Compare and Contrast

Use the Venn Diagram that follows to list how these bears are different and the same.
Elmer (Elk) Red Starr (Sioux Nation)
Born 1937, Wisconsin or South Dakota
Died 2018, Santa Clara Pueblo, New Mexico
Miniature seed jar mid-20th century
Black and black earthenware (2” high)
Gift of Mel and Mary Cottom, 2012.220

Red Starr married a Santa Clara Pueblo potter and learned how to make traditional pottery from his wife and mother-in-law, which he decorated with sgraffito (incised or etched) designs. Many of Red Starr’s pots feature stylized or naturalistic bears and bear claws. This jar would have held seeds for planting.

Among the Pueblo tribes, bears are considered one of the six directional guardians, associated with the west and the color blue. The Zunis ascribe healing powers to the powerful bear, as well as protection and good luck.
Charles Malcom Campbell  
Born 1905, Dayton, Ohio  
Died 1985, Phoenix, Arizona  
Standing Bear, from the portfolio Linoleum Cuts of Yellowstone National Park, ca. 1935  
Linocut  
S6d.2015

Campbell created a set of prints related to Yellowstone National Park, which featured animals and landmarks. Yellowstone is home to two species of bears: Grizzly Bears (*Ursus arctos horribilis*), shown here, and the smaller American Black Bear (*Ursus americanus*). There were 728 Grizzlies living in Yellowstone at last count.
The giant panda (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*) is native to South Central China. It is easily identified by its black-and-white fur and round body. The giant panda is a herbivore, with bamboo shoots and leaves making up more than 99% of its diet. As a result of farming, deforestation, and other developments, the giant panda has been driven out of the lowland areas where it once lived, and it is a conservation-reliant vulnerable species.
The Asian black bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), or the moon bear/white-chested bear, is native to Asia and is largely adapted to an arboreal (tree) lifestyle. It is listed as a vulnerable species, and is threatened by deforestation and poaching for its body parts, which are used in traditional Asian medicine.

The sun bear (*Helarctos malayanus*) is a species which lives in the tropical forests of Southeast Asia. It is the smallest bear, standing 28 inches at the shoulder and weighing 55–143 pounds. It is stockily built, with large paws, strongly curved claws, small rounded ears and a short snout. The fur is generally jet-black, but can vary from grey to red. Sun bears get their name from the characteristic orange to cream colored chest patch. Its inward-turned front feet, flattened chest, powerful forelimbs with large claws suggests adaptations for climbing.
The polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*) lives largely within the Arctic Circle. It is the largest bear species, as well as the largest land carnivore. It has evolved body characteristics adapted for cold temperatures, for moving across snow, ice and open water, and for hunting seals, which make up most of its diet. Habitat loss caused by climate change makes the polar bear a vulnerable species.

For thousands of years, the polar bear has been a key figure in the material, spiritual, and cultural life of arctic people. It is sometimes referred to as the "nanook", based on the Inuit term *nanaq*.

Although polar bears usually look white, their fur isn’t white at all, and their skin is black. Polar bear hair is hollow and see-through, and bounces light back, giving it a white appearance.

The sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*) is native to the India. It feeds on fruits, ants and termites, using it lower longer lip to suck them up – they are also missing their two top front teeth which helps with sucking. Like other bears, it is vulnerable due to habitat loss.

The first scientific description of this species was by George Shaw in 1791. He called it *Ursine bradypus*, ursine meaning bearlike and bradypus meaning slow foot. Bradypus is also the genus of three species of sloth. At the time, Shaw thought that the bear was related to a sloth, and despite the fact it is not, the name has stuck.
The spectacled bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*), also known as the Andean bear, Andean short-faced bear, or mountain bear and locally as *jukumari* (Aymara and Quechua), *ukumari* (Quechua) or *ukuku*. Most are found in Ecuador. Spectacled bears are the only surviving species of bear native to South America. They are arboreal (tree climbers) and once up a tree, they may often build a platform, perhaps to aid in concealment, as well as to rest and store food on.
Smokey the Bear

SMOKEY BEAR’S MESSAGE HAS REMAINED UNCHANGED SINCE THE 1940s. A MESSAGE TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC: THAT YOU, I, AND EVERYONE SHARED A RESPONSIBILITY TO PREVENT FOREST FIRES.

The original “Smokey Bear” and later “Smokey the Bear” – the unmistakable animal character the Forest Service created and relied upon to spread its slogan “Only You Can Prevent Forest Fires.” – appeared in its Advertising Council campaign poster from 1944 on. The ensuing Wildfire Prevention Campaign lasted 70 years, with hundreds of posters and other advertisements that featured the bear and his hat (the original plan was to use it for just two items, a poster and a book cover).

Six years after Smokey’s first appearance in print, the character found a new representative through a live American black bear cub that survived a fire in Lincoln National Forest’s Capitan Mountains of New Mexico. The bear cub was badly burned on its legs, but it survived after climbing a tree to escape the flames (a firefighting crew likewise survived the inferno by lying face down in a rockslide while the fire passed them by). The fire crew rescued the injured bear, and a rancher among them took the animal home. Later, he turned “Smokey” over to a ranger with the New Mexico Department of Fish and Game and the bear was then flown to the National Zoo in Washington, DC.
THE REAL SMOKEY BEAR
The Cooperative Forest Fire Campaign was established in 1942. As a partnership among the War Advertising Council, the Federal Office of War Information, and the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Forest Service, it produced and distributed several posters between 1942 and 1944, intended to inform the public of the dangers and eradication of forest fires.

One of the duties of the campaign poster during World War II forest fires were part of the war effort, and destruction of trees cut in smoke allowed smoke-cadets, armed with smoke ponies of military aircraft, and pulled troops away from training to fight fires.

As the campaign poster characters from the Disney movie, Smokey Bear was granted limited use on posters during this time. These posters were so popular with the public that the USDA decided to create a new campaign that appealed to children, free of copyright restrictions.

Enter "Smokey Bear", the unforgettable animal character created by the U.S. Forest Service. Smokey's message varied, but was always directed at the American public: that you, I, and everyone shared a responsibility to prevent wildfires. In 1947, the revised and refreshed "Remember—Only YOU Can Prevent Forest Fires" became the bear's signature line. The saving Wildfire Prevention Campaign lasted 70 years, with hundreds of posters and other activities.

Six years after Smokey's first appearance in print, the character found a new representative through a Los Angeles black bear club that served the fire in Lincoln National Forest Capitan Mountains of New Mexico. The bear cub was badly burned on its legs, but it survived after climbing a tree to escape the flames.

The fire crew rescued the injured bear and a ranger among others took the animal home. Later, he was turned "Smokey" over to a ranger with the New Mexico Department of Fish and Game and the bear was then flown to the Natural Zoo in Washington, D.C. The U.S. Forest Service adopted him as their living mascot of the same name.
What isn’t a bear???

The koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), is an arboreal herbivorous marsupial native to Australia. Marsupials carry their young in pouches.

The red panda (*Ailurus fulgens*) is a carnivore native to the eastern Himalayas and southwestern China and is species unto itself, and is related to weasels and raccoons.

The binturong (*Arctictis binturong*) also known as bearcat, is a viverrid (viverrids have four or five toes on each foot and half-retractile claws and live in trees) native to South and Southeast Asia and is related to civets.
Learn more about bears
Additional Bears from the BMA collection

Charles Malcolm Campbell
*Grizzlies*, ca. 1935
Linoleum cut on paper
KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, S6e.2015

Caroline Thorington
*Magician 3rd State*, 2013
Color lithograph on paper
KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, gift of Caroline Thorington, 2017.285

Another print from the Yellowstone National Park Series

The panda bear also shows up on the lithography stone!
The bear paw is found in many Native American works of art, and is seen as a symbol of strength and healing. The motif is based on the deep bear tracks found in the ground after rain. All these pieces were created by potters at the Santa Clara Pueblo in New Mexico.

Maria Margarita (Margaret) Tafoya
*Medium red canteen with cork, early 20th century*
Earthenware
KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, gift of Mel and Mary Cottom, 2012.229

Large blackware platter, 20th century
Black-on-black earthenware
KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, gift of Mel and Mary Cottom, 2012.23

Mela Mistletoe Yellow Tafoya Youngblood
*Medium blackware vessel, 20th century*
Black-on-black earthenware
KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, gift of Mel and Mary Cottom, 2012.228
The Teddy Bear was developed apparently simultaneously around 1902 by toymakers Morris Michtom (left) in the U.S. and Richard Steiff under his aunt Margarete Steiff's company in Germany (right) and named after President Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt.

**Robert Weaver**  
*Lil' Johnnie Weaver's Teddy Bear, 1980*  
Etching and lithograph on paper  
KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, gift of Robert Holcombe, 2014.45
Picture Books

Berenstain Bears Series Stats
Authors: Janice and Stanley Berenstain
Ages: 3-10
Over 300 books in series
Did you know that Winnie the Pooh, the bear made famous by A. A. Milne and his son Christopher Robin, was a real bear? The illustrations were created Milne’s collaborator Ernest Shepard.
Goldilocks and the Three Bears (originally The Story of the Three Bears) is a 19th-century British fairy tale. The original version of the tale tells of a badly-behaved old woman who enters the forest home of three bachelor bears while they are away. She sits in their chairs, eats some of their porridge, and sleeps in one of their beds. When the bears return and discover her, she wakes up, jumps out of the window, and is never seen again. The second version replaced the old woman with a little girl named Goldilocks. The third replaced the original bear trio with Papa Bear, Mama Bear and Baby Bear and “just right.”

“Somebody has been at my porridge, and has eaten it all up!” English Fairy Tales (1918) by Flora Annie Steel, illus. by Arthur Rackham
For older readers
Step 1 – Paint your paper. While Eric Carle uses tissue paper you will probably want to use something heavier. Think about ways to create different textures – pull a plastic fork through the paint, splatter drops...

Step 2 – Cut out the shapes for your bear from the different textures of paper. You can use Brown Bear as a model!
Spiced Bear

Color the bow and paw pads. You can color the bear too.

Cut out the bear.

Use a brush to cover the brown area of bear with glue. Sprinkle with cinnamon.

Allow to dry.

You can use a hole punch at the top of the head so you can hang your bear in your room.
Cartoon characters Yogi Bear and Boo Boo are known for stealing “picanic baskets” all over Jellystone Park. Create your own picnic baskets for Teddy Bears.

Cardstock will make a stronger basket. You can decorate any way you want. You will staple your inside corners first. Then the two outside. Add the handle last. The size of your square controls the size of your basket. We suggest 5x5”.