

How Do Dinosaurs Say I'M MAD

Jane Yolen bibliography

Chanukah? (2012) How Do Dinosaurs Eat Cookies? (2012) How Do Dinosaurs Say I'm Mad? (2013) How Do Dinosaurs Stay Safe? (2013) How Do Dinosaurs Stay Friends

List of works by or about fantasy writer Jane Yolen:

Jurassic Park (franchise)

focuses on genetically engineered dinosaurs running amok on an island theme park off the coast of Costa Rica. The dinosaurs are cloned by extracting ancient

Jurassic Park, later referred to as Jurassic World, is an American science fiction media franchise created by Michael Crichton, centered on a disastrous attempt to create a theme park of cloned dinosaurs. It began in 1990 when Universal Pictures and Amblin Entertainment bought the rights to Crichton's novel *Jurassic Park* before it was published. The book was successful, as was Steven Spielberg's 1993 film adaptation. The film received a theatrical 3D re-release in 2013, and was selected in 2018 for preservation in the United States National Film Registry by the Library of Congress as being "culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant". Crichton's 1995 sequel novel, *The Lost World*, was followed by a 1997 film adaptation, also directed by Spielberg. Crichton did not write any further sequels in the series, although Spielberg would return as executive producer for each subsequent film, starting with *Jurassic Park III* (2001).

In 2015, a second trilogy of films began with the fourth film in the series, *Jurassic World*. The film was financially successful, and was followed by *Jurassic World: Fallen Kingdom* (2018) and *Jurassic World Dominion* (2022). The *Jurassic World* films were co-written by Colin Trevorrow, who also directed the first and third installments in the trilogy. *Jurassic World Rebirth*, a new film set after the preceding trilogy, was theatrically released on July 2, 2025, without Trevorrow's involvement.

Numerous video games and comic books based on the franchise have been created since the release of the 1993 film, and several water rides have been opened at various Universal Studios theme parks. Lego has produced several animated projects based on the *Jurassic World* films, including *Lego Jurassic World: Legend of Isla Nublar*, a miniseries released in 2019. DreamWorks Animation also produced two animated series for Netflix, *Jurassic World Camp Cretaceous* (2020–2022) and *Jurassic World: Chaos Theory* (2024–present), both set during the *Jurassic World* trilogy.

As of 2000, the franchise had generated \$5 billion in revenue, making it one of the highest-grossing media franchises of all time. The film series is also one of the highest-grossing of all time, having earned over \$6 billion at the worldwide box office as of 2022. The original *Jurassic Park* was the first to surpass \$1 billion, doing so during its 2013 re-release. This was followed by each installment in the *Jurassic World* trilogy.

Jurassic World

Jurassic World does not feature any feathered dinosaurs. The first Jurassic Park film was lauded by paleontologists for depicting dinosaurs accurately and

Jurassic World is a 2015 American science fiction action film directed by Colin Trevorrow, who co-wrote the screenplay with Rick Jaffa, Amanda Silver, and Derek Connolly from a story by Jaffa and Silver. It is the first installment in the *Jurassic World* series and the fourth installment overall in the *Jurassic Park* franchise, following *Jurassic Park III* (2001). It stars an ensemble cast including Chris Pratt, Bryce Dallas Howard, Vincent D'Onofrio, Ty Simpkins, Nick Robinson, Omar Sy, BD Wong, and Irrfan Khan; Wong reprised his

role from the original Jurassic Park film. Set 22 years after the events of Jurassic Park, the film takes place on the same fictional island of Isla Nublar, located off the Pacific coast of Costa Rica. A successful theme park of cloned dinosaurs, dubbed Jurassic World, has operated on the island for years, bringing John Hammond's dream to fruition. The park plunges into chaos when a transgenic dinosaur escapes from its enclosure and goes on a rampage.

Universal Pictures intended to begin production of a fourth Jurassic Park film in 2004 for a mid-2005 release, but the project lingered in development hell while the script underwent several revisions. Following a suggestion from executive producer Steven Spielberg, writers Jaffa and Silver explored the idea of a functional dinosaur park. Once Trevorrow was hired as director in 2013 he followed the same idea while developing a new script with Connolly. Filming lasted from April to August 2014 in Louisiana and Hawaii. Like the previous films, the dinosaurs were created by Lucasfilm's Industrial Light & Magic using CGI and by Legacy Effects using life-sized animatronics. Production was completed in May 2015.

Jurassic World premiered at Le Grand Rex in Paris on May 29, 2015, and was theatrically released in the United States on June 12, by Universal Pictures. It received generally favorable reviews, with some critics considering it to be the best Jurassic Park sequel. On release, it set several box office records, including for the largest opening weekend, both domestically and worldwide, and ultimately grossed \$1.6 billion worldwide, becoming the second-highest-grossing film of 2015, the third highest-grossing film of all time, the highest-grossing in the Jurassic Park series and the highest-grossing film released by Universal. Three sequels have been released, Jurassic World: Fallen Kingdom (2018), Jurassic World Dominion (2022), and Jurassic World Rebirth (2025).

Jurassic Park

The dinosaurs were created with groundbreaking computer-generated imagery by Industrial Light & Magic, and with life-sized animatronic dinosaurs built

Jurassic Park is a 1993 American science fiction action film directed by Steven Spielberg and written by Michael Crichton and David Koepp, based on Crichton's 1990 novel. Starring Sam Neill, Laura Dern, Jeff Goldblum, and Richard Attenborough, the film is set on the fictional island of Isla Nublar near Costa Rica, where wealthy businessman John Hammond (Attenborough) and a team of genetic scientists have created a wildlife park of de-extinct dinosaurs. When industrial sabotage leads to a catastrophic shutdown of the park's power facilities and security precautions, a small group of visitors struggle to survive and escape the now perilous island.

Before Crichton's novel was published, four studios put in bids for its film rights. With the backing of Universal Pictures, Spielberg acquired the rights for \$1.5 million. Crichton was hired for an additional \$500,000 to adapt the novel for the screen. Koepp wrote the final draft, which left out much of the novel's exposition and violence, while making numerous changes to the characters. Filming took place in California and Hawaii from August to November 1992, and post-production lasted until May 1993, supervised by Spielberg in Poland as he filmed *Schindler's List*. The dinosaurs were created with groundbreaking computer-generated imagery by Industrial Light & Magic, and with life-sized animatronic dinosaurs built by Stan Winston's team. To showcase the film's sound design, which included a mixture of various animal noises for the dinosaur sounds, Spielberg invested in the creation of DTS, a company specializing in digital surround sound formats. The film was backed by an extensive \$65 million marketing campaign, which included licensing deals with over 100 companies.

Jurassic Park premiered on June 9, 1993, at the Uptown Theater in Washington, D.C., and was released two days later throughout the United States. It was a blockbuster hit and went on to gross over \$914 million worldwide in its original theatrical run, surpassing Spielberg's own *E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial* to become the highest-grossing film of all time until the release of *Titanic* (1997), surpassing it in early 1998. The film received critical acclaim, with praise to its special effects, sound design, action sequences, John Williams's

score, and Spielberg's direction. The film won 20 awards, including three Academy Awards for technical achievements in visual effects and sound design. Following its 20th anniversary re-release in 2013, Jurassic Park became the oldest film in history to surpass \$1 billion in ticket sales and the 17th overall.

In the years since its release, film critics and industry professionals have often cited Jurassic Park as one of the greatest summer blockbusters of all time. Its pioneering use of computer-generated imagery is considered to have paved the way for the visual effects practices of modern cinema. In 2018, it was selected for preservation in the United States National Film Registry by the Library of Congress as "culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant". The film spawned a multimedia franchise that includes six sequels, video games, theme park attractions, comic books and various merchandise.

Barney & Friends

2025. Mitchell, W.J.T. (1998). *Chapter 37: Why Children Hate Dinosaurs*. *The Last Dinosaur Book: The Life and Times of a Cultural Icon*. University of Chicago

Barney & Friends is an American children's television series created by Sheryl Leach targeted at children ages two to five. The flagship production of the Barney franchise, it originally aired on PBS under the PBS Kids brand from April 6, 1992 to November 2, 2010, although new videos were still released on various dates after the last episode aired. It features and stars Barney, an anthropomorphic purple Tyrannosaurus rex who conveys educational messages through songs and small dance routines with a friendly, huggable and optimistic attitude. Reruns aired on Sprout from 2005 to 2015, and from December 17, 2018 to January 25, 2020 on Sprout's successor network, Universal Kids, until the latter's closure on March 6, 2025. On October 6, 2015, the series was initially renewed for revival with a new season to premiere in 2017, but that never came to fruition. A CGI-animated series aired on Cartoon Network's Cartoonito on October 18, 2024, and streamed on Max on October 14, 2024.

While popular with its intended audience, Barney & Friends drew severe negative reaction from adults, who mocked the title character in popular culture through song parodies and comedy routines such as being beaten up by NBA star Charles Barkley on a Saturday Night Live episode.

Stanley Kramer

Coming to Dinner), nuclear war (in *On the Beach*), greed (in *It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World*), creationism vs. evolution (in *Inherit the Wind*), and the causes

Stanley Earl Kramer (September 29, 1913 – February 19, 2001) was an American film director and producer, responsible for making many of Hollywood's most famous "message films" (he called his movies heavy dramas) and a liberal movie icon. As an independent producer and director, he brought attention to topical social issues that most studios avoided. Among the subjects covered in his films were racism (in *The Defiant Ones* and *Guess Who's Coming to Dinner*), nuclear war (in *On the Beach*), greed (in *It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World*), creationism vs. evolution (in *Inherit the Wind*), and the causes and effects of fascism (in *Judgment at Nuremberg*). His other films included *High Noon* (1952, as producer), *The Caine Mutiny* (1954, as producer), and *Ship of Fools* (1965).

Director Steven Spielberg described him as an "incredibly talented visionary" and "one of our great filmmakers, not just for the art and passion he put on screen, but for the impact he has made on the conscience of the world." Kramer was recognized for his fierce independence as a producer-director, with author Victor Navasky writing that "among the independents...none seemed more vocal, more liberal, more pugnacious than young Stanley Kramer." His friend Kevin Spacey, during his acceptance speech at the 2015 Golden Globes, honored Kramer's work, calling him "one of the great filmmakers of all time."

Despite uneven critical reception, both then and now, Kramer's body of work has received many awards, including 16 Academy Awards and 80 nominations, and he was nominated nine times as either producer or

director. In 1961, he received the Irving G. Thalberg Memorial Award. In 1963, he was a member of the jury at the 3rd Moscow International Film Festival. In 1998, he was awarded the first NAACP Vanguard Award in recognition of "the strong social themes that ran through his body of work". In 2002, the Stanley Kramer Award was created, to be awarded to recipients whose work "dramatically illustrates provocative social issues".

Tom Holland (author)

two passions as a child were dinosaurs and ancient civilisations: "I had the classic small boy's fascination with dinosaurs – because they're glamorous

Thomas Holland (born 5 January 1968) is an English novelist and popular historian. He is the author of many books, including several novels, and works of classical history. He is especially known for the book *Dominion* on the history of Christianity.

He has worked with the BBC to create and host historical television documentaries, and presented the radio series *Making History*. He currently co-hosts *The Rest is History* podcast with Dominic Sandbrook.

Harry and His Bucket Full of Dinosaurs

Harry and the Dinosaurs at the Museum Harry and the Dinosaurs Make a Splash Harry and the Dinosaurs Go Wild Harry and the Dinosaurs say "Raahh" Harry

Harry and His Bucket Full of Dinosaurs is a series of children's books written and illustrated by Ian Whybrow and Adrian Reynolds. The series is about a 5-year-old boy named Harry, who has a bucket full of six dinosaurs (seven in the books) named Taury, Trike, Patsy, Pterence, Sid, and Steggy. In the books, the dinosaurs talk to Harry but seem to be toys to the other characters. The other main characters are Mum, Nana, Harry's best friend Charlie, and Harry's sister Sam. A major difference is that the book series includes an *Anchisaurus* while the TV series does not.

It was later adapted into a British-Canadian 104-episode animated television series of the same name, which premiered on Teletoon in Canada on March 28, 2005 and ended in 2008. It is a co-production between CCI Entertainment in Canada and Collingwood O'Hare Entertainment Ltd. in the United Kingdom, presented by CCI Releasing, in association with Discovery Kids Latin America, Teletoon (season 1), Treehouse TV (season 2), Cartoon Network, Super RTL (season 1), Channel 5 Broadcasting Limited (season 2), and Playhouse Disney UK. In the TV series, Harry plays with the dinosaurs by jumping into the bucket, which transports him to another world, called DinoWorld. Although the dinosaurs are toy-sized in the normal world, within DinoWorld they become dinosaur-sized, while Harry retains his actual size. The TV episodes are available on DVD in two volumes.

In 2011, it was announced that the show would have a series of apps for the iOS and Android platform and will include some interactive elements.

In the US, Cartoon Network aired the series as part of its short-lived Tickle-U block. Reruns of the series later aired on Qubo from June 30, 2012, to December 25, 2020.

Layne Staley

Richard (June 18, 2013). "Jerry Cantrell Tells How Alice in Chains Buried Their Past with 'The Devil Put Dinosaurs Here'". Guitar World. Archived from the original

Layne Thomas Staley (born Layne Rutherford Staley; August 22, 1967 – April 5, 2002) was an American singer-songwriter and musician. He was the original lead vocalist of Alice in Chains, which rose to international fame in the early 1990s as part of Seattle's grunge movement. He was known for his distinctive

vocal style as well as his harmonizing with bandmate Jerry Cantrell. Prior to his success with Alice in Chains, Staley was also a member of the glam metal bands Sleaze and Alice N' Chains. He was also a part of the supergroups Mad Season and Class of '99.

"Man in the Box", the second single from Alice in Chains' debut album, *Facelift* (1990), garnered Staley critical recognition for his vocal style. Alice in Chains' EP *Jar of Flies* (1994), debuted at number one on the *Billboard* 200, making it Alice in Chains' first record—and the first-ever EP—to top the chart. However, Staley's deteriorating condition due to heroin abuse led him to enter a rehabilitation clinic. He began to work on a side project with several Seattle musicians, Mike McCready of Pearl Jam, Barrett Martin of Screaming Trees, and John Baker Saunders of The Walkabouts, which came to be Mad Season, while Alice in Chains went into hiatus.

During Alice in Chains' hiatus, reports of Staley's drug addiction began to gain widespread circulation in fan and media communities, in part due to changes in his physical condition brought on by prolonged heroin abuse. On April 10, 1996, the band returned with a performance on *MTV Unplugged* in New York; it was Alice in Chains' first concert in two-and-a-half years. The band performed three more shows, supporting Kiss on their reunion tour, with Staley's final live performance on July 3, 1996, in Kansas City, Missouri. Aside from recording two more songs with Alice in Chains – "Get Born Again" and "Died" – and a cover of Pink Floyd's "Another Brick in the Wall" with Class of '99 during 1998, Staley was out of the public spotlight by the late 1990s.

Staley struggled with drug addiction for much of his adult life; he later died from a speedball overdose on April 5, 2002, at the age of 34. He was ranked at No. 27 on *Hit Parader's* list of "Heavy Metal's All-Time Top 100 Vocalists" in 2006, and at No. 42 on *Complex's* magazine list of "The 50 Best Lead Singers of All Time" in 2012. Seattle officially declared August 22, 2019, as "Layne Staley Day." Staley earned six Grammy Award nominations as a member of Alice in Chains.

Bill Harley

Monsters in the Bathroom 1986: *50 Ways to Fool Your Mother* 1987: *Dinosaurs Never Say Please* 1987: *Cool In School: Tales from the 6th Grade* 1987: *Coyote*

Bill Harley (born William Harley, July 1, 1954 in Greenville, Ohio) is an American children's entertainer, musician, and author who has been called "the Mark Twain of contemporary children's music" by *Entertainment Weekly*. He uses a range of musical styles, and his audience includes both children and adults. Harley began singing and storytelling in 1975 while still a student at Hamilton College. Much of his material is autobiographical, focusing on vignettes from childhood.

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