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War of the apes all parts

12 | 88 mins . Action, Sci-Fi In a futuristic world that embraced the slavery of monkeys, Caesar, the son of the dead simians Cornelius and Zira, surfaces after nearly twenty years of hiding from the authorities, and prepares for a slave rebellion against humanity. Director: J. Lee Thompson | Stars: Roddy McDowall, Don Murray, Ricardo Montalban, Natalie Trundy Votes: 29,936 | Gross: \$9.81M Originally based on a novel by French writer Pierre Boulle entitled Le Planete des singes, the first Planet of the Apes film was a huge success. The original film went down in the history of cinema as one of the most iconic films of all time. Since the success of the original film, several sequels and reboots have been made trying to capitalize on this initial success. Some of these films were absolute duds that didn't come close to life to the original. Others were so good that they surpassed this original film. Nine films in total, this film series had its fair share of serious sighs and falls. Here's every Planet of the Apes movie arranged in chronological order.
9 Planet of the Apes (1963) This is the movie that started it all. Starring Charlton Heston as astronaut George Taylor, the film opens when it lands on a strange, amazing planet. Taylor is horrified to learn that this planet is actually ruled by an extremely intelligent race of monkeys. Humans, on the other hand, have severely reduced mental abilities who simply serve as animals and animals with their superpowering monkeys. Basically, it's a reversal of the roles that monkeys and people in the world come from. This film has won several impressive awards for its masterful storyline. He also achieved great financial success, becoming a blockbuster success after its release. It is an absolute classic in the history of cinema. Several lines from the movie remain hugely iconic to this day, such as: Get your hands off of me you damn dirty ape! Perhaps the moment that really cemented his legacy was the last second of the film.
8 Under the Planet of the Apes (1970) The continuation of the original classic was the lowest-earning film in the series. Compared to the original, this film did not come close to life to the size of the original. Starring James Franciscus with Charlton Heston returning in a supporting role, it was a complete failure to capture what the first film was about. Although it was an absolute success at the box office, Beneath the Planet of the Apes has been lambasted by critics. Many of the sequel's detractors described it as childish and absolutely missing a point.
7 Escape from the Planet of the Apes (1971) Escape from the Planet of the Apes was the most prized of the first five sequels to the first Planet of the Apes movie. While the original film showed Taylor traveling from the present to the eponym oucemy Planet of the Apes, this film characters Cornelius and Zira used his spaceship to travel back in time to 1973. This video did the job better any of the other original sequels replicate what made the original so great. Reversing the situation by sending monkeys into the past was a clever twist that kept things very interesting and refreshing.
6 Conquest of the Planet of the Apes (1972) The third sequel to the original film, Conquest of the Planet of the Apes, shows the rise of Caesar, who is a kind of mythological figure and savior who reportedly leads to the actual Planet of the Apes. In this new world of 1991, spaceborne disease wiped out cats and dogs, leading to monkeys becoming humans' new pets of choice. Hoping to start a movement and lead a revolution to free the monkeys, Caesar releases a large number of monkeys and launches a plan to free more. Although this film was quite original in its history, it was very mediocre in its performance. He had minimal success.
5 Battle of the Planet of the Apes (1973) The last film in the original Battle for the Planet of the Apes series showed Caesar and his forces finally winning freedom. At the end of the film, Caesar decides to end the vicious circle and spare people. Instead, the two races live together as equals. Battle for the Planet of the Apes was the lowest-earning film in the entire series. Acclaimed film critic Roger Ebert described the film as the last breath of a dying series. Although the idea of Caesar's revolution was later restarted to be much more successful, this initial attempt failed.
4 Planet of the Apes (2001) Tim Burton's directed reboot of the franchise had a lot of hype going into it. Many thought it would be a worthy sequel that showed great filming, but unfortunately, this did not turn out to be true. This Mark Wahlberg starring film was completely destroyed by critics after its release. Although many technical aspects such as monkey makeup were praised, the actual storytelling of this film remained wanting. He had a unique and clever ending twist that did a great job of living up to the original without copying it. Unfortunately, it wasn't enough to save this video.
3 Rise of the Planet of the Apes (2011) The first film from the latest Planet of the Apes trilogy, Rise gave a very unique spin on the series. One of the biggest aspects of this trilogy that began in Rise of the Planet of the Apes was motion capture technology. Andy Serkis used motion capture to play Caesar's main character. The sheer emotion displayed by Serkis, adapted to the chemistry of his character with James Franco, made this film a must-have. Critics reviewed the film were positive, praising the performances and screenplay. Everyone was excited to see where the franchise would go next.
2 Dawn of the Planet of the Apes (2014) The second film in the series has improved after an already great first film. Andy Serkis' performance was even better. Motion capture technology has also continued to improve. While the monkeys may not have been exactly realistic, their performances seemed real, which helped the audience to these animal characters emotionally. This sequel showed that the monkey population continues to grow more organized and self-conscious, while the human population has come close to extinction. What really makes this series stand out from the rest is that self-conscious monkeys are played with enough nuance and emotion to make them as great characters as the people in the movie.
1 War for the Planet of the Apes (2017) The last film in this Andy Serkis trilogy is by far the best. In fact, it may be better than the original 1963 classic. The film's absolute mastery helped cement the Andy Serkis Planet of the Apes trilogy as one of the biggest trilogies in both sci-fi and film history. None of these three films are even close to disappointment. Andy Serkis' performance deserves an Oscar in this film. Unfortunately, due to the fact that he performed motion capture, his last time as Caesar was omitted by the academy. Nevertheless, his image of Caesar as a burdened leader and figure of Moses was truly captivating.
NEXT: 15 Things You Didn't Know About the Planet apes franchise
Next Harry Potter: 5 Characters to Invite for the Holidays (&5 Who Would Be Terrible Guests) Related Topics about author Michael Austin (64 Articles Published) More From Michael Austin For Other Uses, see Planet of the Apes (disambiguation). Science fiction media franchise Planet of the ApesCreated byPierre BoulleOriginal workLa Planète des singes (1963)Owned by 20th Century Studios (The Walt Disney Company) 1963-presentPrint publicationsBook(s)Book listNovel(s) La Planète des singes (1963) ComicsList comic films and television The Original Series Planet of the Apes (1968) Under the Planet of the Apes (1970) Escape from the Planet of the Apes (1971) Conquest of the Planet of the Apes (1972) Remake of Planet of the Apes (2001) Reboot series Rise of the Planet of the Apes (2011) Dawn of the Apes Planet of the Apes (2014) War for the Planet of the Apes (2017) TV series Planet of the Apes (1974) Animated series Back to the Planet of the Apes (1975) GamesVideo game(s) Planet of the Apes (20 (2003) Revenge of the Apes (2003) Planet of the Apes is an American sci-fi media series consisting of films, books, TV series , comics and other media about a world where humans and intelligent monkeys clash for control. The series is based on the 1963 novel by Pierre Boulle La Planète des singes, translated into English as Planet of the Apes or Planet of the Apes. His 1968 film adaptation, Planet of the Apes, was a critical and commercial hit, initiating a series of sequels, tie-ins and derivative works. Arthur P. Jacobs produced the first five Apes films by APJAC Productions for the 20th Century Fox distributor; Since his death in 1973, Fox has controlled the franchise. Four sequels Original 1970-1973 film: Under the Planet of the Apes, Escape from the Planet of the Apes, Conquest of the Planet of the Apes and Battle for the Planet of the Apes. They did not come close to criticizing the original, but were commercially successful in creating two TELEVISION series in 1974 and 1975. Plans to remake the film were stuck in the hell of development for more than a decade before Tim Burton's Planet of the Apes was released in 2001. The reboot series began in 2011 with Rise of the Planet of the Apes, followed in 2014 by Dawn of the Planet of the Apes and War for the Planet of the Apes in 2017. The films grossed more than \$2 billion worldwide, with a total budget of \$567.5 million. Along with further narratives in various media, franchise tie-ins include video games, toys and planned rides around the theme park. Planet of the Apes has gained particular attention among film critics for its treatment of racial issues. Film and cultural analysis also explored the themes of the Cold War and animal rights. The series influenced more films, media and art, as well as popular culture and political discourse. La Planète des singes Main article: Planet of the Apes (novel) The first American edition of Boulle's novel, entitled Planet of the Apes Series, began with Pierre Boulle's novel La Planète des singes from 1963. Boulle wrote the novel six months after the humanlike expression of gorillas at the zoo inspired him to contemplate the relationship between man and monkey. La Planète des singes was heavily influenced by 18th- and 19th-century fantastic travel stories, especially Jonathan Swift's satirical Gulliv Travels. It is one of several works by Boulle to use science ficlion tropes and devices to comment on the shortcomings of human nature and humanity's over-reliance on technology, though Boulle rejected the science fiction label, calling its genre a social fantasy. The novel is a satire that follows the French journalist Ulysse Mérou, who takes part in a journey to a distant planet, where dumbfounded, animalistic people are hunted and enslaved by an advanced society of monkeys. Monkey species are divided into classes: gorillas are police officers, chimpanzees are scientists, and orangutans are politicians. Eventually, Mérou discovers that humans once dominated the planet until their complacency allowed them to overthrow the busier monkeys. The main message of this story is that human intelligence is not of constant quality and can fade away if taken for granted. [1] Boulle considered the novel to be one of his small works, although it proved to be a bestseller. British writer Xen Fielding translated it into English; it was published in the United Kingdom as Monkey Planet and in the United States as Planet of the Apes. Boulle's literary agent, Allain Bernheim, drew the attention of American film producer Arthur P. Jacobs, to Paris looking for real estate to adapt to his new company, APJAC Productions. To clarify his interests, Jacobs told the agents, I want King Kong not to be made so I can do it. Bernheim initially asked him for a novel by Françoise Sagan, which Jacobs rejected. Recalling Jacobs' earlier comment on King Kong, Bernheim mentioned La Planète des singes, not expecting him to be interested. However, the story intrigued Jacobs, who immediately bought the rights to the film. Planet of the Apes (1968) Main article: Planet of the Apes (1968) After opting the rights to the novel film, Jacobs spent more than three years trying to convince filmmakers to take up the project. He hired more artists to create test sketches and hired veteran television writer Rod Serling, creator of The Twilight Zone, to create the screenplay. [5] Serling's screenplay changed elements of Boulle's novel, introducing cold war themes; In particular, he developed a new ending twist that revealed that the planet is the future of Earth, where humans destroyed themselves through nuclear war. The production cost was estimated at more than \$10 million, which would not have included any studio in Hollywood or Europe. Heston, in turn, recommended director Franklin J. Schaffner. The team recorded a short screen test featuring Heston, who eventually convinced 20th Century Fox that the film could be a success. Fox insisted on changes to reduce the budget to an easier-to-manage \$5.8 million. [9] To save on the cost of special effects, Wilson's screenplay described a monkey society more primitive than the one in the novel. [10] The new version changed many plots and dialogue, but retained the themes of the Cold War and serling's ending. [11] John Chambers created makeup effects. Heston played american astronaut George Taylor from the 20th century, who goes to a strange planet where intelligent monkeys dominate the unsuspecting, primitive humans. Kim Hunter and Roddy McDowall played the lovable chimpanzees Zira and Cornelius, while Linda Harrison played Taylor's love love, Nova. Maurice Evans played the villain, orangutan science minister Dr. Zaius. The finale, in which Taylor appears on the ruined Statue of Liberty and realizes he was on Earth all the time, became the defining scene of the series and one of the most iconic images in the 1960s film. Planet of the Apes was released on February 8, 1968, and was a huge success for both critics and audiences. \$22 million (nearly four times its budget) and garnered rave reviews. [16] [17] John Chambers Chambers honorary Oscar at the 41st Oscars for makeup effects, the first ever presented to make-up artists. Jerry Goldsmith's score and Morton Haack's costume also earned Oscar nominations. Fox asked Jacobs and Abrahams to make a sequel. Under the Planet of the Apes Planning for the sequel, titled Under the Planet of the Apes , began two months after the film's release. Jacobs and abrahams considered several serling and boulle treatments, eventually rejecting them. At the end of 1968, the producers hired Paul Dehn to write the screenplay. He became the main writer for the franchise. [21] Charlton Heston was not interested in the sequel, but agreed to shoot several scenes if his character was killed and his salary was donated to charity. In one of the many main recipes, Dehn changed the script to focus on a new character, Brent, played by James Franciscus. On January 8, 1969, the producer hired Ted Post as director. The post struggled with the material, especially after the studio cut its budget to \$3.4 million. The story tells the story of the figure of Francis, an astronaut who, while searching for Taylor, inadvertently follows him into the future. After meeting the monkeys from the first film, Brent finds Taylor trapped by a colony of underground human mutants who worship an ancient nuclear bomb, Kim Hunter, Maurice Evans and Linda Harrison returned as Zira, Zaius and Nova. [27] David Watson replaced Roddy McDowall as Cornelius because McDowall was unavailable due to a scheduling conflict. James Gregory played General Ursus' gorilla, and Paul Richards played mutant Méndez. The film opened on May 26, 1970. [27] Unlike its predecessor, Beneath was misjudged; Critics usually consider it the worst of the sequels of Monkeys other than the last, Battle of the Planet of the Apes. Still, it was a big box office hit, approaching the original numbers. Despite the production to destroy the nuclear planet, Fox asked for another sequel to form the series. [30] Escape from the Planet of the Apes (1971) The main article: Escape from the Planet of the Apes by Roddy McDowall returns as Cornelius in Escape from the Planet of the Apes. He appeared in two more Apes films and a live TV series. Under Beneath's financial success, Arthur P. Jacobs hired Paul Dehn to write a new script with a short telegram: Monkeys Exist, sequel required. Dehn immediately began working on what became the Escape from the Planet of the Apes. Producers hired a new director, Don Taylor. Fox gave the production a significantly reduced budget of \$2.5 million, which required a tight production schedule. [32] To circumvent the budget, as well as to Seemingly the final ending, the film took the series in a new direction, transporting Zira (Kim Hunter) and Cornelius (Roddy McDowall, returning to the role after an absence from Beneath) back in time to the modern United States, reducing the need for expensive sets and ape make-up effects. In the film, Zira and Cornelius are initially accepted by American society, but fears that their child will lead to human domination by evolved monkeys lead to conflict. Jacobs' wife, Natalie Trundy, who appeared as a mutant in Beneath and will play monkey Lisa in two more sequels, was cast as Dr. Stephanie Branton. Bradford Dillman played Dr. Lewis Dixon, Ricardo Montalbán played Armando, and Eric Braeden played the villain, scientific adviser to President Oot Hasslein. [33] Compared to his predecessors, Escape focused more on racial conflicts, which became the main topic for the rest of the series. The film opened on May 21, 1971, less than a year later. It has been well received by critics. From that point on, critics began to see films less as independent individuals and more as installments in more work; Cinefantastique editor Frederic S. Clarke wrote that the unfolding series promised to be the first epic of filmed science fiction. She also performed well at the box office, though not as hard as her predecessors. Fox ordered a third sequel. Conquest of the Planet of the Apes (1972) The main article: Conquest of the Planet of the Apes Based on a strong positive response to Escape, Fox ordered the conquest of Planet of the Apes, though it provided a relatively low budget of \$1.7 million. Thompson had worked with Jacobs on two previous films, as well as in the early stages of Planet, but scheduling conflicts made him unavailable during the long development process. For Conquest, Thompson and Dehn focused mainly on the theme of racial conflict, which was an auxiliary problem in early films that became the main theme of escape. [39] In particular, Dehn associated monkeys with African-Americans and modeled the story after the 1966 Watts riots and other episodes of the Civil Rights Movement. Ricardo Montalban returned as Armando, while Don Murray played Governor Breck, Severn Darden played Kolpa, and Hari Rhodes played MacDonald. [42] After escaping, Conquest takes place in the near future, where humans turned monkeys into slaves; Caesar rises from captivity to lead a rebellion of monkeys. The film opened on June 30, 1972. The reviews were mixed, but the ending left the series open for another sequel, and Conquest was successful enough for Fox to commission another film. [43] Battle of the Planet of the Apes (1973) Main Article: Battle for the Planet of the Apes Fox Battle for Planet of the Apes with a budget of \$1.2 million, the lowest in the series. The filmmakers entered the project knowing that it would be the end of the series. J. Lee Thompson returned as director. The show's screenwriter Paul Dehn applied for treatment, but the illness forced him to leave the film before the script was completed. The producers then hired John William Corrington and Joyce Hooper Corrington to write the screenplay. [46] The battle continued Conquest's focus on racial conflict and domination, but probably based in part on the studio's wishes, the Corringtons rejected Dehn's pessimistic treatment of history with a more promising but ambiguous solution. [48] The battle follows Caesar, who leads the monkeys and their human objects after a devastating war that destroyed much of the planet. He faces both an onslaught of human mutants with ray scars and an attempted coup as he tries to build a better society for both monkeys and humans. McDowall returned as Caesar, and Severn Darden returned as Kolp. Paul Williams played orangutan Virgil, Austin Stoker played MacDonald (brother of Hari Rhodes), and Claude Akins played the evil gorilla General Aldo. John Huston played lawgiver's orangutan in the framed narrative. The film opened on May 2, 1973. She earned on production costs, but received poor reviews from critics who consider it the weakest of the five films. Critics have offered different interpretations of the film's message and its meaning for the series. Particular attention was paid to ambiguous images in the end: played out more than 700 years after the main events, the last scene depicts a statue of Caesar shed one tear, when Lawgiver tells the story of Caesar integrated an audience of monkeys and human children. In one interpretation, the statue cries tears of joy as the genre interrupted the cycle of oppression, giving the series an upbeat finale. By another, the statue weeps, because racial conflicts still exist, which means the dystopian future of the Planet and Below is inevitable. [51] TV series Planet of the Apes main article: Planet of the Apes (TV series) The main cast of the tv series Planet of the Apes: James Naughton as Burke, Ron Harper as Virdon and Roddy McDowall as Galen As well as their profits at the box office, the films have earned very high ratings on television after their theatrical ity. To capitalize on this success, Arthur P. Jacobs invented an hour-old live TV series to follow the movies. He first came up with the idea in 1971 while producing Conquest, which he then predicted would be the last film, but postponed the project when Fox ordered the fifth installment. Jacobs died on May 27, 1973, ending the era of APJAC Productions in the Planet of the Apes series. Former Fox CEO Stan Hough took over as producer of a television project called Planet of the Apes. In 1974 he took into account the fate of the show. Ron Harper and James Naughton played Alan Virdon and Peter Burke, two 20th century American astronauts who go through a period of warp to a future in which monkeys subdue humans (unlike the original film, people can speak). Roddy McDowall returned to the franchise as Galen, a chimpanzee who joins astronauts. Both Coleman played councillor Zaius' orangutan, while Mark Lenard played general Urko's gorilla. The episodes depict Virdon, Burke, and Galen looking for a way home, helping humiliated people and monkeys, and evading the authorities. The series premiered on September 13, 1974, completing an 8-9 p.m. He earned low ratings at the time of its launch, a fact the production team attributed to repeated storytelling and too little screen time for the monkeys who made the franchise famous. Given the significant production costs, CBS canceled the series after 14 episodes, the last one aired on December 20, 1974. [54] [55] In 1981, Fox translated ten episodes into five TELEVISION films. Each film combined two episodes and (in some markets) added new introductory and final segments starring McDowall as an aging Galen. Videos have been given of what scholar Eric Greene calls the most bizarre titles of corpus monkeys: Return to the Planet of the Apes; The Forgotten City of the Planet of the Apes; Betrayal and greed on the planet of monkeys; Life, freedom and pursuit on the planet of monkeys; and Farewell to the Planet of the Apes. Greene believes that the show's position in APs' timeline is significant: set in 3085, it occurs about 900 years before Taylor's disaster in the original film, and 400 years after Lawgiver's sermon in Battle. Greene says the show emphasized the topic of racial conflict less than movies, though episodes of Trap and The Liberator made it a major topic. [58] The animated series Main article: Return to the Planet of the Apes In 1975, after the failure of the live-action series, NBC and 20th Century Fox agreed to adapt Planet of the Apes into an animated series. Doug Wildey, co-creator of Jonny Quest, took over most of the creative scrutiny as associate producer, storyboard director and supervising director. Wildey only watched the original film and Beneath and thus based his interpretation on them. As a result, the series relied less on themes and storytelling development with Escape, Conquest and Battle, and instead returned to the themes of the Vietnam War and cold war known in the first two films. The story is about three American astronauts, Bill Hudson (Tom Williams), Jeff Allen (Austin Stoker, who played and Judy Franklin (Claudette Nevins), who accidentally embarks on a journey to earth's distant future. They find a world inhabited by three groups: mutant people living in desert caves, underground underdwellers shaped in honor of beneath mutants and civilized monkeys who subdue humans. Through the show, astronauts are becoming more and more involved in the affairs of the planet and in defense of humans against the invasion of monkeys. The cast includes characters from previous films and TV series, including Nova (Nevins again), General Urko (Henry Cordin), Zira (Philippa Harris), Cornelius (Edwin Mills) and Dr. Zaius (Richard Blackburn). NBC aired 13 episodes from September 6 to November 29, 1975. The network considered producing a second three-episode season to end the story, but that never materialized. Fox's remake of The Planned Resumption and Development of Hell initiated plans to relaunch the Planet of the Apes, but the project fell into a protracted and fruitless phase of development - a hell of a development - for more than 10 years, one of the most protracted periods of development in film history. , will develop a new apes video. At the invitation of Fox executives, Rifkin introduced the concept of returning to the planet of the apes, an alternative sequel to Planet, which ignored the other four films. In Rifkin's initial concept, Taylor Duke's descendant begins an uprising like Spartacus against Roman-inspired monkey opiates led by General Izan. A few days before the project was scheduled to be preproduction, Fox brought in new studio managers who sent it back to development. They commissioned Rifkin to write several redrafted projects, but found them unsatisfactory and eventually abandoned the project. After several years in limbo, Fox returned to the Apes concept, this time with Oliver Stone as a producer. Stone brought Terry Hayes as a screenwriter and developed a screenplay titled Return of the Apes. In its scenario, humanity is threatened by an ailment encoded in their DNA, so two scientists retreat in thousands of years to stop it at its source. They discover that the disease was designed by advanced monkeys to ensure the ultimate destruction of humanity. Arnold Schwarzenegger became involved with the star as scientist Will Robinson and Philip Noyce agreed to direct. The project impressed Fox President Peter Chernin, but other managers were ambivalent about the action scenario, believing it should be lighter. At one point, executive Dylan Sellers insisted the script was a comic scene involving monkeys playing baseball as his stamp on film and fired Hayes when he left him. This move caused Noyce to also resign, and then almost all project for one reason or another. [66] After the collapse of the Stone-Hayes project, Fox Fox Columbus to develop a new concept of Monkeys. Columbus hired Sam Hamm to write a screenplay from elements of Boulle's novel and various unused treatments. In Hamm's scenario, an astronaut monkey from a distant planet releases a devastating virus on Earth. Scientists go to the astronaut planet, where monkeys hunt humans. They locate the cure, but return to find the Earth overrun by simians. Schwarzenegger remained tied, but Fox found the script underwhelming. Columbus left the project in 1995 after his mother's death, and James Cameron entered production. Cameron intended to go in a completely different direction with the script, but after the critical and financial success of his film Titanic, he abandoned the project. Fox approached the series of directors to take over, without success. Tim Burton, director of Planet of the Apes 2001 (2001) Main article: Planet of the Apes (2001 film) In 1999, Fox hired William Broyles Jr. to write a new screenplay. Fox insisted on a release date in July 2001, but otherwise offered Broyles a substantial creative license. This perspective attracted director Tim Burton, who hoped to re-imagine Planet of the Apes. Burton found the production tedious, largely because of Fox's strict publishing schedule. The studio planned the film at \$100 million, meaning Broyles' ambitious screenplay had to be changed to cut costs; Lawrence Konner and Mark Rosenthal worked on the recipes even when the film went into production. The tight schedule meant that all stages of production were hastily completed. It stars Mark Wahlberg as astronaut Leo Davidson, who accidentally travels through a 200-day tunnel to a distant planet where talking monkeys enslave humans. He leads a human rebellion and undermines the monkey civilization, discovering that the monkeys evolved from the normal earth primates that accompanied his mission and arrived on the planet many years earlier. Helena Bonham Carter played chimpanzee Ari, while Tim Roth played the hated chimpanzee General Thade. The film received mixed reviews; most critics believe that it has not been compared to the original. Many negative comments focused on the confusing thread and the ending twist, although many reviewers praised the special effects. [70] The film was successful at the box office, earning \$362 million worldwide. Fox initially hoped for a sequel, but the difficult production left Burton enthusiastic, and the film did not arouse enough interest for the studio to continue. Reboot of the Rise of the Planet of the Apes (2011) Main article: Rise of the Planet of the Apes Andy Serkis portrayed Caesar through a performance in 2005, screenwriters Rick Jaffa and Amanda Silver developed the concept for the new film Planet of the Apes, eventually titled Rise of the Planet of the Apes. Inspired by articles about monkeys raised as humans and in genetics, Jaffa came up with the idea for a film about a genetically improved chimpanzee raised in the household. He and Silver pitched the concept to Fox as a way to reboot the Apes series, reinventing the story of chimpanzee Caesar, the main character of Conquest and Battle. Fox was impressed and bought the pitch, but the development struggled for five years as production cycled through scripts, writers, directors and producers. In 2010, producers Peter Chernin and Dylan Clark of Chernin Entertainment stepped in to move the film forward, retaining Jaffa and Silver as screenwriters. [73] In the last scenario, Caesar gets a better understanding of the virus created by Will Rodman, who raises him. After being imprisoned in a primate sanctuary, Caesar uses his ingenuity to start an uprising. The script has complex links to other entries in the series, causing some confusion about its exact connection to them[Oliver Lindler writes that while the film's premise may identify it as a Remake of Conquest, official dispatchers and professional reviewers typically avoided the term, instead of calling the film a prequel or origin story for the original Planet of the Apes movie and/or a reboot of the series; fans and bloggers were more likely to call it a remake. [76] [77] The completed screenplay attracted director Rupert Wyatt. To realistically portray monkeys, the production avoided practical effects for performance capture, working with New Zealand visual effects company Weta Digital. Wyatt casts James Franco as Will Rodman, while veteran actor Andy Serkis has signed Caesar. Rise debated on August 5, 2011. It was a big box office hit that reached \$482 million worldwide, more than five times the \$93 million. Vety's special effects won the film two Visual Effects Society Awards and an Oscar nomination at the 84th Academy Awards. Serkis' performance inspired Fox to promote him to the Academy Awards; nominated by Academy voters. After the film's success, Fox immediately planned to continue with Dawn of the Planet of the Apes (2014) Main Article: Dawn of the Planet of the Apes Director and cast of Dawn of the Planet of the Apes (from left): Matt Reeves and stars Jason Clarke, Karl Russell and Andy Serkis Producers Peter Chernin and Dylan Clark began planning a film called Dawn of the Planet of the Apes shortly after Rise's release in 2011. Fox allocated a budget of \$170 million. [84] Rick Jaffa and Amanda Silver returned to the pen of script and production, and the studio quickly signed Andy Serkis to play Caesar again. Director Rupert Wyatt withdrew from the project due to production and schedule issues and was replaced by Matt Reeves. [84] [86] Set 10 years after Rise, the film determines that simian flu, a side effect of a drug that strengthened monkeys killed most people. Caesar tries to maintain peace when his monkey community is drawn into violent clashes with

