[http://www.helium.com/](http://www.helium.com/items/1543486-how-the-media-affects-children-and-teens?page=2)[items](http://www.helium.com/items/1543486-how-the-media-affects-children-and-teens?page=2)[/1543486-how-the-media-affects-children-and-teens?page=2](http://www.helium.com/items/1543486-how-the-media-affects-children-and-teens?page=2)

 This article talks about the negativity of Disney princesses and other media things on young teenage girls. . A 2002 study by Hargreaves discovered that young girls who watched commercials featuring thin and traditionally beautiful women ended up feeling less [confident](http://www.helium.com/items/1543486-how-the-media-affects-children-and-teens?page=2), more dissatisfied, and angrier about their own appearance. The unrealistic body types of the princesses make young girls insecure and “lame”

<http://www.honors.umaine.edu/files/2009/07/hoffmann-2004.pdf>

This article is about the harmful effects of media on children and good informational facts about the amount of television kids watch and how that effects them, A child between the ages of 3 and 12 spends an average of 21 hours per week watching television, and by the time a child has graduated from high school, he or she has spent more time watching television than in the classroom. Dissatisfaction with their physical appearances, tend to internalize messages from the media more often and are therefore more commonly targeted. Flip through any teen fashion magazine and you will find countless advertisements and articles glorifying the importance of perfecting one’s body to achieve an ideal physical form. The powerful words in magazines are usually accompanied by pictures of thin, beautiful models and celebrities. Magazines are not the only media vehicle through which young girls are targeted. Other culprits that define ideal beauty in Western culture include television commercials, music videos, and retail stores.

<http://www.oprah.com/spirit/Your-Perception-of-Beauty-in-the-Digital-Age>

 This article is about the perception of beauty and how in the digital media age that perception has changed because of this. This article changes the perception negatively. Fast-forward to the present, ever-changing computer age where you are bombarded by images of all forms and gossip about those celebrities who used to be so glamorized—so distant and different than you. Their lives are chronicled on a daily basis thanks to Twitter, blogs, online magazines and other easily attainable media, creating an almost intimate relationship between the public and the stars. And this change in society's relationship has changed its view of beauty. Since these celebrities are now on your level, doesn't that also mean you can be more like them? The bar for women has been set unrealistically high by the role models people have today. The deck has been stacked against the modern woman. It was bad enough women used to see 17-year-old fashion models wearing $25,000 haute couture gowns in women's magazines. Now, thanks to Photoshop and other photo-editing software, photos may be manipulated to make their subjects look thinner or heavier, taller or shorter, bustier or flatter chested. Wrinkles can be magically erased and prized features, such as pronounced cheekbones, can be enhanced. The touch-up technician has become an essential part of every photo project

<http://www.fsc.yorku.ca/york/rsheese/psyc1010/wiki/index.php/How_does_media_negatively_influenced_the_perception_of_beauty_ideals_in_children_and_adolescents%3F>

This article deals with many aspects of children’s perception of beauty talking about things such as Barbie and the negative perception she give off. The article says this about Barbie, “The article demonstrates Barbie’s popularity as an American icon for beauty and shows that the ultra thin beauty ideals promoted through Barbie as well as other dolls have been linked with negative body image perception and unhealthy eating patterns amongst girls. The study within this article compares effects when girls are exposed to Barbie dolls to those of neutral images. Girls were also exposed to Emme, a new doll based on a more curvaceous and healthy body image. The study found that exposure to Barbie was detrimental to girls self esteem and body size satisfaction as significant drops in reported self esteem and body dissatisfaction was reported after being exposed to images of Barbie. When girls were exposed to neutral and Emme dolls there were only slight effects on self esteem and body satisfaction. The study found that higher weights contribute to lower self esteem and declares that dolls strongly reinforce sociocultural body ideals because of Barbie’s iconic status. It also states that Barbie is gradually internalized through fantasy and play.”

<http://viewzone2.com/faces.html>

This shows that beauty is ingrained in your brain; Facial recognition is a complex process. Only recently, with the need to spot criminals and terrorists, computer facial recognition programs have been developed to analyze the subtle variations of such things as the space between our eyes, the size of our noses and the proportions of our facial features. Scientists have discovered certain mathematical facial proportions that identify beautiful people. But is there more to beauty than the mere arrangement of eyes, noses and chins? Our brains seem to do much more than simply recognize a beautiful face. Most people can assess emotions, personality traits and fertility -- as well as beauty -- almost instantaneously. In fact, the human brain has special part called the fusiform, located in the back of the head near the spine. It's the same neural pathway needed to recognize faces of family, friends and people we have met. When it's damaged, the patients cannot recognize anyone, even people they has just met. Also, in experiments, they cannot discriminate between photographs of plain and beautiful faces.