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AVENGERS VS THE JUSTICE LEAGUE: HOW TO MAKE A SUPERHERO TEAM UP FILM

Abstract

This project examined the movies *The Avengers* (Whedon, 2012) and *Justice League* (Whedon, 2017) and movies relating to them in the context of how to make a successful superhero team up film, with the author taking a stance on *The Avengers* being a successful superhero team up film, and *Justice League* is not. It focused on three main factors; the set up, adaptation, and audience, discussing each factor in relation to the two main films as well as films relevant to the discussion being used as examples of good or bad use of these factors. A proposal is formed at the end on how *Justice League* could have been made into a more successful superhero team up film with detailed explanations through the use of the three factors.

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Introduction

Superhero films have been dominating the cinema industry since *The Avengers* (Whedon, 2012) first appeared on screen in May 2012. As Jeffery A. Brown (2016, pp.4) writes: "The incredible rise of live action superheroes over the past decade and a half has resulted in a fully developed and relatively compact genre." Superhero films are incredibly popular with audiences and break box office records; for example, Avengers: Endgame (Russos, 2019) which became the highest grossing film of all time after a couple weeks it came out, the film has currently grossed over 2.7 billion dollars and is now the second highest grossing film ever. There are many categories in the superhero film genre including origin films like *Iron Man* (Favreau, 2008), *Captain America the First Avenger* (Johnston, 2011), and *Thor* (Branagh, 2011). Then there are the sequels to those films where we see the heroes deal with the consequences of what has happened in the films before, and grow as characters, and then there is the ultimate category, the culmination of all these solo superhero films, the superhero team-up film. The superhero team-up film is when multiple superheroes get together and team up in order to defeat a threat bigger than what they can handle as individuals.

In this major project I will examine two team up superhero films: *The Avengers* (Whedon, 2012) and *Justice League* (Whedon, 2017). While *The Avengers* was a huge success and earned 1.519 billion USD, *Justice League* is considered a critical and commercial failure. According to Josh Pohl, Justice League"was a catastrophic failure with critics and viewers rating in the 40% to 70% range. What is essentially DC's version of the 'Avengers', should have been the coolest movie we spoke about for years, but contained many flaws from throwing in characters that hadn't been introduced in a solo movie such as the Flash and Cyborg," (Pohl, 2021). *The Avengers* paved the way for more superhero team up movies, it

got three sequels of its own, and many more solo superhero films made by Marvel followed after its success, but looming in the shadow of Marvel's success in the film industry, DC comics and Warner Bros were desperately trying to make their own connected universe and superhero team up movie. *The Avengers* had five solo movies of it's four strongest and most popular characters. Two Iron Man movies, and one movie each for Captain America, Thor and the Hulk, these movies set up not only their main characters but also the connected Marvel universe. The success and reception of these movies is mainly dependent on what came before as the whole universe is connected within these movies, it is a form of storytelling through multiple films.

Man of Steel (Snyder, 2013)*, Batman v Superman* (Snyder, 2016)*,* and *Justice League* (Whedon, 2017), all of which were controversial to say the least, their poor reception by fans was due to poor adaptation, no prior set up, and no fan service at all which I will be discussing throughout this dissertation. *Man of Steel* and *Captain America: The Winter Soldier* (Russos, 2014) with assistance from *The Avengers* is a good comparison point in adapting an American icon into the modern world, which would contribute to my discussion of factor 2. The same can be said of *Batman V Superman,* and *Captain America: Civil War* (Russos, 2016) more concerning an iconic story where two spearheading heroes fight each other. Then there is the main comparison point, the two team up films, *Justice League vs The Avengers* where all of the factors of making a good superhero team up film will be discussed, with *The Avengers* being the prime example of a good one, whereas *Justice League* is the example of a not so great superhero team up film.

In what follows, I will offer a detailed discussion of superhero team up films, mainly focusing on *The Avengers* and *Justice League* as well as other films in their connected movie universes relating to them and my discussion. *The Avengers* is still considered a big success by fans and critics alike, while the same cannot be said about *Justice League*. These are very

similar films on paper, and they both should have been successful, but *Justice League* did not live up to it's projected success due to having no proper setup for their connected universe, poorly adapting their superheroes from the comic books onto the big screen, and not giving their fans what they wanted from these superhero films. The factors of failure that *Justice League* followed are the exact opposite of what Marvel did with their films, Marvel set up all of their roster slowly and with careful attention before the team up film, they adapted faithfully, and gave fans what they wanted, which is a concept called fan service, which I will get into as one of the factors throughout this dissertation. These factors are the set up, adaptation, and fan service.

Chapter 1: The Factors

The Avengers. 2012. [film] Directed by J. Whedon. United States: Marvel Studios.

Justice League. 2017. [film] Directed by J. Whedon. Z. Snyder United States: Warner Bros.

Factor number 1: The Set Up

The first factor has to do with continuity, which can be referred to as the set up. The set up is the most important because this is where the audience (old and new) get to meet these characters and form a connection to them. *The Avengers* was more of a culmination of many events that the story would naturally evolve into, these events were seen in the "Phase 1" movies of the Marvel Cinematic Universe (MCU). Starting with *Iron Man* (Favreau 2008) which set up the relatively unknown and initially disliked character (while he was still only in comics, before his on screen debut) of Ironman/Tony Stark (Robert Downey Jr.) to be the spearhead of the MCU, *The Incredible Hulk* (Leterrier, 2008) which set up Hulk's (Edward Norton, Mark Ruffalo) backstory to show the audience why people are afraid of him, and why he himself is afraid of the hulk. Then came *Iron Man 2* (Favreau, 2010) exploring Tony Stark and Pepper Potts (Gwyneth Paltrow) as complicated characters, but most importantly

introducing a very important future Avenger, Black Widow (Scarlett Johansson) as Tony and Pepper's new assistant (she's undercover to check on Tony), Nick Fury (Samuel L. Jackson) sets up "The Avengers Initiative" (*Iron Man 2*, 2010). Then came *Thor* (Brannagh, 2011), which showed the audience the origin story of the strongest avenger, and briefly introduced Hawkeye (Jeremy Renner), and then *Captain America: The First Avenger* (Johnston, 2011), this move set up the leader of the Avengers, the moral compass, the boyscout, the one who everyone turns to at times of crisis, the man with the plan, Captain America (Chris Evans), this movie was what *Man of Steel* (Snyder, 2013) should've been.

Both Robert Downey Jr.'s Tony Stark, Clark Gregg's Phil Coulson, with appearances from Samuel L. Jackson's Nick Fury act as connective tissue for all the solo movies to lead up to *The Avengers*. All five of the movies were setting up one big blockbuster to top records upon records, to leave fans in awe. It worked, Marvel and Kevin Feige (President and primary producer of Marvel studios since the beginning of *Iron Man*) did the due diligence, stayed true to the source of the characters, and gave the fans something they could easily recognize as from the comics, but also as something new, they changed the world around the characters, not the characters themselves.

The solo movies that DC and Warner Bros. made, however, did not do what was necessary to really introduce these characters as ones that the audience can recognize, the only success would be *Wonder Woman* (Jenkins, 2017) as her adaptation was described as having heart and soul by fans of the DCEU, the film did not change Wonder Woman, it showed her trying to adapt to the new world around her, the world changed, not Wonder Woman. The first film in the DCEU was *Man of Steel* (Snyder, 2013), it introduced Superman (Henry Cavill), but the route Zack Snyder chose in adapting him changed the character drastically. The second film in the DCEU was *Batman V Superman* (Snyder, 2016) which introduced Batman (Ben Affleck). Zack Snyder had the same issue in adapting Batman as he did with Superman,

he changed the core traits of the hero. *Batman V Superman* also introduced Wonder Woman, The Flash, Cyborg, and Aquaman to the audience with no prior set up; they were introduced through an acquired footage montage in the film. *Batman V Superman* killed off Superman in a conflict that was set up in 50 minutes where the audience did not have the necessary time and connection to these versions of the characters for this moment to have the impact it should have. The DCEU was rushed, and the adaptations of their legendary characters were less than ideal, which will be discussed in detail in factor number 2.

In contrast to *Batman V Superman*, *Captain America: Civil War*, set up a very convincing conflict that saw the division of the Avengers which then set up their failure to defeat Thanos in the coming movies. Captain America and Iron Man fight over an issue where both sides are correct. This adds a layer of complexity to the movie which helps the audience see that both sides are still heroes, they aren't villains. There were many characters that fans have been watching for at least 6 years, and these characters who are supposed to be heroes and are supposed to protect innocents were fighting each other, a lot of set up was done to achieve this effect on the audiences. Each marvel film that Iron Man was a part of planted a seed which would then grow to influence his decision to oppose Captain America when the time for Civil War came. This was not the case in *Batman V Superman*, there was no set up done before the movie, the set up was done during the movie through flashbacks. The set up for *Captain America: Civil War* tied into *The Incredible Hulk, The Avengers, Captain America the Winter Soldier* (The Russos, 2014), and *Avengers: Age of Ultron* (Whedon, 2015). The pattern that led to the conflict was there all along and then the catalyst to set its chemical balance off happened in Civil War, where innocent lives were lost in an international Avengers mission. *Wonder Woman* truly helped set up a convincing and heroic character for the DCEU, it worked, she was strong, she had a powerful moral compass, a will to do good, and she was recognizably Wonder Woman. When *Justice League* eventually hit the theaters,

however, it was evident how much more difficult Warner Bros. had made it for themselves by not setting up Flash, Cyborg, and Aquaman before *Justice League*. All three were recruited in the same movie, they each had close to zero character development, Superman got brought back from the dead one movie after he died. There was no emotional set up to carry these moments to the audiences with the respect and presence they were supposed to have. Superman's death was not set up in the slightest when concerning what it would lead to. Powerful forces and villains are afraid to invade earth only because of Superman, and if he dies, they get the greenlight to invade earth. If they had set up Darkseid in multiple movies before *Batman V Superman* then the moment Superman died everyone would be afraid because they knew what/who was coming.

Timing is also an issue that is included in the set up. These set ups need to be shown at the appropriate times in order to have their maximum amount of potential realized. If Superman had died after Justice League, after all the heroes had come together to save earth, then his death would carry the weight it carried in the comics. There was no real reason for Batman or anyone else to feel bad for Superman's death in *Batman V Superman*, the timing was wrong because the set up for this moment had not been done yet. These are the reasons why *Justice League* failed. Warner Bros. wanted to be like the MCU, they hired Joss Whedon, but they did not have the vision of Kevin Feige, they did not have a large enough vision to set up important characters before their important superhero team up film. They failed with their efforts in factor number 1, the set up.

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Captain America: Civil War. 2016 [film] Directed by A. Russo and J. Russo United States: Marvel Studios.

Factor Number 2: Faithful Adaptation

Zack Snyder's adaptations of Superman and Batman have been greatly controversial due to him changing their core characteristics without any apparent reason when concerning story and overall adaptation. *Man of Steel* could have been the perfect movie to start off the DCEU, it stars Superman, the most famous and well known superhero, he has heart, a strong will, he loves like a human, he doesn't have many flaws, he's Superman. Making a compelling character arc about Superman is difficult, how does someone who is perfect evolve? In *Captain America: The First Avenger* Captain America is already a boy scout who just doesn't like bullies and bad people, he evolves physically, but his core character is never changed, it is never blurred to the point where he looks like Captain America, but is a completely different character, this happened to a character in the DCEU, but that is to come later. Both Superman and Captain America are boy scouts, they are the moral compass, and

they are leaders, they are ideals. The ideal of Captain America is preserved in the MCU, he is never changed to represent something he isn't, Captain America always has, and always will represent the ideal version of America that all Americans dream of, and Superman should be the same, but for the entirety of planet earth, sadly this isn't the case in the DCEU.

When considering the way Zack Snyder adapted Superman it is important to think of the way the world has changed, as said by Marie Gould: "having experienced many events in history and having been written by authors affected by these changing times, it is plausible to think that Superman's identity and narrative may have been influenced by the varying beliefs American Society went through" (Gould ,2020 pp.4), which opens a door to the argument that Zack Snyder's adaptation was necessary in our current world. As a counter argument to that *Superman the Animated Series* (Geda, 1996) and *Justice League Unlimited* (Dos Santos, 2004) are considered to be the best and most faithful modern adaptation of the character to date, which shows that Snyder's adaptation of Superman is the problem. The Superman we see in Snyder's adaptation is almost someone else, he looks the part, he has the powers, but he does not act like "an ideal for [us] to strive towards" (*Man of Steel*, 2013). Instead of changing the world around the character and showing the audience how the same character can work in a different world, the DCEU changed Superman to someone who would destroy the livelihood of multiple innocent human beings just to punch General Zod, his enemy. Superman cannot be called Superman until he has fully become the character and understands the weight of his actions, not just on the large scale but his immediate actions like jumping out of the way of an exploding tanker and letting it collapse a skyscraper which is not evacuated, this is not Superman, and the fans voiced their opinion. Warner Bros. and DC failed at adapting Superman, and the same can be said about Batman. It is almost common knowledge that Batman does not kill. Ever since the decision to make him not kill shortly after his creation, Batman has vowed to never take a life, but in Zack Snyder's adaptation this

vow seems to have been forgotten and disregarded. He does not want to enact the same destructive action of murder on anyone else because he knows how much it hurt him as an eight year old boy. Zack Snyder's Batman kills more than 10 people in *Batman V Superman* and doesn't bat an eye, he is blurred to the point where although he looks the part, he isn't Batman in the slightest. This is the problem with the DCEU characters who aren't Wonder Woman, they aren't adapted in a way where their characteristics are recognizable, just the looks. In some cases like Aquaman's character this way of adaptation works as he is not as popular of a character as the rest of the roster and doesn't have much of a core characteristic to begin with, but this type of adaptation does not work on the rest of the roster. These adaptations only serve Zack Snyder, and even then, according to multiple reports during the filming of *Justice League* Warner Bros. didn't let him do what he wanted with the characters and the story. As a CNBC report puts it: "Whedon was brought onboard after executives balked at Snyder's initial cut of the film. Warner Bros. wanted "Justice League" to have more humor, like the films from Marvel's Cinematic Universe, and who better to handle that than Whedon who directed two Marvel films?" (Douglas and Whitten, 2019) This is another reason why the MCU is more successful, Marvel understands continuity and respect to the director.

Marvel adapts characters in a much simpler manner. In his book *The Comic Book Film Adaptation : Exploring Modern Hollywood's Leading Genre*, Liam Burke (2015) discusses how Marvel directors like Leterrier "have explicitly cited Marvel Comics as having informed their choice of framing." (Burke, 2015, pp 235) This comment helps us understand how invested these directors are in adapting these characters and their stories to the big screen. They do not change their core characteristics, they focus on changing the world around them to our modern times, and then throwing these characters in to show how the real character would react instead of making up an altered version of the character. Although this hasn't

been the case lately, Marvel did use camera angles and tricks discussed and drawn on by Burke to achieve a more comic book like look on the screen, alongside with vibrant and large visual effects which greatly contribute to the believability of the movie in the instance it is being watched.

Factor Number 3: Fan Service

When it comes to pleasing the audience, Marvel has figured out how it is done, and they use it to their advantage in all of their movies. Fan service can take the form of many things including but not limited to powerful comic book moments such as Captain America saying his iconic line "Avengers Assemble," they can also take the form of easter eggs, which are "semi-hidden visual clues to potential future plot directions," (Beaty, 2016) as explained by Bart Beaty in his article "Superhero fan service: Audience strategies in the contemporary interlinked Hollywood blockbuster." Easter eggs can be as little as hiding a comic book issue name and number in the license plate of a car, and as big as a statue of a beloved comic book character like Beta Ray Bill (an important character in the Thor comics) in the movie *Thor Ragnarok*.

Thor Ragnarok. 2017. [film] Directed by T. Waititi. United States: Marvel Studios

The "Modular story development" (Beaty, 2016) concept is powerful in the way it helps Marvel gauge what the audience likes and doesn't like. Bart Beaty uses the movie *Guardians of the Galaxy* (Gunn, 2014) as the movie has it's own story which is not deeply connected to the rest of the marvel universe. This means that if the fans dislike this film, Marvel doesn;t have to think about making another one. On the other hand, Marvel put everything they got into movies they know the fans want, such as *Captain America Civil War* (Russos, 2016), which DC also did with *Batman V Superman* (Snyder, 2016) but they had no prior set up that could make these moments make sense in the film. There are key moments in the comics where these characters and stories come from which carry a lot of power in terms of impactful emotions. Captain America lifting Thor's hammer which only worthy people can, Thanos breaking Captain America's shield, Hawkeye getting a lift from Iron Man, Ant Man riding Hawkeye's arrow, Thor, Captain America, and Iron Man using their powers together as team up moves to defeat enemies, these have all happened in the comics and have been given their moment to shine on the big screen by Marvel. A great example of a set up for one of these moments is when all of the Avengers try to lift Thor's hammer for fun in the second Avengers movie, but no one can, apart from Captain America who very slightly moves it but then leaves it be. This moment not only sets up the fans' reaction to it when it happens in the 4th Avengers movie, but also Thor's reaction of "I KNEW IT!" (Avengers: Endgame, 2019).

The post credits scene is heavily used by Marvel and DC to set up future events and films in their universe. As the name implies the post credits scene is extra content after the movie has ended, it isn't completely crucial but is appreciated by fans as they are informed of what to be excited about next. A great example of how powerful these scenes can be is in *Iron Man* (Favreau, 2008) when Nick Fury appears in Tony Stark's house to inform him of the

Avengers Initiative. Then in *The Incredible Hulk* (Letterier, 2008) Tony Stark appears at the

end to assure the audience of the connectedness between all these films.

Chapter 2: How Would the Three Factors of: The Set Up, Faithful Adaptation, and Fan Service Work?

Partial Recovery

In a very rare case of a second chance, Warner Bros. let Zack Snyder make *Justice League* into his original vision after the failure of the 2017 film where Joss Whedon was hired to replace Zack Snyder. DC may have failed many times with their movies, especially with *Justice League*, but it seems they have started to consider the factors I've discussed and listed above. *Zack Snyder's Justice League* (Snyder, 2021) is a momentous occasion for cinema and the superhero movies which take place in a shared universe. Warner Bros. gave Zack Snyder the freedom he asked for in the beginning of the original *Justice League* to make his own vision come true in a 4 hour epic. He set up the conflicts which would take place in the later acts in the first couple hours, alongside with the characters and their motives. He altered his adaptation of Batman to a Batman who doesn't kill after learning to do better from Superman, he gave fans a fan service moment with Superman's black and silver recovery suit after being brought back to life, with Superman and flash also being the main catalysts of why the Justice League won the battle against Steppenwolf and Dark Seid. This is a great example of how the factors I discussed in this dissertation can be used practically in order to save a movie that has already been made, but what if DC had utilized these factors before making *Batman V Superman* and *Justice League*?

Zack Snyder's Justice League. 2021. [film] Directed by Z. Snyder. United States: Warner Bros, HBO MAX.

What may have been is a concept that came into many reviewers minds when reviewing *Justice League*. Unlike the Avengers team, the Justice League team only consists of all beloved characters who each have their own long running comic book series and are all well known; the Flash, Cyborg, Aquaman, Wonder Woman, Batman, and Superman. The Avengers team also consists of some of the most well known heroes like the Hulk, Thor, Iron Man, and Captain America, but then there are Black Widow and Hawkeye who most of the audience aren't there to see. With this in mind what could DC and WB have done in order to make a more successful Justice League film that would rival *The Avengers*? Since Justice League's roster only consists of All Star superheroes, they would each need a movie to introduce that version of the character to the audience, they each carry immense fan following behind them. *Man of Steel* could not have been followed by *Batman V Superman*, there would need to be a set up of this conflict beforehand similar to what Marvel did with *Captain America: Civil War.* As discussed by Martin Flanagan, Mike McKenny and Andy Livingstone throughout their book "Tie-ins, Tie-ups and Let-downs: Marvel's Transmedia Empire" (2016)

these characters interact with one and another which then culminates to something more when they all eventually team up in the superhero team up film. Batman and Superman would need to interact with one and another in a movie before *Batman V Superman* in order for that fight to carry more weight. As opposed to typical cinema, superhero movies have set a precedent in their genre about a connected universe. Each is connected to the other either through story or an appearance from a different character, or both. DC never took advantage of this which resulted in their universe feeling more apart than together. Considering my research and acquired knowledge about this topic my proposition for a more successful Justice League movie would follow the three factors I discussed above.

Applying The Set Up

The set up would consist of *Man of Steel*, an altered version of *Wonder Woman* where the present of that film would be before *Batman V Superman*, a movie for the Flash (Ezra Miller), an altered version of *Aquaman* (with Jason Momoa) which would be set before *Batman V Superman*, with Batman appearing in each film trying to recruit them into becoming a team as he sees a threat coming, Cyborg (Ray Fisher) would be helping him. The movie that would set up the remaining events and threat of the new *Justice League* film would be the Cyborg movie with heavy appearances of Batman to set up his character. The Cyborg movie would take the place of *Thor* in terms of what it sets up, and *Wonder Woman* would take the place of *Captain America the First Avenger* by setting up the mother boxes as *Captain America the First Avenger* set up the tesseract, the weapon of the enemy, *Man of Steel* would take the place of *Iron Man* setting up the spearhead character and in Superman's case the leader of the team. The Flash movie would be a unique case which helps with fully characterizing and realizing the young inexperienced hero arc he has in the original *Justice League*.

Justice League. 2017. [film] Directed by J. Whedon. Z. Snyder United States: Warner Bros.

Applying Faithful Adaptation and Fan Service

From what is evident in the *Justice League* film, the adaptation of these characters would stay similar to what they are, but with some key changes to Cyborg, Batman, and Superman. They would both need to be more like their comic book counterparts, Cyborg more on a physical level, and Superman more on a character level. He would never have died since *Batman V Superman* never happened, this means that he never goes out of character and attacks Batman like in the original *Justice League* movie. Batman needs to be consistent throughout the films as he is a fan favorite who could take the place of multiple characters in the MCU, like Nick Fury, Agent Coulson, Maria Hill (Cobie Smulders), Black Widow, and Hawkeye, he could act like the glue that holds these films together. The audience appeal, the fan service part is an extension of adaptation as it is about adapting the right event at the right time with the correct characters in the correct context in a given film, with sufficient set up to make it a powerful moment. A team up moment like the Avengers would be a great example of fan service.

Conclusion

A superhero team up film is the ultimate culmination of events from solo superhero movies in a connected universe of films. The reason *The Avengers* (Whedon, 2012) is considered a better superhero team up film than *Justice League* (Whedon, 2017) is because of

three factors: the set up, faithful adaptation, and fan service. These films need to be set up through their connected universe, with each character being given a moment to shine and to give an audience member the chance to connect to them. This way each character has the power to incite a powerful feeling in an audience member when they appear on screen, and when they all appear on screen fighting side by side, that effect increases exponentially. These characters need to be adapted in such a manner that they never lose their core characteristics and become unrecognizable, Batman doesn't kill, Captain America does not decapitate people. When making these films, an important factor to understand is that a large chunk of the audience are comic book fans who came to see these characters on screen. Giving these fans important and powerful events in the right time with the right set up on screen is what makes them stay, this is called fan service, like Captain America lifting Thor's hammer, or Superman wearing his iconic black and silver recovery suit. These moments of fan service is what evokes strong emotions in fans, a great example is a video recording of a full movie theater during *Avengers Endgame* (Russos, 2019) reacting to the exact moment Captain America lifts Thor's hammer. The link to it can be found here:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v_klBA8Dvcs&ab_channel=BethJohn

Avengers: Endgame (Russos, 2019)

This is the moment of years of waiting for this event coming to fruition. Through proper set up, and adapting a character so convincingly, Marvel got a whole movie theater to cry and yell and scream with joy and excitement at a moment's notice. Marvel also kept Captain America from saying his most iconic line "Avengers Assemble" until Avengers: Endgame, the audience reaction speaks for itself. That is how fan service is done. Through understanding the three factors I discussed throughout this dissertation, we can understand why *The Avengers* movie was more successful than *Justice League.* Marvel took their time to set up each and every character either through solo movies or repeated appearances, adapted faithfully with audience reaction consideration, and perfectly used the latter to set up fan service and powerful comic book moments to appear on the big screen. Through the use of these three factors Marvel was able to time and time again make successful and record breaking superhero team up films.

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Man of Steel. 2013. [film] Directed by Z. Snyder. United States: Warner Bros.

Superman. 1978. [film] Directed by R. Donner. United States: DC Comics.

Superman the Animated Series. 1996. [tv series] Directed by C. Geda, D. Riba, T. Masuda, K. Hachizaki, H. Aoyama, B. Lukic, S. Tsuji, K. Tomonaga, Y. Yano, S. Jeralds, B. Timm, N. Tomizawa and K. Fukushima. United States: Warner Bros.

The Avengers. 2012. [film] Directed by J. Whedon. United States: Marvel Studios.

The Incredible Hulk. 2008. [film] Directed by L. Leterrier. United States: Universal Studios, Marvel Studios.

Thor. 2011. [film] Directed by K. Branagh. United States: Marvel Studios.

Thor Ragnarok. 2017. [film] Directed by T. Waititi. United States: Marvel Studios

Wonder Woman. 2017. [film] Directed by P. Jenkins. United States: Warner Bros.

Zack Snyder's Justice League. 2021. [film] Directed by Z. Snyder. United States: Warner Bros, HBO MAX.