

Arteritz – A Creation by Zo0000Z Roland Zulehner

About the Character: Arteritz Arteritz is a unique and imaginative figure born from the creative mind of artist and author Zo0000Z Roland Zulehner. Described as “**Die Kunst, die aus der Erde wächst**” (the art that grows from the earth), Arteritz embodies a living fusion of nature, creativity, and vibrant expression. This character represents the organic emergence of art — rooted in the ground, reaching toward color and life, intertwining image and text into a single, breathing entity.

Arteritz is not merely a static figure but a symbolic presence: a growing, evolving form that reflects Zulehner’s philosophy that art needs no reason — it simply dances, blooms, and leaves traces for others to follow.

About the Author: Zo0000Z Roland Zulehner Zo0000Z Roland Zulehner (born January 11, 1974, in Neresheim, Germany) is a contemporary German artist, painter, designer, and author known for his explosive use of color, abstract expressionism, and playful, emotional storytelling. Working primarily in acrylics on canvas, he creates vibrant, dynamic works that blend abstraction, portraiture, fantasy, and everyday inspiration.

Under his artistic alias **Zo0000Z**, he has built an international presence with a signature style that celebrates “**Dancing Colours**” and the belief that “**Art never needs a Reason.**” His motto — “*Leave a trace I can follow*” — runs through both his visual art and written work.

Roland Zulehner lives and works in Heidenheim, Germany, often collaborating artistically with Mumzy Maria (forming the duo Mumzy & Zo0000Z). His paintings have been featured in exhibitions, online galleries (such as TRiCERA, Loupe Art, Fine Art America), and publications.

In addition to his visual art, Zulehner is an **author** who writes poetry, short texts, reflections, and experimental books — often intertwining words and images. His writing echoes the same vivid, free-spirited energy found in his canvases.

Artistic & Literary Philosophy

For Zo0000Z Roland Zulehner, art and writing are inseparable ways of living colorfully and consciously. Whether through brushstrokes or words, he invites viewers and readers to discover beauty in chaos, emotion in movement, and meaning without explanation. Arteritz is one of his most poetic manifestations — a figure that grows, transforms, and reminds us that creativity is alive, rooted, and unstoppable.

Connect with Zo0000Z Roland Zulehner

- Instagram: [@roland_zulehner](#)
- Official Website: www.zo0000z.de
- Facebook: Roland Zulehner / Zulehner
- Other platforms: Fine Art America, TRiCERA, ArtMajeur

“Art is at the heart of everything — from the way we move to how we prepare a meal.”
— **Zo0000Z Roland Zulehner**

Fairy Tale

Fairy Tale (also spelled **fairytale** or **fairy-tale**) is a genre of folklore and children's literature that features magical creatures, enchanted objects, and moral lessons, typically involving a hero or heroine who overcomes adversity through courage, kindness, or cleverness.

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History and Traditional Fairy Tales

Fairy tales originated in oral storytelling traditions across Europe and Asia. Many of the most famous stories were collected and written down in the 17th–19th centuries. The most influential collections include:

- Charles Perrault's *Histoires ou contes du temps passé* (1697, France)
- The Brothers Grimm's *Kinder- und Hausmärchen* (1812–1857, Germany)
- Hans Christian Andersen's tales (Denmark, 1835–1872)

These early stories were often darker and more violent than modern versions.

The Idea Behind Fairy Tales



Fairy Tales of **Braighausen**

The core purpose of traditional fairy tales was to:

- Entertain while teaching moral values
- Transmit cultural norms, warnings, and social expectations
- Help children process fears, desires, and family dynamics
- Explain the world in symbolic, magical terms

Fairy Tales in Modern Times

Today fairy tales are reinterpreted in many forms, reflecting contemporary values, social issues, and cultural shifts while preserving core motifs of magic, transformation, morality, and wonder.

•**Disney animated classics** (*Cinderella* (1950), *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* (1937), *The Little Mermaid* (1989)) popularized sanitized, family-friendly versions, often emphasizing romance, heroism, and happy endings. Live-action remakes like *The Little Mermaid* (2023), *Snow White* (2025), and *Mufasa: The Lion King* (2024) continue this tradition, updating visuals and diversity while facing debates over fidelity to originals.

•**Subversive retellings** began gaining traction with Angela Carter's *The Bloody Chamber* (1979), a landmark feminist collection that restored dark, erotic, and violent elements from folk sources, challenging patriarchal norms and exploring female agency, sexuality, and power. Carter's influence persists in dark, gothic, and psychological revisions.

•**Modern films** include subversive comedies like *Shrek* (2001) and sequels, which parody fairy tale tropes; romantic deconstructions such as *Enchanted* (2007); and darker takes like *Maleficent* (2014) and its sequel (2019), reframing villains sympathetically. Recent examples include *Guillermo del Toro's Pinocchio* (2022), a stop-motion exploration of grief and fascism; *The Boy and the Heron* (2023), blending folklore with personal loss; and *Wonka* (2023), a whimsical origin story.

•**TV series** feature serialized adaptations: *Once Upon a Time* (2011–2018) wove interconnected tales in a modern town; *Grimm* (2011–2017) blended police procedurals with Wesen creatures from folklore; and ongoing anthologies or reboots draw from global traditions.

•**Young adult literature** reimagines classics with empowerment and diversity: Marissa Meyer's *The Lunar Chronicles* series (starting with *Cinder*, 2012) fuses sci-fi with Cinderella, Little Red Riding Hood, Rapunzel, and Snow White; Roshani Chokshi's works (e.g., *The Last Tale of the Flower Bride*, 2023) weave lush, gothic retellings; and recent titles like *The Crimson Crown* (2025) by Heather Walter and *The Swan's Daughter* (2026) by Roshani Chokshi explore identity, power, and romance.

Many contemporary versions challenge traditional gender roles, add psychological depth, incorporate diverse representation (e.g., race, queerness, disability), and address modern themes such as trauma, consent, environmentalism, and social justice. Subgenres include dark cottagecore retellings, romantasy hybrids, and horror-infused revisions, reflecting a broader cultural shift toward reclaiming fairy tales as complex narratives rather than simple moral lessons.

Moral Messages and Lessons

Fairy tales have long served as vehicles for moral instruction, embedding ethical teachings within fantastical narratives. These lessons, often conveyed through symbolic events, character archetypes, and narrative consequences, reflect the cultural, religious, and social values of the societies that produced and transmitted them.

Core Moral Themes

Traditional fairy tales frequently emphasize binary oppositions between virtue and vice, with clear rewards for good behavior and punishments for wrongdoing. Common messages include:

•**Kindness, honesty, and humility are rewarded** — Protagonists who show compassion (e.g., sharing food with strangers, helping the weak) or speak truthfully often receive magical aid, wealth, or marriage to royalty. Examples include Cinderella's generosity toward animals and the poor, or the honest woodcutter in "The Honest Woodcutter" who is rewarded for integrity.

•**Greed, jealousy, envy, and disobedience lead to punishment** — Antagonists driven by selfish desire or defiance of moral/natural order face downfall. The wicked stepmother in "Snow White" and "Hansel and Gretel" is consumed by jealousy and cruelty, ultimately meeting a grim fate; greedy characters in tales like "The Fisherman and His Wife" lose everything through insatiable ambition.

•**Appearances can be deceptive** — Many stories warn against judging by outward form. The wolf in "Little Red Riding Hood" disguises himself as the grandmother; the beast in "Beauty and the Beast" hides a kind heart beneath a monstrous exterior; and false princes or beautiful witches often reveal their true nature through actions.

•**Courage, perseverance, and cleverness overcome evil or adversity** — Heroes succeed not through brute strength alone but through bravery, endurance, and wit. Jack in "Jack and the Beanstalk" uses intelligence to outwit the giant; the youngest sibling in many tales (e.g., "The Three Little Pigs" or "The Twelve Dancing Princesses") triumphs through persistence and resourcefulness.

These morals often align with folk wisdom and religious teachings (e.g., Christian virtues in European collections, Confucian harmony in East Asian variants), reinforcing social norms such as obedience to elders, family loyalty, and caution toward strangers.

Cultural and Historical Variations

Moral emphasis varies by tradition:

- In Grimm brothers' versions (early 19th century), punishments are often brutal and explicit, reflecting a didactic intent to instill fear of transgression.
- Perrault's French tales (late 17th century) soften violence and add courtly morals, such as warnings about trusting charming strangers ("Little Red Riding Hood").
- Non-Western traditions (e.g., African Anansi stories, Japanese Momotarō, or Native American trickster tales) frequently highlight cleverness, communal harmony, and balance with nature over strict good-vs-evil binaries.

Modern Reinterpretations and Critiques

Contemporary retellings frequently complicate or subvert these traditional morals:

- Feminist revisions (e.g., Angela Carter's *The Bloody Chamber*, 1979; Maleficent films) challenge passive princess tropes, emphasizing female agency, consent, and revenge.
- Psychological and trauma-informed versions explore inner conflict, mental health, and the consequences of abuse (e.g., *Pan's Labyrinth*, 2006; *The Lunar Chronicles* series).
- Diverse retellings highlight themes of identity, racism, colonialism, and environmental stewardship, questioning older morals that reinforce hierarchy or xenophobia.

Critics argue that original tales sometimes perpetuate problematic values (e.g., beauty as moral worth, victim-blaming in cautionary tales), prompting ongoing revisions to align with modern ethics.

Enduring Relevance

Despite changes, fairy tales retain power as moral frameworks because their lessons—disguised in metaphor—are memorable and emotionally resonant. They teach empathy, resilience, and ethical decision-making in ways that abstract rules often cannot, continuing to shape childhood socialization and adult reflection across cultures.

Appeal to Children and Adults

Fairy tales work on two levels:

- For children:** simple adventure, magic, happy endings, and clear good-vs-evil distinction
- For adults:** deeper psychological symbolism, coming-of-age themes, exploration of fear, sexuality, jealousy, and death

Psychoanalyst Bruno Bettelheim argued in *The Uses of Enchantment* (1976) that fairy tales help children resolve inner conflicts and develop emotional maturity.

Notable Examples from the Brothers Grimm



Brothers of Grimm interpretation from ZoooooZ

Roland Zulehner

The Brothers Grimm collected many of the most enduring fairy tales:

- **Little Red Riding Hood (Rotkäppchen)** – Warns children not to stray from the path or talk to strangers.
- **Snow White (Schneewittchen)** – Deals with jealousy, vanity, and the dangers of trusting appearances.
- **Hansel and Gretel** – Addresses abandonment, hunger, and the importance of sibling loyalty.
- **Cinderella (Aschenputtel)** – Rewards kindness and humility; punishes cruelty and arrogance.
- **Rapunzel** – Explores isolation, growing up, and forbidden love.
- **Sleeping Beauty (Dornröschen)** – Symbolizes the transition from childhood to adulthood and the dangers of curses or envy.

The original Grimm versions were significantly darker and more violent than the sanitized Disney adaptations.

See also

- [Folklore](#)
- [Mythology](#)
- [Brothers Grimm](#)
- [Charles Perrault](#)
- [Disney fairy tales](#)