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The wizard the witch and the wardrobe

Home / Event Archive, Uncategorized / Lion, Witch, and Wardrobe The Lion, Witch, and Wardrobe Steve Hedrick2021-09-20T08: 45: 16-04: 00 Copyright - 2021 Central Florida Community Arts | All rights reserved for the adaptation of the romance film, see the Nonvenian Critics: Lion, Witch and Wardrobe. For other uses (disambiguation), see the lion, the witch and the wardrobe (disambiguação). Infant fantasy ball by C. S. Lewis, 1950 The Lion, Witch and Wardrobe First Dustjacketauthorc Edition. S. LewisillustratorPauline BaynescoVer ArtistPauline BaynescountUnited KingdomLanguageEnglishSeriesthe Fantasy NarniagenRechildren, the crest £ LiterÃ¡rioPublishergeOffrey Bolublication Data16 October 1950Media - Typeprint (Hardcover and Paperback) and Li-bookoclc7207376lcÃ Classpz8.l48 ¢ [1] Followed the Byprince the Caspian £ Lea , the witch and the wardrobe is a fantasy novel for the children by CS Lewis, published by Geoffrey Bles in 1950. It is the first published and best known as seven novels in the Nonvenian Critics (1950 - 1956). Among all books by the author, it is also the most widely fulfilled libraries. [2] Although it was originally the first of the Narnia's crops, it is the two volume in recent editions that are sequenced by the chronology of the stories. As the other crops, it was illustrated by Pauline Baynes, and her work was held in many later editions. [1] [3] Most of the novel is situated in Nonvina, a land of speakers and magical creatures that are governed by the Malignant White Witch. In the story history, four English children are reallocated to a large cottage, after a war evacuation. The youngest, Lucy, visit northern times through the magic of a wardrobe in a reposition room. Three lucy's sisters are with her in her third visit to Narnia. In Narnia, the brothers seem adequate to fulfill an old prophecy and find themselves venturing to save Narnia and their lives. The Lion Aslan gets his life to save one of the children; Later he rises from the dead, wins the white witch and crown the Kings and Queens of Nonven. Lewis wrote the book to (and dedicated a) his finger, Lucy Barfield. She was the daughter of Owen Barfield, friend of Lewis, teacher, counselor and administrator. [4] In 2003, the lion, the witch and the wardrobe was ninth in BBC's the Big Read Poll. [5] Time magazine included the romance on your list of the 100 best adult books of all time, [6] as well as your list of the 100 best English novels published since 1923. [7] Peter, Susan, Edmund and Lucy Pevensie are evacuated from London in 1940, to escape the blitz, and sent to live with Professor Digory Kirke in a large house in the English countryside. When exploring the house, Lucy enters a wardrobe and discovers the maggical world of Narnia. Here, she knows the fauna named Tumnus, to whom she addresses himself as "Mr. Tumnus." The Tumnus invites her to his cave for the ground and admits that he intended to report Lucy for the White Witch, the false ruler of Nonvenation that kept the earth in the winter perpetal, but he regrets and the guide home. Although Lucy's brothers initially descent her nit history, Edmund follows her to the wardrobe and ends up in a separate area of Narnia and finds the white witch. The witch makes Edmund with Turkish pleasure and persuading him to bring his brothers with the promise to be made a prince. Edmund reassembled with Lucy and both return home. However, Edmund denies the existence of neashal for Peter and Susan after learning the white witch identity of Lucy. Soon after, all four children enter together in Nonola, but they discover that the Tumnus were arrested for betraying. Children are friendship with Mr. and Mrs. Beaver, who tells them of a prophecy that states that the white witch rule will end when "two sons of Adam and two daughters of Eve" sit down in the four criminal troices, What a true ruler Narnia - a great Lion Lion Aslanã â € "" It is returning to the stone table after several years of absence. Edmund slides to the Castle of the White Witch, where he finds a pitch full of witch enemies turned into statues Edmund reports Aslan's return to the white witch, who begins his movement toward Edmund's stone table, and orders the execution of Edmund's brothers and beavers' . Meanwhile, the beavers perceive where Edmund was gone, and leading the children to find aslan on the stone table. During the walk, the group realizes that the snow is melting and takes it as a sign that the magic of the witch's white is disappearing. This is confirmed by a visit from the father Christmas, which had been kept out of the nournal by the magic of the witch, and he leaves the group with gifts and weapons. The children and the beavers They arrive at the stone table and find Aslan and his exemption. The captain of the white witch wolf approaches the camp and attacks Susan, but it is dead by Peter. The white witch arrives and parleys with Aslan, invoking the "deep magic of the dawn of time" that gives you the right to kill Edmund for its betrayal. Aslan then speaks to the witch alone and, in his return, he announces that the witch resigned his claim to Edmund's life. Aslan and followers move the camp in the nearest forest. That night, Susan and Lucy secretly follow Aslan to the stone table. They watch at the distance when the witch puts Aslan to death - as they had agreed on his covenant to save Edmund. The next morning, Aslan is resurrected by the "deepest magic of before the dawn of time," which has the power to reverse death if a vastness willing to take the place of a traitor. Aslan takes the girls to the witch castle and relive the narnians the witch turned to stone. They join the forces of Narnian fighting against the witch's exemption. Narnian's Exchange prevails, and Aslan kills the witch. The children of Pevensie are then crowned kings and queens of Nonven in Qatar Navel. After a long and happy reign, the pensies, now adults, goes to a hunt for the white blow that is said to grant the wishes of those who catch. The four arrived at the lamp post by marking the entry of the nain and, having forgotten about it, disintegration pass through the wardrobe and return to England; They are kids again, no time having passed since their departure. They tell the story to Kirke, who believes in them and reassures the children who will return to Narnia one day when they least wait. Main characters Lucy is the newest of four siblings. In some ways, it is the main protagonist of history. She is the first to discover the land of Nonnia, which she inadvertently enters when she enters a wardrobe as she explores the teacher's house. When Lucy tells her three sisters about Nonnia, they do not believe her: Pedro and Susan think she's just playing a game while Edmund persistently ridicules her. In Narnia, she is crowned Queen Lucy the brave. Edmund is the second youngest of four siblings. He has a bad relationship with his brother and sisters. Edmund is known for being a liar and often bound Lucy. Lered by the promise of white witch's power and an unlimited offer of magic delicacies, Edmund betrays his brothers. Later he regrets and helps defeat the white witch. He is eventually crowned King Edmund the righteous. Susan is the second older brother. She does not believe in Narnia until she really goes there. She and Lucy accompany Aslan on the journey to the stone table, where she allows the witch to take her life into Edmund's place. Tending to the carcass of Aslan, she removes a snout from her to restore her dignity and supervise a horde of mice that brings her tutulants. She then shares the joy of her resurrection and the effort to bring reinforcements to a christian battle. Susan is crowned Queen Susan the gentle. Pedro is the older brother. He Resolves disputes between your sisters and younger sisters, often rebuking Edmund for your attitude. attitude. Also do not believe Lucy's stories about Nonnia until he sees him for himself. He is greeted as a hero for the murder of Maocrim and for his command in the battle to overthrow the white witch. He is crowned Supreme King of Nonven and nicknamed King Peter, the magnificent. Aslan, a lion, is the legitimate King of Nonvenia and other magical countries. He sacrifices himself to save Edmund, but is resurrected in time to help the inhabitants of Nonnia and the Children of Pevensie against the White Witch and its Lacaios. As "the son of the emperor in the sea" (an alluse to God, the Father), Aslan is the powerful creator of Nonven. Lewis revealed that he wrote Aslan as a portrait, although he is not an allegural portrait of Christ. [8] The white witch is the self-proclaimed queen of the earth and the main antagonist of history. Her reign in NÃ¡rnia made winter persist for a hundred years without end to sight. When triggered, she had seen creatures for stone with the wand. She fears the fulfillment of a prophecy that "two sons of adanity and two daughters of Eve" (which means two male humans and two female human) the supplantarão. It usually is referred to as "the white witch", or just "the witch". Real name of her, Jadis, appears once in the warning left at the door of Tumnus after his prison. Lewis later wrote a prequel to include his story back and tells his presence in the world of Narniana. The teacher is a gentle gentleman who takes the children when they are evacuated from London. He is the first to believe that Lucy really visited a land named Narnia. He tries to convince others logically she did not do it. After the children return from Nonvina, he ensures that they return one day. The book suggests that he knows more of Narnia than he leaves in (expanded suggestions in later Books of Series). Tumnus, a fauna, is the first individual Lucy (who calls him "Tumnus") finds in Narnia. Tumnus made friends with Lucy, despite the white witch order to become any human he finds. He initially plans to obey the order, but after getting as Lucy, he can not bear to alert the witch's strengths. Instead, he escort back to the security guard for his own pa. His good action is later given to the witch by Edmund. The witch orders the tents attached and transformed it into stone, but he is later restored to life by Aslan. Mr. and Mrs. Beaver, two beavers, are friends of Tumnus. They play Host to Peter, Susan and Lucy and lead them to Aslan. Writing Lewis described the origin of the lion, the witch and the wardrobe in an entitled essay "All started with an image": [9] The lion began with a photo of a fauna carrying a guard -Chuva and parcels on a nevada wood. This photo had been in my mind since I was about 16 years old. So one day when I was about 40 years old, I said to myself: 'Let's try to make a story about it.' Shortly before World War II, many children were evacuated from London to the English countryside to escape bombing attacks in London by Nazi Germany. On September 2, 1939, three school girls, Margaret, Mary, and Katherine, [10] [11] came to live in the oven in Risinghurst, the house of Lewis 3 Mi (4.8 km) to the east of the city center Oxford. Lewis later suggested that the experience gave him a new appreciation of children, and at the end of September, [12] he began the child history on a strange leaf that survived as part of another manuscript: This book is about four children, whose names were Ann, Martin, Rose and Peter. But he is more about Peter, who was the youngest. They all had to leave London suddenly because of actual attacks, and because the Father, who was in Existing, had gone to war and his mother was doing some kind of war work. They were sent to stay with a spy of mother's relationship that was a very old teacher who All alone in the country. [13] The more Lewis history then wrote it is uncertain. Roger Lancelyn Green thinks he could even have completed that. In September 1947, Lewis wrote in a letter about For the children: "I tried a myself, but it was, by the unman's verdict of my friends, so bad that I destroy." [14] The plot element of entering a new world through the back of a wardrobe certainly entered Lewis's mind in 1946 when he used to describe his first meeting with very good poetry: I did not feel Unless I was getting more quantity or better quality I ever knew. It was more like a closet that if I had even valued as a place to hang coats proved one day, when you opened the door, to lead to the garden of hesperides ... [15] in August 1948, during a Visit of an American writer, Chad Walsh, Lewis spoke vaguely about completing a children's book that he had begun "in the Tradition of E. Nesbit." [16] After this conversation, it did not happen very much until the beginning of the next year. So everything changed. In his rehearsal "Everything started with an image," Lewis continues: "At the beginning I had a very little idea of how the story would. But suddenly, Aslan came inside him. I think I had had many dreams of Lions. About this time. In addition, I do not know where the lion came or why he came. But once he was there, he pulled all the story together, and soon pulled the six other stories of Narnian after him. "[17] The main ideas of the book Echo Lines Lewis had written 14 years earlier in his aliterative poem" The planets ": ... of the anger finished and sank, from winter passed and the forgiven guilt, and good fortune jovine is master; and Jocund Revorrow, ladies laughs. The Lions of Heart ... are the children of the jade. [18] This resonance is a central component of the case, promoted mainly by the Scholar of the University of Oxford Michael Ward, for the seven crops that were modeled on the seven clánsic astroloctical planets, the Lion, Witch and wardrobe. [19] On March 10, 1949, Roger Lancelyn Green dined with Lewis at Magdalen College. After the meal, Lewis read two chapters of his new story for children for the green. Lewis asked Green's opinion on the tale, and Green said she thought it was good. Lion's manuscript, the witch and wardrobe were complete until the final of March 1949. Lucy Barfield received until the end of May. [20] When on October 16, 1950, Geoffrey Bles in London published the first edition, three new "Cránicas", Privacy of the Madrugger, and the horse and your boy too M had been concluded. Editoring Editora de Lewis, Geoffrey Bles, allowed him to choose Illustrator for the novel and Séria de Nárnia. Lewis chose Pauline Baynes, possibly based on the recommendation of J. R. R. Tolkien. In December 1949, Bles showed Lewis the first drawings for the novel, and Lewis sent Baynes a note to congratulate her, particularly on the level of detail. The appreciation of Lewis of Illustrations is evident in a letter he wrote for Baynes after the last battle won the Carnegie Medal for the Best Children's Book of 1956: "It's not a" Our "medal ? I'm sure the illustrations were taken into account as well as the text. " [21] The British edition of the novel had 43 illustrations; American editions generally had less. The popular Paperback edition of the US published by Collier between 1970 and 1994, which sold many millions, had only 17 illustrations, many of them cut from the originals, giving many readers in that country a very different experiment when reading the romance . All illustrations were restored to the 1994 Worldwide Harpercollins issue, although these illustrations did not clarity the first impressions. [22] Reception Lewis really enjoyed writing the lion, the witch and the wardrobe and embarked on the sequel of the champion prince shortly after finishing the first novel. He completed the sequence until 1949, less than a year after finishing the initial book. The lion, the witch and the wardrobe had few readers during 1949 and it was not until the end of 1950, then your initial initial No stem of the favorable reception by the Public. [23] While Lewis is known today in the force of Nonvenia Histories as highly successful child writer, the initial christian response was silenced. At the time, children's history being realistic was fashionable; Fantasy and fairy tales were seen as indulgent, suitable only for very young and potentially harmful readers to older children, even preventing their ability to relate to everyday life. Some reviewers considered the openly moralistic tale or the Christian elements exaggerate attempts to doctrinate children. Others were worried that the many violent incidents could scare the children. [24] Lewis Editor, Geoffrey Bles, feared that the tales of Nonvena would not sell and might harm the reputation of Lewis and affect the sales of his other books. However, the novel and its successors were highly popular with young readers, and Lewis's publisher was about to release other Nonvenia history. [25] A 2004 U.S study discovered that the Lion was a read book aloud for the schools in schools in San Diego County, California. [26] In 2005, it was included in the internal list of time of the 100 best English novels published since 1923. [27] Based on an online poll of 2007, the national association of Education of the US listed as one of his "Top 100 Books of Teachers for Children". [28] In 2012, it was ranked in the number five among the children's novels of all time in a survey published by the Journal of the School Library, a monthly with mainly the public of US [29] a survey of 2012 by the University of Worcester determined That was the second most common book that the UK adults read as children, after Alice's adventures in wonders. (Adults, perhaps limited to parents, classifieds in Alice and the fifth and sixth lion as books that the next generation must read, or their children should read during their lives.) [30] Time included the romance in his "novels of all time". (Best English romances from 1923 to 2005). [27] In 2003, the novel was listed in the number 9 in the BBC survey, the great reading. [31] It was also published in 47 foreign languages. [32] Order of Reading "I think I agree with your [chronological] order to read the books more than with your mother. Seriously was not planned beforehand while thinking. When I wrote the Lion, I did not know I was going to write more. Then I write P. Castpian as a sequence and still do not think there would be more, and when I had made the trip, I felt for sure it would be the last, but I found it wrong. So, maybe it does not matter much in what order somebody else. I'm not sure if all others were written in the same order in which they were published. "Ã ¢ â € , ¬ "c. The answer of S. Lewis to a letter from Laurence Krieg, an American fan who was having a discussion with his mother on the order of reading. [33] The Lion, the Witch And the wardrobe were originally published as the first book in the Nonvension Critics. Most of the reimpressed from novels to the 80's also reflected the Order of the Original Publication. In 1980, HarperCollins posted the sést rie Ordered by the chronology of events in novels. That meant that the nephew of the magician was numbered like the first of the sane. Harpercollins, who have published editions of the novels outside of U.S., also acquired the rights to publish novels in this country in 1994 and used this sequence in the world uniform edition published that year. [34] Laurence Krieg, a young fan, wrote to Lewis, asking him to judge between the views of the right sequence to read the novels - according to the sequence of events, with the nephew of the wizard being placed first - and His mother, who thought the order of publication (with the lion, the witch and the wardrobe being placed first) was more appropriate. Lewis wrote return, looking to support Krieg's younger visions, although he pointed out that the author's opinions can not be the best orientation, orientation, that perhaps in the £ is important in what order they were read. [35] The order of the £ publicaÃ§Ã, however, reflects the Estrata © Lewis strategy to draw readers into the world of NÃ¡rnia. In the book he wrote first, Lucy Pevensie discovery of the wardrobe that opens into a forest and a mysterious post wool ¢ LAMP creates a £ sensaÃ§Ã the thriller about an unknown land she estÃ¡ discovering for the first time . That would be anticlimÃ¡tico if the player had already been introduced to NÃ¡rnia the magician's nephew and already know the origins of NÃ¡rnia, the wardrobe and the post wool ¢ LAMP. In fact, the Magician's Nephew narrative seems to assume that the reader already read the LEA £ o, the witch and the wardrobe and now estÃ¡ being shown their comeÃ§os. [36] Paul Ford cites vÃ¡rios scholars who weighed against the Decision of the £ Harpercollins to present the books in order of internal chronology, [37] and continues: "Most scholars in the £ agree with this DECISION £ oe © think less faithful to the intentions are deeper Lewis ". [38] Allusions Lewis wrote:.. "The Narnian of books in the £ sÃ £ o such as allegory suck Suppose there was a world of Narnian and as ours, needed redenÃ§Ã £ o What kind of encarnaÃ§Ã £ o £ the Paixa could be supposed to be subjected there? " [39] The main story A © £ crucificaÃ§Ã a figure of the Christ [40] [41] Aslan is sacrificed for Edmund, a traitor that may deserve death in the same way that the crest believe that £ Jesus sacrificed himself for sinners. Aslan Ã © dead on the stone table, symbolizing the Mosaic law, which breaks when raised, symbolizing £ substituiÃ§Ã the strict justice of the Old Testament Law, with £ resgataÃ§Ã the graÃ§aeo loss £ granted based on the ExpiaÃ§Ã £ Substitucionalista, according to Christian theology £. [42] The teacher carÃ¡ter Ã © based on W.T. Kirkpatrick, who taught a 16 year old. "Kirk," as he sometimes was called, taught very young Lewis on think and communicate clearly, skills that would inestimÃ¡veis â â him later. [43] A © NÃ¡rnia captured in endless winter lasting an AS © century when children go first. Mitologises tradition of the £ nÃ³rdica A "great winter", known as the fimbulwinter said to precede RagnarÃ Ã¶k. Edmund trap the White Witch Ã © one reminiscÃªncia of £ seduÃ§Ã the Prisa and £ the Kai the Snow Queen in Hans Christian Andersen's Novella of the name. [44] VÃ¡rios parallel sÃ £ seen between the white witch immortal and White Queen, Ayesha, H. Rider Haggard Ã © it, a novel highly admired by Lewis. [45] The story of Edith Nesbit "The Aunt and Amabel" includes the reason for a girl who enters a wardrobe to gain access to a magician place. [46] The £ liberaÃ§Ã the stone table Aslan body © lembranÃ§a one scene in a story of Edgar Allan Poe "pendulum and the hole" in which a prisoner released when mice © gnaw their titles. [47] In a later book, the Príncipe CÃ¡spio as a reward for their Stocks and Ratios, the mice gained the same inteligÃªncia and says that other Narnians animals. [48] Religious themes One of the most significant themes seen in C. S. Lewis Ã © Lea £ o, the witch and the wardrobe Ã © the subject of Christianity. [49] VÃ¡rios aspects of characters and events in the novel reflect Ida © ias bÃblicas of Christianity. Lea £ Aslan Ã © one of the clearest examples already that his death Ã © very similar to that of Jesus Christ. While many readers made that connected the £, Lewis denied that Christianity themes were intentional, saying his writing comeÃ§ou imagining characters images, and the rest came atravÃ-Only © s of the writing process. [50] While Lewis intentionally denied the story one teolÃ³gico romance strictly Christian £ him, he admitted that it could help small children to accept Christianity in their lives when they were older. [51] Once the children enter the world of NÃ¡rnia atravÃ © s wardrobe, Edmund is in trouble in the up Service white witch She tries her with Turkish pleasure. When Edmund is threatened with death, Aslan offers Sacrifice as an expiation by the boy's betrayal. Aslan is shaved from his skin and stabbed a stone altar. This is similar to how Jesus was publicly beaten, humbled and crucified. After his sacrifice, Aslan Renaissance, and he continues to help the children save nina. [51] Although this sequence of events is comparable to the death of Jesus, it is not the ideas of it. Some differences exist, as the fact that Aslan did not allow himself to be killed to save the entire Swimming, but only to save Edmund. Aslan is also dead just for one night, while Jesus returned on the third day. [50] Despite these differences, the image of Aslan and the event of his death and rebirth reflect those of the Bible Report of Death and Resurrection of Jesus, increasing the theme of Christianity during the novel. [50] Differences between the editions Due to labor-labor rules, [52] Lion's text, the witch and the wardrobe was redefined for the publication of the first edition Macmillan American in 1950. [1] Lewis assumed this opportunity to make these changes in the original British edition published by Geoffrey Bles [3] at the beginning of the same year: in the chapter, one of the edition American, the animals in which Edmund and Susan Express interests are snakes and foxes, instead of foxes, instead of foxes and british edition rabbits. [52] [53] In the six chapter of the American edition, the name of the White Witch Police Chief is changed to "Fenris Ulf" of "Madogram" in British. [54] [55] [55] In the chapter 13 of the American edition, "The Trunk of the World Ash" takes the place of "The Fire Stones of the Secret Hill". [57] When HarperCollins took over the publication of Seré Rie in 1994, they began to use original British edition for all subsequent English editions around the world. [58] The current U.S. edition published by Scholastic has 36,135 words. [59] Adaptations Television The story was adapted three times for the television. The first was a 10-part serial series produced by ABC Weekend Television for ITV and transmission in 1967. [Certification needed] in 1979, an animated TV film, [60] Peanut director Bill Melendez was broadcast and won the first Emmy for excellent animated program. [Citation I needed] a third television adaptation was produced in 1988 by the BBC using a combination of live actors, animatile puppets and animation. Adaptation of 1988 was the first of a series of four non-Seasons of Seasons. The program was nominated for an Emmy family and won a BAFTA. [Necessary Quotation] Theater stage adaptations include a 1984 version staged at the Westminster Theater, produced by Vanessa Ford Productions. The game, adapted by Glyn Robbins, was directed by Richard Williams and designed by Marty Droight. [61] Jules Tasca, Ted Dracher and Thomas Tierney collaborated in a musical adaptation published in 1986. [62] In 1997, Trumpets Inc., a Philippine Theater Christian and the musical production, produced a Musical Provision that Douglas Gresham, Stepson de Lewis (and co-producer of Walden Media Film Adapts), has openly stated that Lewis's closest intention feels. [63] [64] [65] starred among other popular young Filipinos singer Sam Concepcion as Edmund Pevensie. [66] In 1998, the company Royal Shakespeare made an adaptation by Adrian Mitchell, for which the active edition was published. [67] The Stratford festival in Canada set up a new work production of Mitchell in June 2016. [68] [69] In 2003, a production of Australian commercial stage by Malcolm C. Productions Cooke visited the Paães, using the puppets of life size and human actors. He was directed by Nadia Tass Cinema Director, and Starred Amanda Muggleton, Dennis Olsen, Meaghan Davies and Yolande Brown. [70] [71] In 2011, an adaptation of the two actors' stage by Le ClanchÃ © du rand opened out-Broadway in New York at the St Theater The production was directed by Julia Beardsley O'Brien and starred Erin Layton and Andrew Andrew As of 2014, production is currently in execution with a substitution cast of Abigail Taylor-Sansom and Rockford Sansom. [73] In 2012, Michael Fentiman with Rupert Goold Co-directed the Lion, the Witch and the 'tent production wardrobe' a threesixty in Kensington Gardens, London. He received a review of three stars from the guard. [74] Audio This section needs additional quotations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to trusted sources. Material has not honored can be challenged and removed. (February 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) several audio editions have been released, both readings and direct dramatures. In 1981, Michael Hordern read abbreviated versions of the Classical Tale (and the others of Series). In 2000, an audio book not marked was launched, narrated by Michael York. (All books were released in the form of an audio, read by different actors.) In 1988, the BBC Radium set a complete dramatization. In 1998, the focus on the family radio theater also adapted this story. Both the original Version of the BBC and the focus on the family version were transmitted in the BBC Radium. Both are the first in a sést of adaptions of all seven nain books. BBC Series uses Nonvan's title tales, while the focus on the family version uses the most familiar moniker chronicles. Focus on the familia version is also longer, with a complete scoring of orchestra, narration, a larger cast of actors and introductions of Douglas Gresham, CS Lewis Stepson . Movie This section needs additional quotations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to trusted sources. Material has not honored can be challenged and removed. (February 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this model message) in 2005, the story was adapted for a theatrical film, co-produced by Walt Disney Images and Walden Media. Until now it was followed by two more films: Nonvension Critics: Prince Caspian and Nonvenian Critics: Movie Traveler's trip. This last was co-produced by the fox of the XX and Walden Media. References Footnotes B C "The Lion, Witch and Wardrobe; A History for Children" (first edition). Congress catallog log library. "The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe; a story for the children" (first US edition). LCC record. Recovered 2012-12-09. ^ "Lewis, C. S. 1898-1963 (Clive Staples) [WorldCat Identities]". WorldCat. Recovered on December 9, 2012. ^ a B "Bibliography: Lion, Witch and Wardrobe". ISFDB. Recovered on December 9, 2012. ^ Schakel 2002 p. 75 ^ "The Big Milk - Top 100 Books". BBC. September 2, 2014. Recovered July 26, 2019. ^ "100 Best Adult Books". Time. Recovered October 30, 2019. ^ "100 best romances in English published since 1923". Time. Recovered August 8, 2021. ^ Letter to Anne Jenkins, 5 March 1961, in Hooper, Walter (2007). The letters collected from C. S. Lewis, Volume III. Harpersanfrancisco. P. 1245. ISBN 978-0-06-081922-4. ^ Lewis (1960). "Everything started with a photo." Radium times. 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