

Chapter 1 : Stallion Pass, Alexander, Arkansas

Alexander and the Stallion (continued) Additional Comprehension Prompts For Oral or Written Use Before, During, and After Reading FINISH THIS THOUGHT.

Steven Farley subsequently has also written additional Black Stallion novels, which are not included here. The pair are subsequently stranded on a desert island after their ship sinks. Dependent on each other for survival, the boy and horse learn to trust and love each other as they establish an amazingly strong and close lifelong emotional bond. After being rescued, Alec befriends retired racehorse trainer Henry Dailey, who lives near Alec. But without a documented pedigree, Alec and Henry can only compete the Black as a mystery horse in a match race between two champions, Cyclone and Sun Raider. The Black Stallion Returns - Now famous for winning the match race, Alec discovers that two men are after the Black. The sheikh proves he legally owns the Black and takes him back to Arabia, but Alec is determined to see his horse again. Following the pair to Arabia, Alec encounters great evil and intrigue, as only a horse as spectacular as the Black could inspire. The Island Stallion - This novel introduces the stallion Flame. A boy, Steve Duncan, and his archaeologist friend, Pitch, spend two weeks on a desolate Caribbean island, called Azul blue in Spanish Island, where they discover an entrance to a hidden valley through underground tunnels built by Spanish Conquistadors. The Black Stallion and Satan - After Alec Ramsay inherits The Black, he has an opportunity to discover which stallion is the Black or his colt, Satan is the fastest when Satan, The Black, and other famous thoroughbreds, must race for their lives to escape a raging forest fire with only one witness to prove their speed. Jimmy hopes that the great Black Stallion has given his son the speed and will to win. But Black Minx, like her sire, has a mind of her own and challenges Henry and Alec to train her in ways they have never used before. His quest brings him to an unidentified location - a mountainous Shangri-La for horse breeding - held by Arabian sheikhs for centuries, along with Henry and the Black, into a neatly laid trap and a meeting with the sire of The Black. Their struggle for power becomes a fight for survival when the two horses band together to fight a deadly vampire bat. After firing an employee for striking a yearling, Alec takes out an advertisement in a racing magazine. When Pam Athena applies for the job, Alec has a hard time persuading his partners to retain her as a trainer and even harder time convincing himself to let her ride the Black Stallion when Alec is suspended as a jockey. There, the black stallion is looked upon to save an Indian tribe during a disaster, in order to fulfill an ancient prophecy. Befriended by Rashid, a young Bedouin, the stallion journeys to the desert, attempting to elude the rival horse trader groups seeking him. Little Black, A Pony An easy-reader picture book in which Little Black, a brave and loving pony, proves his worth to his boy, who has transitioned to a bigger horse. Alec has a passion for horses and has a close bond with the Black that no other human can explain or understand, even Alec himself. Henry Dailey - a retired race-horse trainer and close friend to Alec. He is a forgotten jockey legend. Both Tony and Napoleon forge a close bond with the Black and a close friendship remains between Tony, Alec, and Henry throughout the series. He is described as tall and good-featured. Ramsay is described as plump and kind. In the film adaption, Mr. Ramsay is on the ship with Alec, but is drowned. Ramsay is slender and has a slightly rougher personality than her book counterpart. Steve Duncan - the young man who discovers Flame on an island and later trains and races the red stallion in a match race. He is comparable to Henry in several ways, but Alec describes him as looking more tired and less happy. Abu was killed when the Black threw him during a training workout, dying from his injuries. He is shocked to read, "but for that, we would have destroyed him. Ibn al Khaldun - A fat, wrinkled, one-armed man who travels on the same plane as Alec, Henry, and Volence on their first trip to Arabia. Alec is suspicious of him wanting to do away with the Black. Pam Athena - a girl who proved to be an excellent jockey and good worker to Hopeful Farm, and loosened the hardened jockey Alec. She was romantically involved with Alec up until her death in a car accident. Horses[edit] Ziyadah - Sire of the Black and known as "Firetail". He is strong, fast, temperamental, and shares a strong bond with Alec. After the two are shipwrecked and then rescued, he is taken to America by Alec, and becomes a horse to reckon with out on the racetrack. Napoleon - a mature, gentle gelding belonging to Tony, a vegetable seller. Often fondly called "Nappy", he plays a larger

role in the first several books. He is at first a dangerous, brutal colt, and nearly kills Alec. Henry eventually tames Satan, turning him into a racing legend. Ultimately Satan and Henry develop a close bond. He competes in the famed Hambletonian race. Purchased at an auction by Henry, who has trained many horses but not actually owned one, he overcomes her quirks, even fashioning her a false tail to replace her docked one to boost her confidence. Henry trains her as a racehorse and with Alec in the saddle, they go on to win the Kentucky Derby. She is slightly lazy and lacks the drive for racing, and also develops what appears to be an obsession with a rival colt, Wintertime, which ultimately leads to her retirement. He is big, strong, and bold. He is a worthy rival to The Black. Flame - the chestnut stallion found on Azul Island by Steve Duncan. Flame strongly resembles an Arabian, though much larger - similar to The Black. He equals the Black Stallion in a match race. Wintertime - a small, quick, blood-bay stallion, a rival to Black Minx. Casey- an experienced, winning chestnut horse whose speed and skilled jockey tests the Black and Alec in a three-way race that includes Eclipse. Sun Raider and Cyclone - the first two champion horses that the Black competes against and ultimately beats in a match race billed as "the race of the century. The eerie tale culminates when Alec is obsessed to purchase this mare and breed her to The Black. Her foal with the Black is never seen in the books that are written by Walter Farley, but his son Steven Farley invents the foal as a steeplechaser race horse named Black Storm. Black Pepper - daughter of Black Minx, presumably by Wintertime. Black Sand - Son of Satan, a promising young colt and favorite of Pam Athena, who must overcome his fears that were linked to abuse by a previous owner. Movie and TV adaptations[edit].

Chapter 2 : The Black Stallion () - Frequently Asked Questions - IMDb

Alexander and the Stallion is very well-written with beautiful and descriptive illustrations. This exciting story will appeal to all young children whether reading it with the family or in school. As a former teacher, I strongly recommend this book to all librarians working in children's literature as well as all early elementary school teachers.

Visit Website When Alexander was 13, Philip called on the great philosopher Aristotle to tutor his son. Visit Website Alexander was just 16 when Philip went to battle the Byzantiums and left him in charge of Macedonia. Alexander put his vigor and bravery on display, and his cavalry decimated the Band of Thebes. Alexander Becomes King In B. Just 20 years old, Alexander claimed the Macedonian throne and killed his rivals before they could challenge his sovereignty. He also quashed rebellions for independence in northern Greece. Alexander appointed the general Antipater as regent and headed for Persia with his army. They crossed the Hellespont, a narrow strait between the Aegean Sea and the Sea of Marmara, and faced Persian and Greek forces at the Granicus river; victory went to Alexander and the Macedonians. Alexander then headed south and easily took the city of Sardes. But his army encountered resistance in the cities of Miletus, Mylasa and Halicarnassus. Under siege yet not beaten, Halicarnassus held out long enough for King Darius III, the newest Persian king, to amass a substantial army. Gordian Knot From Halicarnassus, Alexander headed north to Gordium, home of the fabled Gordian knot, a group of tightly-entwined knots yoked to an ancient wagon. Legend had it whoever unwound the knot would conquer all of Asia. As the story goes, Alexander took on the challenge but was unable to unravel the knot by hand. He took another approach and sliced through the knot with his sword, claiming triumph. Battle of Issus In B. As it became clear Alexander would win the battle, Darius fled with what remained of his troops, leaving his wife and family behind. His mother, Sisygambis, was so upset she disowned him and adopted Alexander as her son. By now it was clear that Alexander was a shrewd, ruthless and brilliant military leader—in fact, he never lost a battle in his life. He rejected a plea from Darius for peace and took the towns of Byblos and Sidon. He then laid siege to the heavily-fortified island of Tyre in January B. But Alexander had no navy to speak of and Tyre was surrounded by water. Alexander instructed his men to build a causeway to reach Tyre. All went well until they came within striking distance of the Tyrians. He was sidelined at Gaza, however, and forced to endure another lengthy siege. After several weeks, he took the town and entered Egypt where he established the city that still bears his name: Alexander traveled to the desert to consult the oracle of Ammon, a god of supposed good counsel. Legends abound about what transpired at the oracle, but Alexander kept mum about the experience. Still, the visit furthered speculation Alexander was a deity. Following fierce fighting and heavy losses on both sides, Darius fled and was assassinated by his own troops. Finally rid of Darius, Alexander proclaimed himself King of Persia. With Bessus out of the way, Alexander had full control of Persia. Proskynesis To gain credibility with the Persians, Alexander took on many Persian customs. He began dressing like a Persian and adopted the practice of proskynesis, a Persian court custom that involved bowing down and kissing the hand of others, depending on their rank. The Macedonians were less than thrilled with the changes in Alexander and his attempt to be viewed as a deity. They refused to practice proskynesis and some plotted his death. Increasingly paranoid, Alexander ordered the death of one of his most esteemed generals, Parmenio, in B. Alexander Kills Cleitus In B. Pushed too far, Alexander killed Cleitus with a spear, a spontaneous act of violence that anguished him. Some historians believe Alexander killed his general in a fit of drunkenness—a persistent problem that plagued him through much of his life. Alexander struggled to capture Sogdiana, a region of the Persian Empire that remained loyal to Bessus. Supposedly, one of those on the rock was a girl named Roxane. As the story goes, Alexander fell in love with Roxane on sight. He married her despite her Sogdian heritage and she joined him on his journey. Alexander Enters India In B. Some tribes surrendered peacefully; others did not. Even so, after a fierce battle in a raging thunderstorm, Porus was defeated. One event took place at Hydaspes which devastated Alexander: Alexander wanted to press on and attempt to conquer all of India, but his war-weary soldiers refused, and his officers convinced him to return to Persia. So Alexander led his troops down the Indus River and was severely wounded during a battle with the Malli. After recovering, he

divided his troops, sending half back to Persia and half to Gedrosia, a desolate area west of the Indus River. A Mass Wedding In early B. Wanting to unite the Persians and Macedonians and create a new race loyal only to him, he ordered many of his officers to marry Persian princesses at a mass wedding; he also took two more wives for himself. But after Alexander took a firm stand and replaced Macedonian officers and troops with Persians, his army backed down. To further diffuse the situation, Alexander returned their titles and hosted a huge reconciliation banquet. Death of Alexander the Great By B. Thanks to his insatiable urge for world supremacy, he started plans to conquer Arabia. After surviving battle after fierce battle, Alexander the Great died in June B. Some historians say Alexander died of malaria or other natural causes; others believe he was poisoned. Either way, he never named a successor. Nonetheless, many conquered lands retained the Greek influence Alexander introduced—some cities he founded remain important cultural centers even today—and Alexander the Great is revered as one of the most powerful and influential leaders the ancient world ever produced. Sources Alexander the Great.

Chapter 3 : The Alexander's Stallion " King

Ancient History: The Story of Alexander the Great and Bucephalus: The Black Stallion #Mythology #SeeUinHistory #History #ancienthistory #alexander.

Though not much is known about him, we do know he was a dark stallion, somewhat temperamental. Though he is described as black, it is likely he was the more common standard bay, which is usually described as "black". And though most people imagine a tall stallion, the truth is probably somewhat less grand. Breeding Stock The best breeding of Greek horse stock took place in Thessaly, where prime existing stock was often crossed with Scythian, Persian Nisean and Ferghana horses. Philip of Makedon who built on-going cavalry developments enough to be considered by many to be responsible for developing the cavalry as an effective fighting unit is said to have imported His son, Alexander, claimed a tribute of Since the Persian Arab is thought to have been introduced into Persia around BC, it is likely that this bloodline was included. Few of these horses were tall by modern standards, averaging We know that the Iberian horses mentioned by Homer were famed for their movement, size and spirit; the Nisean horses were known for speed and stamina, the Ferghana was noted for stamina, endurance and the ability to withstand hard conditions in desert lands. Along with imported stock, Philip had access to the native breeds such as the Pindos, Skyros, Pineias, Messara and Andravidas, horses known to be small but tough. Looking at the stock Philip used in breeding programs, one can easily imagine a hardy horse with stamina, endurance and longevity. It was from these bloodlines that Bucephalus may have been bred, in the fertile pastures of Thessaly. Thessaly offered rich pasture lands, excellent for raising all types of grazers. Athenian archives reveal many brands indicating horse-rearing areas. Pherae horses carried an ax brand; Larissan horses were branded with a centaur. Pharsalus horses, noted for their quality since the days of Aristophanes c. In this tale, Philip is presented with a colt bred on his own estates, the heroic attributes of the animal surpasses Pegasus. It is quite likely that Bucephalus was bred on one of the many farms that formed part of the Makedonian breeding program. His quality would have been obvious from the start. However, many of the breeds used in these programs were described as temperamental and would have represented a challenge to train, especially since training methods varied widely from the excellent to the poor. As much as Alexander was bathed in legend, Bucephalus, too, took on mythic proportions. One can picture this lord among horses, with his held high, dock horizontal and his tail curved upward, his wavy mane floating up and down with every prancing gate, as the other horses gave ground, instinctively knowing this stallion was destined to be king of all domains. Makedonian royals were good judges of horseflesh. Even the price of this animal was unusual: Philip ordered his attendants to mount Bucephalus but as each and every attendant attempted to mount him, Bucephalus would spin, resist, and attack, especially when his back was to the sun. Eventually all those who attempted to mount Bucephalus had been thrown off. Horsemen know that most horses, left alone and un-worked for long periods of time, could appear to have become un-manageable. The average rider can be deceived into losing control, achieving nothing with the horse or themselves. But horses, equipped with a different but high level of intelligence, generally favor handlers with gentle common "horse sense". Bucephalus was no exception- coming from well-bred but intelligent stock, he would have need not only good training but a rider of equal intelligence and skill. But legend says the magnificent horse felt confused and afraid of his shadow. Philip could not see paying such a price for an unruly horse and ordered the horse taken away. According to legend, Alexander called out that it was a shame to waste such an animal because of poor riders. One can imagine that day: Philip turned to look at his son. Philip scoffed "My attendants have been working with horses most of their lives, but you know better? He was also an animal filled with pride and a sense of self-awareness unusual for his kind. Philip reluctantly agreed, thinking that Alexander would be humbled and think more carefully of future bets. He watched as Alexander slowly approached Bucephalus and carefully took the bridle below the chin. Alexander knew that horses, as a prey animal, often feared shadows so he led him by the reins in all directions, touching him gently, whispering comforting sounds, letting the horse see the movement of sun and shadow, learning there was nothing to fear in this strange field, surrounded by unknown strangers. Slowly, Alexander eased

onto the horses back. The animal stood, alert but calm, turning his ears back in an attempt to understand this confident boy on his back. Alexander worked the reins and leg pressure just enough to take his horse from a trot to a canter as everyone held their breath. He gave the horse more rein, allowing Bucephalus to move into a gallop. A cheering crowd surrounded father, horse and son. With tears of laughter and joy, pride showing in his very gesture, Philip said "Alexander my son, Macedon is too small- You need to find another kingdom worthy of you! As one of his chargers, Alexander rode Bucephalus in many battles. One in particular, The Passage of the Granicus, depicts the warhorse contesting the difficulties of the steep muddy river banks, biting and kicking all foes. Longevity was not the norm for the ancient chargers. Mortality rate was high due to extreme climate changes without time to adapt, severe hoof bruising from sharp rocks and bad splits without proper time to heal. Battle wounds and exhaustion were primary killers. But even in this, Bucephalus reached beyond other horses. Arrian states Bucephalus died sometime between the age of 28 to 30, a good age even by modern standards for pampered, well-tended horses. This would have placed Bucephalus a comparable age with Alexander when they first met. Some have questioned why Philonicus would bring a mid-age horse to Philip with a high price, but this discounts that many mid-age horses are preferred due to their proven ability to withstand hardship and the fact that their past experiences usually make them less likely to be flighty. It may also be that Bucephalus had proven himself a sire of quality horses and Philonicus may well have believed Philip would be willing to pay for an infusion of proven bloodlines. Others debate that Bucephalus was of a younger age and died of severe battle wounds he received at the Battle of the River Hydaspes, BCE. Another charger that can be compared to Bucephalus was Comanche, the only survivor from the Battle of the little Big Horn, who survived his wounds and lived a long life. Comanche was owned by Capt. Myles Keough, this is the story of his last battle; Comanche remained with his owner on Custer Hill. Comanche was nursed back to health and lived seventeen years after the Battle of the Little Bighorn as a pampered pet, traveling from post to post and loved by all, he was cherished and revered by the Seventh Cavalry and the entire nation as a symbol of survival in the face of defeat. It is said he developed a fondness for beer in his later years, After his death at the age of twenty nine, he was stuffed and kept on display at the University of Kansas, where he remains to this day. Briefly, the horse used in the Oliver Stone Alexander movie was a Friesian. They are still used as cart and carriage horses in Europe for the most part, though the lighter ones are also used in dressage. A Friesian was also used in the movie "Ladyhawke". The Dutch registry does not allow or at least has not crossbreedings, and the Friesian has remained a "clean" line until recently. Sadly, the German registry began allowing outcrossings in America and there is beginning to be an over-abundance of high-priced crossbreeds there. I predict the American market will flood and in a few years, you will be able to buy them for less at the horse auctions. This is what happened to the Arab breed - and some fantastic bloodlines ended up going for meat in Europe. In reality, this would not have been the horse of choice for the type of battles Alexander fought also, they were not in existence in this form at the time. Nine Greek Lives, tr. Ian Scott Kilvert Penguin , p.

Chapter 4 : Alexander P At Stud - Braveheart Farm

The best aspects of Alexander P is his excellent temperament, his fluid canter, and powerful jump. At his RPSI Approval he received a 9 for Jump and a 9 for Canter. He has competed successfully up to M in showjumping, and competed at dressage regionals in Atlanta as a young stallion.

Oliver Stone December 10, Oliver Stone may be taking a bad rap for historical inaccuracies in his epic Alexander. Scholars suggest his presentation of Alexander the Great demonstrates a fairly solid grasp of what is known about the man who conquered the world. The Hero and the Horse The Movie: Alexander first seizes greatness when he mounts and rides the wild stallion that became his warhorse. Stone gets it right. Young Alexander saw that the horse was afraid of its shadow and he tamed it, mounted it and rode the stallion bareback to the astonishment of spectators. Mother and Father The Movie: There are also hints that Alexander was fathered by the gods, perhaps Zeus, not by Philip Val Kilmer. The movie hints that Olympias may have killed Philip or had him killed. Later, Alexander found it useful to suggest that Philip was not his father. The Battle of Gaugamela The Movie: There is a famous mosaic, usually taken to refer to the Battle of Issus in the year Gaugamela was in , depicting Alexander on horseback, charging someone who looks like the Persian king. A huge entourage and eastern opulence surround the king in the mosaic, as he faces the fiery-eyed Alexander. Magnanimity in Victory The Movie: Alexander is generally depicted as extremely magnanimous in victory, granting favors upon the defeated, especially in Babylon. Eastern Influences The Movie: As Alexander heads deeper into the Far East, he becomes more enamored with eastern culture, with an emphasis on uniting East and West. Close to the mark. As Alexander marched further east, he was heavily influenced by Persian customs, arranging marriages between noble Persian women and his men. Alexander adopted Persian customs. Stone implies that Alexander had sex with men, including Hephaisstion Jared Leto and an effeminate Persian male. Alexander was bent on empire and achievement, and he was not as interested in women. Alexander did marry Roxane, a non-Greek, which was unusual and he probably had a love affair with Hephaisstion. Before both Judaism and Christianity, Greeks held that same-sex acts were acceptable if conducted by unwritten cultural rules, and hedonism was neither widely practiced nor condoned.

Chapter 5 : The Black Stallion - Wikipedia

Alexander and the Stallion is very well-written with beautiful and descriptive illustrations. This exciting story will appeal to all young children whether reading it with the family or in school.

Chapter 6 : calendrielascience.com - The Legend of Bucephalus

The Black Stallion is a American adventure film based on the classic children's novel The Black Stallion by Walter calendrielascience.com the film starts in , five years after the book was published.

Chapter 7 : Who is Alexander the Great? The Movie and the Truth

The Black Stallion and the Mythology of Bucephalus The Island Sequence also takes on elements in which the legend of Alexander and Bucephalus is paralleled.

Chapter 8 : calendrielascience.com: Customer reviews: Alexander and the Stallion (Books for Young Le

Alexander Brown is the reward of this relentless commitment and partnership with Zac to create bold "uncaged" wines rooted in the heart of California wine country. About Black Stallion: "The name Black Stallion Estate Winery celebrates the property's rich equestrian history.

Chapter 9 : Alexander The Great PRR :: Horse Feathers Farm

Built in , this Single Family is located at Stallion Pass Alexander, AR It is approximately 1, square feet. Its lot size is 8, square feet and it comes with 2 parking spots. Stallion Pass Alexander, AR is located in the Bryant School District and the nearest school.