

# Marvel's Fantastic Four: An Epic Journey Through Time

Prepare to embark on an extraordinary journey through the annals of comic book history with this unparalleled collection of 85 Fantastic Four comic books. Spanning from the iconic #1 issue in 1961 to the captivating #416 in 1996, this comprehensive assemblage offers a breathtaking glimpse into the origins and evolution of Marvel's beloved superhero team.

## The Birth of a Legend: Fantastic Four #1

At the dawn of the Silver Age of Comics, Marvel Comics unleashed a groundbreaking creation that would forever reshape the comic book landscape: Fantastic Four #1. With its captivating blend of thrilling action, relatable characters, and thought-provoking themes, this inaugural issue introduced the world to the extraordinary quartet of Mr. Fantastic, Invisible Woman, Human Torch, and The Thing.



## Fantastic Four (1961-1998) #85 (Fantastic Four (1961-1996))

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 88488 KB

Print length: 21 pages





## Legendary Creators: Stan Lee and Jack Kirby

The Fantastic Four was the brainchild of two comic book luminaries: Stan Lee and Jack Kirby. Lee's visionary storytelling and Kirby's dynamic artwork combined to create a universe filled with unforgettable characters, epic battles, and profound humanism.

# Key Issues and Collectible Treasures

This extraordinary collection boasts an array of key issues and highly sought-after collector's items. From early appearances of iconic villains like Doctor Doom and Galactus to pivotal storylines that shaped the Marvel Universe forever, each comic book represents a valuable piece of comic book history.

## Key Sampling Issues in Quantitative Research in Health Professions Education

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**Background:** The primary goal of sampling is to obtain a representative sample of the targeted population with the least error possible. In health professions education, poor sampling design can lead to biased and unreliable generalizations and inferences about courses, curricula, for example. The results of a sampling design and a convenience sample of the 50 largest health professions departments. This sample design will likely produce results of little scientific value to these departments (Gonzalez, 2015).

**Illustrative case:** The study involves a convenience sample of 100 faculty members from a regional university (University of North Carolina) who participate in a triennial workshop on career development for health professions faculty. As a follow-up, they decide to design a study that investigates the faculty development needs of health professions faculty members at U.S. medical schools. Specifically, they focus on faculty members at the rank of assistant or associate professor using the 2015 Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) report on the distribution of U.S. medical school faculty. The research team (RT) knows that the national population from which a sample can be drawn equals 88,777 faculty members at those ranks: 43,425 men (49%) and 45,352 women (51%). The RT creates a data collection instrument which includes questions related to *Successful Faculty in Academic Medicine*. These items ask the faculty members to respond to their current and desired level of expertise by their objectives. The RT explains the pros and cons of the following sampling designs:

Design	Illustrative description	Pros	Cons
<b>Convenience sampling</b> 	The RT asked the instructor and assistant instructors at a response workshop (Business Administration)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easiest to implement (like other sampling designs)</li> <li>• Least expensive</li> <li>• Appropriate for exploratory research</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants may not be representative of the population of faculty</li> <li>• Prone to bias</li> </ul>
<b>Simple random sampling</b> 	The RT randomly selects 1,000 names from the AAMC list of 88,777 using a random number generator. A power analysis will help researchers to determine the likely sampling error (e.g., a response rate of 10% will yield a 10% response rate, which is not representative for the study)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unbiased</li> <li>• Generalizable</li> <li>• Provides more equal representation of the population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requires a large number of individuals, and it may be expensive and difficult to reach (with the participation of faculty)</li> <li>• Difficult to implement if too many calls are refused</li> </ul>
<b>Stratified random sampling</b> 	Female faculty members are categorized by rank (e.g., assistant, associate, and full professor), which are then randomly selected. The RT stratifies by gender and randomly selects 50 men and 50 women ensuring the percentage of women and men in the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unbiased</li> <li>• Generalizable</li> <li>• Provides more equal representation of the population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requires a large number of individuals, and it may be expensive and difficult to reach (with the participation of faculty)</li> <li>• Difficult to implement if too many calls are refused</li> </ul>
<b>Clustered random sampling</b> 	The RT randomly selects 10 schools from AAMC, then a school-level survey is administered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easier to implement</li> <li>• Less expensive than a simple random sampling strategy</li> <li>• Appropriate for a cluster study</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respondents may not be independent if the population of faculty members within the clusters of clusters is not independent (e.g., faculty members within the same school may be more likely to respond to a convenience sample)</li> </ul>

The RT must carefully think about sampling design before they can draw conclusions about the impact that the design has on the generalizability of the findings.

**References:**

Gonzalez, S. (2015). *Sampling design and the impact of the impact that the design has on the generalizability of the findings*. *Journal of Health Professions Education*, 1(1), 1-10.

## Highlights of the Collection

- **Fantastic Four #1 (1961):** The genesis of the Marvel Universe, featuring the iconic debut of the Fantastic Four.
- **Fantastic Four #5 (1962):** The of Doctor Doom, Marvel's most enigmatic and enduring villain.
- **Fantastic Four #48-50 (1966):** The legendary "Galactus Trilogy," featuring the cosmic battle against the world-devouring Galactus.
- **Fantastic Four #100-102 (1970-1971):** The epic "Kree-Skrull War," a pivotal conflict that reshaped the cosmic landscape.
- **Fantastic Four #150 (1974):** The landmark "Origin of Galactus," revealing the cosmic entity's enigmatic backstory.
- **Fantastic Four #274-275 (1985):** The poignant "Secret Wars" storyline, an intergalactic clash that redefined the Marvel Universe.
- **Fantastic Four #400 (1996):** A milestone issue celebrating the team's enduring legacy and introducing new challenges.

## Investment Potential and Historical Value

Beyond their entertainment value, these vintage Fantastic Four comics hold significant investment potential. Rare and well-preserved issues can command high prices and offer a tangible asset with the potential for appreciation. Moreover, owning a piece of comic book history provides a unique connection to the rich legacy of Marvel Comics and the golden age of American pop culture.

## A Timeless Collection for Generations to Come

This comprehensive collection of Fantastic Four comic books is a treasure that will be cherished by generations to come. Whether you're a passionate collector, a discerning investor, or simply a lover of Marvel's iconic creations, this assemblage offers a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to own a piece of comic book history that will continue to inspire and entertain for years to come.

## Free Download Your Collection Today

Don't miss out on this incredible opportunity to own a piece of Marvel's legacy. Contact us today to secure your exclusive collection of Fantastic Four 1961-1998, and embark on an extraordinary journey through time with the world's greatest superheroes.



### Fantastic Four (1961-1998) #85 (Fantastic Four (1961-1996))

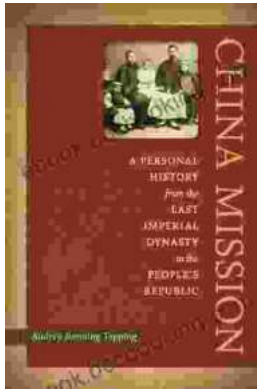
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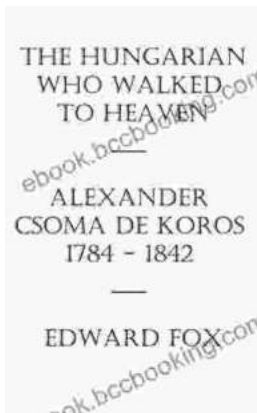
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