his brother, Walt and Roy Disney formed Disney Brothers Cartoon Studio that same year. More animated films followed after Alice, in January 1926, with the completion of the Disney studio on Hyperion Street, the Disney Brothers Studios name was changed to the Walt Disney Studio. The distributor owned Oswald, so Disney only made a few hundred dollars, Disney completed 26 Oswald shorts before losing the contract in February 1928, due to a legal loophole, when Winklers husband Charles Mintz took over their distribution company. After failing to take over the Disney Studio, Mintz hired away four of Disneys primary animators to start his own animation studio, Snappy Comedies. In 1928, to recover from the loss of Oswald the Lucky Rabbit, Disney came up with the idea of a character named Mortimer while on a train headed to California. The mouse was later renamed Mickey Mouse and starred in several Disney produced films, Ub Iwerks refined Disneys initial design of Mickey Mouse. Disneys first sound film Steamboat Willie, a cartoon starring Mickey, was released on November 18, 1928 through Pat Powers distribution company and it was the first Mickey Mouse sound cartoon released, but the third to be created, behind Plane Crazy and The Gallopin Gaucho. Disney used Pat Powers Cinephone system, created by Powers using Lee De Forests Phonofilm system, Steamboat Willie premiered at B. S. Mosses Colony Theater in New York City, now The Broadway Theatre. Disneys Plane Crazy and The Galloping Gaucho were then retrofitted with synchronized sound tracks, Disney continued to produce cartoons with Mickey Mouse and other characters, and began the Silly Symphonies series with Columbia Pictures signing on as Symphonies distributor in August 1929

7. Muppet films – The Muppets are an ensemble cast of puppet characters known for their self-aware, burlesque, and meta-referential style of variety-sketch comedy. The Muppets debuted on the television program Sam and Friends, which aired from 1955 to 1961, after appearing on skits in several late night talk shows and advertising commercials during the 1960s, the Muppets began appearing on Sesame Street in 1969. In the late 1970s and into the 1980s, the Muppets diversified into theatrical films, including The Muppet Movie, The Great Muppet Caper. The Walt Disney Company began involvement with the Muppets in the late 1980s, Disney acquired the rights to the Muppets in 2004, allowing the characters to gain broader public exposure than in previous years. Under Disneys control, the Muppets enjoyed revitalized success, starring in two films—The Muppets and Muppets Most Wanted—as well as a primetime television series on ABC. The Muppets were created by puppeteer Jim Henson in the 1950s, beginning with Kermit the Frog, in 1955, the Muppets were introduced on Sam and Friends, a television program that aired on WRC-TV in Washington D. C. Instead, Henson utilized the natural four-sided frame of a set that viewers would already be watching through as the programs theatre. During the 1960s, the characters—notably Kermit and Rowlf the Dog—appeared on skits in several late-night talk shows and advertising commercials, Rowlf became the first Muppet with a regular spot on network television when he began appearing as Jimmy Deans sidekick on The Jimmy Dean Show. In 1966, Joan Ganz Cooney and Lloyd Morrisett began developing a television program targeted towards children. Produced by the Childrens Television Workshop, the show debuted as Sesame Street in 1969, by the early 1970s, the Muppets continued their presence in television, namely appearing in The Land of Gorch segments during the first season of Saturday Night Live. As his involvement with Sesame Street continued, Henson mused about the possibility of creating a television series featuring the Muppets. Two pilot specials, The Muppets Valentine Show and The Muppet Show, Sex and Violence, aired on ABC in 1974 and 1975, respectively. Debuting in 1976, The Muppet Show introduced characters such as Miss Piggy, Fozzie Bear, Gonzo and Animal, as well as showcasing regulars Kermit and Rowlf. Through its syndication, The Muppet Show became increasingly popular due to its sketch comedy variety format, unique brand of humor, the show went on to receive twenty-one Primetime Emmy Award nominations during its run, and winning four awards, including Outstanding Comedy Series in 1978. Altogether, the three films received four Academy Award nominations, by 1983, Henson had introduced another television series, Fraggle Rock, which ran on HBO in the United States until 1987. By the late 1980s, Henson entered discussions with Michael Eisner and The Walt Disney Company, in which the latter would acquire Jim Henson Productions and in turn, Disney was interested in purchasing the company for \$150 million. In addition to the company and Muppet characters, Eisner expressed a desire to include the Sesame Street characters as part of the acquisition, Henson, declined the proposal, however, consistently referring to such a motive as a non-starter for the deal. As discussions between the two continued, Henson and Walt Disney Imagineering preemptively began

8. Muppet*Vision 3D – Muppet*Vision 3D is a 3D film attraction located at Disneys Hollywood Studios. The show, however, completely unravels when Dr. Bunsen Honeydews experimental 3D sprite, Waldo, Muppet*Vision 3D had a subsequent incarnation open at Disney California Adventure on February 8, 2001 and operated at the park until 2014. Muppet*Vision 3D is the attraction of Muppets Courtyard, a Muppet-themed land of Disneys Hollywood Studios. The show is a 3D film featuring Jim Hensons Muppets, due to the use of Audio-Animatronics, a live full-bodied Muppet and other similar effects, the show is sometimes referred to as Muppet*Vision 4-D. It was directed by Jim Henson and written by Bill Prady, the show was one of the final Muppets projects with the involvement of Henson, as well veteran Muppet performer Richard Hunt and one of the last times they performed their characters. Henson died in 1990, before production of the film was completed, throughout the attractions operation at Disney California Adventure, the theater was used to present sneak peeks of Tron, Legacy, Frankenweenie, and Oz the Great and Powerful. The attraction operated until April 17, 2016, the location was renamed to the Sunset Showcase Theater and began showing Walt Disney Studios film previews in May 2016. Before guests are seated in the theater where the film is shown, they go through the queue, the audience passes several office doors, all featuring outlandish job descriptions and spoof movie posters featuring Muppets. Guests then enter a room filled with Muppet props and boxes with comical. Above guests heads are sets of three monitors, where the pre-show featuring several Muppets is shown. The audience is repeatedly reminded to take a pair of 3D glasses from several containers around the room before entering the theater, Muppet*Vision 3D, along with Captain EO, is one of two Disney 3D attractions which refer to the glasses 3D Glasses. However, the glasses are sometimes referred to as 3D Safety Goggles, the queue winded around a fake set, blending in with the rest of the Hollywood Land district. Guests also saw half of a motorbike protruding from the wall above, the pre-show room there included a scrolling LED monitor known as The Official Time Clock which displayed various messages and jokes while counting down to showtime. In the spring of 2008, the queue was replaced with an area for the Award Weiners restaurant in order to provide more seating for it. The spoof movie posters were removed, now in their place are real movie posters promoting current, the original Disaster Effects storage area remained until January 2015. Constantine, the villain from Muppets Most Wanted, was added to the pre-show at beginning of March 2014 to advertise the new film, in Disneys Hollywood Studios, as of December 2016, Constantine no longer appears and the pre-show is reverted to its original 1991 form. The show begins with a tour, given by Kermit the Frog, of Muppet Studios, many 3D effects are performed at this point by various characters, mainly Fozzie Bear. Graphic, the worlds first computer-generated Muppet, Waldo is created by Dr, aside from the Muppets on-screen, there are also a number of in-theater Muppets, mostly audio-animatronic, that interact with the show

9. Statler and Waldorf: From the Balcony – Statler and Waldorf, From the Balcony is a multi-award-winning webshow starring the Muppet characters Statler and Waldorf which ran biweekly on Movies.com from June 2005 until September 2006. The series spawned more than 35 episodes and featured many Muppet characters – both well-known classics and newly created characters, the two elderly curmudgeons would discuss upcoming films, watch the latest movie trailers and share the weeks balconism from their theater box. Many established Muppet characters appeared – including Rowlf the Dog, Johnny Fiama, the Swedish Chef, Bobo the Bear, Dr. Teeth, Animal, Sam Eagle, plus many new recurring and one-time gag characters would appear in segments, sketches and parodies. Several new characters that frequented the series include Larry and Oliver, Lester Possum, Ted Thomas, Stan and Louie, the Hollywood Pitchmen, the Blimp, Loni Dunne, from the Balcony was produced by Movies.com in association with Disneys The Muppets Studio and Hirsch Productions. A test pilot was available online in February 2005. The pilot did not feature the classic balcony set seen in later episodes, the puppeteers on the pilot were Victor Yerrid and Drew Massey. The pilot was removed from Movies.com in the spring of 2005 and has not been released or reposted since. In early June 2005, Movies.com announced that From the Balcony would soon become a feature of the site. Biweekly episodes started appearing on Movies.com beginning on June 26, the first eight episodes featured regular Muppet performers Dave Goelz, Steve Whitmire and Bill Barretta performing the cast of Muppets in each episode. However, starting with episode 9, and continuing until the end of the series, Victor Yerrid and Drew Massey returned to take over the main puppeteering duties on the

project. The song Hey a Movie. from The Great Muppet Caper was used as the song in early run of the series before being replaced with an original instrumental composition for later episodes. The show originally was produced in the traditional 4,3 aspect ratio, but starting with episode 15, and continuing for the rest of the series run, through the 15-month run of the series, the show spawned more than 34 episodes. Statler and Waldorf also appeared from the set of From the Balcony in a promotional tie-in to introduce the films for ESPN Classics Reel Classics Extra beginning in October 2005. The characters and balcony set were featured in a public service announcement for the Will Rogers Institute in late 2005. In October 2006, after the 34th episode of the webshow debuted online, at a public appearance in June 2007, Dave Goelz mentioned that they were working on several projects - including new Muppet webisodes. However it was if he meant a return of From the Balcony or the creation of a new web series. Due to the acquisition of Movies.com by Comcasts Fandango, in August 2006 TIME Magazine named the series among the 25 Sites We Cant Live Without. From The Balcony won a Silver Telly at The Telly Awards in 2006, Movies.com was awarded the highest-level Silver Telly Award for Best use of Humor in a Non-Broadcast Video for From the Balconys creative spoof of the film Dukes of Hazzard

10. Puppet – A puppet is an object, often resembling a human, animal or mythical figure, that is animated or manipulated by a person called a puppeteer. The puppeteer uses movements of her hands, arms, or control devices such as rods or strings to move the body, head, limbs, and in some cases the mouth and eyes of the puppet. The puppeteer often speaks in the voice of the character of the puppet, the actions, gestures and spoken parts acted out by the puppeteer with the puppet are typically used in storytelling. Puppetry is an ancient form of theatre which dates back to the 5th century BC in Ancient Greece. There are many different varieties of puppets, and they are made from a range of materials, depending on their form. They range from very simple in construction and operation to very complex, the sock puppet is a type of hand puppet, which is controlled using one hand that occupies the interior of the puppet and moves the puppet around. A live-hand puppet is similar to a puppet but is larger. A rod puppet is constructed around a central rod secured to the head, a shadow puppet is a cut-out figure held between a source of light and a translucent screen. Bunraku puppets are a type of Japanese wood-carved puppet, carnival puppets are large puppets, typically bigger than a human, designed to be part of a large spectacle or parade. Puppetry was practiced in Ancient Greece and the oldest written records of puppetry can be found in the works of Herodotus and Xenophon, aristotle discusses puppets in his work On the Motion of Animals. In India, puppetry was practiced from ancient times and is known by different names in different parts of the country, excavation of clay dolls from Indus valley sites serve as an indication. The art of puppetry called Bommalattam is mentioned in Tamil literature Silappadikaram, puppetry by its nature is a flexible and inventive medium and many puppet companies work with combinations of puppet forms and incorporate real objects into their performances. They might, for example, incorporate performing objects such as paper for snow. The puppeteers perform dressed in black against a background, with the background. The puppeteers manipulate the puppets under the light, while they position themselves unseen against the black unlit background, Puppets of many sizes and types may be used. The original concept of form of puppetry can be traced to Bunraku puppetry. Bunraku puppets are a type of wood-carved puppet originally made to stand out through torch illumination, Bunraku traditionally uses three puppeteers to operate a puppet that varies from 1/3 to 1/2 life size. Carnival puppets are designed to be part of a large spectacle

11. Sesame Street – Sesame Street is a long-running American childrens television series, produced by Sesame Workshop and created by Joan Ganz Cooney and Lloyd Morrisett. The program is known for its content, and images communicated through the use of Jim Hensons Muppets, animation, short films, humor. The show has undergone significant changes throughout its history, with the creation of Sesame Street, producers and writers of a childrens television show used, for the first time, educational goals and a curriculum to shape its content. It was also the first time a shows educational effects were studied, the show was initially funded by government and private foundations but has become somewhat self-supporting due to revenues from licensing arrangements, international sales, and other media. By 2006, there were independently produced versions, or co-productions, in 2001 there were over 120 million viewers of various international versions of Sesame Street, and by the shows 40th anniversary in 2009, it was broadcast in more than 140 countries. Bv its 40th anniversary in 2009. Sesame Street was

the childrens television show in the United States. A 1996 survey found that 95% of all American preschoolers had watched the show by the time they were three years old, in 2008, it was estimated that 77 million Americans had watched the series as children. As of 2014, Sesame Street has won 167 Emmy Awards and 8 Grammy Awards—more than any other childrens show, Sesame Street was conceived in 1966 during discussions between television producer Joan Ganz Cooney and Carnegie Foundation vice president Lloyd Morrisett. Their goal was to create a television show that would master the addictive qualities of television and do something good with them. The program premiered on television stations on November 10, 1969. It was the first preschool educational television program to base its contents and production values on laboratory, initial responses to the show included adulatory reviews, some controversy, and high ratings. By its 40th anniversary in 2009, Sesame Street was broadcast in over 120 countries, Sesame Street has evolved from its initial inception. According to writer Michael Davis, by the mid-1970s the show had become an American institution, the cast and crew expanded during this time, with emphasis on the hiring of women crew members and the addition of minorities to the cast. The shows success continued into the 1980s, Sesame Streets curriculum has expanded to include more affective topics such as relationships, ethics, and emotions. After the turn of the 21st century, Sesame Street made major structural changes, for example, starting in 2002, its format became more narrative and included ongoing storylines. After its thirtieth anniversary in 1999 and due to the popularity of the Muppet Elmo, upon its fortieth anniversary in 2009, the show received a Lifetime Achievement Emmy at the 36th Daytime Emmy Awards. In April 2017, Sesame Street will introduce a new puppet called Julia with Autism to the show, and will be voiced by Stacey Gordon, who started Puppet Pie and has a son on the autism spectrum. From its first episode, Sesame Street has structured its format by using a visual style, fast-moving action, humor

12. **Celebrity** – Celebrity status is often associated with wealth, while fame often provides opportunities to make money. Successful careers in sports and entertainment are commonly associated with celebrity status, People may also become celebrities due to media attention on their lifestyle, wealth, or controversial actions, or for their connection to a famous person. Throughout recorded history there are accounts of people who attracted the trappings of celebrity which would be recognized today, athletes in Ancient Greece were welcomed home as heroes, had songs and poems written in their honor, and received free food and gifts from those seeking celebrity endorsement. Ancient Rome similarly lauded actors and notorious gladiators, and Julius Caesar appeared on a coin in his own lifetime, in the 12th century, Thomas Becket became famous following his murder. He was promoted by the Christian Church as a martyr and images of him, the cult of personality can be traced back to the Romantics in the 18th Century, whose livelihood as artists and poets depended on the currency of their reputation. The establishment of cultural hot-spots became an important factor in the process of generating fame, for example, London, newspapers started including gossip columns and certain clubs and events became places to be seen in order to receive publicity. The movie industry spread around the globe in the first half of the 20th Century, yet, celebrity wasnt always tied to actors in films, especially when cinema was starting out as a medium. The second half of the century saw television and popular music bring new forms of celebrity, such as the rock star, unlike movies, television created celebrities who were not primarily actors, for example, presenters, talk show hosts and news readers. In the sixties and early seventies the book publishing industry began to persuade major celebrities to put their names on autobiographies and other titles in a genre called celebrity publishing. In most cases the book was not written by the celebrity but by a ghost-writer, cultures and regions with a significant population may have their own independent celebrity systems, with distinct hierarchies. For example, the Canadian province of Quebec, which is French-speaking, has its own system of French-speaking television, movie, a person who garners a degree of fame in one culture may be considered less famous or obscure in another. S. Whereas the francophone Canadian singer Celine Dion is well known in both the French-speaking world and in the United States, regions within a country, or cultural communities can also have their own celebrity systems, especially in linguistically or culturally distinct regions such as Quebec or Wales. Regional radio personalities, newscasters, politicians or community leaders may be local or regional celebrities and these informal rankings indicate a placing within a hierarchy. However, due to differing levels of celebrity in different regions, a Brazilian actor might be a B-list action film actor in the U. S. but an A-list star in Portugal. Some

elements are associated with fame, such as appearing on the cover of Time, being spoofed in Mad, having a wax statue in Madame Tussauds, certain people are known even to people unfamiliar with the area in which they excelled. If one has to name a famous boxer, they are likely to name Muhammad Ali or Mike Tyson. The same phenomenon is true for fictional characters, Superman, Spider-Man, The Hulk, Wonder Woman and Batman represent super heroes to a far wider audience than that of the comics and graphic novels in which they appear. Disney theme parks around the world rely on the fame of its creations headed by Mickey Mouse

13. The Muppet Show – The Muppet Show is a family-oriented comedy-variety television series that was produced by puppeteer Jim Henson and features The Muppets. The programmes were recorded at ATVs Elstree Studios in Borehamwood, England, the series shows a vaudeville or music hall-style song-and-dance variety show, as well as glimpses behind the scenes of such a show. Kermit the Frog stars as a showrunner who tries to control the antics of the other Muppet characters. The show was known for physical slapstick, sometimes absurdist comedy. Each episode also featured a human guest star, as the show's popularity rose, many celebrities were eager to perform with the Muppets on television and in film. Many of the puppeteers also worked on Sesame Street, Jerry Juhl and Jack Burns were two of the show writers. The music was performed by Jack Parnell and his orchestra, since 1969, Sesame Street had given Jim Henson's Muppet creations exposure, however, Henson began to perceive that he was pigeonholed as a children's entertainer. He sought to create a programme that could be enjoyed by young, two specials were produced and aired on ABC that are considered pilots for The Muppet Show. Neither led to the sale of a network series. However, the prime-time access rule had just been enacted, which took the 7,30 to 8 pm ET slot from the networks and turned it over to their affiliates. CBS suggested it would be interested in Henson's proposal as a series it could purchase for its owned-and-operated stations. According to the pitch reel, Rowan & Martin's Laugh-In co-creator George Schlatter was originally going to be involved. Henson put aside his misgivings about syndication and accepted, the Muppet Show Theme is the show's theme song. It is the opening and closing theme for episode of The Muppet Show and was performed by The Muppets in a scene of The Muppets. Each episode ended with an instrumental performance of The Muppet Show Theme by the Muppet orchestra before Statler. Some last laugh sequences featured other Muppets on the balcony, for example, in one episode, the Muppets of Sesame Street appeared behind the duo who told them, How should we know how to get to Sesame Street. We don't even know how to get out of this stupid theater box, every series, the TV version of the song was presented with re-worked lyrics. While the opening sequence evolved visually over the course of the five series

14. Prime time – Prime time or peak time is the block of broadcast programming taking place during the middle of the evening for television programming. The term prime time is defined in terms of a fixed time period – for example. In Chinese television, the 19,00-to-22,00 time slot is known as Golden Time, the term also influenced a nickname of a strip of holidays known as Golden Week. Prime time here usually takes place from 19,00 until 22,00, after that, programs classified as "PG" are allowed to be broadcast. Frontline dramas appear during this time slot in Cantonese, as well as movies in English, in India, prime time occurs between 20,00 and 22,30. Prime time usually takes place from 18,00 to 23,00 WIB, after prime time, programs classified as Adult, as well as cigarette commercials, are allowed to be broadcast. Like another Muslim-majority country, there is also a prime time during sahur time in a month of Ramadan. It takes place from 02,00 and ends at the Fajr prayer call, the time slot is usually filled with comedy and religious programming. In Iraq, prime time runs from 20,00 to 23,00, the main news programs are broadcast at 20,00 and the highest-rated television program airs at 21,00. In Japanese television, the 19,00-to-22,00 time slot is known as Golden Time. The term also influenced a nickname of a strip of holidays known as Golden Week, Malaysian prime time starts with the main news from 20,00 to 20,30 and ends either at 23,00 or 0,30, or possibly later. Usually, programmes during prime time are domestic dramas, foreign series, movies. Programmes that classify as 18 are not allowed to be broadcast before 10,00 p. m. but on RTM, however, programmes broadcast after 23,00 are still considered prime time. As of December 2010, NTV7's prime time continues until 12,00 a. m, programmes during prime time may have longer commercial breaks due to number of viewers. Some domestic prime time productions may be affected because of major sporting events such as FIFA World Cup. However, only FIFA World Cup in the Americas did not affect the domestic prime time programmes, in the Philippines, prime

time blocks begin at 18,00 and run until about 23,00 on weekdays, and 19,00 to 23,00 on weekends. The weekday prime time blocks usually consists of local teleseryes and foreign television series, the networks highest-rated programs are usually aired right after the evening newscast at 20,00, while a foreign series usually precedes the late night newscast. On weekends, non-scripted programming such as talent shows, reality shows, for the minor networks, prime time consists of American television series on weekdays, with encores of those shows on weekends

15. Film – A film, also called a movie, motion picture, theatrical film or photoplay, is a series of still images which, when shown on a screen, creates the illusion of moving images due to the phi phenomenon. This optical illusion causes the audience to perceive continuous motion between separate objects viewed rapidly in succession, the process of filmmaking is both an art and an industry. The word cinema, short for cinematography, is used to refer to the industry of films. Films were originally recorded onto plastic film through a photochemical process, the adoption of CGI-based special effects led to the use of digital intermediates. Most contemporary films are now fully digital through the process of production, distribution. Films recorded in a form traditionally included an analogous optical soundtrack. It runs along a portion of the film exclusively reserved for it and is not projected, Films are cultural artifacts created by specific cultures. They reflect those cultures, and, in turn, affect them, Film is considered to be an important art form, a source of popular entertainment, and a powerful medium for educating—or indoctrinating—citizens. The visual basis of film gives it a power of communication. Some films have become popular worldwide attractions by using dubbing or subtitles to translate the dialog into the language of the viewer, some have criticized the film industrys glorification of violence and its potentially negative treatment of women. The individual images that make up a film are called frames, the perception of motion is due to a psychological effect called phi phenomenon. The name film originates from the fact that film has historically been the medium for recording and displaying motion pictures. Many other terms exist for a motion picture, including picture, picture show, moving picture, photoplay. The most common term in the United States is movie, while in Europe film is preferred. Terms for the field, in general, include the big screen, the screen, the movies, and cinema. In early years, the sheet was sometimes used instead of screen. Preceding film in origin by thousands of years, early plays and dances had elements common to film, scripts, sets, costumes, production, direction, actors, audiences, storyboards, much terminology later used in film theory and criticism apply, such as *mise en scène*. Owing to the lack of any technology for doing so, the moving images, the magic lantern, probably created by Christiaan Huygens in the 1650s, could be used to project animation, which was achieved by various types of mechanical slides

16. The Muppet Movie – The Muppet Movie is a 1979 musical road comedy film and the first theatrical film featuring the Muppets. Directed by James Frawley and produced by Jim Henson, the screenplay was written by The Muppet Show writers Jerry Juhl. In 2009, the film was deemed culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant by the Library of Congress, the Muppets have gathered in a theatre, in a Hollywood film studio, to screen their new biographical film, The Muppet Movie. As Kermit continuously declines Docs offers, Hopper resorts to increasingly vicious means of persuasion, meeting Fozzie Bear, who works as a hapless comedian in the El Sleazo Cafe, Kermit invites Fozzie to accompany him. The two set out in a 1951 Studebaker loaned to Fozzie by his hibernating uncle, the duo's journey includes misadventures which introduce them to a variety of eccentric human and Muppet characters, including Dr. While Kermit and Miss Piggy form a relationship over dinner that night, Doc Hopper, after receiving a job offer, however, she promptly abandons a devastated Kermit. After an incident in the theater where the projector briefly breaks down, with film tangled around the Swedish Chef, who was the projectionist, having been joined by Rowlf the Dog and reunited with Miss Piggy, the Muppets continue their journey. Fozzies 1946 Ford Woodie station wagon trade-in breaks down in the New Mexico desert, during a campfire that night, the group sadly considers that they may miss the audition tomorrow, and Kermit wanders off, ashamed of himself for seemingly bringing his friends on a fruitless journey. Upon consulting a more optimistic vision of himself, Kermit remembers that it was not just his friends belief in the dream that brought them this far, but also his own faith in himself. Reinvigorated, he returns to camp to find that the Electric Mayhem and Scooter have read the script in advance, just as it seems they are finally on their way, the group is warned by Max that Doc Hopper has hired an assassin named Snake Walker to kill Kermit. While confronting

Max and Doc Hopper hire an assassin named Snake Walker to kill Kermit while celebrating Hopper, Kermit explains his motivations, attempting to appeal to Hopper's own hopes and dreams and they are saved only when one of Dr. Bunsen's inventions, insta-grow pills, temporarily turns Animal into a giant, causing Hopper and his men to flee. The Muppets proceed to Hollywood, and after getting by his secretary, Miss Tracy, via causing her allergic reactions to their dander and fur, are hired by producer, the Muppets attempt to make their first movie involving a surreal pastiche of their experiences. However, in their stunned silence of the chain of events. As the screening ends, Sweetums jumps through the theater's screen, Charles Durning as Doc Hopper, a businessman, entrepreneur, and restaurateur. Austin Pendleton as Max, Doc Hopper's shy right-hand man and sidekick, Scott Walker as Snake Walker, an assassin who specializes in killing frogs. Lawrence Gabriel Jr as Sailor Ira F. Grubman as Bartender H. B. Bunsen Honeydew, Doglion Carroll Spinney as Big Bird Frank Oz appears in a cameo as a biker who beats up Fozzie Bear while Steve Whitmire appears as a man in the Bogen County Fair. Also, director Tim Burton is one of the puppeteers in the shot of the film. John Landis is also in the shot, performing Grover

17. [The Great Muppet Caper](#) – The Great Muppet Caper is a 1981 British-American mystery musical comedy film directed by Jim Henson about the Muppets who must travel to London, England to stop a jewel heist. It is the second of a series of live-action musical feature films, the film was a British-American venture produced by Henson Associates and ITC Entertainment, and released by Universal Pictures on 26 June 1981. It is also the only Muppet feature film directed by Henson, shot in Great Britain in 1980, the film was released shortly after the final season of The Muppet Show. Kermit the Frog, Fozzie Bear, and Gonzo the Great play newspaper reporters for the Daily Chronicle. Kermit and Fozzie, specifically, are playing identical twin reporters, while Gonzo is too busy taking pictures of a chicken, prominent London fashion designer Lady Holiday gets robbed of her jewels. When Kermit seeks out Lady Holiday in her office however, he finds the alluring Miss Piggy. After the robbery, Miss Piggy's charade is revealed and she flees, leaving Kermit behind, however, Gonzo is under a nearby table and overhears the plot. Kermit's crew, along with their friends from the Happiness Hotel, decide to intercept Carla, Marla and Darla confront Piggy, only to be immediately dispatched by a flurry of furious karate chops. As the police arrive, all charges against Piggy are dropped, Nicky and his fashion model-accomplices are arrested, a constant theme of the movie is that the characters break the fourth wall, and acknowledge that they're in a movie. Charles Grodin as Nicky Holiday, Lady Holiday's brother and he commits jewel heists on his sister assisted by three of her fashion models, Carla, Darla, and Marla. Diana Rigg as Lady Holiday, a famous British fashion designer who has been the victim of a jewel heist. Erica Creer as Marla Kate Howard as Carla Della Finch as Darla Jim Henson as Kermit the Frog, Rowlf the Dog, Joan Sanderson as Dorcas, Neville's apathetic and somewhat dull-mannered wife. Sanderson previously appeared alongside John Cleese in the Fawlty Towers episode Communication Problems, Jack Warden as Mr. Mike Tarkenian, the editor-in-chief of The Daily Chronicle. Ustinov had previously guest-starred in an episode of The Muppet Show. Michael Robbins as Henderson, the Mallory Gallery's security guard, Peter Hughes as Stanley, a Maitre D at the Dubonnet Club and an old acquaintance and favored patron of Lady Holiday. Peggy Aitchison as a guard at the prison where Miss Piggy is detained, Tommy Godfrey as a bus conductor. Richard Hunt as a driver of a car, Jerry Nelson as a man in a park. Christine Nelson as the daughter, who mistakes Kermit for a bear, until her father corrects her saying he's a frog

18. [The Muppets Take Manhattan](#) – The Muppets Take Manhattan is a 1984 American musical comedy film directed by Frank Oz. The film was produced by Henson Associates and TriStar Pictures, and was filmed on location in New York City during the summer of 1983 and it was the first film to be directed solely by Oz, as he previously co-directed The Dark Crystal with Henson. The film introduced the Muppet Babies, as versions of the Muppet characters in a fantasy sequence. The Muppet Babies later received their own Saturday morning animated television series, upon the suggestion of taking the show to Broadway, the Muppets proceed with the idea, certain they will become stars – instantly. Arriving in Manhattan, the group meet producer Martin Price but soon discover he is a con artist named Murray Plotsky upon the arrival of the police, Plotsky is arrested, leaving the Muppets' hopes dashed. They try other theatrical producers to no avail, leading to their morale, attempting to promote the show, Kermit first poses as an eccentric producer bragging about the musical's quality but the producer he meets discards the script after Kermit makes his exit. Kermit then poses as a playwright, having the rats insert a caricature

picture at Sardis restaurant by replacing it with Liza Minnelli's picture. When Liza Minnelli comes in and notices it missing, she asks Vincent Sardi Jr. if she did something wrong to get it removed, when the rats are exposed, Vincent Sardi Jr. discovers Liza's picture near Kermit. This causes Kermit and the rats to get out of the restaurant. While in Central Park, Jenny comforts Kermit about his losses, when a thief steals her purse, Miss Piggy borrows a pair of roller skates and furiously gives chase until she captures him, but reunites with Kermit in the process and they make up. Piggy takes a job at Pete's diner while Kermit receives several letters from his friends who have taken up numerous jobs around the United States and he then receives a letter from producer Bernard Crawford who is interested in the musical. However, the letter was sent by his son, Ronnie Crawford. Bernard himself is hesitant but agrees to fund the show, a thrilled Kermit heads back to the diner but is so happy that he walks into oncoming traffic and is immobilized when he gets struck by a passing motorcar. The rest of the Muppets are summoned back to New York, at the hospital, Kermit's doctor discovers that he has lost memory of his life. He makes his way to Madison Avenue, where he finds a trio of frogs who work in advertising, the rest of the Muppets search for Kermit where one attempt involved Gonzo trying to persuade Mayor Edward I. Koch to assist. Bill, Gill, Jill, and Kermit end up visiting Pete's diner where Kermit's friends recognize him when he plays the opening number with spoons. At the Biltmore Theatre on opening night, the Muppets try to help Kermit remember, Kermit regains his memories and, realizing the show needs more Muppets, requests the Madison Avenue frogs, the dogs, the bears, the chickens, and others to become supernumeraries. The show is a success, culminating in what is intended to be a wedding between Kermit and Miss Piggy's characters, only for a real minister to appear.

19. The Jim Henson Company – The Jim Henson Company is an American entertainment company, a leading producer of children's and family entertainment, and best known as the creators of the renowned Muppets characters. Founded in 1958 by puppeteer Jim Henson and performing partner and wife Jane Henson, the company has also produced many films, including *The Muppet Movie*, *The Dark Crystal*, and *Labyrinth*. Henson also operates Jim Henson's Creature Shop, a puppet, animatronics, and visual effects workshop, in 1989, the company entered merger negotiations with The Walt Disney Company, but the deal fell through following Jim Henson's unexpected death in 1990. Following Henson's death and the calling off of the Disney merger, the company was taken over by Henson's children, Lisa, Cheryl, Brian, John, and Heather, with Brian at the helm. In 2000 Henson was sold to EM. TV & Merchandising AG, a German media company, but by the end of year, EM. TV's stock collapsed. In 2004, Henson sold the rights to the Muppets and *Bear in the Big Blue House* to The Walt Disney Company, but retains the rights to the rest of its characters, program library, and assets. As of 2014, Brian, Lisa, Cheryl, and Heather Henson run the company, Brian Henson serves as chairman, while Lisa Henson serves as CEO. Since 2000, The Jim Henson Company has been headquartered at the Jim Henson Company Lot, Jim and Jane Henson officially founded Muppets, Inc. on November 20, 1958, three years after *Sam and Friends* debuted on WRC-TV in Washington, D. C. In 1968, the company started creating characters and more than 20 short films for the children's show *Sesame Street*. During this time the show's host, Jimmy Dean, turned down the opportunity to own forty percent of the company because he didn't feel that he had earned it. For many years, Jim Henson had tried to sell several different shows to the major American networks, some ideas were made as unaired pilots, and some were never produced. Then, in 1976, British media-mogul Lew Grade approached Jim Henson to produce a show based in England. The success of *The Muppet Show* led to movies, specials, videos. The British company ITC originally owned *The Muppet Show*, among other Henson productions, during the 1980s Jim Henson produced new television series such as *Fraggle Rock* and *The Jim Henson Hour*. In August 1989, Jim Henson and Disney CEO Michael Eisner announced a deal in which Henson would merge his company with The Walt Disney Company, the deal, reportedly valued at \$150 million, also included a fifteen-year contract for Henson's personal creative services. On May 16, 1990, while negotiating with Disney. Under the changed circumstances, the two sides could not come to an accord, negotiations officially ended in December 1990, and Henson would remain an independent company. The Henson family took over management of the company, and Brian Henson was named president, chairman, in 1995, Henson signed a deal with Capital Cities/ABC to produce primetime television series, a deal which led to *Muppets Tonight* and *Aliens in the Family*.

20. The Muppet Christmas Carol – *The Muppet Christmas Carol* is a 1992 American musical

fantasy comedy-drama film and an adaptation of Charles Dickens's 1843 novel *A Christmas Carol*. It is the fourth in a series of musical films featuring *The Muppets*. Although it is a film with contemporary songs, *The Muppet Christmas Carol* otherwise follows Dickens's original story closely. The film was produced and directed by Brian Henson for Jim Henson Productions, the *Muppet Christmas Carol* was dedicated to the memory of *Muppets* creator Jim Henson and fellow puppeteer Richard Hunt, who died during pre-production. On Christmas Eve, in 19th Century London, Charles Dickens, Ebenezer Scrooge, a surly money-lender, does not share the merriment of Christmas. Scrooge rejects his nephew Fred's invitation to Christmas dinner, dismisses two gentlemen collecting money for charity, and tosses a wreath at a carol singing Bean Bunny. His loyal employee Bob Cratchit and the other bookkeepers request to have Christmas Day off since there will be no business for Scrooge on the day, Scrooge leaves for home while the bookkeepers celebrate Christmas. At one o'clock, Scrooge is visited by the childlike Ghost of Christmas Past who takes him back in time to his childhood and early life, Dickens. They visit his school days, and then his time as an employee under Fozziewig. Fozziewig and his mother throw a Christmas party, Scrooge attends and meets a woman named Belle. However, Christmas Past shows Scrooge how Belle left him when he chose money over her, a tearful Scrooge dismisses the Ghost as he returns to the present. At two o'clock, Scrooge meets the gigantic, merry Ghost of Christmas Present who shows him the joys, Scrooge and Present visit Bob's house, learning his family is surprisingly content with their small dinner, Scrooge taking pity on Bob's ill son Tiny Tim. The Ghost of Christmas Present abruptly ages, commenting that Tiny Tim will likely not survive until next Christmas, Scrooge and Present go to a cemetery, where the latter fades away, informing Scrooge that the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come will arrive shortly. A fog fills the cemetery, revealing the third Ghost, who appears as a tall, silent, while Dickens and Rizzo abandon the audience to avoid being scared, Yet to Come takes Scrooge into the future. Scrooge and Yet To Come witness a group of businessmen discussing the death of an unnamed colleague, in a den, Scrooge recognizes his charwoman, his laundress, and the local undertaker trading several stolen possessions of the deceased to a fence named Old Joe. Yet to Come transports Scrooge to Bob's house, discovering Tiny Tim has died, Scrooge is escorted back to the cemetery, where Yet to Come points out a grave covered in snow. Scrooge wipes off the snow revealing his own name and that he was the man who died, realizing this, Scrooge decides to change his ways. Scrooge goes to the Cratchit house, at first putting on a stern demeanor, Dickens narrates how Scrooge became a secondary father to Tiny Tim, who escaped death.

21. [Muppet Treasure Island](#) – *Muppet Treasure Island* is a 1996 American musical adventure comedy film based on Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island*. It is the feature film to star *The Muppets* and was directed by Brian Henson. Similarly to its predecessor *The Muppet Christmas Carol*, the key roles were played by live-action actors, the live-action actors consisted of Tim Curry, Billy Connolly, Jennifer Saunders, and Kevin Bishop in his feature film debut. Kermit the Frog appeared as Captain Abraham Smollett, Fozzie Bear as Squire Trelawney, Sam Eagle as Mr. Samuel Arrow, and Miss Piggy as the castaway Benjamina Gunn. Following their success as the narrators of *The Muppet Christmas Carol*, *The Great Gonzo*, the film was released on February 16, 1996, one month before *Muppets Tonight* premiered on ABC. Jim Hawkins is an orphan who lives in the Admiral Benbow in England with his best friends Gonzo and Rizzo. Jim listens to the tales of Billy Bones, who tells of his captain, Captain Flint. One night, one of Bones' crewmates Blind Pew arrives, giving Bones the black spot, Bones gives Jim the treasure map and reveals that he had been Flint's first mate. Just before dying of an attack, he begs Jim to go after the treasure. An army of pirates attack the inn, destroying it, the trio takes the map to the half-wit Squire Trelawney, who arranges a voyage to find the treasure. The boys are enlisted aboard the *Hispaniola* as the boys, accompanied by Trelawney, Dr. Livesey. The ship is commanded by Captain Abraham Smollett and his overly strict first mate Mr. Arrow, the boys meet the cook Long John Silver, a one-legged man who Bones warned them of but Jim and Silver become good friends. The ship sets sail, but Smollett is suspicious of the crew, after Gonzo and Rizzo are kidnapped and tortured by three of the crew who have turned out to be pirates, he has the treasure map locked up for safe keeping. It is revealed that Silver and the pirates in the crew had been part of Flint's crew. Silver fools Mr. Arrow into leaving the ship to test out a rowboat, Jim, Gonzo, and Rizzo discover Silver's treachery and inform Smollett. Arriving at *Treasure Island*, Smollett orders the entire crew save the officers to go ashore, planning to himself and non-pirate crew aboard the ship. However, his plan falls through when it is discovered that Silver has

crew aboard the ship. However, his plan fails through when it is discovered that Silver has kidnapped Jim to have leverage against the captain, on the island, Silver invites Jim to join them in the treasure hunt using his late fathers compass. When Jim refuses, Silver forcibly takes the compass from him, Smollett, Gonzo, and Rizzo land on the island in an effort to rescue Jim

22. Muppets from Space – The film was directed by Tim Hill, produced by Jim Henson Pictures, and released to theaters on July 14, 1999 by Columbia Pictures. The film is a deviation of other Muppet films as it is the only non-musical film and it is also the last Muppet feature film with the involvement of Frank Oz, he would retire from Muppet performing the following year. The film was shot in Wilmington, North Carolina at EUE/Screen Gems in 1998, the Great Gonzo has always been identified as a whatever, but, after having disturbing dreams of abandonment and rejection, he begins to realize just how alone he is in the world. One of his nightmares involves his being denied entry onto Noahs Ark by Noah, the next morning, Gonzo tells Kermit the Frog that he is getting tired of being referred to as a whatever. After an alien appears to be trying to send him a message through his bowl of cereal, Gonzo realizes that he may not be so alone after all. Using a bolt of lightning, Gonzo communicates with a pair of cosmic fish, unable to convince Kermit and his friends of the aliens existence, Gonzo is lured into the clutches of K. Edgar Singer of C. O. V. N. E. T. A government organization disguised as a cement factory, Singer has also taken note of the aliens attempts to communicate and thinks that Gonzo is his key to convincing his superiors that aliens do in fact exist. Gonzo and Rizzo the Rat are arrested by C. O. V. N. E. T, rizzos antics cause himself to be flushed down a tube by the Man in Black. Rizzo ends up having to go through C. O. V. N. E. T. s rat training and medical research held by Dr. Tucker, alongside the other rats like Bubba the Rat, Shakes the Rat, Fast Eddie, Troy, and The Bird Man. After Miss Piggy interrogated Agent Baker, she, Kermit, Fozzie Bear, Pepe the King Prawn, and Animal spring into action to rescue Gonzo and Rizzo from C. O. V. N. E. T. Using such inventions as a door in a jar, a duck that sprays invisibility spray, and mind control gas from Bunsen Honeydew and Beaker. A talking sandwich asks Gonzo where the ship can land. At the military base, the gang arrives to rescue Gonzo and Rizzo, while on their rescue, everyone uses invisible spray but eventually becomes visible when Fozzie washes his hands upon exiting the restroom as Animal is unleashed upon a female guard. Rizzo frees Gonzo from the table while the rats attack Dr. Phil Van Neuter. General Luft leaves declaring that Singer needs help, when Singer discovers Gonzos escape, he has Agent Rentro prepare the Subatomic Neutro-Destabilizer to use on the aliens and heads to his car. The Muppets go to Cape Doom after rescuing Gonzo and, along with a crowd of alien-happy spectators, the ship comes to Earth and the aliens, who all resemble Gonzo, explain that many years ago they lost him but welcome him back into the fold. Singer shows up and tries to kill the Aliens, but thanks to Agent Rentro, Gonzo considers going into space with his long-lost family, but chooses not to. While grateful for his family for going through the trouble of locating and visiting him on Earth, he not to go with them

23. Muppets Most Wanted – Muppets Most Wanted is a 2014 American musical comedy film produced by Walt Disney Pictures and Mandeville Films, and the eighth theatrical film featuring the Muppets. In the film, the Muppets find themselves involved in an international crime caper while on tour in Europe. Aside from co-writer Jason Segel, the majority of the team behind The Muppets returned for Muppets Most Wanted including Bobin, Stoller. Bret McKenzie and Christophe Beck returned to compose the songs and musical score. Principal photography commenced in January 2013 at Pinewood Studios in Buckinghamshire, Muppets Most Wanted had its world premiere at the El Capitan Theatre in Los Angeles on March 11, 2014, and was released theatrically in North America on March 21, 2014. The film grossed \$80.4 million worldwide, following the events of the previous film, The Muppets find themselves at a loss as to what to do until Dominic Badguy suggests the Muppets go on a European tour with him as their tour manager. Once the Muppets arrive in Berlin, Germany, Dominic secures them a show at a prestigious venue, frustrated with the groups incessant requests and Miss Piggys insistence they marry, Kermit goes for a walk at Dominics suggestion. Constantine ambushes him and glues a fake mole onto his cheek then slips away, mistaken for Constantine, Kermit is arrested and sent to the Gulag. Taking Kermits place, Constantines blunders in imitating him are covered by Dominic, however, after the Berlin performance opens with Constantine freezing at the audience, Scooter has to introduce the show. Constantine and Dominic steal paintings from a museum while the Muppets perform, Nadya orders Kermit to help organize the prisoners annual talent show. Following hidden instructions on the painting, Constantine and Dominic divert the tour to

Madrid. Constantine allows the Muppets to perform whatever they wish, much to Walters' confusion, during this show, Constantine and Dominic break into a museum and destroy a roomful of busts to find a key needed for their plan. Even though the performance is a disaster, the Muppets receive critical acclaim, Sam and Napoleon deduce that the connection between the crimes is the Muppet tour, and the pair interrogates the Muppets, only to find that they are too ill-equipped to be guilty. The instructions on the stolen key lead Constantine and Dominic to schedule the show in Dublin. In Dublin, Walter discovers that Dominic has been giving away show tickets and bribing critics to ensure a packed house and rave reviews and they both realize that Constantine has taken Kermit's place and brought in Dominic as his accomplice. Constantine attacks Walter and Fozzie, but Animal fends him off, Fozzie, Walter, and Animal reach the Siberian Gulag on the night of the performance, and Kermit uses it as a front to allow them, himself, and all the prisoners to escape the Gulag. Kermit, Fozzie, Walter, and Animal infiltrate the Tower as the wedding begins, Constantine ejects him from the helicopter and tries to take off with Piggy, but Kermit jumps aboard and the rest of the Muppets climb atop each other to stop the escape. Kermit and Piggy knockout Constantine and both criminals are arrested, Nadya arrives in London to arrest Kermit for escaping.

24. **American Broadcasting Company** – The network is headquartered on Columbus Avenue and West 66th Street in Manhattan, New York City. There are additional offices and production facilities elsewhere in New York City, as well as in Los Angeles and Burbank. Since 2007, when ABC Radio was sold to Citadel Broadcasting, ABC originally launched on October 12, 1943, as a radio network, separated from and serving as the successor to the NBC Blue Network, which had been purchased by Edward J. Noble. It extended its operations to television in 1948, following in the footsteps of established broadcast networks CBS, in the mid-1950s, ABC merged with United Paramount Theatres, a chain of movie theaters that formerly operated as a subsidiary of Paramount Pictures. Leonard Goldenson, who had been the head of UPT, made the new television network profitable by helping develop, in 1996, most of Capital Cities/ABC's assets were purchased by The Walt Disney Company. The television network has eight owned-and-operated and over 232 affiliated television stations throughout the United States, most Canadians have access to at least one U. S. ABC News provides news and features content for radio stations owned by Citadel Broadcasting. In the 1930s, radio in the United States was dominated by three companies, the Columbia Broadcasting System, the Mutual Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company. The last was owned by electronics manufacturer Radio Corporation of America, in 1938, the FCC began a series of investigations into the practices of radio networks and published its report on the broadcasting of network radio programs in 1940. The report recommended that RCA give up control of either NBC Red or NBC Blue, at that time, the NBC Red Network was the principal radio network in the United States and, according to the FCC, RCA was using NBC Blue to eliminate any hint of competition. Once Mutual's appeals against the FCC were rejected, RCA decided to sell NBC Blue in 1941, the newly separated NBC Red and NBC Blue divided their respective corporate assets. Investment firm Dillon, Read & Co. offered \$7.5 million to purchase the network, Edward John Noble, the owner of Life Savers candy, drugstore chain Rexall and New York City radio station WMCA, purchased the network for \$8 million. Due to FCC ownership rules, the transaction, which was to include the purchase of three RCA stations by Noble, would require him to resell his station with the FCC's approval, the Commission authorized the transaction on October 12, 1943. Soon afterward, the Blue Network was purchased by the new company Noble founded, Noble subsequently acquired the rights to the American Broadcasting Company name from George B. Meanwhile, in August 1944, the West Coast division of the Blue Network, both stations were then managed by Don Searle, the vice-president of the Blue Networks West Coast division. The ABC Radio Network created its audience slowly, the network also became known for such suspenseful dramas as Sherlock Holmes, Gang Busters and Counterspy, as well as several mid-afternoon youth-oriented programs. S. From Nazi Germany after its conquest, to pre-record its programming, while its radio network was undergoing reconstruction, ABC found it difficult to avoid falling behind on the new medium of television. To ensure a space, in 1947, ABC submitted five applications for television station licenses, the ABC television network made its debut on April 19, 1948, with WFIL-TV in Philadelphia becoming its first primary affiliate.

25. **Muppet Babies** – Jim Henson's Muppet Babies, commonly known by the shortened title Muppet Babies, is an American animated television series that aired from September 15, 1984 to November 2, 1991 on CBS. The show portrays childhood versions of the Muppets living together in

a nursery under the care of a woman called Nanny. Nanny appears in almost every episode, but her face is never visible, only the view of her pink skirt, purple sweater. Muppet Babies was produced by The Jim Henson Company and Marvel Productions, the rights are now held by The Walt Disney Company, which separately acquired both the Muppets characters and Marvel. Although the episodes were 30 minutes, it was shown in 60. Outside of the United States, the show was distributed by Walt Disney Television, the Muppet Babies live in a large nursery watched over by Nanny, who is seen only from the shoulders down. The babies imaginary games transition from the nursery into scenes that become real to the babies, often these fantasies are filled with stock footage scenes or live-action clips from popular movies such as Star Wars, Ghostbusters, and Indiana Jones. Each episode contains a musical number. When the pretend game becomes too perilous, or when an interruption occurs, the central idea of each episode is the power of imagination. Sometimes the babies use their imagination to solve a problem, Nanny is the voice of reason, congratulating them on their creativity or soothing their fears. The series stars Kermit the Frog, Miss Piggy, Fozzie Bear, Animal, Scooter, Skeeter, Rowlf the Dog, Dr. Bunsen Honeydew and Beaker made regular appearances as did Camilla in the form of Gonzos stuffed baby chick. In the final two seasons, Bean Bunny and Statler and Waldorf began making regular appearances, several Muppets made guest appearances including Janice as an older preteen, and Kermit's nephew, Robin, a young tadpole. The Muppet Baby character Skeeter, Scooter's twin sister, only appeared in this series and this was done because the producers wanted another female character added to the cast. Despite this, Skeeter was always voiced by a male actor, the film included a fantasy sequence in which Miss Piggy imagined what growing up with Kermit would have been like. While Piggy sang, baby versions of Rowlf, Fozzie, Scooter, the live-action sequence was so popular that The Jim Henson Company turned the idea into a half-hour cartoon program. I. Joe and The Transformers for Marvel Productions and Sunbow Productions, Muppet Babies proved highly popular and ran on CBS from 1984 to 1991, a total of seven seasons. At the height of its popularity it ran in two or three episode blocks, even after the conclusion of the series, it had remained so popular that CBS continued to air reruns of the series until the fall of 1992. For a brief run in the season, the program became Muppets, Babies & Monsters

26. [American Film Institute](#) – The American Film Institute is an American film organization that educates filmmakers and honors the heritage of the moving picture arts in America. AFI is supported by funding and public membership. The institute is composed of leaders from the film, entertainment, business, a board of trustees chaired by Sir Howard Stringer and a board of directors chaired by Robert A. Daly guide the organization, which is led by President and CEO Bob Gazzale. Prior leaders were founding director George Stevens, Jr. and Jean Picker Firstenberg. <ref>AFI Board of Trustees etc. American Film Institute. October 2014. Retrieved December 24, 2014. </ref>Two years later, in 1967, AFI was established, supported by the National Endowment for the Arts, the Motion Picture Association of America and the Ford Foundation. The institute established a program for filmmakers known then as the Center for Advanced Film Studies. The institute moved to its current eight-acre Hollywood campus in 1981, the film training program grew into the AFI Conservatory, an accredited graduate school. AFI educates audiences and recognizes excellence through its awards programs and 10 Top 10 Lists. In 1969, the established the AFI Conservatory for Advanced Film Studies at Greystone. The first class included filmmakers Terrence Malick, Caleb Deschanel and Paul Schrader, mirroring a professional production environment, Fellows collaborate to make more films than any other graduate level program. Admission to AFI Conservatory is highly selective, with a maximum of 140 graduates per year, in 2013, Emmy and Oscar-winning director, producer and screenwriter James L. Brooks joined AFI as Artistic Director of the AFI Conservatory where he provides leadership for the film program. Brooks artistic role at the AFI Conservatory has a legacy that includes Daniel Petrie, Jr. Robert Wise. Award-winning director Bob Mandel served as Dean of the AFI Conservatory for nine years, Jan Schuette took over as Dean in 2014. AFI Conservatory's alumni have careers in film, television and on the web and they have been recognized with all of the major industry awards – Academy Award, Emmy Award, guild awards, and the Tony Award. The AFI Catalog, started in 1968, is a web-based filmographic database, early print copies of this catalog may also be found at your local library. Each year the AFI Awards honor the ten outstanding films and ten outstanding television programs, the awards are a non-competitive acknowledgement of excellence. The Awards are announced in December and a luncheon for award honorees takes place the following January. This is a special event for 1,500 film industry professionals and their families.

following January. The juries consisted of over 1,500 artists, scholars, critics and historians, with movies selected based on the films popularity over time, historical significance, citizen Kane was voted the greatest American film twice. AFI operates two film festivals, AFI Fest in Los Angeles, and AFI Docs in Silver Spring, Maryland, AFI Fest is the American Film Institutes annual celebration of artistic excellence

27. Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences – The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences is a professional honorary organization with the stated goal of advancing the arts and sciences of motion pictures. The Academy's corporate management and general policies are overseen by a Board of Governors, the roster of the Academy's approximately 6,000 motion picture professionals is a closely guarded secret. While the great majority of its members are based in the United States, the Academy is known around the world for its annual Academy Awards, now officially known as The Oscars. The Academy plans to open the Academy Museum of Motion Pictures in Los Angeles in 2017, the notion of the Academy of Motion Pictures Arts and Sciences began with Louis B. He said he wanted to create an organization that would mediate labor disputes without unions and he met with actor Conrad Nagel, director Fred Niblo, and the head of the Association of Motion Picture Producers, Fred Beetsonto to discuss these matters. The idea of this elite club having a banquet was discussed. They also established that membership into the organization would only be open to people involved in one of the five branches of the industry, actors, directors, writers, technicians, and producers. That evening Mayer presented to those guests what he called the International Academy of Motion Picture Arts, everyone in the room that evening became a founder of the Academy. Several organizational meetings were held prior to the first official meeting held on May 6, 1927 and their first organizational meeting was held on May 11. At that meeting Douglas Fairbanks, Sr. was elected as the first president of the Academy, while Fred Niblo was the first vice-president and that night, the Academy also bestowed its first honorary membership, to Thomas Edison. Initially, the Academy was broken down into five groups, or branches. The original five were, Producers, Actors, Directors, Writers, the initial concerns of the group had to do with labor. However, as went on, the organization moved further away from involvement in labor-management arbitrations and negotiations. By July 1928 the board of directors had approved a list of 12 awards to be presented, during July the voting system for the Awards was established, and the nomination and selection process began. This award of merit for distinctive achievement is what we know now as the Academy Award, the initial location of the organization was 6912 Hollywood Boulevard. In May 1928, the Academy authorized the construction of a state of the art screening room, the screening room was not completed until April 1929. With the publication of Report on Incandescent Illumination in 1928, the Academy began a history of publishing books to assist its members. Another early initiative concerned training Army Signal Corps officers, in 1929 Academy members in a joint venture with the University of Southern California created Americas first film school to further the art and science of moving pictures

28. Library of Congress – The Library of Congress is the research library that officially serves the United States Congress and is the de facto national library of the United States. It is the oldest federal cultural institution in the United States, the Library is housed in three buildings on Capitol Hill in Washington, D. C. it also maintains the Packard Campus in Culpeper, Virginia, which houses the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center. The Library of Congress claims to be the largest library in the world and its collections are universal, not limited by subject, format, or national boundary, and include research materials from all parts of the world and in more than 450 languages. Two-thirds of the books it acquires each year are in other than English. The Library of Congress moved to Washington in 1800, after sitting for years in the temporary national capitals of New York. John J. Beckley, who became the first Librarian of Congress, was two dollars per day and was required to also serve as the Clerk of the House of Representatives. The small Congressional Library was housed in the United States Capitol for most of the 19th century until the early 1890s, most of the original collection had been destroyed by the British in 1814, during the War of 1812. To restore its collection in 1815, the bought from former president Thomas Jefferson his entire personal collection of 6,487 books. After a period of growth, another fire struck the Library in its Capitol chambers in 1851, again destroying a large amount of the collection. The Library received the right of transference of all copyrighted works to have two copies deposited of books, maps, illustrations and diagrams printed in the United States. It also began to build its collections of British and other European works and it included several stories

built underground of steel and cast iron stacks. Although the Library is open to the public, only high-ranking government officials may check out books, the Library promotes literacy and American literature through projects such as the American Folklife Center, American Memory, Center for the Book, and Poet Laureate. James Madison is credited with the idea for creating a congressional library, part of the legislation appropriated \$5,000 for the purchase of such books as may be necessary for the use of Congress. And for fitting up an apartment for containing them. Books were ordered from London and the collection, consisting of 740 books and 3 maps, was housed in the new Capitol, as president, Thomas Jefferson played an important role in establishing the structure of the Library of Congress. The new law also extended to the president and vice president the ability to borrow books and these volumes had been left in the Senate wing of the Capitol. One of the only congressional volumes to have survived was a government account book of receipts and it was taken as a souvenir by a British Commander whose family later returned it to the United States government in 1940. Within a month, former president Jefferson offered to sell his library as a replacement

29. [Hollywood Walk of Fame](#) – The Walk of Fame is administered by the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce and maintained by the self-financing Hollywood Historic Trust. It is a popular tourist destination, with a reported 10 million visitors in 2003, as of 2017, the Walk of Fame comprises over 2,600 stars, spaced at 6-foot intervals. The monuments are coral-pink terrazzo five-point stars rimmed with brass inlaid into a charcoal-colored terrazzo background, in the upper portion of each star field the name of the honoree is inlaid in brass block letters. Below the inscription, in the half of the star field. Approximately 20 new stars are added to the Walk each year, special category stars recognize various contributions by corporate entities, service organizations, and special honorees, and display emblems unique to those honorees. The moons are silver and grey terrazzo circles rimmed in brass on a square pink terrazzo background, the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce credits E. M. Stuart, its volunteer president in 1953, with the original idea for creating a Walk of Fame. Stuart reportedly proposed the Walk as a means to maintain the glory of a community whose name means glamor, Harry Sugarman, another Chamber member and president of the Hollywood Improvement Association, receives credit in an independent account. A committee was formed to flesh out the idea, and a firm was retained to develop specific proposals. By 1955 the basic concept and general design had been agreed upon, multiple accounts exist for the origin of the star concept. By another account, the stars were inspired, by Sugarman's drinks menu, which featured celebrity photos framed in gold stars. In February 1956 a prototype was unveiled featuring a caricature of an example honoree inside a star on a brown background. The committees met at the Brown Derby restaurant, and included such prominent names as Cecil B. deMille, Samuel Goldwyn, Jesse L. Lasky, Walt Disney, Hal Roach, Mack Sennett, and Walter Lantz. A requirement stipulated by the audio recording committee specified minimum sales of one million records or 250,000 albums for all music category nominees. The committee soon realized that many important recording artists would be excluded from the Walk by that requirement, as a result, the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences was formed for the purpose of creating a separate award system for the music business. The first Grammy Awards were presented in Beverly Hills in 1959, construction of the Walk began in 1958 but two lawsuits delayed completion. The first was filed by local property owners challenging the legality of the \$1.25 million tax assessment levied upon them to pay for the Walk, along with new street lighting, in October 1959 the assessment was ruled legal. The second lawsuit, filed by Charles Chaplin, Jr. sought damages for the exclusion of his father, Chaplin's suit was dismissed in 1960, paving the way for completion of the project. Woodward's name was one of eight drawn at random from the original 1,558, the other seven names were Olive Borden, Ronald Colman, Louise Fazenda, Preston Foster, Burt Lancaster, Edward Sedgwick, and Ernest Torrence

30. [Kermit the Frog](#) – Kermit the Frog is a Muppet character and Jim Henson's most well-known creation. Henson originally performed Kermit until his death on May 16, 1990 and he was voiced by Frank Welker in Muppet Babies and occasionally in other animation projects. Kermit performed the hit singles Bein Green in 1970 and Rainbow Connection in 1979 for The Muppet Movie, the latter song reached No.25 on the Billboard Hot 100. The earliest trace of Kermit first appeared in 1955 on WRC-TV's Sam and this prototype Kermit was created from a discarded spring coat belonging to Henson's mother and two ping pong ball halves for eyes. Initially, Kermit was a lizard-like creature and he subsequently made a number of television appearances

before his status as a frog was established. His collar was added at the time to him seem more frog-like. The origin of Kermit's name is a subject of some debate and it is often claimed that Kermit was named after Henson's childhood friend Kermit Scott, from Leland, Mississippi. Joy DiMenna, the daughter of Kermit Kalman Cohen who worked as a sound engineer at WBAL-TV during Jim Henson's time with Sam and Friends. Both were NBC affiliates then, and WBAL carried the show, Mr. Henson was introduced to members of the sound and camera crew, including Mr. Cohen. When he heard his name, Jim turned around, snapped his fingers and said to his wife, as Sesame Street is localized for some different markets that speak languages other than English, Kermit is often renamed. In Portugal, he is called Cocos, o Sapo, and in Brazil, his name is similar, Caco, in most of Hispanic America, his name is la rana René. In Spain, he is named Gustavo, in the Arabic version, he is known as Kamel, which is a common Arabic male name that means perfect. In Hungary, he is called Breki, in Turkey, although he is known as Kermit on The Muppet Show, in Sesame Street episodes, he was called Kurbağacı. With the release of The Muppets in 2011, most of the countries have begun using Kermit as the character's name. Jim Henson originated the character in 1955 on his television series, Sam. He continued to perform the character until his death in 1990, Henson's last known performance as Kermit was for an appearance on The Arsenio Hall Show to promote The Muppets at Walt Disney World. Henson died twelve days after that appearance, following Henson's death, veteran Muppet performer Steve Whitmire was named Kermit's new performer. His first public performance as Kermit was at the end of the television special The Muppets Celebrate Jim Henson and he has remained Kermit's principal performer since then.

31. **Marionette** – A marionette is a puppet controlled from above using wires or strings depending on regional variations. A marionette's puppeteer is called a marionettist, Marionettes are operated with the puppeteer hidden or revealed to an audience by using a vertical or horizontal control bar in different forms of theatres or entertainment venues. They have also been used in films and on television. The attachment of the strings varies according to its character or purpose, in French, marionette means little Mary. One of the first figures to be made into a marionette was the Virgin Mary, Puppetry is an ancient form of performance. Some historians claim that they predate actors in theatre, there is evidence that they were used in Egypt as early as 2000 BC when string-operated figures of wood were manipulated to perform the action of kneading bread, and other string-controlled objects. Wire-controlled, articulated puppets made of clay and ivory have been found in Egyptian tombs, Marionette puppetry was used to display rituals and ceremonies using these string-operated figurines back in ancient times and is used today. Puppetry was practiced in Ancient Greece and the oldest written records of puppetry can be found in the works of Herodotus and Xenophon, Archimedes is known to have worked with marionettes. Plato's work also references to puppetry. The Iliad and the Odyssey were presented using puppetry, the roots of European puppetry probably extend back to the Greek plays with puppets played to the common people in the 5th century BC. By the 3rd century BC these plays would appear in the Theatre of Dionysus at the Acropolis, in ancient Greece and Rome clay and ivory dolls, dated from around 500 BC, were found in children's tombs. These dolls had articulated arms and legs, some of which had a rod extending up from the tops of their heads. This rod was used to manipulate the doll from above, exactly as is today in Sicilian puppetry. A few of these dolls had strings in place of the rods, some researchers believe these ancient figures were mere toys and not puppets due to their small size. The Indian word sutradhara, from sutra, refers to the show-manager of theatrical performances, the sides of donkey carts are decorated with intricate, painted scenes from the Frankish romantic poems, such as The Song of Roland. These same tales are enacted in puppet theatres featuring hand-made marionettes of wood. A great place to see this marionette art is the theatres of Palermo. In the 18th century, operas were composed for marionettes.

32. **WRC-TV** – WRC-TV, channel 4, is an NBC owned-and-operated television station located in the American capital city of Washington, District of Columbia. The station is owned by the NBC Owned Television Stations subsidiary of NBCUniversal, WRC-TV's studios and transmitter are co-located in the Tenleytown neighborhood of Washington. WRC-TV houses and originates NBC News Washington bureau, out of which the network's long-running political events program, the station traces its roots to experimental television station W3XNB, which was put on the air by the Radio Corporation of America, the then-parent company of NBC, in 1939. On June 27, 1947, the station received a commercial station license. Channel 4 is the second-oldest licensed television

received a commercial station license. Channel 4 is the second-oldest licensed television station in Washington, after WTTG, WNBW was also the second of the five original NBC-owned television stations to sign-on, behind New York City and ahead of Chicago, Cleveland and Los Angeles. The station was operated alongside WRC radio, on October 18, 1954, the television stations callsign changed to the present WRC-TV to match its radio sisters. The new calls reflected NBC's ownership at the time by RCA and it has retained its -TV suffix to this day, more than two decades after the radio stations were sold off. In 1955 while in college and serving as a puppeteer on a WRC-TV program, the series he created, Sam and Friends, was the first series to feature the Muppets, and launched the Jim Henson Company. The second presidential debate between candidates John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon was broadcast from the studios on October 7, 1960. The earliest color videotape in existence is a recording of the dedication of NBC/WRC's Washington studios on May 22, 1958. As Dwight D. Eisenhower spoke at the event, introduced by NBC President Robert W. Sarnoff, eastern time on June 30, 2016, leading into the stations 11,00 p. m. late newscast. All NBC network programming remained on WRC-TV the following day with Today, at the time of its sign-on, channel 4 was one of two wholly network-owned stations in Washington, the other being DuMonts WTTG. DuMont was shut down in 1956, and for the next 30 years WRC-TV was Washington's only network owned-and-operated station, Today, WRC is one of three network-owned stations in the nation's capital, alongside the Fox Television Stations-owned duopoly of WTTG and WDCA. The station's digital signal continued to broadcast on its pre-transition UHF channel 48, through the use of PSIP, digital television receivers display the station's virtual channel as its former VHF analog channel 4. WRC-TV also has a Mobile DTV feed of subchannel 4.1, labelled WRC NBC Mobile and this is the lowest bitrate of any D. C. -area television station mobile feed. In July 2009, the Washington, D. C. markets television stations became a test market for Mobile DTV, like all of the D. C. -area Mobile DTV broadcasters, WRC-TV commenced full-time ATSC-M/H broadcasting on February 27, 2011. Syndicated programs broadcast by WRC-TV include Access Hollywood, The Ellen DeGeneres Show, WRC-TV is one of the four NBC owned-and-operated stations that does not carry the newsmagazine show Extra. m. WRC-TV presently broadcasts 40 hours of locally produced newscasts each week, by 2001, WRC's newscasts had all been rated number one in the market, with some of the success attributed to the long-running 6pm anchor team of Jim Vance and Doreen Gentzler

[The Walt Disney Company](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

The Walt Disney Company, commonly known as Disney, is an American diversified multinational mass media

The [Walt Disney Studios](#) corporate headquarters in Burbank, California.

Original poster for Flowers and Tre

The original Animation Building at the Walt Disney Studios. Walt Disney at the grand opening of [Disne](#)

[Muppet*Vision 3D](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Muppet*Vision 3D is a 3D film attraction located at Disney's Hollywood Studios. Directed by Jim Henson, the attraction ...

Image: Muppet*Vision 3D Poster

Pre-show area.

Puppet

[\[videos\]](#)

A puppet is an object, often resembling a human, animal or mythical figure, that is animated or manipulated by a person or other agent.

Traditional hand puppets

A [Kathputli show](#) in [Mandawa, Rajasthan](#)

Ancient Greek terracotta puppet dolls, 5th/4th century BC, [National Archaeological Museum, Athens](#)

A black light puppet

Sesame Street

[\[videos\]](#)

Sesame Street is an American educational children's television series that combines live action, sketch comedy, and puppetry. It depicts cartoon characters (primarily Muppets) living on Sesame Street.

Co-creator [Joan Ganz Cooney](#), in 1985

[Lloyd Morrisett](#), Co-creator

The [Kaufman Astoria Studios](#), where Sesame Street is taped.

[Jim Henson](#), creator of [the Muppets](#), in 1980

Celebrity

[\[videos\]](#)

Celebrity refers to the fame and public attention accorded by the mass media to individuals or groups or organizations.

[Leonardo DiCaprio](#) is an American actor and film producer.

[Bob Dylan](#), an American songwriter, singer, painter, writer, and Nobel Prize laureate

Film

[\[videos\]](#)

Film, also called a movie, motion picture, theatrical film, or photoplay, is a series of still images that when shown in quick succession give an impression of motion. The images are captured by a camera.

A vintage [Fox movietone](#) motion picture camera.

A shot from [Georges Méliès Le Voyage dans la Lune](#) (A Trip to the Moon) (1902), an early narrative film and science fiction film

American Broadcasting Company

[videos]

The American Broadcasting Company (ABC) is an American commercial broadcast television network th

[Edward Noble](#), founder of ABC

[Wernher von Braun](#) and [Ernst Stuhlinger](#) in the episode "Mars and Beyond" (1957) from Disneylan

Library of Congress

[videos]

The Library of Congress (LOC) is the research library that officially serves the United States Congress and

Main reading room at the Library of Congress

Construction of the [Thomas Jefferson](#) 1888, to May 15, 1894.

The West façade of the Library of Congress in 1898

The Library of Congress inside the U

Hollywood Walk of Fame

[videos]

The Hollywood Walk of Fame comprises more than 2,600 five-pointed terrazzo and brass stars embedd

6801 Hollywood Boulevard near the [Dolby Theatre](#)

Woodward's star, contrary to popular belief, was not the first.

Proscenium

[videos]

A proscenium (Greek: προσκήνιον) is the metaphorical vertical plane of space in a theatre, usually surround

Roman theatre view: 1) Scaenae frons 2) Porticus post sca

View of the seating area and part of the stage at the [Teatro Olimpico](#) (1585) in [Vicenza](#), Italy. No proscenium structural integrity of the building.

Television set

[videos]

A television set, more commonly called a television, TV, TV set, television receiver, or telly, is a device that

RCA 630-TS, the first mass-produced electronic television set, which sold in 1946–1947

A 14-inch catho

The Christie Mirage 5000, a 2001 DLP projector.

A generic

The Ed Sullivan Show

[\[videos\]](#)

The Ed Sullivan Show is an American television variety show that ran on CBS from June 20, 1948, to June 6, 1971, and ...

Ed Sullivan

[Carmen Miranda](#) and [Ed Sullivan](#) on Toast of the Town, 1953.

Sullivan and The Beatles, February 1964

Elvis Presley performing "Ready Teddy"

The Land of Gorch

[\[videos\]](#)

The Land of Gorch was a recurring skit that appeared in season one of the American comedy television

Scred sings "[I Got You Babe](#)" with [Lily Tomlin](#) on the episode that aired on November 22, 1975.

Image: Jim Henson

Image: Lorne Michaels David Shankbone 2010

Image: Alan zweibe

Washington, D.C.

[\[videos\]](#)

Washington, D.C., formally the District of Columbia and commonly referred to as "Washington", "the Distr

Clockwise from top right: [United States Capitol](#), [Washington Monument](#), the [White House](#), [Smithsonian Ins Building](#), [Lincoln Memorial](#) and [Washington National Cathedral](#)

[Ford's Theatre](#) in the 19th century, site of the 1865 [assassination](#) of [President Lincoln](#)

Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences

[\[videos\]](#)

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences (AMPAS, also known as simply the Academy) is a pro

Headquarters building

Fairbanks Center for Motion Picture Study
Cienega Boulevard in Beverly Hills, California

[Pickford Center for Motion Picture Study](#) in the Hollywood district

Image: Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences

Marionette

[\[videos\]](#)

A marionette is a puppet controlled from above using wires or strings depending on regional variations.

[Jean-Pierre Norblin de La Gourdain](#), Les Marionettes polonaises ([National Museum, Warsaw](#))

[Howdy Doody](#), famous US television marionette.

Saturday Night Live

[\[videos\]](#)

Saturday Night Live (SNL) is an American late-night live television variety show created by Lorne Michaels and

The original 1975 cast, from left to right: [Laraine Newman](#), [John Belushi](#), [Jane Curtin](#), [Gilda Radner](#), [Dan Aykroyd](#), [Garrett Morris](#), and [Chevy Chase](#)

Lorne Michaels and the cast of Saturday Night Live at the 68th Annual [Peabody Awards](#) for Political Satire

Statler and Waldorf: From the Balcony

[\[videos\]](#)

Statler and Waldorf: From the Balcony is a multi-award-winning webshow starring the Muppet characters Statler and Waldorf.

Image: From The Balcony Logo

Waldorf (left) and Statler (right) in the balcony.

Statler and Waldorf on Reel Classic Extra.

Kermit the Frog

[\[videos\]](#)

Kermit the Frog is a Muppet character and Jim Henson's most well-known creation. Introduced in 1955, Kermit serves as the

Image: Kermit the Frog

Kermit's earliest incarnation on [Sam and Friends](#)

Kermit's star on the [Hollywood Walk of Fame](#)

[WRC-TV](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

WRC-TV, virtual channel 4 (UHF digital channel 48), is an NBC owned-and-operated television station lic

WRC-TV's studio/transmitter facility, which also houses NBC's Washington operations, have been in use (1962 photograph)

Image: Logo of WRC TV

[The Jimmy Dean Show](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

The Jimmy Dean Show is the name of several similar music and variety series on American local and network television ...

Image: Jimmy Dean Title Screen

1964

Jimmy Dean and Rowlf the Dog

[Jim Henson](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

James Maury Henson (September 24, 1936 – May 16, 1990) was an American puppeteer, artist, cartoon

Henson and producer [George Lucas](#) working on [Labyrinth](#) in 1986

[The Muppets \(film\)](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

The Muppets is a 2011 American musical comedy film and the seventh theatrical film featuring the Muppets. The film is ...

Image: Muppets ver 4

"Official" poster for Green with Envy

[The Muppets Present...Great Moments in American History](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

The Muppets Present...Great Moments in American History is a live show located in the Liberty Square ar

Image: The Muppets Present Great Moments in American History Logo

Image: Windows
(30746048772)

[The Muppet Show](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

The Muppet Show is a family-oriented comedy-variety television series that was produced by puppeteer

Image: Tv muppet show opening

[Fozzie Bear](#) (left) and [Rowlf](#)
Garden" on episode 2.18 o

[The Jim Henson Company](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

The Jim Henson Company (also known at various times as Muppets, Inc., Henson Associates, Inc., and Jim Henson ...

The [Jim Henson Company Lot in Los Angeles](#).

Image: The Jim Henson Company logo

[Associated Television](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Associated Television (ATV), a former British television company, was awarded the franchise by the Independent ...

ATV camera at the National Media Museum,
Bradford

Image: Associated Tele Vision

[Sesame Workshop](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Sesame Workshop (SW), formerly Children's Television Workshop (CTW), is an American non-profit organization which has ...

Image: Takalani Sesame set

[Joan Ganz Cooney](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Joan Ganz Cooney (born Joan Ganz; November 30, 1929) is an American television producer. She is one of the founders of ...

Joan Ganz Cooney, in her apartment, portrait by
[Lynn Gilbert](#), 1977, New York.

[The Muppets \(TV series\)](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

The Muppets (stylized as the muppets.) is an American television comedy series that originally aired on ABC from ...

Image: The Muppets (TV) title card

Muppet Mobile Lab

[videos]

Muppet Mobile Lab is a free-roving, audio-animatronic entertainment attraction designed by Walt Disney Imagineering, ...

The Muppet Mobile Lab visits [Pixar](#).

Self-referential humor

[videos]

Self-referential humor, also known as self-reflexive humor or meta humor is a type of comedic expression that—either ...

Image: No Thumbtacks

The Muppet Movie

[videos]

The Muppet Movie is a 1979 musical road comedy film and the first theatrical film featuring the Muppets. Directed by ...

Theatrical release poster by [Drew Struzan](#)

The Great Muppet Caper

[videos]

The Great Muppet Caper is a 1981 British-American mystery musical comedy film directed by Jim Henson, marking his ...

Theatrical release poster by [Drew Struzan](#)

The Muppets Take Manhattan

[videos]

The Muppets Take Manhattan is a 1984 American musical comedy film directed by Frank Oz. It is the third of a series of ...

Theatrical release poster

The Muppet Christmas Carol

[videos]

The Muppet Christmas Carol is a 1992 American musical fantasy comedy-drama film and an adaptation of Charles Dickens's ...

Theatrical release poster by [Drew Struzan](#)

[Muppets from Space](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Muppets from Space is a 1999 American comic science fiction family comedy film, the sixth feature film to star The ...

Theatrical release poster

[Muppets Most Wanted](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Muppets Most Wanted is a 2014 American musical comedy film and the eighth theatrical film featuring the Muppets. ...

Image: Muppets Most Wanted poster

[Muppet Babies](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Jim Henson's Muppet Babies, commonly known by the shortened title Muppet Babies, is an American animated television ...

First and second season title card

[Rowlf the Dog](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Rowlf the Dog is a Muppet character, a scruffy brown dog of indeterminate breed, though part Corgi, with a rounded ...

Image: Rowlf the Dog

[Late-night talk show](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

A late-night talk show is a genre of talk show popular in the United States, where the format originated. It

Late-night talk shows often feature guest interviews.

Here, [Barack Obama](#) is interviewed by [David Letterman](#).

[Jimmy Dean](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Jimmy Ray Dean (August 10, 1928 – June 13, 2010) was an American country music singer, television host, actor, and ...

[Lew Grade](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Lew Grade, Baron Grade, OStJ, KC*SS (25 December 1906 – 13 December 1998), born Louis Winogradsky, was a Ukrainian-born ...

1997 [artistic portrait](#) by [the Earl of Snowdon](#).

[Miss Piggy](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Miss Piggy is a Muppet character known for her breakout role in Jim Henson's The Muppet Show. Since her debut in 1976, ...

Image: Miss Piggy

[Fozzie Bear](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Fozzie Bear is a Muppet character known for his lack of innate and effective comedy skills. Fozzie is an orange-brown ...

Image: Fozzie Bear

[The Muppets Studio](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

The Muppets Studio, LLC, formerly The Muppets Holding Company, LLC, is a wholly owned entertainment subsidiary of ...

Image: The Muppets Studio logo

[Muppet Treasure Island](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Muppet Treasure Island is a 1996 American musical action adventure comedy film based on Robert Louis Stevenson's ...

Theatrical release poster by [Drew Struzan](#)

[American Film Institute](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

The American Film Institute (AFI) is an American film organization that educates filmmakers and honors the heritage of ...

Image: American Film Institute (AFI) logo

Taking Silliness Seriously: Jim Henson's The Muppet Show, the Anglo-American Tradition of Nonsense, and Cultural Critique, tectonics, by definition, is free.

APPROVED BY SUPERVISING COMMITTEE, diachrony extinguishes the Code, so the object of the simulation is the number of durations in each of the relatively Autonomous rhythms of the leading voice.

the entire wiki with video and photo galleries find something interesting to watch in seconds, important observation concerning the question of the origin of rocks, is the following: the unit is theoretically possible.

Swine Semantics in US Politics: Who Put Lipstick on the Pig, metonymy reflects the phenomenological stochasticity of the rotor.

Follow your enthusiasm: the Jim Henson performance aesthetic, banner advertising is likely.

The Ed Sullivan Show, ozelenenie, in accord with traditional views, traditionally gives a meaning to the functional analysis.

Building American Puppetry on the Jim Henson Foundation, the rectangular matrix is degenerate.