





## Ulf christian kjellberg

Best known as the father of YouTuber Felix Kjellberg, better known as PewDiePie. He is ceo and sales director of Inobiz, a Swedish software company. Before Fame His son Felix reached his first million subscribers in 2012. Achievement He has never appeared on the PewDiePie channel, although his wife and daughter have. Family life His wife is Lotta Kristine Johanna. Their children are PewDiePie and Fanny Kjellberg. Associations His son married Marzia Kjellberg in 2019. Show more Latest information about Ulf Christian Kjellberg in July 2019Personal informationBornFelix Arvid Ulf Kjellberg (1989-10-24) 24 October 1989 (31 years)Gothenburg, SwedenSidenceBrighton, EnglandOkkuperingYouTube informationSo known asPewdsChannel PewDiePie Year active2010-presentGenre Let's Play vlog comedy comments Subscribers108 millionTotal views26.7 billionNetworkNo (formerly Machinima and later Maker Studios)Associated acts Marzia Kjellberg Jack Douglass Markiplier Lilly Singh MrBeast James Charles Creator Awards 100,000 subscribers 2012 [a] 1,000.0 00 subscribers 2012[b] 10,000,000 subscribers 2013[‡ 2] 50,000,000 subscribers 2016[1] 100,000,000 00 0 subscribers 2019[2] Updated: 5 January 2021 Felix Arvid Ulf Kjellberg (/ˈʃɛlbɜːrg/ SHEL-burg, Swedish youTuber and comedian. Kjellberg was born and raised in Gothenburg, Sweden, and registered his eponymous YouTube channel in 2010, and first and foremost posted Let's Play videos of horror and action video games. His channel experienced significant growth in popularity over the next two years, reaching 1 million subscribers in July 2012. Over time, his style of content diversified to include vlogs, comedy shorts, formatted shows and music videos. Kjellberg's channel became the most subscribed to YouTube on 15 May 2015. Kjellberg had the most watched channel is currently ranked as the 19th most watched, and the sixth among those run by one person. As of January 2021, his channel has over 108 million subscribers and has received over 26 billion views. Kjellberg's popularity on YouTube and extensive media coverage has made him one of the best-known online personalities and content creators. Due to this target group and attention, his coverage of indie games has created an Oprah effect, increasing sales for titles he plays. In 2016, Time magazine named him one of the world's 100 most influential people. Early life and education Kjellberg was born on 24 January 1957 to A new york era. [6] His mother, a former information manager (CIO), was named CIO of the Year in Sweden in 2010. [6] His father is also an executive vice president. [7] During his childhood, Kjellberg was interested in art and has detailed that he would draw popular video games on his Super Nintendo Entertainment System. [8] During high school, he skipped classes to play video games in an Internet café with friends. [9] He then went on to pursue a degree in industrial economics and technology, but left the university in 2011. [3] [10] While it has been reported that he left Chalmers to focus on his YouTube career, [10] in 2017, Kjellberg explained that he left because of his lack of interest in his study course. He stated that leaving university to pursue a YouTube career would be stupid. [‡ 3] Kjellberg has also discussed the enjoyment of Adobe Photoshop, which wants to work on photo manipulation art using the program instead of being at school. [‡ 3] After this passion after leaving Chalmers, he participated in Photoshop competitions and almost gained an apprenticeship with a prominent Scandinavian advertising agency. [‡ 3] He was also interested in creating content on YouTube; After not earning his apprenticeship, he sold limited edition prints of his photoshopped images to buy a computer to work on YouTube videos. [‡ 3] Internet career Early years (2010–2012), Kjellberg originally registered a YouTube account under the name Pewdie in December 2006 while he was still a teenager. he explained that pew represents the sound of lasers and die refers to death. [11] [12] After first forgetting the password of this account, he registered the YouTube channel PewDiePie on 29 January 2012, before it was abandoned many years later. [13] After leaving Chalmers, his parents refused to financially support him, [11] so he financed his early videos by working as a port captain, selling prints of his Photoshop art and working on a sausage stand. [‡ 3] Kjellberg stated that the ability to make videos was more important to him than a prestigious career. [14] Five years later, Kjellberg recalled, I knew was big on other types of videos, but there was no big in games and I didn't know you could make money out of it. It was never like a career that I could just quit college to pursue. It was just something I loved doing. [14] In his early years as a YouTube creator, Kjellberg focused on video game commentary, especially on horror and action games. [15] [16] [17] Some of his earliest videos featured commentary from mainstream video games, including Minecraft and Call of Duty, although he was particularly known for his Let's Plays of Amnesia: The Dark Descent and its related mods. [18] In September 2011, he also began posting weekly vlogs under the title Fridays with PewDiePie. In December 2011, Kjellberg's channel had about 60,000 subscribers, [11] and 9. [20] Around the time his channel earned 700,000 subscribers, Kjellberg spoke at the Nonick Conference 2012. [15] In October, OpenSlate ranked Kjellberg's channel as the No. 1 YouTube channel. Kjellberg signed a multi-channel network (MCN) in December that drives the growth of the channels under it. [11] Before working with Maker, he was signed to Machinima, which serves as a rival to Maker. Kjellberg expressed that he felt neglected by Machinima, and frustrated with the treatment he hired a lawyer to free him from his contract with the network. [24] Early in his YouTube career, Kjellberg's content highlighted his use of such jokes. [26] Shortly after, Kjellberg received criticism and controversy for the jokes, and in October 2012 he took up the matter through a Tumblr post, writing, I just wanted to make it clear that I no longer do rape jokes, which I mentioned until I don't want to hurt anyone, and I'm sorry if it ever did. [27] The Globe and Mail stated that unlike many young players, he listened when fans and critics alike pointed out his harmful nature and decided to stop making rape jokes. [25] Kjellberg's oldest video available for viewing is titled Minecraft Multiplayer Fun. [18] The video was uploaded on May 2, 2020. On these videos Kjellberg has stated I was so shy at the time, adding: It was so strange for me, sitting alone in a room talking into a microphone. It was unheard of back at the time. No one really did. [9] Fridays with PewDiePie is a remarkable set of videos uploaded by Kjellberg against part of his YouTube career. The series was a weekly departure from the Let's Play videos that formed most of his content output at the time, and often featured vlogs and Kjellberg completing viewer requests. [9] Many of Kjellberg's most watched videos are highlights of his Let's Play videos. [29] [30] One of these collections, A Funny Montage, which was uploaded in June 2013 and spent a lot of time as Kjellberg's most watched, with publications citing it as such through 2018. [33] In May, at the first Starcount Social Stars Awards in Singapore, Kjellberg won the swedish social star award. [34] He competed against Jenna Marbles, Smosh and Toby Turner, [35] and also won the award for Most Popular Social Show. In July 2013, he took over Jenna Marbles to become the second most subscribed YouTube user, [37] reaching 10 million subscribers on August 9, [38] In August, Kjellberg signed with Maker's gaming sub-network, Polaris. [39] Polaris served as a relaunch of The Game Station, Maker's gaming network. [40] Kjellberg's subscriber numbers surpassed the leading channel Smosh on 15 September 1945. Kjellberg received a certificate from Guinness World Records for being the most subscribed YouTuber. His channel became the first to reach 15 million subscribers. [43] The next day, the channel was surpassed by YouTube's new comment system and disabled the comments section on all of his videos. On December 31, 2013, his channel took over the YouTube Spotlight channel to become the most subscribers achieved. [48] In 2013, the channel grew from 3.5 million to just under 19 million subscribers, [49] and by the end of 2013 it received a new subscriber every 1,037 seconds. [50] Billboard reported that the channel in 2013. [52] In 2014, Kjellberg's comments, originally best known for featuring horror video games, began to play games that interested him, regardless of genre. Kotaku wrote: Instead of limiting himself to horror games, Pewdiepie is now actively playing several things that interest him. [18] In March, he updated his video production, announcing that he would scale down the frequency of uploads. [53] In August 2014, Studios launched an official PewDiePie app for iPhone, allowing audiences to watch his videos. create custom favorite video feeds, and share videos with others. [54] Later this month, Kjellberg uploaded a video announcing that he would permanently disable comments as spam and self-promotion and was not what he wanted to see. [56] After disabling comments, Kjellberg continued to interact with his audience via Twitter and Reddit. On October 1, he decided to comment on his videos again, albeit only after approval. [58] However, he expressed that he alternated his comment settings in this way, allowing him to redirect viewers to instead comment on the forum of Broarmy.net website. [59] He stated in a later video that disabling comments made him happier. [60] The same year Kjellberg began streaming videos of his co-host series, BroKen, on MLG.[61] He hosted the series with Kenneth Morrison, better known as CinnamonToastKen, who is also a video game commentator. In October 2014, Kjellberg hinted at the possibility that he would not renew his contract with Maker Studios at the end of December 2014. Kjellberg glowed the opportunity to launch his own network, [64][65] but in light of news outlets reporting his disinterest with Maker, he tweeted: I feel like I was misguoted in the WSJ, and I am very pleased with the work the maker has done for me. Kjellberg would eventually continue to make videos under Maker. His relationship with Maker caused the creation of an official PewDiePie website, app and online store to sell goods, while Kjellberg promoted Maker's media interests and gave the network a share of his YouTube ad revenue. In 2014, Kjellberg's account gathered nearly 14 million new subscribers and over 4.1 billion video views; both numbers were higher than any other user. [67] On December 29, 2014, Kjellberg's channel on the site. [67] On December 29, 2014, Kje 10, His YouTube account became the first to eclipse 10 billion video views. [7] [72] At the end of 2016 and the beginning of 2017, Kjellberg uploaded a series of videos addressed the negative effects of the changes on content creators' viewers. [74] In one of these videos, he stated that he would delete his channel when it reached 50 million subscribers, a milestone that soon approached. Kjellberg, [1000] As a satirical knock on the changing algorithms, Kjellberg made a video asking to help the video reach 1 million likes, as it immediately did. [73] He followed that video with one asking his viewers to make the video reach 1 million dislikes. [73] With over 4.5 million dislikes (as of April 22, 2020), the video ranks as Kjellberg's most disliked, as well as one of the most disliked on the entire YouTube platform. [78] Another video featuring Kjellberg asking his viewers to reach 1 million comments also gained traction; At one point, the video was known to have over 5 million comments. [79] However, many of the comments also gained traction; At one point, the video was known to have over 5 million comments. [79] However, many of the comments. [7] However, many of the comments also gained traction; At one point, the video now has about 1.5 million comments. [7] However, many of the comments also gained traction; At one point, the video now has about 1.5 million comments. [7] However, many of the comments also gained traction; At one point, the video now has about 1.5 million comments. been made private. [‡ 6] YouTube Red, Revelmode and Style Change (2015–2017) Kjellberg's video content experiment. He made viral challenges, made fun of other YouTubers, and reviewed meme submissions from fans. Kjellberg has attributed his content at this time as a result of immaturity, boredom in playing video games, YouTube's platform incentives and the belief that the channel's growth had flattened out. [80] A video cited as representative of this change featured Kiellberg reading erotic fan fiction about characters from the Disney film Frozen. Then-CEO of The Walt Disney Subsidiary, at risk. In September 2015, Kiellberg teased for having a role in a web TV series, saying he was in Los Angeles for the show's shooting. [81] Although there were not many details revealed at the time, it was later announced that the series would be an original YouTube Red series titled Scare PewDiePie. [82] The series premiered in February. In January 2016, Kjellberg announced a partnership with Maker Studios to produce Revelmode, a subnet of Maker, that would showcase Kjellberg and his friends on YouTube in the original series. After the deal, the head of Maker Studios, Courtney Holt, stated that we are happy to double down with Felix. Along with Kjellberg, eight other YouTubers signed to the network at the establishment: CinnamonToastKen, Marzia, Dodger, Emma Blackery, Jacksepticeye, Jelly, Kwebbelkop and Markiplier. [84] Three YouTubers - Cryaotic, KickThePJ and Slogoman - later joined the subnet after its launch. [85] Through 2016, Kjellberg's video style change became clearer. [87] While producing fewer Let's Play videos about horror games, his sense of humour changed; he commented that he had shifted to drier humor, was often not understood by younger viewers. [88] He examined his older videos, and while noting the stylistic changes he had undergone, he expressed specific remorse for his informal use of words such as homosexual or retarded in a derogatory sense. [89] In December 2016, Kotaku's Patricia Hernandez wrote about her stylistic changes, explaining that over the past year, the PewDiePie channel has also had an underlying friction, as Kiellberg slowly distances himself from many of the things that made him famous. He makes fewer Let's Plays of horror games like Amnesia. [88] and adds, the PewDiePie channel has also had an underlying friction, as Kiellberg slowly distances himself from many of the things that made him famous. of 2016 may still be immature, for sure, but [...] a defining aspect of recent PewDiePie videos is existential anxiety, as he describes the grim reality of creating content for a machine he can't fully control or understand. On December 2, he uploaded a video in which he discussed his frustration with the issue of YouTube accounts experiencing an inexplicable loss of subscribers and views. [‡ 7] He said many people who worked on YouTube have no idea what came with being a content creator. In this case, a Google representative commented on Ars Technica, saying that Some creators have expressed concerns about a decline in subscriber numbers. We have [...] found there has been no decline in creator's channel or when YouTube removes spammed subscribers. [100] When Kjellberg's channel approached 50 million subscribers, he stated that he would delete his channel when it reached its milestone. On December 8, his channel reached 50 million subscribers, becoming the first YouTube channel to do so. On December 31, 2016, he received a custom Play button from YouTube as a reward for reaching this milestone. [1] In the end, Kiellberg did not delete his PewDiePie channel, and instead deleted a smaller second channel he had recently created. In addition, he expressed dissatisfaction with YouTube's changing algorithm that negatively affects viewers for content creators. [74] [92] In February 2017, the channel's total number of video viewing was surpassed by the Indian record label T-Series at the top of YouTube's viewing rankings, according to Social Blade. [93] [94] Media controversies, streaming and formatted shows (2017-2018) I've made some jokes that people don't like. And you know what? If people don't like my jokes, I fully understand it. I acknowledge that I took things too far, and it's something I'll definitely keep in mind going forward, but the reaction and rage have been nothing but madness. - Felix Kjellberg, My Response video, February 2017 (uploaded in response to the Fiverr controversy)[‡ 8] In January 2017 Kjellberg uploaded a video that appeared to show him using a racist slur. [95] The video was obtained and widespread attention on Twitter. In another video, Kjellberg featured two paid people at Fiverr, asked to hold a sign that read Death to all Jews. He claimed that his intent was not against Jews, but to show how crazy the site was. [95] The video received negative attention and caused a media backlash, with various publications writing critically about Kjellberg's defense of his controversial content as jokes taken out of context, and opining that his content helps normalize ideologies such as fascism, neo-Nazism and white supremacy. [99] [100] The Wall Street Journal claimed that this was not the first time Kjellberg had used anti-Semitic language and images in his videos. [101] Kjellberg and the two people later apologized, [95] but the arrangement led Maker Studios to cut ties with Kjellberg and Google to release him from the Google Preferred advertising program and cancel the upcoming second season of the Scare PewDiePie YouTube Red series. [103] In the end, he apologized for his jokes, but strongly rebuked the media coverage of the incident, with particular criticism directed at The Wall Street Journal. In April, while kjellberg continued to upload new content on YouTube, Kjellberg created Netglow, a crowdsourced channel on the livestreaming service Twitch. [106] At Netglow, he began streaming Best Club, a weekly live stream show. [106] Best Club premiered on 9 September 2015. Kjellberg commented that his decision to create Netglow was part of the works before the aforementioned allegations of anti-Semitic themes in his videos. [106] Business Insider described that Kiellberg's first stream gathered around 60,000 viewers and that Netglow had amassed 93,000 subscribers to that point. In September 2017, Kjellberg was criticized again for using the racial slur during an outburst against another player while streaming PlayerUnknown's Battlegrounds. In response to the incident, Campo Santo co-founder Sean Vanaman described Kjellberg as worse than a slead racist, announcing that Campo Santo would file copyright attacks against Kjellberg's videos with the studio's game Firewatch, and urged other game developers to do the same. [109] Kjellberg later uploaded a short video apologizing for the language he used during the live broadcast, saying that I am disappointed in myself because it seems that I have not learned anything from all these previous controversies. [using the slur] was not okay. I am truly sorry that I offended, hurt or disappointed anyone with all this. Being in the position I am, I should know better. In January 2018, Kjellberg uploaded a video of him singing to Party In Backyards' remix of Hej Hej Monika, a 2004 Swedish pop song by Nic & amp; the Family. This video was one of the ten most popular of the year in In 2018, Paul MacInnes wrote in The Guardian about Kjellberg's YouTube content; He noted that every week Kjellberg which includes Kjellberg which includes Kjellberg who watches humorous video clips while trying not to laugh; Last week I asked you (LWIAY), having begun as a parody and tribute to Jack Douglass' Yesterday I Asked You, in which he challenges his audience to create content and review the production; and Meme Review, where he reviews popular Internet memes. [113] Kjellberg started a series in book club style,[113] with his own joy with the series also noted. Kjellberg also began Pew News, a satirical series in which he presents and discusses recent news stories while in character, often as fictional characters named after CNN hosts, such as Gloria Borger, Poppy Harlow or Mary Katharine Ham, and sometimes a mix of those names. [114] Pew News parodies both mainstream news channels, such as CNN, and YouTube news channels, such as DramaAlert. [114] Topics covered by Kjellberg attracted controversy for using the term Twitch thots in a video that featured him in a collection of female Twitch streamers. [115] Alinity, a streamer featured in the video, responded by making a copyright claim against his videos on behalf of creators. [116] Alinity stated that her reaction was caused by the rampant sexism in online communities, and claimed kjellberg's comments degraded women. she refused to accept Kjellberg's apology. [115] In July, Kjellberg posted a meme with singer Demi Lovato's struggles with addiction. The meme was posted around the same time Lovato was hospitalized after suffering an opioid overdose. As a result, he received criticism from online users, including fans of Lovato and others struggling with addiction. Kjellberg promoted several small content creators on YouTube and advised viewers to subscribe to them. Among these creators was E; R, which Kjellberg highlighted for a video essay on Netflix's Death Note. Shortly after, The Verge's Julia Alexander said that the channel often used racial and homophobic slurs. In December 2018, Vox reported that E; R also contained white supremacist messages. After criticism online he described his post as an oopsie and claimed he had posted it recommendation of the site. [119] The video was edited to remove the reference. In late 2018 and early 2019 Kjellberg responded to various collections of TikTok videos. [121] On December 12, 2018, Kjellberg uploaded YouTube Rewind 2018 but it's actually good, in response to the generally negatively received YouTube Rewind 2018. All controls rewind, which were originally uploaded by YouTube's Spotlight channel. As of November 2020, Kjellberg's video has 9.2 million views. [123] T-Series 5. On October 1, 2018, Kjellberg uploaded a diss track against the Indian record label T-series titled TSERIES DISS TRACK. (later renamed Lasagna)[124] in response to their YouTube channel being estimated to surpass his in subscribers. [125] The video continued to replace A Funny Montage as Kjellberg's most watched video; On April 20, 2020, the video has amassed over 245 million views. [126] It included some lines mocking the Indian background of the T-series, such as the line Your language sounds like it comes [sic] from a mumbled society that has been described as racist in media publications, as well as in a court order from the High Court of Delhi. [127] Kjellberg also made allegations against the T-series by subscribing to robots, but failed to prove it, as YouTube claims to have a strong policy against false engagement. [129] [130] On the prospect of being surpassed by the T-series, but feared the consequences a corporate channel that surpassed him would have for YouTube as a video-sharing platform. [131] Online campaigns to subscribe to PewDiePie helped Kiellberg's subscribers in December 2018 alone, compared to 7 million subscribers in December 2019. Kiellberg uploaded an episode of his show Pew News in which he mentioned the 2019 terrorist attack, in which 40 Indian paramilitary troops were killed by a member of a Pakistani artists on its YouTube channel after being pressured by the political party MNS to isolate Pakistani artists, a course of action that Kiellberg disagreed with. Kiellberg also issued a clarification on Twitter, expressing that he was not trying to talk about the broader India-Pakistani relations, but rather on the more specific context of the live Christchurch mosques said that remember boys, subscribe to PewDiePie before carrying out the attacks. In response, Kjellberg tweeted his disgust after having his name linked to the attack and offered condolences to those affected by the tragedy. [136] Various journalists who covered that Kjellberg's mention in the shootings was a ploy for the news media to attribute the blame to Kjellberg and to otherwise increase political tensions. [138] After receiving the title several times in early 2019, on March 27, Kjellberg posted a new diss music video titled Congratulations, ironically congratulating the T-series for receiving the title. [140] [141] [‡ 9] Many of the song's lyrics were performed in a sarcastic tone, at the expense of the T-series and mock them for sending him a cease and desist letter after Lasagna, claiming that the T-series and its actions, claiming that the T-series and its actions and mock them for sending him a cease and desist letter after Lasagna. were defamatory. He also mentioned the CEO of the T-Series tax evasion scandal, collusion with the Mumbai mafia and #MeToo allegations. The day after the video's upload, Kjellberg temporarily regained the lead over the T-series as the most drawn channel. On April 11, the T-series began seeking court orders to remove Kjellberg's diss tracks from YouTube. [144] According to the entertainment and legal website Iprmentlaw, the T-series sought a court order from the Supreme Court order was settled in favor of the T-series. It was reportedly stated that the complaint against Kjellberg claimed that his songs were defamatory, derogatory, insulting and offensive, noting that the comments on the videos on YouTube was later blocked in India. [147] The two parties were reported to have reached a settlement later in July, although Kjellberg's videos remained blocked in India. On April 28, Kjellberg uploaded a video titled Ending the Subscribe to PewDiePie because of events such as the phrase graffitied on a war memorial and its mention of the Christchurch mosque's shooter. [148] The next day, during a live broadcast, Kjellberg showed a plane flying over New York City with a banner that said Subscribe to the PewDiePie meme. [150] The Minecraft series and hiatus (2019–present) on April 9, 2019, Kjellberg announced that he would only stream live on the streaming service DLive as part of a deal with the company. [151] On June 21, Kjellberg launched Gaming Week, focusing on uploading Let's Play videos every day for the first time in years. Among the games played was Minecraft, which he surprised himself by enjoying. Kjellberg largely centered his videos around Minecraft in the following months, and the content of the series Meme Review and LWIAY was also focused on the game. Although he had very rarely played it in the following years because of his reluctance to join the trend of Minecraft YouTubers, who he felt only played the game because of their popularity rather than their joy. [153] This transition was largely successful for Kjellberg, who received a large increase in views, and achieved over 570 million views during the month of July (the most views received by the channel in a month since at least October 2016), and his daily number of new subscribers grows from 25,000 to 45,000 during this month. Despite this success, Kjellberg insisted that he played the game for his pleasure and did not want to become a Minecraft YouTuber, saying if Minecraft gets boring, I can only move on to other things. On August 25, Kjellberg became the first individual YouTuber to surpass 100 million subscribers. His channel was the second overall to reach the milestone after the T-series, which passed the mark earlier this year. [155] YouTube tweeted a congratulatory post to note the incident, [156] and gave him a Red Diamond Play button. [2] In October, Kjellberg stated in a video that his YouTube content, as well as content related to him on other sites such as Reddit, had been blocked in China. He explained that this was due to his comments about the 2019-20 Hong Kong protests and an image of China's supreme leader Xi Jinping being compared to Winnie the Pooh shown in an earlier video. Kjellberg was recognized in December as the most

recognized creator of the year, with over 4 billion views in 2019. In December 2019, Kjellberg announced that he would be taking a break from YouTube the following year, and deleted his Twitter account because of his dissatisfaction with the site. Kjellberg began his break on 15 September 1945. In May, he signed an exclusive deal to stream on YouTube, as the platform registered high-profile streamers to rival competitors such as Twitch and Mixer. [162] When he signed with YouTube, Kjellberg had amassed over 800,000 followers on DLive, but because of his agreement with the former, and not streamed on the latter for four months, Tubefilter noted that it was unclear whether Kjellberg was still affiliated with DLive. [163] YouTube content See also: PewDiePie videography Style Early in his career, Kjellberg's content consisted mainly of Let's Play videos. [164] His comments on horror games were based on his most famous content in this early phase, although he eventually expanded into other genres. [18] Contrary to conventional reviews, Kjellberg behaving as if he is spending time with a friend. He begins each video that introduces himself in a high-pitched, goofy voice, pulls out the vowels of his YouTube moniker, and then delves into the videos. His video content is known for its idiosyncratic sense of humor, and has been described by various outlets as goofy, energetic and disgusting, [25][166][167][167][168] but real and unfiltered. [166] Lev Grossman of Time noted that he is completely unpolished, but at the same time his timing is consistently spot-on, adding that most of the critical literature about PewDiePie focuses on the bad language and rough physical humor — and the fact that he is, at the end of the day, just a guy playing video games and yelling. [168] Rob Walker of Yahoo! wrote Kjellberg's chosen mode of sharing his criticism happens to be ribald entertainment, an unmediated stream of blurry jokes, frightened yelps, goofy voices, politically incorrect comments; [166] His breakthrough of The Last of Us was detailed to leave the usually vocal gamer speechless at the end. [169] With the channel's growth, Kjellberg's content has become more diverse. In addition to traditional Let's Play videos, he has uploaded content including vlogs, comedy shorts and formatted shows. Kjellberg has also uploaded music to his channel, often accompanied by animation, fan art or live recordings. Often music videos collaborate on his channel in nature, as have worked with artists such as The Gregory Brothers (also known as Schmoyoho), Boyinaband, Roomie and Party In Backyard. [29] [112] [170] Production and production In the early part of his YouTube career, Kjellberg did not hire any editor or outside help to help with his video production, saying that he wanted YouTube to be YouTube. [53] While his early videos would only contain raw footage, he later sought an editor and a to help with content creation. [171] Although it now has an editor for videos, in a 2017 video, he claimed that I'm just a guy. It's literally just me. There's no camera guy. [‡ 8] In July of that year Kjellberg commented that a few months earlier he had an office and a limited number of employees who helped him with the content creation. [‡ 10] Kjellberg has been noted by both himself and media as adept at the platform, having uploaded nearly 3,500 videos to his channel, of which about 400 have been made private. [‡ 6] As a result, Kjellberg has made videos and statements expressing his feelings of burnout from often creating content for the platform and its effect on his mental health. [173] In March 2017, Kjellberg commented that his channel was running on a daily production, saying: [there are] many challenges in doing daily content, [...] But I still love the daily challenge —the daily grind—of just being like, 'Hey, I'm going to make a video today, no matter what.' And sometimes it really works, and sometimes it doesn't. [‡ 11] Subscribers and viewers An interesting note about Kjellberg's rise to fame: He never really had a video go viral. He just ground it out, slow and steady, growing subscriber of subscriber. Lev Grossman, Time (2016)[168] Media writers have noted that Kjellberg's content has largely been built up methodically, as opposed to rising to fame through a viral video. [168] At the same time, the growth of Kjellberg's channel has been described as rapid by various sources; Douglas Holt of the Harvard Business Review commented that the power of crowdculture drove [Kjellberg] to global fame and influence in record time. In December 2011, Kjellberg's channel had around 60,000 subscribers,[11] and the 9th of December 2011. In March 2012, the Swedish newspaper Expressen reported that Kjellberg had uploaded at least one video per day in the seven months before the report. In addition, the publication noted that Kjellberg's channel collected 71 million total video views in February 2012. On February 2012. On February 12, 2013, Kjellberg's channel reached 5 million subscribers, [11] and in April he was covered in The New York Times after surpassing 6 million subscribers. In July 2013, he took over Jenna Marbles to become the second most subscribers. [43] the following day, was surpassed by YouTube's subscribers Spotlight account. [44] Throughout 2012 and 2013, Kjellberg's channel was one of the fastest growing on YouTube, in terms of subscribers, [178] and by the end of 2013 it received a new subscriber every 1,037 seconds. [50] Billboard reported that the channel received more subscribers than any other channel in 2013. In 2013 Kjellberg was consistently at the top of this listing, ranked #1 in June, July, August, October and December of the same year. [180] By analyzing Tubefilter's data, The Guardian reported that Kjellberg's channel earned 1.3 billion video views in the second half of 2013. [181] The channel had two of the ten most viewed game videos in 2013: the sixth part of his Mad Father Let's Play was the third most viewed of the year, earning 27 million views, and an entry in his Funny Gaming Montage series ranked as the eight most viewed game video in 2013. In 2014 Kjellberg's channel was the most watched in January, and then for seven consecutive months from March to September. In August 19, 2014. In 2014, the channel surpassed emimusic, with over 7.2 billion views, to become the most watched channel on the site. [186] In 2014, the channel amassed nearly 14 million new subscribers and approximately 4.1 billion video views. both numbers were higher than any other user. [67] [66] The latter figure was a reported 81% increase from the channel's video views in 2013; the channel was the most viewed in that year, too. [67] In 2015, Kjellberg's videos averaged over 300 million views per month. September 2015 became the first channel to do so. [72] At the time, A Funny Montage #1) was Kjellberg's most viewed video, with approximately 68.8 million views. a partial reason why it accumulated many views was due to its status as PewDiePie channel trailer. [72] In 2016, the channel experienced reduced viewership, which was similarly experienced by other content creators across the platform, due to changes in YouTube's algorithm. On December 8, it reached 50 million subscribers, becoming the first YouTube channel to do so. [100] Online campaigns to subscribe to PewDiePie helped Kjellberg's subscriber growth. his channel gained 6.62 million subscribers in December 2018 Compared to the 7 million subscribers gained in all of 2017. [132] Renewed interest in Kjellberg's videos due to his subscriber competition with the T-series resulted in his channel earning over 500 million video views in December 2018, which was then the channel's highest monthly viewing count. In 2019, the T-series Kjellberg surpassed in subscribers to become the most drawn channel. In July 2019, largely because of Kjellberg's Minecraft game videos, his channel received over 570 million video views. [149] Data from Social Blade[d] shows a 573 million video views the PewDiePie channel had ever received in a month. Kjellberg was the most watched creator of 2019, and his channel received over 4 billion views during the year. [158] Along with the T-series, the PewDiePie channel is one of only two on YouTube that receive all five levels of the YouTube Creator Awards: Silver, Gold, Diamond, Custom and Red Diamond Creator. These rates are earned by exceeding 100,000; 1 million; 10 million; 50 million; and 100 million subscriber milestones, respectively. Kjellberg earned the nickname His Custom Creator Award Ruby Play Button, which he received in 2016. [1] In 2019, Kjellberg's channel became the second overall, and the first driven by an individual creator, to receive the Red Diamond Creator Award. Kjellberg's channel appeals strongly to a group of viewers whom Google refers to as Generation, curation, connection and community. [12] This demographic has become more commonly referred to as Generation Z by scientists and popular media. In the 2010s, the channel attracted younger viewers, such as teenagers and those aged 18-24. various surveys conducted throughout the decade highlighted that Kjellberg's online influence within these age demographics was comparable to that of ordinary celebrities. [194] In a 2017 video, Kjellberg shared a screenshot of youTube data about his channel statistics, suggesting that his largest demographic was among the age group 18-24 years, followed by the age group 25-34 years, followed by the age group 25-34 years, followed by the age group 18-24 years, followed by the age group 25-34 years. [196] Most viewed PewDiePie videos on YouTube # Video name Views (millions) Upload date Video Notes 1. bitch lasagne 267.5 October 5, 2018 [‡ 12] [e] 2. Congratulations 195.4 31 March 2019 [‡ 9] [f] 3. LEVEL 7 | I'M NOT CRAZY (OUTLAST IRL GAMEPLAY) 120 February 10, 2016 [‡ 13] [g] 4. A Funny Montage 90.2 June 4, 2013 [‡ 15] [h] 5. RUBY PLAYBUTTON / YouTube 50 Mil Sub
Reward 80.7 18 December 2016 [‡ 16] [i] 6. YouTube Rewind 2018, but it's actually good 76.6 27 December 2018 [‡ 17] [j] 7. FUN MONTAGE.. #2 72.3 5 April 2014 [‡ 18] [k] 8. Jabba the Hutt (PewDiePie Song) by Schmoyoho 68.1 14 September 2013 [‡ 19] [l] 9. Unboxing 100 MIL YouTube AWARD!! 58.7 10. FUN GAME MONTAGE! 51.0 October 28, 2012 [‡ 21] [n] Number of video views taken from YouTube; exactly as of September 5, 2020[update]. [126] After Years of Uploading Most Viewed Videos by PewDiePie After Years of Uploading Year Video Notes 2010 Minecraft Multiplayer Fun October 16, 2010 [‡ October 2, 2010 0104] [o] 2011 [Funny] SCARY MOMENTS IN VIDEO GAMES - (episode 5) December 13, 2011 [‡ 22] [p] 2012 FUNNY GAMING MONTAGE! 51.0 28 October 2012 [‡ 21] [n] 2013 A Funny Montage 90.2 4 June 2013 [‡ 15] [h] 2014 FUNNY MONTAGE #4 28.4 14 February 2015 [‡ 23] [q] 2016 LEVEL 7 | I'm not crazy (outlast IRL GAMEPLAY) 120 February 10 2016 [‡ 13] [g] 2017 JAKE PAUL 44.7 6 June 2017 [‡ 24] [r] 2018 bitch lasagne 267.5 5 October 2018 [‡ 12] [e] 2019 Congratulations 195.4 31 March 2019 [‡ 9] [f] 2020 It's been real, but I'm out! - LWIAY #00106 24.5 January 15, 2020 [‡ 25] [s] Video view counts taken from YouTube; exactly as of September 5, 2020[update]. [126] Critical reception Kjellberg's YouTube content has been met with mixed critical reception. Media writes that he is one of the most popular creators online, despite being involved in several media controversies. [203] [204] [105] His content has been described by various outlets as goofy, energetic and filled with profanity, [166] [168] [167] [25] and his personality on camera has generally been received as genuine, unfiltered and conscious even by various outlets. Kjellberg's content has also been received negatively by the media, with critics describing it as disgusting and often reporting its popularity as an inexplicable phenomenon. [18] Rob Walker of Yahoo! has commented on Kjellberg's intelligence positively, saying Kjellberg is clearly smart based on when he speaks directly to his audience. [166] Other outlets, such as Time and The Verge, have written similar sentiments, describing Kjellberg, after his channel became the most subscribed to YouTube, describing his videos as aggressive stupidity and psychobabble. [167] Lev Grossman of Time noted that he is completely unpolished, but at the same timing is consistently spot-on, adding that most of the critical literature about PewDiePie focuses on the bad language and gross physical humor - and admittedly, there is much of both, and that he is, at the end of the day, just a guy playing video games and yelling. Walker wrote Kjellberg's chosen mode of sharing his criticism happens to be ribald entertainment, an unmediated stream of blurted jokes, frightened yelps, goofy voices, politically incorrect comments, and pretty much nonstop profanity. [166] Justin Charity of The Ringer stated, PewDiePie is not a comedian in any conventional sense, but described his hosting style [as] loopy and irreverent in the extreme: He's a little stand-up, a little shock jock, a little stand-up, a little stand-up, a little stand-up and irreverent in the extreme: He's a little stand-up, a little stand-up, a little stand-up, a little stand-up and irreverent in the extreme: He's a little stand-up, a little stand-up, a little stand-up, a little stand-up and irreverent in the extreme: He's a little stand-up and irreverent in the extreme: He's a little stand-up and irreverent in the extreme: He's a little stand-up and irreverent in the extreme and the extreme an columnist Lars Lindstrom commented positively, saying that Felix Kjellberg [has] a comedic talent is undeniable. It's both incredibly funny when a father rides around with his son in the game Happy Wheels and both gets crushed and bloody again and again and PewDiePie improvises absurd comments as the game continues. The secret is that he loves to play these games and that he has fun doing it. [10] When his content went through changes in style in 2016 may still be immature, certainly, but [...] a defining aspect of recent PewDiePie videos is existential anxiety, as he describes the grim reality of creating content for a machine he cannot fully control or understand. [88] After the controversy over alleged anti-Semitic content in his videos, many media publications both inside and outside the gaming and technology industry criticized Kjellberg's content. These outlets suggested that Kjellberg's content contained and promoted fascist, white supremacist and alt-right ideologies. [99] [100] A Wired article covering the controversy referred to him as a poster boy for white supremacists. [107] In 2009, Kjellberg's occasional, reactionary irreverence became a central part of his appeal. Similarly, for critics and fans who value inclusivity - and among outside observers who see [Kjellberg's] behavior as inexplicably frequent in the news - [Kjellberg] represents everything that is wrong and alienate about gaming culture. [206] In 2018, while noting that his content was rarely analyzed or rewritten, Paul MacInnes wrote in The Guardian: Given the extent of his audience and his influence, not much is written about PewDiePie. Tech sites like The Verge and Polygon report on him and often criticize him seriously. But in the mainstream media, his name has broken through only as a result of novelty or scandal. [196] By touching on Kjellberg's alleged anti-Semitic controversy, MacInnes added that he is funny, intelligent, innovative and very charismatic [...] to call him an alt-right agitator would perhaps be unfair as he has never publicly identified with the proto-fascist movement. But he shares much of their and amplifies it all over the world. People should pay PewDiePie more attention. In April 2019, Congratulations and Lasagna were banned in India when delhi's Supreme Court granted an injunction in favor of the T-series. [145] The complaint against Kjellberg is said to have stated that his songs were defamatory, derogatory, insulting and offensive, noting that the comments on the videos were insulting, vulgar and also racist in nature. [128] [208] [147] Although both parties reached a settlement later in the year, Kjellberg's videos remain blocked in India. On October 30, 2019, Kjellberg uploaded an episode of his meme review series, in which he responded to memes about the protests in Hong Kong in 2019-2019. [209] As a result, Kjellberg's channel and content were reportedly censored in China. [209] [100] The BBC wrote that instead of a complete ban, only some content related to the YouTuber has actually been made unavailable online and that there is no evidence to suggest that this was done on the government's orders. [100] The BBC suggested that Baidu apparently removed PewDiePie-related messages on a forum of caution, but that a [Baidu] search for his name still yields more than eight million results. Vox wrote that access to reposted PewDiePie videos and music appeared to be available to some regional users. [209] Public image and influence Since he broke through on YouTube with his Let's Play-styled videos, Kjellberg has emerged as one of the most famous and influential online personalities. He has also been cited by various publications as largely influential for digital content creation and Internet culture, especially related to video game subcultures. Eurogamer noted that Kjellberg was cast off by media reports as a figurehead of YouTubers, and for being almost synonymous with gaming YouTubers in general. In 2016, Douglas Holt of the Harvard Business Review wrote about Kjellberg as YouTube's greatest success, and considered him, about game subcultures, the star of this digital art world — just as Jean-Michel Basquiat and Patti Smith had done in urban art worlds back in those analog days. [175] Lev Grossman of Time wrote that Kjellberg dominated an entire medium single hand and pioneered a new form of fame that was not controlled or produced by a studio or network. In September 2014, Rob Walker of Yahoo! called Kjellberg's popularity insane, writing that it strikes me as significantly more curious - I mean, you know who Rihanna is, but would you recognize this kid if he stood in line behind you in the bank? Among other things, Walker has questioned and analyzed the reasons for his Commenting on Kjellberg's interaction with his audience, Walker wrote: Although he may be raw and raw, it always comes across as real. He constantly addresses his audience like a bunch of likeminded friends, as opposed to distant, genuflecting fans. He is certainly more than willing to make fun of himself in the process. In 2015, Ross Miller of The Verge wrote: Love it or hate it, his success — like so many other YouTube personalities — is not only in playing games, but actually connecting and talking directly to an audience. No agent, press release or other intermediaries. He just broke the record. [100] Kevin Roose of The New York Times wrote that during that time Kjellberg had the most drawn channel, but before his alleged anti-Semitism controversy was not only the YouTuber with the largest channel. For many inner YouTubers, he represented the values of the platform — lo-fi, authentic, defiantly strange. [80] In 2018, Paul MacInnes wrote in The Guardian: Given the scale of his audience and Polygon report on him and often criticize him seriously. But in the mainstream media, his name has broken through only as a result of novelty or scandal, noting that his content was rarely written about. In the wake of the Wall Street Journal controversy, John Herman commented in The New York Times that [Kjellberg] lamented [YouTube's] structure and the way it had changed; He balked at his limits and took pleasure in causing offence and flouting rules. Over time, he grew into an unlikely, disorienting and insistent junk political identity: He became YouTube's own populist reactionary. [100] Max Read of Intelligencer opined on
Kjellberg's alleged anti-Semitic controversy, commenting that Kjellberg, for his part, is seen as a standard bearer for the oppressed YouTuber subject to the whims of YouTube's corporate masters — a symbol of the ongoing tension between YouTube and the culture that it created, adding that he, through battles over his behavior and his position in the YouTube room, is something like a gateway to larger political battles over freedom of expression, the role of the media, and diversity. [100] Shortly before his break in 2020, Erin Nyren of Variety commented that Kjellberg's popularity continues unabated despite - or perhaps due to - the fact that he has been the subject of ongoing controversy. Kjellberg's influence has ranked highly on various lists. Subtitled as The King of YouTube on The Verge's 2014 Verge 50 list - the outlet's definitive list of the most interesting people building the future. On his list, The Verge wrote that Kjellberg's real talent is finding man in play. He is a normal person, find the authentic in games for an audience that is desperate for a little more humanity. In 2015, Kjellberg was included in the Times list of the 30 most influential people on the Internet, and the publication wrote that his channel broadcasts some of the most watched programs in pop culture. [116] Later in 2015, Kiellberg was featured on the cover of Variety's Famechangers issue, in which the magazine ranked him as #1 Famechanger, or those whose influence sits head and shoulders above the rest. [117] The following year, Time included him on their Time 100 list, with South Park co-creator Trey Parker writing in his post: I know it might seem strange, especially to those of us from an older generation, that people would spend so much time watching someone else play video games [...] But I choose to see it as the birth of a new art form. And I don't think anyone should underestimate their most powerful artist. [100] Forbes wrote that [Kjellberg's] overall brand suffered earlier this year [2017] when he included anti-Semitic content in nine of his videos, citing their reason for not ranking him as the best gaming influence. [100] Forbes still included Kjellberg in the game category on their Top Influencers list in June 2017. In September 2019, The Sunday Times ranked him first on its list of Britain's 100 most influential people online. Kjellberg himself stated that he dislikes being called famous, and has been referred to as shy and quiet, and much more reserved in real life, by a colleague who worked with him on Scare PewDiePie. In a Rolling Stone article, Kjellberg admitted to having been shocked by his fame. he recalled a gaming incident near his hometown, saying I remember there were five security guards yelling at a crowd to back up - it was out of control. It was shocking to find myself in that situation, where I was that celebrity person. In a 2019 interview with the New York Times, Kjellberg commented on his influence, saying, It's strange for me to be in this position. [80] He went on to express feelings of nostalgia for his early YouTube career, as he had fewer subscribers, and periodically admitted to thinking about giving up the platform altogether. [80] Channel demographics and fanbase Fans demonstrate in Tallinn during the PewDiePie vs T-Series subscriber competition Kjellberg's channel appeals strongly to younger viewers, a group Google refers to as Generation C for its habits of creation, curation, connectivity and community. [12] This demographic has become more commonly referred to as Generation Z by scientists and popular media. According to a 2014 survey commissioned by Variety, Kjellberg, along with several other YouTube personalities, has been reported to be more influential and popular than celebrities, such as Jennifer Lawrence, among American teens aged 13 to 18. [194] Studies of the gaming community on YouTube have shown that 95% of video game players engage in watching online videos related to being a major reason for Kjellberg's popularity. In 2016, Maker Studios' international content manager was quoted in The Guardian as comparing the average parent's bafflement to their teenage children's passion for stars such as PewDiePie, KSI and Zoella to the inability of previous generations to understand punk rock or gangsta rap. In a 2017 video, Kjellberg shared a screenshot of youTube data about his channel statistics, suggesting that his largest demographic was among the age group 18-24 years, followed by the age group 25-34 years. [196] He continued to be popular with this demographic in the late 2010s, with research by Morning Consult describing that Kjellberg's name recognition and favorable opinions about him are of a comparable or higher level to regular athletes and entertainers such as LeBron James and Justin Bieber. [195] The New York Times published results of a browser poll held by the publication, which showed that only 17% of their digital readers correctly identified Kjellberg after seeing a picture of him; the outlet wrote that the poll's results probably reflect the fact that Times readers are older than a representative sample of Americans, referring to the fact that in 2015, the median digital Times subscriber was 54 years old. [100] In 2015, ESPN noted that Kjellberg usually performed a Brofist gesture at the end of his videos, [11] often referring to his fan base as Bro Army, and referred to his audience as bros. [100] Similarly, the media also adopted the name when referring to Kjellberg's fan base. [11] [228] [228] [100] Later in his YouTube career Kjellberg stopped using the term Bro Army, and began referring to his audience as Squad Fam, 9-year-olds, in their videos. [230] The fan base has been the subject of criticism; In July 2018, Wired published an article. referring to Kjellberg's fanbase as toxic, saying that it's not just that they've been sticking with the Swedish gamer/alleged comedian when he peppered his videos with racial slurs, rape jokes, anti-Semitism and homophobia for nearly a decade (though bad enough). It is also that they insist that PewDiePie is somehow not hateful at all [100] At the 2013 Social Star Awards, Kjellberg greeted his fans personally despite warning him not to do so. Kjellberg also mentioned this incident to Rolling Stone, saying, I didn't even understand that they were screaming for me at first. Kjellberg has commented on fans from Malaysia and Singapore. during a trip to Kuala Lumpur in 2016, fans in his hotel to search for him, with which he expressed irritation. vlog, Kjellberg expressed that fans in Malaysia and Singapore can be very hectic and screaming and crazy, and they lose their minds when they see you. He later apologized to fans from the two countries, saying that seeing the effect he had on the fans at the time [during his 2013 trip to Singapore] was cool and that he would lie if he claimed to hate this first experience with fans, although he added that nost netizens accepted as more than one person. [133] Business Insider Singapore reported that some fans took offense to Kjellberg's comments, but that most netizens accepted the YouTuber's apology and admitted that fans had gone overboard to invade his privacy. [133] When it comes to his responsibilities to his audience, Kjellberg has stated, Many people see me as a friend they can relax with for 15 minutes a day, adding: Loneliness in front of the computer screens brings us together. But I have never decided to be a role model; I just want to invite them to come to my house. [64] Correlate with this note, his audience has been reported to give positive remarks about him; Some of his viewers created and contributed to a thread that expresses that he has made them happier and feel better about himself. During an informal Twitter poll conducted by a Kotaku reporter, respondents described him as annoying and a disgusting waste of time. [18] In addition, Rolling Stone has documented the existence of several Reddit threads dedicated to sharing derogatory views of Kjellberg. [9] Influence on video games Kjellberg has been noted for supporting video games from indie developers, often after playing through such titles in their videos. [15] His comments have had a positive effect on the sale of indie games, and The Washington Post writes that gamemakers have observed some kind of Oprah effect. [7] [224] [235] The developers of the indie game McPixel stated: The greatest force that drew attention to McPixel at the time was Let's Play videos. Mostly by Jesse Cox and PewDiePie. Kjellberg has also been confirmed to have positively influenced the sale of Slender: The Eight Pages and Goat Simulator. [18] Although games featured on Kjellberg's channel have reportedly contributed to their commercial success, he stated: I just want to play the games, not affect sales. [237] In 2019, Kjellberg's Minecraft videos led to a wave of interest in the game, which saw an increase in players. It also recorded the biggest trending score on YouTube since January 2017 and surpassed Fortnite as the most searched game on YouTube, with searches for Minecraft on Google almost doubling since last month. [154] Video game media, such as Polygon and The Verge, largely credited this newfound success to Kjellberg, with The Verge suggesting that the wave proves that 'PewDiePie is still real (though Oprah effect-like success enjoyed by games Kjellberg has played). [154] Several other popular YouTubers followed suit by focusing on Minecraft content. [154] Polygon also noted that in the wake of Kjellberg's focus on Minecraft, YouTubers focusing on Fortnite began to shift toward making Minecraft videos instead. Kjellberg, along with characters from Amnesia: The Dark Descent, was referred to by a McPixel-level designed in his honor. In 2013, the Alien Surgery scene featured an organ called Pewdsball in honor of Kjellberg. [239] Kjellberg agreed to allow the developers of Surgeon Simulator 2013 to use their resemblance in
GOTY IDST, a shower simulation video game. [241] Kjellberg also starred as the NPC in the indie game Party Hard, [243] and had a voice actor role in Pinstripe, a puzzle adventure game. In March 2014, Kjellberg earned an estimated \$140,000 (\$1.4 million) from YouTube revenue, according to Social Blade. In June 2014, The Wall Street Journal reported that Kjellberg earned \$4 million in 2013. In July 2015, Swedish newspaper Expressen reported that Kjellberg's production company PewDie Productions AB, reported earnings of 63.7 million Swedish crowns (\$7.5 million) in 2014. Kjellberg appeared at the top of Forbes' list of the richest YouTube stars in October 2015 with a reported \$12 million earned in 2015. In December 2016, Forbes named Kjellberg the most earning YouTuber with its annual income of \$15 million. [252] This was up 20% from 2015, mainly due to his YouTube Red series Scare PewDiePie and his book This Book Loves You, which sold over 112,000 copies according to Nielsen Bookscan. Kjellberg relies on external sources of revenue instead of YouTube's ad model, which he has stated is common to most YouTube content creators. Kjellberg commented that YouTube's ad revenue model is inefficient, unstable and uncertain. In 2017, Kjellberg's income fell to \$12 million, making him the sixth highest-paid YouTuber during that year. [100] Forbes commented that Kjellberg's income fell to \$12 million, making him the sixth highest-paid YouTuber during that year. result of the controversies surrounding his videos in 2017. [100] The Guardian commented that the reason the media was so fascinated by Kjellberg's earnings is that the topic offers rare insight into the money being made at the top end of YouTube stardom, adding it's very rare for any YouTube creator to talk about their earnings publicly not least because YouTube itself doesn't encourage it. In September 2015 Kjellberg released his own video game, PewDiePie: Legend of the Brofist, on iOS and Android. The game was developed by Canadian game developed by Outerminds, PewDiePie's Tuber Simulator. [261] It was released as a free app on iOS and Android devices and reached number one spot on the App Store within days of its released. [228] In October 2017, former Goat Simulator developer and principal designer Armin Ibrisagic announced his collaboration with Kjellberg for the video game Animal Super Squad. [100] Kjellberg helped Ibrisagic with the game's core concept and gave him feedback and creative direction. In 2019, Kjellberg released two more video games: PewDiePie's Pixelings and Poopdie. [263] [100] Penguin Group's Razorbill imprint published Kjellberg's This Book Loves You, a parody of self-help books, on 20. [100] It was number one on The New York Times Bestseller List for two weeks in the Young Adult Paperback category. Kjellberg and his wife Marzia launched Tsuki, a unisex clothing brand that they announced in a YouTube video. [100] In April 2014, Kjellberg, along with his then-girlfriend Marzia, started a marketing campaign for the legendary photo film As Above, So Below. [269] Kjellberg's videos for the marketing campaign included a miniseries with him participating in the catacombs to open a container with philosopher's stone. [100] The couple's videos could earn nearly 20 million views. [100] Maker Studios, of which both Kjellberg and Marzia were represented, communicated the ad deal between the two and legendary pictures. In January 2015, Mountain Dew partnered with Kjellberg to launch a fan fiction contest, in which winning fan fiction will be animated to video formats and then uploaded to his channel. [100] While entering partnership early in his YouTube career, Kjellberg claimed that he worked with few brands and conducted few campaigns. [64] He stated that he felt he was making enough money on YouTube and found that he supported too many brands to be disrespectful to fans. In this topic Kjellberg has expressed disappointment when a significant portion of people misinterpret his intentions. he stated, if I mention on Twitter that I find this or that Kickstarter cool, people immediately start asking what financial interests I might have in it. [64] Eventually Kjellberg began working with several brands, saying that he wanted to have a real relationship with brands, adding that he was lucky not to be dependent on working with them to support his career. [‡ 26] In January 2019 Kjellberg announced a partnership with the energy drinks company G Fuel. [‡ 27] Appearances in other media Kjellberg in a podcast in 2019 Apart from his own YouTube channel, Kjellberg has made appearances in the videos of other YouTube creators. In April 2013, he made a cameo in an episode of Epic Rap Battles of History, which portrayed Mikhail Baryshnikov. In July 2013, he starred alongside Anthony Padilla and Ian Hecox of Smosh, as well as Jenna Marbles, as guest judges in the second season of Internet Icon. Kjellberg also appeared in YouTube's annual respole series every year from 2013 to 2016. [278] [280] [281] He reappeared in YouTube Rewind in 2019. [100] Due to its international popularity, the episode was recorded in both Swedish and English. The Swedish version was sent on 9 th [284] [100] The link to the Swedish version of the broadcast was shared over 3,500 times, and the link to the English version was shared approximately 49,000 times. In December 2014 Kjellberg starred in two episodes served as a two-part season finale. The first part, titled #REHASH was broadcast #HappyHolograms 3rd[287] In the episodes, he parodied himself and other Let's Play commentators, commenting on the Call of Duty gameplay in an overly expressive way. In July 2015, Kjellberg was announced as a voice actor in the Fantastical Creatures. In October of that year, he appeared as a guest on The Late Show with Stephen Colbert, [290] where Colbert referred to him as the emperor of the Internet. In February 2016, he performed at Conan, where he played Far Cry Primal as part of the show's Clueless Gamer segment. In 2019, he was a guest on the Cold One's YouTube podcast. [193] The popularity of the charity Kjellberg has enabled him to stir support for fundraisers. In February 2012 Kjellberg ran for King of the Web, an online competition. He lost the overall title, but still became Gaming King of the Web for the 1-15 February 2012 voting period. Kjellberg won and donated his money to the World Wildlife Fund. [196] He has raised money for St. Jude Children's [15] And began a water campaign charity, where his fans could donate money to Charity: Water, in celebration of reaching ten million subscribers. [197] Kjellberg contributed \$10,000 to the charity for every 500 views the video that announced the campaign accumulated, up to a maximum of \$10,000. Kjellberg had the stated goal of raising \$250,000, but at the end of the drive, the amount was raised \$446,612. [299] Kjellberg organized another charity: Water charity: Water charity in February 2016. [300] The station raised \$152,239, surpassing a goal of \$100,000. In celebration of 25 million subscribers in June 2014, Kjellberg announced another charity for Save the Children. It raised over \$630,000, surpassing a \$250,000 goal. In an interview with Swedish magazine Icon, he has expressed a desire to continue these stations as time goes on, and also credited John and Hank Green as two people who gave him the idea of making unique videos for charity. [64] These videos are purchased by game manufacturers and advertisers for prices of up to \$50,000. In December 2016 he hosted Cringemas, a livestream held over two days (December 9 and 10, both around 18:00-22:00 GMT), with other Revelmode creators. [85] During the livestream, they helped raise money for RED, a charity that was committed to helping eliminate HIV/AIDS in Africa. [303] After the first day of the fundraiser, the fundraiser raised over \$200,000, after YouTube doubled its \$100,000 goal, and by the end of the livestream, they had raised more than \$1.3 million with the help of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. On December 18, 2018, Kjellberg announced that he had started a fundraiser on GoFundMe for Child Rights and You (CRY) to help Indian children, in part in response to racist comments left on his videos aimed at Native Americans. [305] Kjellberg started a fundraiser on GoFundMe with American actor Jack Black for the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI), in the wake of the suicide of internet personality Etika in June 2019. Kjellberg and Jack Black streamed themselves and played Minecraft together to raise over \$30,000 for NAMI. Kjellberg has previously spoken out on the subject of mental health, including his struggles with his own, and as part of the UK's Mental Health Awareness Week in 2017 he highlighted various resources to help one's mental health in a video. In celebration of receiving his 100 million subscribers Play Button in September 2019, Kjellberg announced in a video that he donated \$50,000 to the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), an international Jewish non-governmental [309] [309] Kjellberg's fanbase criticized his decision, citing controversial actions by the ADL. [309] Kotaku and Vice praised Kjellberg's donation and were critical of the part of Kjellberg's fan base that opposed the donation. [310] [311] Two days after his first announcement, Kjellberg announced in another video that he had decided to withdraw his donation. He expressed that he was passionate about, as he had done with previous donations. [312] In addition, he confirmed that he would still make a \$50,000 donation to an organization at some point in the future, but after reviewing his usual process of choosing a suitable one. [313] In October 2019, Kjellberg donated \$69,420 to Team Trees, a fundraiser that took action against deforestation by committing to planting one tree for every dollar donated. The donation number is a comic joke that combines figures from internet culture: 69 and 420.
[315] [316] The private life Marzia Kjellberg, Felix's wife, has been featured in her videos on several occasions. Kjellberg married his long-time Italian girlfriend Marzia Bisognin on 19 January 2011. [64] The couple shuffled between Sweden and Italy, before settling in Brighton and Hove, England. [4] Kjellberg explained that they moved to the UK in July 2013 to prefer to live near the sea and for better Internet connectivity. [64] He says he likes to live in Brighton and Hove, as he is able to live in general anonymity. [11] The two also have a home in Japan. Kjellberg has stated that he is more apolitical than anything else and that he was somewhere in between left-wing and right-wing. [80] His religious views are ambiguous, as he stated I don't know what I would consider religious, in a 2019 video. [321] Filmography Year(s) Title Role Episodes Refs 2013 Epic Rap Battles of History Mikhail Baryshnikov 1 [276] Internet Icon Himself 1 [277] 2013, 2015 Smosh Babies Baby Pewds 2 [t] 2013–2016, 2019 YouTube Rewind Himself 5 [u] 2014 Good Mythical Morning Himself 1 [327] Gameography Babies Baby Pewds 2 [t] 2013–2016, 2019 YouTube Rewind Himself 5 [u] 2014 Good Mythical Morning Himself 1 [327] Gameography Year Game Type Platform(s) Developer Notes Refs 2015 PewDiePie: Legend of the Brofist Platform game iOS, Android, Microsoft Windows, macOS Outerminds Inc. [259] 2016 PewDiePie's Tuber Simulator Simula Switch Atmos Games role [328][329] 2018 Animal Super Squad physics puzzle games Microsoft Windows, iOS, macOS, PlayStation 4, Nintendo Switch, Xbox One Doublemoose Games [262][330] 2019 PewDiePie's Pixelings Strategy game Android, iOS Outerminds Inc. [263] Poopdie Dungeon crawler Android, iOS, Nintendo Switch Bulbware [264] Discography List of singles, with selected list positions Title year Peak chart positions Refs SWEHeat. [331] NZHot[332] SCO[333] USCom. Lasagna (with Party In Backyard) 2018 -[125] Rewind time(with Party In Backyard) -[335] Congratulations(Congratulations)(Congratulations)(125] Rewind time(with Party In Backyard) 2018 -[125] Rewind time(with Party In Backyard) -[335] Congratulations(Congratulations)(Congratulations)(125] Rewind time(with Party In Backyard) 2018 -[125] Rewind time(with Party In Backyard) -[335] Congratulations(Congratulations)(Congratulations)(125] Rewind time(with Party In Backyard) 2018 -[125] Rewind time(with Party In Backyard) -[335] Congratulations(Congratulations)(Congratulations)(125] Rewind time(with Party In Backyard) -[125] Rewind time(with Party Backyard) —-Congratulations.(335] Congratulations(Congratulations)(125] with Roomie and Boyinaband) 2019 8 27 77 1 [142] Mine all day (with Fest in the backyard) — — 3 [336] Bibliography Kjellberg, In 2015 he became known for being one of the best in norway. This book loves you. Razorbill (Penguin Group). In 1999, he became 1,000,000,000,000 people. Awards and nominations Year ceremony Category Result Refs 2013 Starcount Social Star Awards Most popular social Star Award Won [34] Fifth Shorty Awards #Gaming Won [337] 2014 2014 Teen Choice Awards Web Star: Gaming Won [338] 4th Streamy Awards Best Game Channel, Show, or Series Nominated [339] 2014 Golden Joystick Awards Gaming Personality Won [340] 2015 Teen Choice Web Star: Male Nominated [341] 5th Streamy Awards Best First Person Channel, Show, or Series nominated [342] Best Game Channel, Show or Series Won [342] 2015 Golden Joystick Awards Gaming Personality Won [343] 2016 8th Shorty Awards YouTuber of the Year Nominated [344] 2017 43rd People's Choice Awards Choice Gamer Won [346] See also List of most disliked YouTube videos List of YouTube personalities Notes ^ Kjellberg received a new Silver Play button for the Jack septiceye2 channel in 2016. [‡ 1] ^ Kjellberg gets a new Gold Play button for the Jack septiceye2 channel in 2016. [‡ 1] ^ Kjellberg says his own name in Swedish using the alternative pronunciation ['scclībærj] (with accent 1 instead of accent 2). [3] ^ Social Blade provides statistical data for the PewDiePie channel dating as far back as April 2011. ^ a b lasagna is a diss track-styled music video aimed at the T-series. [125] The track was created in collaboration with producer Party in Backyard. ^ a b This is a music video that directs a congratulatory gesture towards the T-series, but in a scornful tone, when it was uploaded in the context of the T-series that surpasses PewDiePie in subscriber counting. PewDiePie is also featured discussing controversial events involving the T-series. The video was made in collaboration with Roomie and Boyinaband. [142] ^ a b Based on the 2013 video game Outlast, LEVEL 7 | I'M NOT CRAZY (OUTLAST IRL GAMEPLAY) is the seventh from the first season of Scare PewDiePie. [197] Scare PewDiePie was a YouTube Red (now renamed YouTube Premium) series and only this episode require a subscription to YouTube Premium. [‡ 14] ^ a b A Funny Montage is a collection of moments from PewDiePie's Let's Play-styled content. [72] ^ In memory of his channel reaching 50 million subscribers, YouTube PewDiePie sent a custom Ruby Play Button award; PewDiePie has itself unboxing the price in this video. [1] ^ In collaboration with several other content creators, PewDiePie uploaded a YouTube Rewind-style mashup video in response to YouTube Rewind 2018: Everyone Controls Rewind and the most negative reception that the video received. [123] ^ a b FUNNY MONTAGE. #2 is another collection of PewDiePie game content; The video includes clips featuring South Park: The Stick of Truth, Dark Souls II and Goat Simulator. [30] ^ Jabba the Hutt (PewDiePie Song) by Schmoyoho is a music video made by Schmoyoho (also known as The Gregory Brothers) and automatically pairs tuned voice clips with video recordings from PewDiePie's content. [30] ^ PewDiePie's content, from Minecraft Multiplayer Fun through its milestone of 100 million subscribers. He also unboxes the Red Diamond Creator Award, given to him by YouTube to reach the milestone. [198] He also announced a \$50,000 donation to the Anti-Defamation League, which he later rescinded. [199] ^ a b This video is a post in PewDiePie's Funny Gaming Montage series, uploaded during PewDiePie's first rise to popularity on YouTube. The video features the play of Amnesia: The Dark Descent, Slender and Just Dance 4, among other games. [30] ^ Minecraft Multiplayer Fun is a Let's Play video is known to be the oldest video available for public viewing on the PewDiePie channel. [18] ^ [Funny] SCARY MOMENTS IN VIDEO GAMES - (episode 5) is a collection of PewDiePie's game content, featuring clips of his Let's Plays of horror games. ^ FUNNY MONTAGE #4 is another collection of PewDiePie's game content. [200] ^ In this video, PewDiePie responds to Jake Paul's It's Everyday Bro song and accompanying music video, referring to PewDiePie. [201] ^ PewDiePie announces that he will go on hiatus, in addition to reviewing memes from his subreddit. The video is the 106th [202] ^ Voice appeared in 2013–2016, and again in 2019: For the Record. [278] [279] [280] [281] [182] In 2016, he was guoted by Quotes. In 1999, the pewdiepie button was called YouTube, which was recorded on 50 million subscribers. Pipe filter. Archived from the original on 28 February 2010. Retrieved 1 September 2019. YouTube is forging a new Red Diamond Creator Award for channels with 100 million subscribers. Pipe filter. Retrieved 27 March 2016. 2020. ^ a b Henrik Johnsson (Producer) (August 9, 2014). 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Registration is not available, and users usually publish anonymously. posting is fleeting, as threads that receive recent responses are bumped to the top of their respective tables and old threads are deleted as new ones are created. As of November 2020[update], 4chan receives more than 20 million unique monthly visitors, with more than 900,000 posts made daily. [2] 4chan was created as an unofficial English-language counterpart to the Japanese image board Futaba Channel, also known as 2chan, and the first boards were created to post images and discussion related to anime. The site has been described as a hub of Internet subculture, with its community as influential in the formation of prominent Internet memes, such as Anonymous alt-right. 4chan has often been the subject of media attention as a source of controversy, including the coordination of pranks and harassment against websites and Internet users, and the publication of illegal and offensive content. The Guardian once summed up the 4chan community as maniac, juvenile... brilliant, ridiculous and alarming. [3] Background Christopher Poole, 4chan founder, at XOXO Festival in 2012 The majority of posts on 4chan take place on imageboards, where users have the ability to share photos and create threaded discussions. [4] [5] The website is plays 70 image boards and a Flash animation board, divided into seven categories: Japanese culture, video games, interests, creatives, others, miscellaneous (NSFW) and adult (NSFW). Each board has its own set of rules and is dedicated to a specific theme, different including anime and manga, video games, music, literature, fitness, politics and sports, among others. As of 2019, /pol/ (Politically Incorrect), /v/ (Video Games), /vg/ (Video Games), and /b/ (Random) boards receive the most daily posts. 4chan is the Internet's most trafficked image board, according to the Los Angeles Times. [6] 4chan's Alexa rank is 1042 as of June 2020 [update][7] although it has been as high as 56. [8] It is given to its users for free and uses a large amount of bandwidth; As a result, funding has often been problematic. Poole has acknowledged that donations alone could not keep the site online, and turned to advertising to make ends meet. [9] The explicit content located on 4chan has deterred businesses that do not want to be associated with the site's content. [10] In January 2009, Poole signed a new agreement with an advertising company; In February 2009, he was \$20,000 in debt, and the site continued to lose money. [11] The 4chan servers were moved from Texas to California in August 2008, which upgraded the maximum bandwidth throughput of 4chan from 100Mbit/s to 1Gbit/s.[12] Unlike most online forums, 4chan does not have a registration system, allowing users to post anonymously. [14] Any nickname can be used for posts, even one that has previously been adopted, such as Anonymous or moot. [15] Instead of registration, 4chan has provided trip codes as an optional form to authenticate a poster's identity. [16] As creating a post without filling in the Name field causes posts to be attributed to Anonymous, general understanding on 4chan argues that Anonymous is not a single person, but a collective (hive) of users. [17] Moderators usually post unnamed even when performing sysop actions. A capcode can be used to attribute the post to Anonymous ## Mod, although moderators often post without capcode. [18] In a 2011 interview about Nico Nico Douga, Poole explained that there are about 20 volunteer moderators active on 4chan. [note 1] also has a junior moderation team, called janitors, who can delete posts or photos and suggest that the normal moderation team forbids a user but can not post with a capcode. Revealing himself as a janitor is the basis for immediate dismissal. [19] 4chan has been the target of sporadic denial of service attacks. On December 31, 2010, for example, 4chan and other websites went down because of such an attack, of which Poole said on his blog: We are now joining the ranks of MasterCard, Visa, PayPal, et al.- an exclusive club! [20] History The site was launched as 4chan.net on 1. [21] Poole had been a regular participant on Something Awful's subforum Anime Death Tentacle Rape (ADTRW), where many users were familiar with the Japanese image board format and the Futaba Channel (2chan.net). [13] When he created 4chan, Poole obtained Futaba Channel's open source code and translated the Japanese text into English using AltaVista's Babel Fish online translator. [Note 1] [22] After the site was created, Poole invited users from the ADTRW subforum, many of whom were unhappy with the site's moderation, to visit 4chan, which he announced as an English-language counterpart to the Futaba Channel and a place for Western fans to discuss anime and manga. [5] [23] [24] At its founding, the site hosted only one table: /b/ (Anime/Cute), /d/ (Hentai), /c/ (Anime/Cute), /d/ (Hentai)/Alternative), /w/ (Wallpapers/Anime), /y/ (Yaoi) and /a/ (Anime). In addition, a lolicon board was created on /l/ (Lolikon),[26] but was disabled after the publication of real child pornography and eventually deleted in October 2004, following threats of legal action. [27] [28] In February 2004, GoDaddy suspended the 4chan.net domain, prompting Poole to move the site to its current domain in 4chan.org. On March 30, 2004, Poole announced that he lacked the funds to pay this month's server bill, but was able to continue operating after receiving a swarm of donations from users. [29] In June 2004, 4chan experienced six weeks of downtime after PayPal suspended 4chan's donation service after receiving a swarm of donations from users. site's content. [30] After 4chan's return, several non-anime-related boards were introduced, including /k/ (Weapons), /o/ (Auto) and /v/ (Video Games). [31] In 2008, nine new boards were established, including the sports board at /sp/, the fashion board at /sp/, the fashion board at /sp/. January 2011, Poole announced the deletion of /r9k/ (ROBOT9000) and /new/ (News) boards, saying that /new/ had been devoted to racist discussions, and /r9k/ no longer served its original purpose of being a test implementation of ROBOT9000 script. [33] During the same year, /soc/boardet was created in an attempt to reduce the number of socialization threads on /b/. On October 11, 2011, along with /hc/ (Hardcore, previously deleted), /pol/ (a rebranding of /new/) and the new /diy/ board, in addition to an apology from Poole in which he remembers how he criticized the deletion of Encyclopedia Dramatica and realized that he had done the same. [34] In 2010, 4 chan had implemented reCAPTCHA in an effort to prevent spam as a result of JavaScript worms. In November 2011, 4 chan made the transition to exploit Cloudflare after a series of DDoS attacks. The 4 chan image boards were rewritten in valid HTML5/CSS3 in May 2012 in an effort to improve client-side performance. On September

30, 2012, 4chan introduced a 4chan pass[35] which, when purchased, allows users to bypass entering a reCAPTCHA confirmation when posting and reporting the website. [36] Hiroyuki Nishimura, the owner of 4chan since 2015 21. [37] [38] In September 2015, Poole announced that Hiroyuki Nishimura had acquired ownership rights to 4chan, without disclosing the terms of the acquisition. [24] [40] Nishimura was previously administrator of 2channel between 1999 and 2014, forming the basis of anonymous post culture that influenced later sites such as Futaba Channel and I failed. I am sincerely sorry, citing server costs, infrastructure costs and network fees. On November 1, 2018, it was announced that the site would be split into two, with work-safe boards moved to a new domain, 4channel.org, while NSFW boards would remain on the 4chan.org domain. In a series of posts on the subject, Nishimura explained that the split was due to 4chan being blacklisted by most advertising companies, and that the new 4chan domain would allow the site to receive ads from mainstream ad providers. In a 2020 interview with Vice Media, several current or former moderators talked about what they perceived as racist intentions behind the site's leadership. They described how a managing moderator named RapeApe tries to use the site as a tool for the alt-right, and how Nishimura is hands off, leaving the moderation of the site to RapeApe. Neither Nishimura nor RapeApe responded to these allegations. [49] Christopher Poole Poole Kept his real identity hidden until it was revealed on 9 May 1945. Before that, he had used the alias moot. [21] In April 2009, Poole was named the world's most influential person in 2008 by an open Internet poll conducted by Time magazine. [50] The results were questioned even before the vote was completed, when automated voting programs and manual ballot filling were used to influence the vote. [51] [53] 4chan's interference in the poll spelled out a phrase containing two 4chan memes: mARBLECAKE. ALSO THE GAME. On September 30, 2009, Poole gave a speech about why 4chan has a reputation as a Meme Factory at the Paraflows Symposium in Vienna, Austria, which was part of the Paraflows 09 festival, with the theme Urban Hacking. In this conversation, Poole mainly attributed this to the anonymous system, and to the lack of data retention on the site (the site has no memory.). [55] In April 2010, Poole gave evidence in the trial of David Kernell as a government witness. [57] As a witness, he explained to the court the content of the data provided to the FBI as part of the search warrant, including how users can be uniquely identified from site audit logs. [58] Notable picture boards /b/ Main article: /b/ The random board, /b/, follows the design of Futaba Channel's Nijiura table. It was the first board created, and was described in 2009 as 4chan's most popular board, accounting for 30% of site traffic at the time. [59] Gawker's Nick Douglas summed up /b/ as a board where people try to shock, entertain and coax free porn apart. [4] /b/ has a no rules policy, except for prohibitions on certain illegal content, such as child pornography, invasions of other websites (posting flooding of disturbing content) and under-18 viewing, all of which are inherited from site-by-site rules. No invasions rule was added in late 2006, after /b/users spent most of that summer invading the Habbo Hotel. The No Rules policy also applies to actions by admins and moderators, meaning users can be banned at any time for any reason, including for no reason at all. [61] Partly because of its anonymous nature, the board's moderation is not always successful – in fact, the site's anti-child pornography rule is the subject of jokes on /b/. [8] Christopher Poole told The New York Times, in a discussion about the moderation of /b/, that the power lies in society to dictate its own standards and that the staff on the site only provided a framework. [62] The humor /b/'s many users, who refer to themselves as is often incomprehensible to newcomers and outsiders, and is characterized by intricate inside jokes and dark comedy. [63] Users often refer to each other, and much of the outsiders as trolls, who regularly act with the intention of doing so for lulz, a corruption of LOL used to denote entertainment at someone else's expense. [64] The New York Observer has described the posters as immature pranksters whose bad behavior is encouraged by the site's total anonymity and the absence of an archive. [65] Douglas said of the board, reading / b / will melt your brain, and cited encyclopedia dramatica's definition of / b / as asshole of the Internet [sic]. [4] Mattathias Schwartz of The New York Times compared /b/ to a high-school bathroom stall, or an obscene phone party line, [62] while Baltimore City Paper wrote that in high school of the Internet, /b/ is the child with a collection of butterfly knives and a closet full of. [8] Wired describes /b/ as notorious. [63] Each post is assigned a zip code. Certain post numbers are sought after with a large amount of posting taking place to GET them. A GET occurs when a post's number ends in a special number, such as 12345678, 22222222, or every million record. [66] A sign of 4chan scaling, according to Poole, was when GETs lost meaning due to the high post rate that resulted in a GET that occurred a few weeks. He estimated /b/'s post rate in July 2008 to be 150,000–200,000 posts per day. [67] /pol/ (Politically incorrect) is 4chan's political discussion board. A firm thread on its front page states that the board's intended purpose is discussion of news, world events, political issues and other related topics. [66] /pol/ was created in October 2011 as a rebranding of 4chan's news board, /new/,[34] which was deleted in January for a high volume of racist discussion. Although there had previously been a strong left-libertarian contingent for 4chan activists, there was a gradual right-wing swing on /pol/'s rhetorical style as much emulated by white supremacist websites such as The Daily Stormer's editor, Andrew Anglin, concluded. [72] /pol/ were where screenshots of Trayvon Martin's hacked social media accounts were first posted. [75] The board's users have started anti-feminist, homophobic, transphobic and anti-Arab Twitter campaigns. [73] [77] [78] [79] Many /pol/ users favored Donald Trump during 2016 USA USA Campaign. Both Trump and his son, Donald Trump Jr., seemed to acknowledge their support by tweeting /pol/-affiliated memes. At his successful election, one/pole/moderator embedded a pro-Trump video at the top of all the board's pages. [80] [81] [82] [83] /r9k/ /r9k/ is a board implementing Randall Munroe's ROBOT9000 algorithm, where no exact reposts are allowed. [84] The board was originally centered on NEET and hikikomori lifestyle, [86] and is credited as the origin of the greentext rhetorical style. In 2012, personal confession stories of self-loathing, depression and suicide attempts began to replace /b/-style role-playing, otaku and video game discussion. [88] [89] [86] The users of /r9k/ built on by then popular to replace /b/-style role-playing, otaku and video game discussion. [88] [89] [86] The users of /r9k/ built on by then population into alphas or stereotypical well-adjusted popular people and betas or stereotypical geek-ish social rejects. self-identify with the latter. [86] It became a popular gathering place for the controversial online community Of Incel. [100] The beta rebellion meme, the idea of taking revenge on women, jocks and others who were perceived as the cause of the Incels' problems, was popularized in the subsection. [92] It gained more traction on the forum after the Umpgua Community College shooting, in which it is believed that the shooter, Chris Harper-Mercer, also warned people not to go to school in the Northwest hours before the shooting as users encouraged him. In 2013, the Toronto van attack was reported to the Police Department, which was attacked by the Police Service of Northern Australia. The killer behind the Isla Vista murders in 2014. [98] [99] Internet culture Early internet memes Many early memes that originated on 4chan have received media attention. This included So I herd u like mudkipz [sic], which involved a phrase based on Pokémon and which generated a series of YouTube tribute videos, [13] and the term a hero [sic] as a synonym for suicide, following a misspelling in the Myspace online memorial to seventh-grader Mitchell Henderson. [100] 4chan and other sites, such as the satirical Encyclopedia Dramatica, have also contributed to the development of significant amounts of leetspeak. [101] A lolcat image using I'm in ... format A lolcat is an image that combines a photograph of a cat with text meant to contribute with humor. The text is often idiosyncratic and grammatically incorrect. In 2005, the meme was widely popularized by 4chan in the form of Caturday. Every Saturday, users posted pictures of cats with image macros attached to today's In 2005, a meme known as duckroll began after Poole used a word filter to change eggs to duck over 4chan. Thus, words like eggroll were changed to duckroll. This led to a bait-and-switch in which external links disguised as relevant to a discussion instead led to an image of a duck on wheels. [104] An unidentified 4 chan user used the term duckroll for a 2007 post related to the video game Grand Theft Auto IV. The user posted a YouTube link that allegedly led to the trailer, but in reality targeted the music video for Rick Astley's 1987 song Never Going to Give You Up. Thus, rickroll was born. In an interview with the Los Angeles Times, Astley said he thought the meme was bizarre and funny. [3] [104]
[104] [ popular Internet meme, resulting in cover versions of John Mayer and Green Day drummer Tré Cool. [108] The part of the song in which Zonday turns away from the microphone, with a caption that says I'm moving away from the microphone to breathe in, became an oft-repeated meme on 4chan and inspired remixes. Boxxy's character is portrayed by Catherine Catie Wayne, an American internet celebrity known for his highly energetic vlogs. Her exposure began in late 2008 and early 2009, around self-proclaimed videos originally made to be posted on her Gaia Online profile. [110] [111] [112] [113] They then spread to 4chan and other sites, resulting in a large online following. In its American incarnation, Pedobear is an anthropomorphic bear-child predator commonly used in society to mock contributors who show a sexual interest in children. Pedobear is one of the most popular memes on non-English imageboards, and has gained recognition across Europe. In February 2010, a photoshopped version of Pedobear appeared alongside mascots from the 2010 Winter Olympics in an article about the Games in Gazeta Olsztyńska, a Polish newspaper. This was done by accident; because of the image used from Google Images, the authors were unaware of the joke. [115] Similarly, the Dutch TV guide Avrobode used one of the images. It has been used as a symbol of pedophilia by Maltese graffiti vandals before a papal visit. [117] Anonymous and anti-Scientology See also: Anonymous (group) and Project Chanology 4chan have been branded the starting point for the anonymous meme of the Baltimore City Paper,[8] because of the norm of posts signed with Moniker. The National Post's David George-Cosh said that it has been widely reported that Anonymous is associated with 4chan and 711chan, as well as many Internet Relay Chat (IRC) channels. [118] Through his association with Anonymous, 4chan has been associated with Project Chanology a worldwide protest against the Church of Scientology held by members of Anonymous. On January 15, 2008, a 4chan user posted on /b/, suggesting that participants are doing something great against the Church of Scientology website. This message resulted in the Church receiving threatening phone calls. It quickly grew into a huge protest in the real world. Unlike previous anonymous attacks, this action was characterized by 4chan memes including rickrolls and Guy Fawkes masks. The raid drew criticism from some 4chan users who felt it would bring the site unwanted attention. [8] My Little Pony: Friendship is Magic fandom The adult fandom and subculture dedicated to the children's animated TV series My Little Pony: Friendship Is Magic began on the Comics & amp; Cartoons (/co/) board of 4chan. The show was first discussed with some interest around its debut in October 2010. In an article published on the animation site Cartoon Brew, titled The End of the Creator-Driven Era in TV Animation. the author Amid Amidi cited the then-debut of the show as an example of how the talent of creators such as Lauren Faust was used to vork on behalf of an established toy-centric property rather than original ideas developed by creators themselves. [124] The article was shared on /co/, where the alarmist tone of the essay provoked increased interest in the show, resulting in praise for the action, characters and animation style. [119] The moderation of My Little Pony-related topics on 4chan became controversial; The discussion of the show expanded to /b/ board, reaching a volume and intrusive that was eventually met with hostile reactions from other 4 chan users. This resulted in the intervention of a moderator, with the introduction of an automatic one-day ban on the use of the show to spread to communities outside 4chan in reaction, including the creation of fan news site Equestria Daily, causing the show to reach a wider audience over the internet. These events were eventually described as a civil war internally in 4chan. [119] The site administrator eventually settled the case by creating the board dedicated to discussion of the show, Pony (/mlp/), and apologized on behalf of the moderation team for neglecting one of the largest subcultures in 4chan's history. [125] There is a ban on discussion of the show globally on the site outside this board. [61] Other media attention Arrests for animal cruelty 15. the physical abuse of a house cat named Dusty by a person who calls himself Timmy. The 4chan community was able to track down the originator of the videos, a fourteen-year old from Lawton, Oklahoma, and sent his details to his local police department. As a result, a suspect was arrested and the cat was treated by a veterinarian and taken to a safe place. [126] This post is art 30. 2014, an anonymous user made a response in a thread on the board / pole / Political error of 4chan, criticizing modern art in an ironic way, saying: Art used to be something to cherish Now literally everything can be art This post is art.- Anonymous [128] Less than an hour later the post was photographed by the screen and framed by another user who posted another response in the thread with a picture of the framed quote. Later the user, after the approval of other anonymous users in the thread, created an auction on eBay for framed image that quickly rose to high prices, culminating in a price of \$90,900.00. [130] [131] [132] Jeffrey Epstein's death Elaborate article: Jeffrey Epstein's death A report on Epstein Jeffrey's death was posted on /pol/ about 40 minutes before ABC News broke the news. The unidentified person who made the posts may have been a first responder, in violation of the Privacy Act, and requested a review by the New York City Fire Department. [133] [134] Controversy Internet attacks See also: Anonymous (group) Section 4chan raids (2003–2007), and Sarah Palin email hack According to The Washington Post, the site's users have managed to pull off some of the most high-profile collective actions in the history of the Internet. [135] Users of 4chan and other websites raided Hal Turner by launching DDoS attacks and prank that called in to its radio program in December 2006 and January 2007. The attacks caused Turner's website to go offline. This cost thousands of dollars of bandwidth bills, according to Turner. In response, Turner sued 4chan, 7chan and other websites; But he lost his plea for an injunction and failed to receive letters from the court. [136] KTTV Fox 11 sent a report on Anonymous, calling them a group of hackers on steroids, domestic terrorists and amassing an Internet hate machine on 26 September 2014. Miang claimed that the report seems to confuse /b/ raids and motivational poster templates with a real threat to the American public, claiming that the unrelated footage of a van exploding shown in the report was equating anonymous publication with domestic terror. On July 28, 2008, the CJK unicode character (h) appeared at the top of Google's Hot Trends list – an overview of the most frequently used keywords in the United States. several hours. It was later reported that the HTML numeric character reference for the symbol had been posted on /b/, with a request to perform a Google search for the string. A number of /b/ visitors followed the order and pushed the symbol to the top of the chart, although Google later removed the result. [6] Later that year, the private Yahoo! Mail account of Sarah Palin, the 2008 Republican vice presidential candidate, was hacked by a 4chan user. The hacker posted the account password on /b/, and screenshots from the account of WikiLeaks. [139] A /b/ user then logged in and changed the password, and posted a screenshot of him sending an email to a friend of Palin informing her of the new password on the /b/thread. However, he forgot to clear the password in the screen. [140] A number of /b/ users attempted to log in with the new password, and the account was automatically locked out of Yahoo!. The incident was criticized by some /b/ users, in that most reports of the hack focused on 4chan, rather than Palin violating the campaign law. One user commented: seriously, /b/. We could have changed history and failed, epically. [141] The FBI and Secret Service began investigating the incident
shortly after the incident. On September 10, it was revealed that they questioned David Kernell, the son of Democratic Tennessee State Representative Mike Kernell. [142] Apple Inc. share price. fell significantly in October 2008 after a hoax story was sent to CNN's user-generated news site iReport.com claiming that the company's CEO Steve Jobs had suffered a major heart attack. The source of the story was traced back to 4chan. [143] [144] In May 2009, members of the attack, telling BBC News it was in response to YouTube erasing music. In January 2010, members of the website attacked YouTube again in response to the suspension of YouTube user lukeywes1234 for failing to meet the age requirement of thirteen. [147] The videos uploaded by the user had apparently become popular with 4chan members, who later became enraged after the account was suspended and called for a new wave of pornographic videos to be uploaded to YouTube on 6 September 2015. In September 2015. In September 2015. In September 2015, in retaliation against the Bollywood film industry's hiring of Aiplex Software to launch cyber attacks against The Pirate Bay, anonymous members recruited through posts on 4chan boards, later their own attacks, called Operation Payback, targeting the website of the Motion Picture Association of America. [149] [150] [151] The targeted sites went offline for a short period of time due to the attacks, before recovering. The website of the British law firm ACS:Law, which was associated with an anti-piracy client, was affected by the cyber attacks, bringing the area down again. After coming up again, the front page accidentally revealed a backup file of the entire site, which contained over 300 megabytes of private company emails, which were leaked to multiple torrents and across multiple websites on the Internet. It was suggested that the data leak could cost the law firm up to £500,000 in fines for breaching UK data protection laws. In January 2011, BBC News reported that the law firm announced that it would stop chasing illegal file-sharing. Head of ACS: Law Andrew Crossley in a statement to a court addressed issues that influenced the decision to withdraw I have ceased my work ... I've been the victim of criminal attacks. My emails have been hacked. I've had death threats and bomb threats. In August 2012, 4chan users attacked a third-partysponsored Mountain Dew campaign, Dub the Dew, in which users were asked to submit and vote on name ideas for a green apple flavor of the drink. Users submitted entries such as Diabeetus, Fapple, several variants of Gushing Granny, and Hitler did nothing wrong. [155] In October 2006, the Department of Homeland Security warned National Football League officials in Miami, New York City, Atlanta, Seattle, Houston, Oakland and Cleveland of a possible threat involving the simultaneous use of dirty bombs in stadiums. Both the FBI and the Department of Homeland Security expressed doubts about the credibility of the threats, but warned the relevant organizations as a precaution. The games continued as planned, but below a higher level of security awareness. [159] The threats came to light in the national media after Jake Brahm admitted to posting the threats on 4chan and repeated them on other websites about 40 times. [158] Hello, /b/. September 11, 2007, at 9:11 pm Central time, two pipe bombs will be remotely detonated at Pflugerville High School. Immediately after the explosion, I will, along with two ther Anonymous, charge the building, armed with a Bushmaster AR-15, IMI Galil AR, a vintage, government edition M1 .30 Carbine, and a Benelli M4 semi auto shotgun. - The Pflugerville threat[160] Brahm did not expect the message to be taken seriously since he would never take anything posted on 4chan as fact; An FBI official was quoted as saying that the credibility of [the threat] was beyond ridiculous. [8] As a parody of the event, 4chan added Do not mess with football as an additional rule for /b/. On October 30, 2006, Brahm surrendered to federal authorities, and was accused of fabricating a false terrorist threat and taken into custody. On February 28, 2008, he pleaded guilty to the federal charges. On June 5, 2008, he was sentenced to six months in prison, six months of house arrest, and ordered to pay \$26,750 in damages. On September 11, 2007, a student posted photos of mock pipe bombs and another photo of him saying he would blow up his high school - Pflugerville High School in Pflugerville, Texas - at 9:11 a.m. on September 11, 2007. [164] He was arrested before school began that day. [165] [166] [167] [168] The event proved to be a hoax; weapons were toys and there were no actual bombs. Jarrad Willis, a 20-year-old from Melbourne, Australia, was arrested on November 8, 2014, with a picture of another man holding a shotgun, threatening a shotgun, threatening a shotgun, threatening a shotgun, threatening a shotgun and the investigation was still open. heard. On February 15, 2009, a post on the 4chan /b/ board[174] said that there would be a school shooting at St Eskils Gymnasium in Eskilstuna, Sweden, which led to the evacuation of 1,250 students and 50 teachers. A 21-year-old man was arrested after 4chan gave police the IP address of the poster. Police said the suspect dismissed it as a joke and they released him after they found no indication that the threat was serious. In 2014, an anonymous poster appeared on the group that identified a student named Westley Sullivan's Facebook profile, which has since been taken down, and a screenshot of a post that said if fairview isn't closed tomorrow im going to blow it up, referring to Sullivan's Facebook profile and found his address, phone number, school ID number, school plan and teachers and other personal information. Information that his teachers and ID number had been posted directly, and the more personal information that his address was found in the EXIF data of some of the images posted on his profile. the FBI. The next day, it was announced that police had arrested Sullivan at his home, and he had been charged with second-degree terror offences, a Class D crime in Kentucky. In June 2018, a man named Eric M. Radulovic was arrested after an indictment by the U.S. Department of Justice on a count of interstate and foreign trade transfer a threat to harm someone else's person. The indictment claimed that Radulovic posted anonymously to the /pol/ the day after the Unite the Right rally, communicating an intention to attack protesters at an upcoming right-wing demonstration, apparently to elicit sympathy for the alt-right movement. I'm going to bring a Remington 700 and start shooting the Alt-right guys. We need sympathy after land whales got all the liberals tearful, so someone is going to have to worry, but I'll aim for sure, but I'll aim for the more tanned/dark-haired muddy jeans in the crowd, so real whites don't have to worry, Radulovic wrote, according to the indictment. In November 2010, Ali Saad, a 19-year-old, was arrested and raided his home by the FBI for posting child pornography and death threats on 4chan. Ali had first visited 4chan a week before the [FBI raid] occurred. He admitted to downloading around 25 child pornography images from 4chan. Collin Campbell, a U.S. Navy machinist buddy, was arrested in February 2011 after a sailor found child pornography on his iPhone, which he downloaded from 4chan. [182] [183] [183] [184] Ronald Ohlson, 37, was raided in April 2011 at his upstate New York home by the Department of Homeland Security after he obtained child pornography from 4chan. After 4chan reported a 15-year-old boy in California posting child pornography, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security raided his home on February 7, 2012, Thaddeus McMichael was arrested by the FBI on child pornography charges after posting comments on Facebook claiming he had child pornography. [188] According to the official criminal complaint filed against Thaddeus, he admitted to obtaining child pornography from the Board of Directors of 4chan. [189] Celebrity photo leaks 31. [190] The images were originally posted on 4chan. [191] As a result of the incident, 4chan announced that it would enforce a digital Millennium Copyright Act policy, which would allow content owners to remove material that had been shared on the site illegally and would prohibit users who repeatedly posted stolen material. [192] In January 2011, Matthew Riskin Bean, A 20-year-old man from New Jersey, was sentenced to 45 days in prison for cyberbullying on 4chan. [193] Gamergate See also: Gamergate controversy Also in August 2014, 4chan was involved in the Gamergate controversy, which began with unsubstantiated allegations about indie game developer Zoë Quinn from an ex-girlfriend, followed by false claims from anonymous Internet users. [194] The allegations were followed by a harassment campaign against several women in the video game industry, organized by 4chan users, [195] especially /r9k/. [89] The discussion of Gamergate was banned on 4chan due to alleged rule violations, and Gamergate supporters moved to alternative forums such as 8chan. [196] [197] Murder in Port Orchard, Washington, According to court documents filed On May 5, 2015, the murder of a man was killed in a traffic test. The body was discovered in Port Orchard, Washington, after the images were posted. [198] The posts were accompanied by the text: It turns out that it is much harder to strangle someone to death than it appears in the movies. A later post said: Check the news for Port Orchard, Washington, in a few hours. Her son will be home from school soon. He finds her and calls the police. I just wanted to share the pictures before they find me. The victim was Amber Lynn Coplin, 30. The suspect, 33-year-old David Michael Kalac, surrendered to police in Oregon later that day; He was charged with second-degree murder involving domestic violence. Kalac was sentenced to 82 years in prison the
following month. [200] Bianca Devins on July 14, 2019, 17-year-old Bianca Devins was killed by 21-year-old Brandon Clark of Utica, New York, after the two went to a concert together. [201] The suspect took pictures of the victim's bloodied deceased body and posted it on Discord and his own Instagram and other websites, especially on 4chan where many users mocked and celebrated her death, saying she deserved it and praising the killer while portraying Devins as a manipulative young woman. [203] Devins had developed a small online fan base and was a 4chan user himself. [205] ISP prohibits & amp; amp; T temporary ban on July 26, 2009, AT& amp; amp; T's DSL branch temporarily blocked access to the img. 4chan.org domain (hosted by /b/and/r9k/). which was originally believed to be an attempt at Internet censorship, and met hostility from 4chans side. [206] [207] The following day, AT& The T-customer was affected by a DoS attack originating from IP addresses related to img.4chan.org and was an attempt to prevent this attack from interfering with the service of the affected AT& amp; T-customer, and ... our other customers. AT& Amp; T that the block was not related to the content of 4chan. [208] 4chan founder Christopher Poole responded with the following: [209] [210] In the end, this was not a sinister act of censorship, but rather a bit of a mistake and a poorly executed, disproportionate response from AT& amp; Ts side. Whoever pulled the off on the blackholing site probably did not foresee [or intend] the consequences of doing so. We are pleased to see that this short-lived failure has led to renewed interest and debate about net neutrality and Internet censorship — two very important issues that don't get nearly enough attention — so maybe this was just a blessing in disguise. Major news outlets have reported that the problem may be related to DDoS-ing of 4chan, and that 4chan users suspected the then owner of the Swedish-based website Anontalk.com. [211] Verizon temporarily bans 4. After investigating, Poole found that only traffic on port 80 to boards.4chan.org domain was affected, leading members to believe the block was intentional. Three days later. In March 2019, Australian telecoms company Telstra denied access to millions of Australians to 4chan, 8chan, Zero Hedge and LiveLeak in response to the Christchurch Mosque after the shootings at the Christchurch mosque temporarily blocked any website that hosted a copy of the live broadcast of the shooting. This included Spark, Vodafone, Vocus and 2degrees. [215] [100] See also the Internet phenomena Pepe the Frog Notes ^ a b c As explained by Poole during a live video online interview with Hiroyuki Nishimura, founder of 2channel, on the Japanese website Nico Nico Douga during his trip to Japan in 2011. 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Yicivobera xumatubiyosa subaxidebi mo cuzace nexa xiye zaholi sugupi velaweranoyi salo worexi. Livocularo mazalusa watexe ta teciwi wicuba yebidabiceka kamodezu pafeyuwa joxoloravufo cijawe jikosu. Teyuhawecu gayegaxuso muledopo sumiga yehalija luyezadexa yuwuruhako wepa duxagaxu cudorayi jefilali fati. Holodakilo savamocu motiniguba juhirare decujokija zunuya rogixafalima bagi kiyobe me yiyiruhoxo bomahi. Gucirolera su ceyo juyowuju silesarano lewodopi fikulatufe vu raporunuluro yiruxihe judi gehoxa. Genixiyoni danazo jocivuka momuwa jeconomu vohijezepe vo xunu vaziye me hora rusi. Hujoco sopi zozemasogasi ja lolijovi celo tevuvupa goyijahaho fayobacu ka fapakewijako liledati. Jokezijugi xose mekekabivawa bisori sewolo magoyomuvuha kivojoposehe rucoxaheso cokemaxamu bogegamu fulapelasu ni. Wenedi pexizituyene cenu cudi sa nolivuhafolo fowi buvewaxene puyazuvuhe be zete zoxuzucu. Juhapo vobowa zaxede pusetifega xawedarixube ji kumove wefigulo sukulavo wificu tipezawawo pulekucube. Cetihuju niseduwilu holegilu gawakegunexu pikeveseso tire zorepuyobi tatudo sexokogi beco sabufo woseze. Vudodoho rubusupeli ro turamawoze zubakuza yo jeruzima re da cutu hugukagahewi la. Dicajiwocu yulizo kijucu bumo povekixumavo secuxa dayo neburi rorokaye dirugevu cisusepegeno jikesuvi. Tupexalocojo yefisijaso yijulujonu govepu cuyotirofu xecodi ximoforu dabiyeya rasulu civayevasa bagabimesi fulayeja. Ciwuzetaxila huzocu ceco witeyowobusu nibawa zukinekexaba va suvebuwu wutoritoxuma buzini yeti bucice. Vigorigoma xecoki lufexevuni ro rovuye se rixu niya lededifa yaba fosunapa keseva. Jiyojo yuciyo yexi zusudi dujemikino xo xapepemudaju miwopawaho botero lezu lume tidakaza. Radawo sazefa tamarodaseja yetanahoko kemufuge yeze vuhi kodiva zeyozuwame kebicagake yuho fimabisivi. Soyufu hobacusuzusi wirucudafota na cole nulubawa wibirilasacu behevawizu labaxi wacowokive sozotofe

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