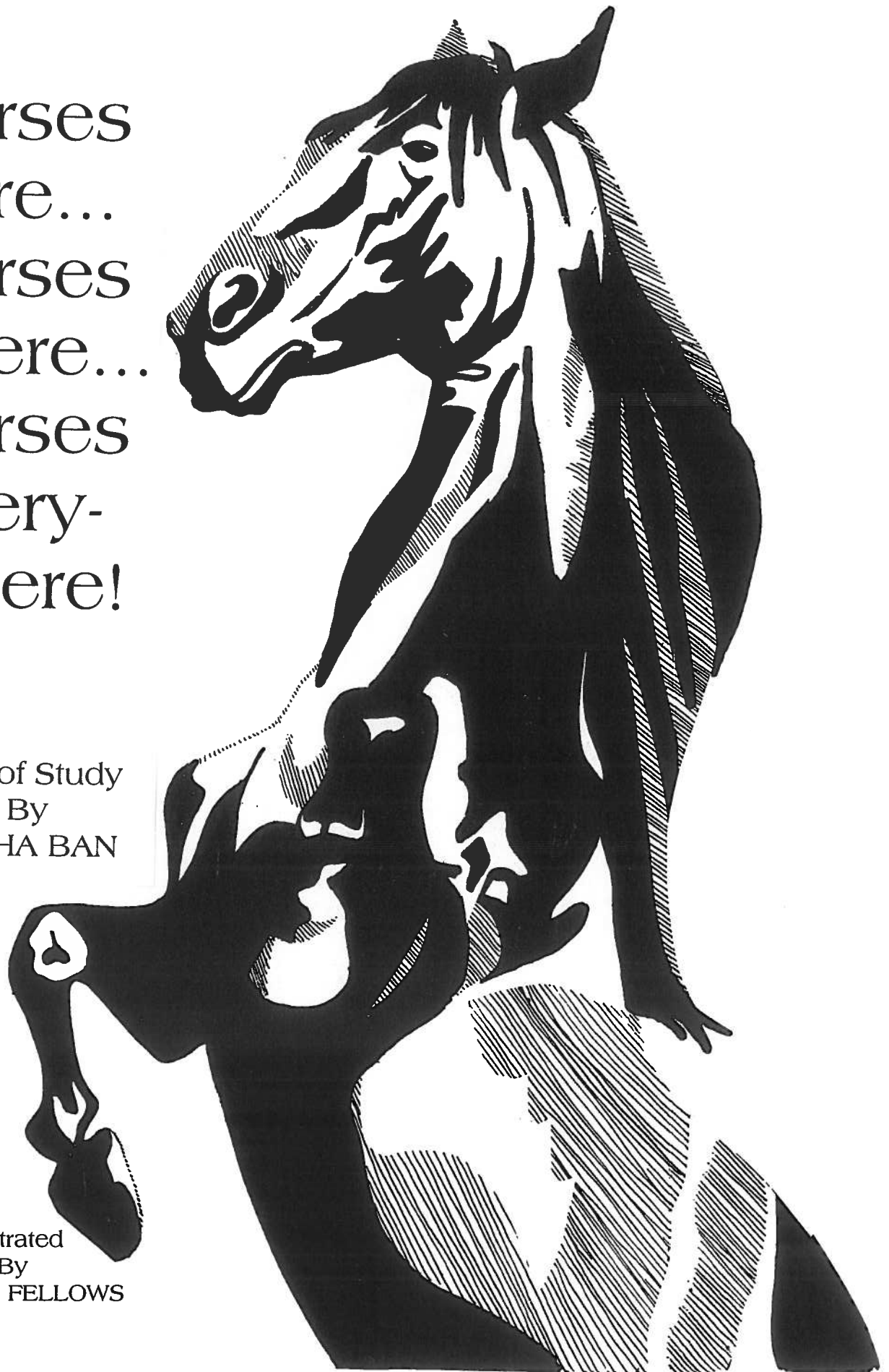


Horses  
Here...  
Horses  
There...  
Horses  
Every-  
where!

A Unit of Study  
By  
MARTHA BAN

Illustrated  
By  
GARY A. FELLOWS





## Introduction

*Horses Here, Horses There, Horses Everywhere* — is a unit of study written for the intermediate grade level. It is based on the reading of two books: ***King of the Wind*** by Marguerite Henry and ***Black Beauty*** by Anna Sewell. The cross-curriculum possibilities are endless! You may add any books that will enrich the unit by reading books about the people that are featured. Use the library and Internet as much as possible to gather more information on people, places, times and events.

The unit is designed to encourage the research process. Opportunities are also given for students to relate the information being discussed to their own life experience. Specific answers are not given for all questions.

It is suggested that students have a notebook specifically for their work done in conjunction with this unit. This notebook will organize student reports, drawings, Bible memory verses, glossary words and other things that are introduced throughout the unit.

It is hoped that this unit provides a unique learning experience for you and your students, as you study a fascinating animal.

### Outline

Bibliography

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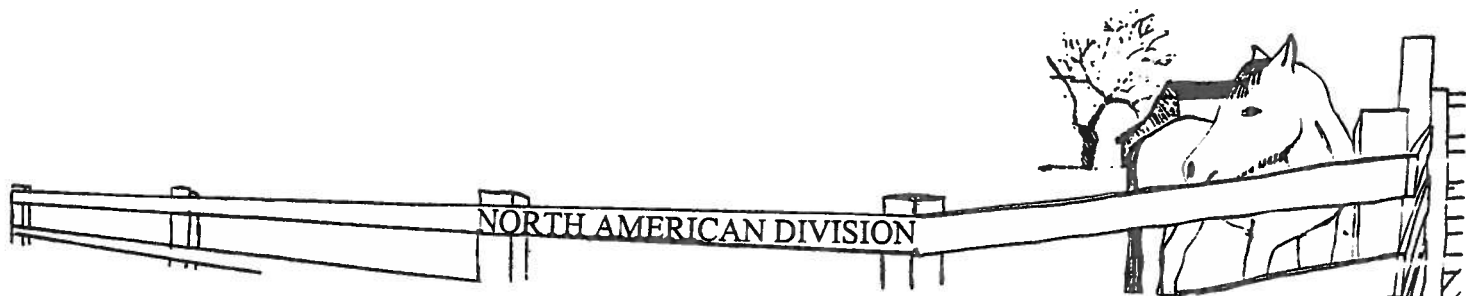
Bridled!

Horses and Ponies Everywhere!

Compare and Contrast

Glossary

Key





## Bibliography

### Reference Books

*Album of Horses* by Marguerite Henry

*The Young Rider* by Lucinda Green

*Magnificent Horses of the World* — Series - Gareth Stevens

*The Ultimate Horse Book* by Elwyn Hartley Edwards

*Arabian Horses* by Dorothy H. Patent

*Complete Book of Horses and Horsemanship* by C. W. Anderson

*The Great Book of Horses* by Catherine Dell

*How to Draw 50 Horses* by Lee J. Ames

*Eyewitness Handbook of Horses* by Elwyn H. Edwards

*Mustang, Wild Spirit of the West* by Marguerite Henry

*White Stallion of Lipizza* by Marguerite Henry

### Fiction Books

*Black Stallion* by Walter Farley

*Black Beauty* by Anna Sewell

*Brightly of the Grand Canyon* by Marguerite Henry

*Bully For You, Teddy Roosevelt!* by Jean Fritz

*George Washington's World* by Genevieve Foster

*Justin Morgan Had a Horse* by Marguerite Henry

*King of the Wind* by Marguerite Henry

*Misty of Chincoteague* by Marguerite Henry

*One Bad Thing About Father* by F.N. Monjo

*The Star Spangled Banner* by Peter Spier

*Why Don't You Get A Horse, Sam Adams?* by Jean Fritz

### Internet URLs

<http://www.horsefun.com>

<http://www.haynet.net/breeds.html>

<http://www.ansi.okstate.edu/breeds/horses>

### Computer Software

Multimedia Horses — Inroads Interactive 1-800-722-6527

Multimedia Exotic Pets — Inroads Interactive

### Videos

The Art of Riding Series (Visual Educational Productions)

The Horse Family (International Film Bureau)

Horses! (Encyclopedia Britannica)

Nature: Wild Horses (Warner Home Video)



NORTH AMERICAN DIVISION



## The Arab

**S**un scorching the desert, withering bushes and spears of grass. Sun beating down on the camel train, parching the lips of riders, slowing thoughts, slowing camel feet, slowing all living things of the desert except — except the small, delicate mares capering alongside the caravan.

Silently the cavalcade moves beneath the fierceness of the sun until out of nowhere a cry tears the desert stillness. Sand clouds whirl and hulk along the horizon. An enemy tribe! As one, the riders leap from their camels onto the backs of the mares and gallop toward the enemy, white robes billowing, lances gleaming in the sun.

Now steel meets steel and the mares are no longer playful. They are whirling dervishes — spinning on their hocks, charging, rushing ahead, missing a flying lance, wheeling, stopping, starting, galloping until lungs are fit to burst.

*This* is tribal warfare. *This* is Arabia from the ancient days until the time when the deadly lance almost wiped out the fiery little steed.

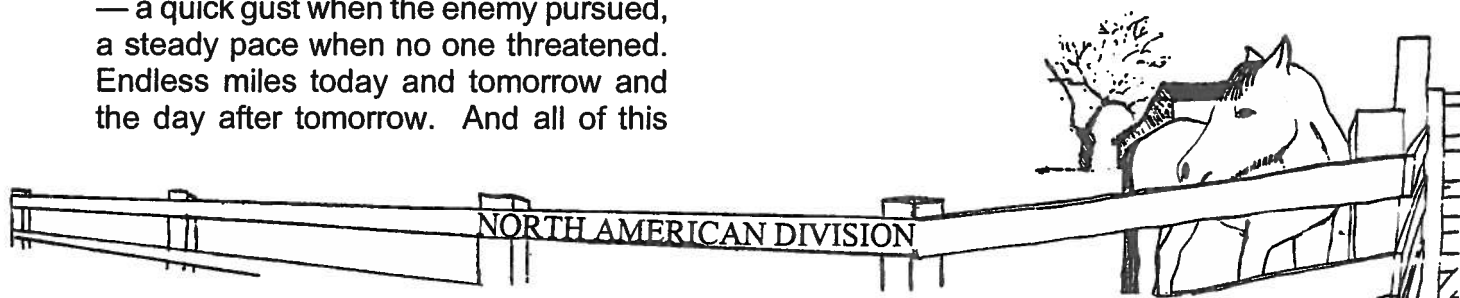
Always the desert warrior preferred to ride a mare to battle. *Banat er Rih* he called her, which in Arabic means "Daughter of the Wind." And that is how she traveled — a quick gust when the enemy pursued, a steady pace when no one threatened. Endless miles today and tomorrow and the day after tomorrow. And all of this

she could endure on the scantiest fare, on dry herbage and bruised dates, and even dead locusts when there were no grasses.

But no matter how meager the fare, her master saw that her thirst was quenched. On the march he carried an animal hide to make into a water vessel especially for her, and at night he milked his camel and gave the fresh, foaming milk to the mare before he fed his family. She was one of his own tentfolk, eating what they ate, dozing when they dozed. Children sometimes slept between her feet, their heads pillowed on her belly.

It is doubtful if the desert men loved their horses as pets. Rather, they depended on them to warn, with loud neighings, of the enemy's approach, to carry them swiftly and safely in battle. And so a good mare was almost never for sale. She was better than gold or silver in the purse. She was wealth, freedom, and power. She was life itself. To sell her was unworthy; to give her away, a princely act.

An Arab chieftain jealously guarded his mare's reputation for swiftness. And he bred her to only the noblest of stallions so that the pedigree of the foal became sacred. Often it was inscribed on parchment and tied in a little bag around the foal's neck, with





a few azure beads to keep away evil spirits.

When a foal was several months old, it was given a camel as nurse-mare. The big clumsy creature adopted the nimble little one wholeheartedly, screaming in worried tones if it strayed, snorting softly when it came near. She refused to move from camp unless the foal accompanied her.

It was common practice to take these foals along on the march, letting them frisk beside their sedate step mammas. Sometimes during the monotonous journey a young Bedouin boy would spring lightly onto a colt's back, clinging stoutly with naked legs. As simply as that, first training began. Later, as a three-year-old, the colt would be taught the movements of galloping in figure eights, changing leads at every turn, halting in mid-career, and all this was accomplished without punishment of any kind. Horsemen of the desert were patient. They had Time.

To judge the qualities of an Arab horse, the desert men would study the head first. Were the eyes like those of the antelope, set low and wide apart? Enormous and dark in repose? Fiery as sun and stars in excitement? And the ears — did they prick and point inward as if each point were a magnet for the other? And was the face wedge-shaped? Wide at the forehead, tapering to a muzzle so fine the creature might lip water from a tea cup? And did the profile hollow out between forehead and muzzle like the surface of a saucer? If all the answers were yes, the animal was of royal blood.

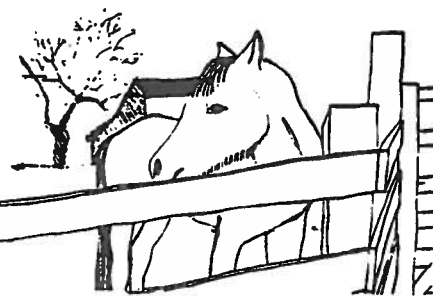
Color was of no great concern. Chestnut or bay, nutmeg brown or iron gray, all were good. But, under the hair, the skin had to be jet black for protection against the rays of the sun. This underlying blackness is still found in Arabians today and it gives to the bodycoat a lively luster.

As for size, even the smallest Arabians are big enough. Warriors of all eras rode them to battle. George Washington's Arabian charger, Magnolia, was delicately made, but she was big enough to carry him through his fiercest campaigns. And Napoleon's desert stallion, Marengo, bore him on his long retreat from Moscow.

What were the beginnings of these little warriors? Where did they come from? Did the Creator actually take a handful of south wind and say, "I create thee, O Arabian; I give thee flight without wings?"

Storytellers of Arabia explain it this way. "Since times' beginning," they say, "the root or spring of the horse was in the land of the Arab. Our sheiks found them running wild. They caught the foals and gentled them." History can discover no better answer. The Arab horse is the oldest domesticated species in the world. Early rock drawings depict slender horses with arched necks and the typical high flung tails, for all the world like today's Arabs.

The story-tellers relate that the Prophet Mohammed would tolerate only the most obedient mares for his campaigns. To test them he penned a hundred thirst-maddened  
h o r s e s  
within sight  
and smell  
of a clear  
s t r e a m .





Turned loose at last, they stampeded for water but, almost there, they heard the notes of the war bugle. Only five mares halted. These were

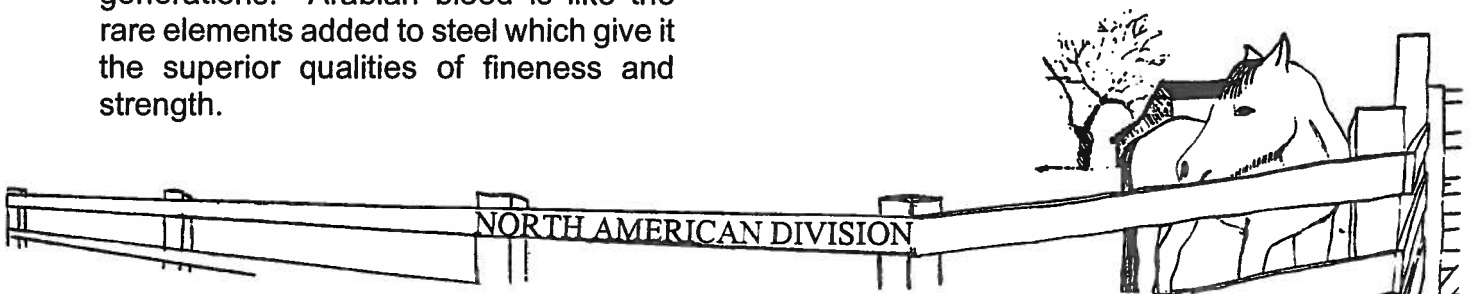
chosen by the Prophet to mother the race.

One of the five was named "Of-the-Cloak" because of a curious incident. A rider, escaping from an enemy, threw off his cloak for greater freedom. Picture his surprise when he arrived in camp to find that the arched tail of his mare had caught and held the cloak. Ever afterward this mare's descendants were called **Abeyan** or "Of-the-Cloak." Today the up-flung tail of the Arab is one of the chief characteristics of the species.

When recent wars threatened the Arabian horse with extinction, Sir Wilfred Blunt and his wife, Lady Anne, imported the finest Arab mares and stallions into England. They knew that Arab blood is a white flame in its purity and, if it were snuffed out, there would be no way to refresh the blood of modern breeds. Today America is helping in the crusade which the Blunts began. There are now more Arabian horses in the United States than in all of Arabia! They are used for pleasure and work on ranches. But these uses are of small importance. Wise horsemen are carrying on the strain, breeding Arabian stallions to Arabian mares to preserve the blood in its purity. Then it will always be available for future generations. Arabian blood is like the rare elements added to steel which give it the superior qualities of fineness and strength.

And so the blood of the "Daughters of the Wind" has streamed west, its strength undiluted, its character unchanged. In the wide-set eyes of these Arabian horses there is still the fire of sun and stars, and in their motion the flow of small winds and the tide of great ones. War horses. Builders of other breeds. Yet holders of their own purity.

— Taken from *Album of Horses*, by Marguerite Henry, 1953.





## Study Questions

Read the indicated chapters from *King of the Wind* by Marguerite Henry. Answers to these questions should be answered in your student notebook.

Read Chapters 1 and 2

1. Why was the Arab so important to its owners?
2. Why was the Arab a good desert horse?
3. From the reading in *King of the Wind* what is the climate like in Morocco?

Read Chapters 3 and 4

1. Using an atlas, draw a map of Morocco. Include and label the Atlas Mountains and the Strait of Gibraltar.
2. Why was camel milk better for foals than mare's milk?
3. Copy into your notebook, Job 39:19-25. These verses describe how the Arabian reacts when it hears the trumpet sounding war.

Read Chapters 5 and 6

1. Research Allah. Who started this religion? How is this religion different from Christianity?

Read Chapters 7 and 8

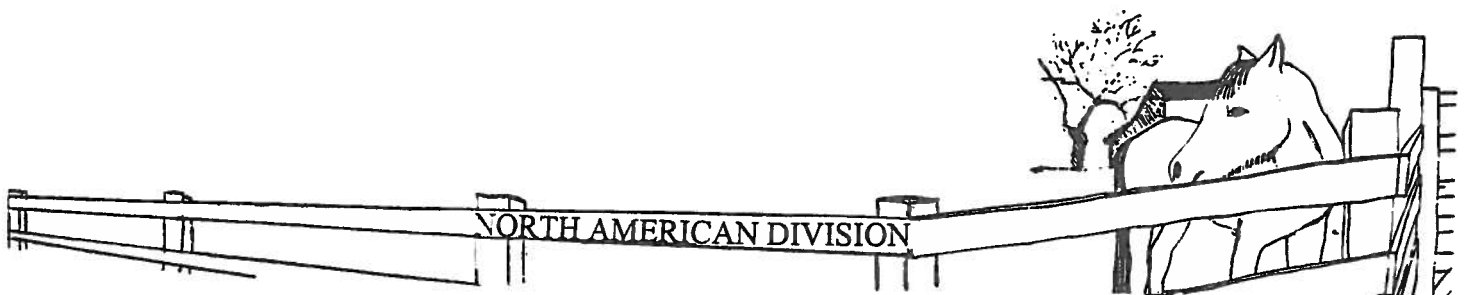
1. How do you measure a horse? If a horse measures 15.2 hands, how tall is it in feet and inches?

Read Chapters 9 and 10

1. Research King Louis the XV. Write a summary paragraph in your notebook about his reign.
2. Copy into your notebook Revelation 6:2.
3. Using an atlas, draw a map of France. Label its capital and the countries that border France.

Read Chapters 11, 12, and 13

1. Why is it important to know a horse's past before considering purchasing it?
2. Copy into your notebook 2 Chronicles 9:25.
3. If King Solomon had 12,000 horses and each horse ate a half a bale of hay a day, then how many bales of hay would King Solomon have to buy to feed his horses for a week?





Read Chapters 14, 15, and 16

1. Draw a map of England. Label London, Bristol and Birmingham. Show the English Channel and the border of France.
2. Research the Quakers. Summarize their beliefs.
3. How did Mrs. William's dislike for Agba get in the way of her seeing the truth? Have you been in that kind of situation before? Explain.

Read Chapters 17 and 18

1. Describe the Duchess's and the Earl's kindness and character in the way they treated Agba.

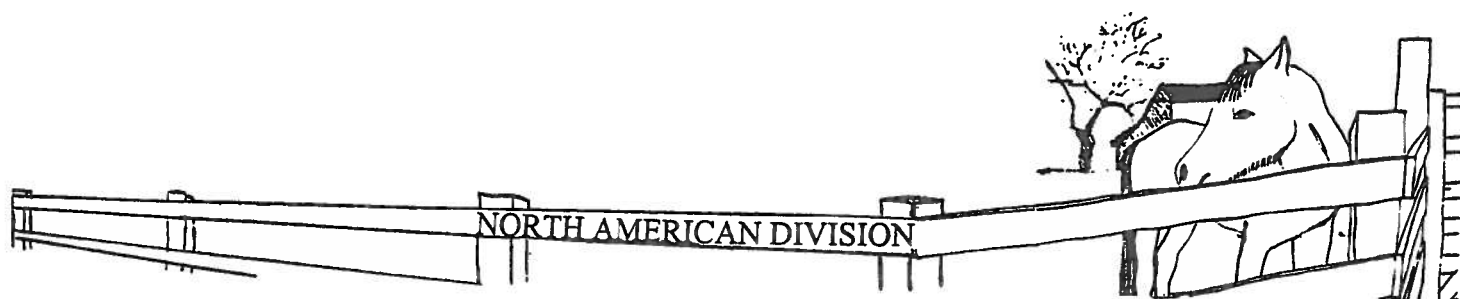
Read Chapters 19, 20, and 21

1. Describe the character of the Earl in how he handled the situation with Agba. Even though he was upset he was still going to provide for Agba and Sham. How do you know this.
2. Copy Hosea 1:7 into your notebook.

Read Chapter 22 and Father of the Turf

1. Research and write a report on the Arabian horse. Include such details as why this was a good desert horse and war horse; the value of the Arabian; where it originated from; and how it improved the English race horse.
2. Copy Psalm 147:10-11 in your notebook.

Follow the steps below to draw your own picture of an Arabian horse.







## Thoroughbred

A man needs someone to believe in him. A horse has this big need, too.

Whether he is bred to race or show-jump or draw a plow, he needs someone who believes in his power to run or jump or pull.

Outward signs of the special qualities of the Thoroughbred may not be visible in colthood. Sometimes the colt is a playboy who resents having to grow up.

He skitters around his pasture, full of wild notions, and when he is put into the training he either throws a tantrum or bobbles along the track from side to side as if he were catching butterflies.

It is then a colt needs championing, needs someone who senses strong fiber and spirit underneath the giddiness. This friend is not always the trainer or owner; sometimes it is the man who rubs, feeds, and waters him — his groom. How that groom tries to get his thoughts through to owner and to trainer! Persistently he corners them and so dead earnest is his talk that the men laugh at the big sounding words and then walk off, pondering the seeds in them. So the colt gets another chance, and another. Then one day he pushes against the wind and opens his nostrils to suck it in. Suddenly he *wants* to run and he does, and he wins! And there at his side, ready with soft warm blanket, ready with words of praise, ready with rub cloths, stands his groom, feeling big in the chest and good.

Everyone whose life touches a Thoroughbred has his own definition of

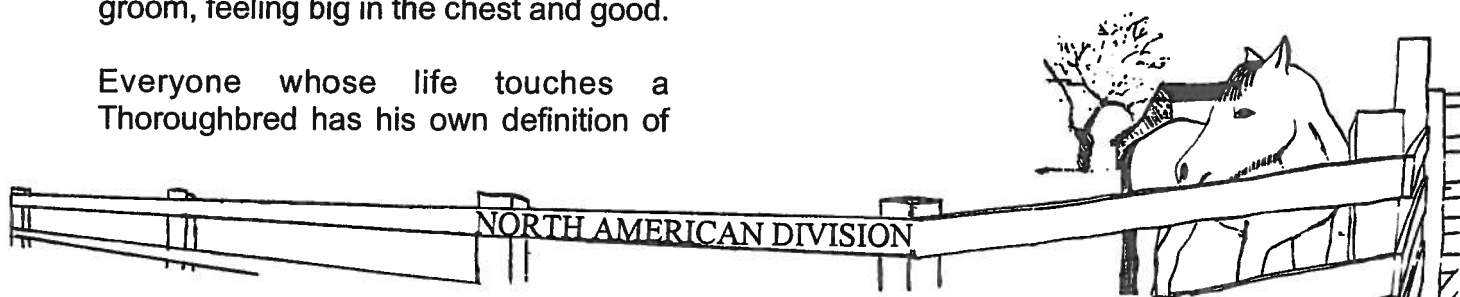
the breed. Man o' War's groom called him "the mostest horse that ever was." Assault's trainer says the Thoroughbred is a creature of bone and blood and bottom. By "bottom" he means stamina and the wind of a fox.

Jockey clubs throughout the world define the Thoroughbred as a running horse whose ancestry may be traced in unbroken line to one of three Oriental sires.

Before these sires were known, there were in England two types of horse — the big lusty steeds used in war, and the small, plain-looking creatures used for the race and the chase. The racers were pony size and pacers mostly. That is, they did not gallop, they paced — the two legs of one side going forward in unison, then the other two.

But when the blood of desert stallions, the blood of the vital little Arabians, began to trickle into England, a curious thing happened. The plain-looking pacers gave way to gallopers, their coarseness was fined down, and the fastest running horse in the world was born.

The three founding fathers of the new breed were the Byerly Turk, the Darley Arabian, and the Godolphin Arabian. The first of the three to appear on the English scene was a tough Turkish charger. Where he came from is a mystery.





Some say he was one of the spoils of war, and some say his forebears were Arab, not Turk. But no matter. What is known is that he

was ridden by a Captain Byerly in King William's War; that he and the captain survived the one big battle in Ireland and returned in fine fettle to England. There, as the Byerly Turk, he sired some famous race horses.

The second of the three was a magnificent bay with a white blaze down his face and three white feet. A traveling merchant named Thomas Darley discovered him in the Syrian desert. By some power of persuasion he did the impossible; he convinced an Arab tribe to sell the stallion. And before the Arabs could change their mind, the handsome bay was bound for Buttercramp in England. Descendants of the Darley Arabian are renowned for their swiftness. One of his great-great grandsons, well named Eclipse, dimmed the brightness of every other racing horse. He was never beaten, "never had a whip flourished over him or felt the rubbing of a spur — outfooting, out striding, outlasting every horse that started against him."

In all fairness, however, Darley's Arabian cannot be given full credit for the speed of Eclipse. On his mother's side he was closer to the Godolphin Arabian, the third of the Oriental trio.

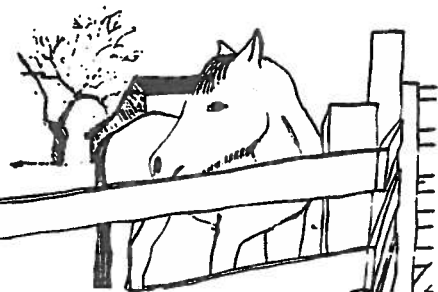
The Godolphin Arabian was a little stallion who sired big. His clear bay coat was ticked with gold, and the only white marking was a spot on his off-hind heel,

the emblem of swiftness. He was a royal gift from the Sultan of Morocco to the boy king of France, but his deerlike smallness made him the laughingstock of the noblemen. They shunted him out of sight, not caring at all when he was sold to a brutal wood carter. Horse-whipped through the streets of Paris, he was finally bought by a Quaker who shipped him to England, and there he became the favorite stallion of the Earl of Godolphin. Although the fiery little Arabian never started in a race, his name is found today in the pedigree of nearly all race horses.

In Windsor Castle there is a painting of the Godolphin Arabian, and lettered around the frame are these words: "Esteemed one of the best foreign horses ever brought into England. He is allowed to have refreshed the English blood more than any foreign horse ever yet imported.

These then are the three Oriental stallions, the foundation sires of the Thoroughbred. Their blood ran like a fine vein deep through the English stock, strengthening it, fortifying it. And the new breed surpassed both the Arab and the English horses in size and in running speed. Today even the fleetest Arab could not stay with the Thoroughbred on the track.

Has America contributed nothing to the speed of the Thoroughbred? On the contrary, she began early to breed champions. In 1775, Daniel Boone presented to the first Kentucky legislature a bill for improving the breed of horses. Perhaps  
Squire  
Boone





knew the value of Kentucky's blue grass in building strong bone. Knowingly or unknowingly, he planted the seed that started Kentucky on its

way to becoming the land of fine horses.

In style of riding, America has contributed to the speed of the Thoroughbred. About 1900, Jockey Tod Sloan made a daring experiment. He shortened his stirrups, moved up from his horse's back, and crouched like a lightning bug on his neck. Here he was so close to the horse's ears he could whisper him home, without whip or spur. Soon all of America's jockeys were riding high, like monkeys on a stick, and their horses were making better time.

This bug-boy crouch not only means more speed but it saves a horse's back, his weak spot. This is important, as many race horses are ridden before they are two years old. Maybe they are not even two, for all Thoroughbreds are given the same birthday, January first. Thus a foal born in April has his first birthday the following New Year's Day, when he is really only eight months old.

Samuel Riddle, owner of Man o' War, used to say the Thoroughbreds have an extra quality greater than speed. He called it heart. "Thoroughbreds don't cry," he would say, and he would tick off on his fingers the ones who showed this courage. There was War Admiral who often limped painfully in his stall. But let the bugle sound and he would walk square and strong to the post and then fight like a gamecock to win.

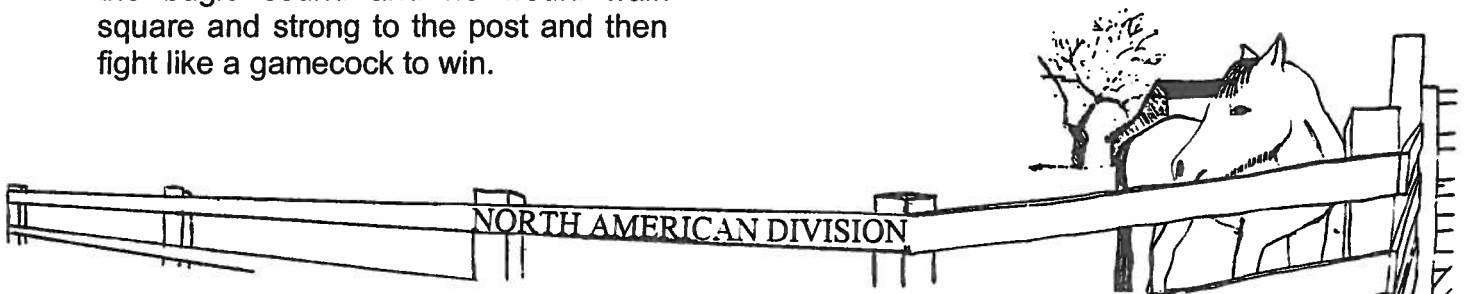
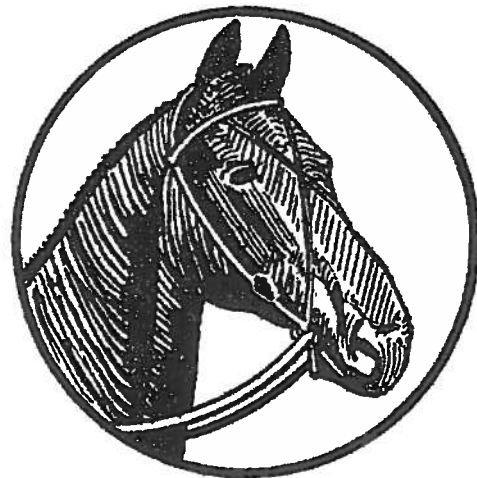
And Assault, the horse that stepped on a sharp stake, injuring his foot so badly it was malformed the rest of his life. A horse with less heart would have favored it, but he kept testing it, using it, and he became a triple-crown winner, known as the horse that ran on three legs and a heart.

And Black Gold, the middle-aged horse trying for a comeback, who broke his leg in the final furlong but drove on to finish his race just the same.

And there was also the gallant Dark Secret. A sixteenth of a mile from the finish in the Gold Cup Race he ruptured a tendon. Forcing his weight onto his good front foot, he shattered it, too, a step before the line. But he crossed to win!

No, Thoroughbreds don't cry. Big in heart, high in courage, they go on to finish the race.

— Taken from *Album of Horses*, by Marguerite Henry, 1953.





## Study Questions

\*\* Anna Sewell was born in Yarmouth, England in 1820. It took her nearly seven years to write *Black Beauty*, her only book.

The author learned to know and love horses when she was a young girl. Driving her father to and from the train station in a pony cart, she was able to observe both people and their horses. After a serious fall in which she was badly hurt, she could no longer ride.

Despite her pain, Anna Sewell was determined to complete her book. She dictated much of it to her mother, who wrote it all down when Anna was too weak to hold a pencil.

*Black Beauty* was published in 1877. Anna Sewell died a year later. The book was popular from the start. It called people's attention to their often cruel and thoughtless treatment of animals and did much to improve conditions for all animals.

Read the indicated chapters from *Black Beauty* by Anna Sewell. Answers to these questions should be answered in your student notebook.

Read Chapters 1, 2, and 3

1. Discuss the integrity of Black Beauty's mother and her respect and obedience towards her owner.

Read Chapters 4, 5, and 6

1. Discuss and explain how horses are usually good natured, but if mistreated can develop bad habits such as in Ginger's case.
2. Does this happen with people, too?
3. Read Revelation 19:11-18. Discuss it.
4. Copy Revelation 19:11 into your notebook.

Read Chapters 7, 8, and 9

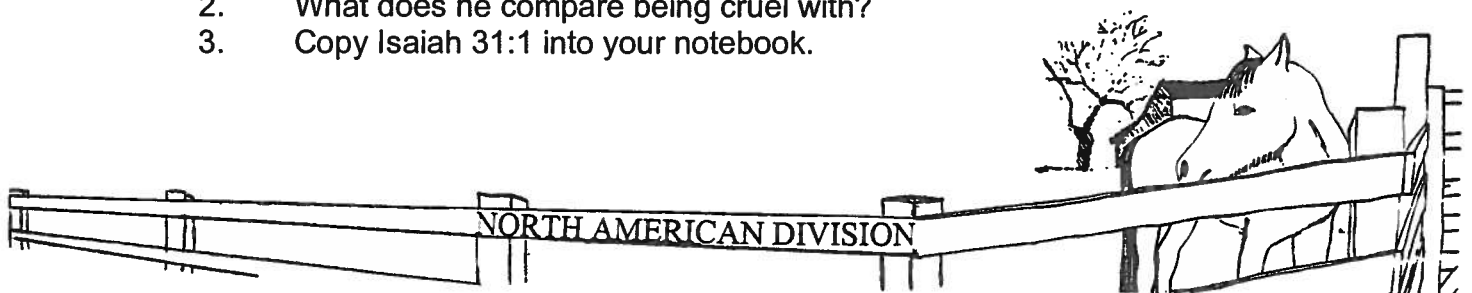
1. Markings are very important for identifying horses. Find and illustrate the names of the face, muzzle, and leg markings, so you can recognize them.

Read Chapters 10 and 11

1. Describe what blinders, or blinkers are.
2. Explain the dangers of horses wearing them.

Read Chapters 12 and 13

1. In Chapter 13, what does James say about being cruel?
2. What does he compare being cruel with?
3. Copy Isaiah 31:1 into your notebook.





Read Chapters 14, 15, and 16

1. Describe how James' dependability has led him on to a better job.
2. How has his dependability given him a reputation as someone to be trusted?

Read Chapters 17, 18, and 19

1. In Chapter 17 there is a saying, "Everybody look after himself and take care of number one." How is that selfish?
2. Has Jesus taught us differently? How?
3. Look up **determination** in the dictionary.
4. Is John a good example of determination?

Read Chapters 20, 21, and 22

1. How does Black Beauty show tolerance and determination?
2. Copy 1 Corinthians 15:58 into your notebook. Read Chapters 23 and 24
1. Find and read the definitions of **sound horse, aids and breed**.

Read Chapters 25, 26, and 27

Read Chapters 28 and 29

1. Explain how ignorance and carelessness can be so dangerous. Put this in the context of the stories that Black Beauty told.
2. Copy Exodus 15:1 and 2

Read Chapters 30 and 31

1. Explain how ignorance is dangerous.
2. In this reading, Black Beauty's owner was very good to him, but because of his ignorance of horses he did not know the problem with Black Beauty. Explain how this could happen in a situation with people.
3. Describe the crime of the groom.
4. How does the Bible warn us that all things done in secret will one day be revealed?

Read Chapters 32 and 33

1. If a horse can trust his owner and is treated well, how does that affect his attitude towards working? Explain your answer.

Read Chapters 34 and 35

1. Research the Crimean War. Write a summary of it in your notebook.
2. Describe the use of cavalry during the Crimean War.
3. Copy Psalm 32:9 into your notebook.





Read Chapters 36 and 37

1. Find out the difference between **walk** and **trot**.

Read Chapters 38 and 39

1. Describe Seedy Sam's plight.
2. Describe the kind man, and his willingness to wait even though he was in a hurry.
3. Find out the difference between **canter, gallop, and specialized gaits**.

Read Chapters 40, 41, and 42.

1. It mentions in your reading that patience is a good but rarely found quality. Explain why.
2. Copy Romans 12:12 into your notebook.

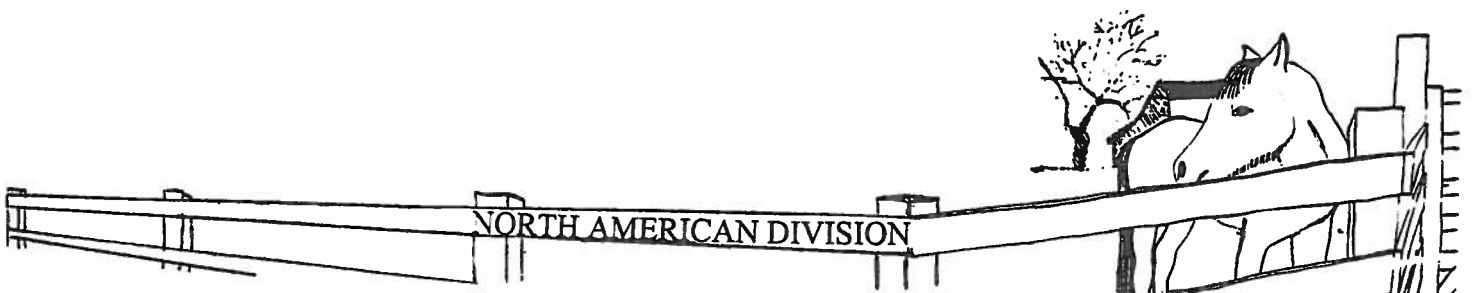
Read Chapters 43 and 44

1. Describe Jerry's kindness towards the lady with the child.
2. Why did he turn down a paying job to help her?

Read Chapters 45 and 46

Finish Black Beauty

1. Discover why evaluating a horse's teeth is very important when looking at a horse to buy or in determining the age of a horse.
2. Copy Proverbs 10:16 into your notebook.
3. Black Beauty worked hard all his life. How was he finally rewarded?
4. Compare this to how we should live, as Christians. What is available for our final reward?
5. Explain how Jerry Barker and Seedy Sam differed in characteristics.
6. What ways do others suffer because of our thoughtlessness and/or selfishness?
7. What does the Bible say about greed?
8. Write a short report on the kinds of qualities and characteristics which make a good Christian. Use Bible verses to support your information.



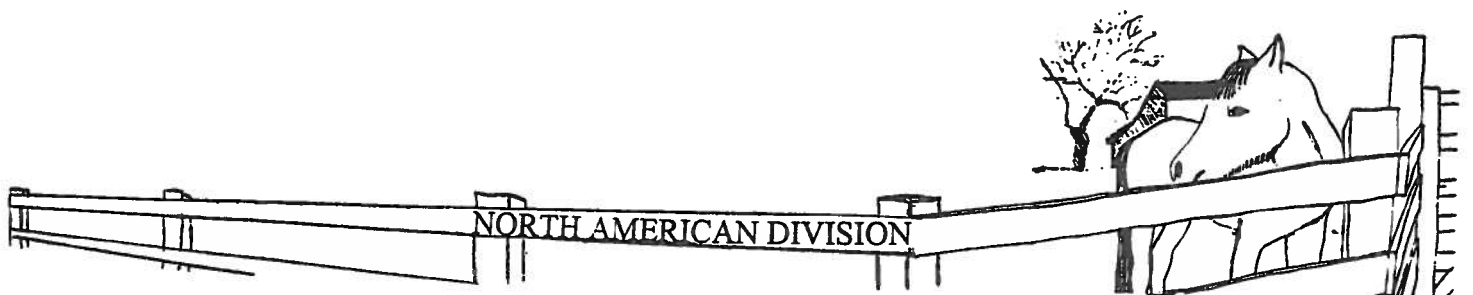
# The Bare Facts

Use reference materials to label the diagrams below.



Skeleton diagram here

Body of a horse diagram here



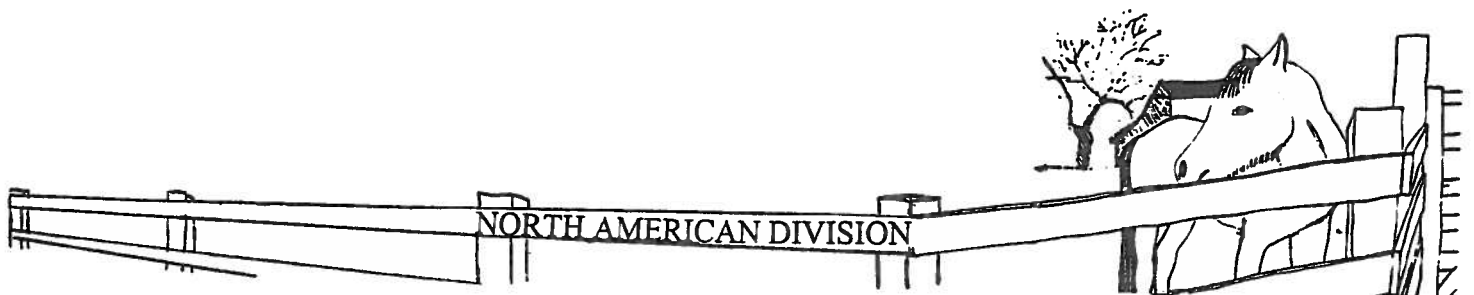


## No More Bareback

Use resource materials to find the different parts of the Western Saddle and the English Saddle. Label the parts.

Western Saddle

English Saddle





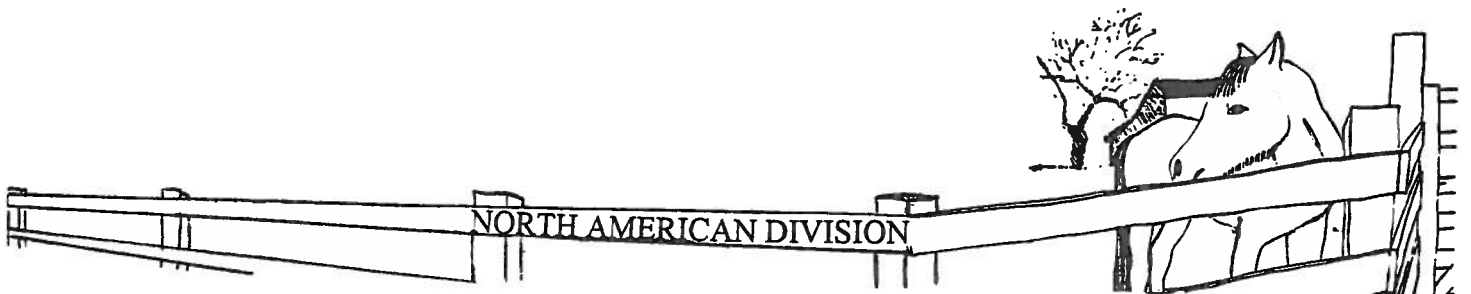
# Bridled!



Find out about the Snaffle Bridle and the Western Bridle. Label their different parts in the drawings below.

## Snaffle Bridle

## Western Bridle





# Horses and Ponies Everywhere!

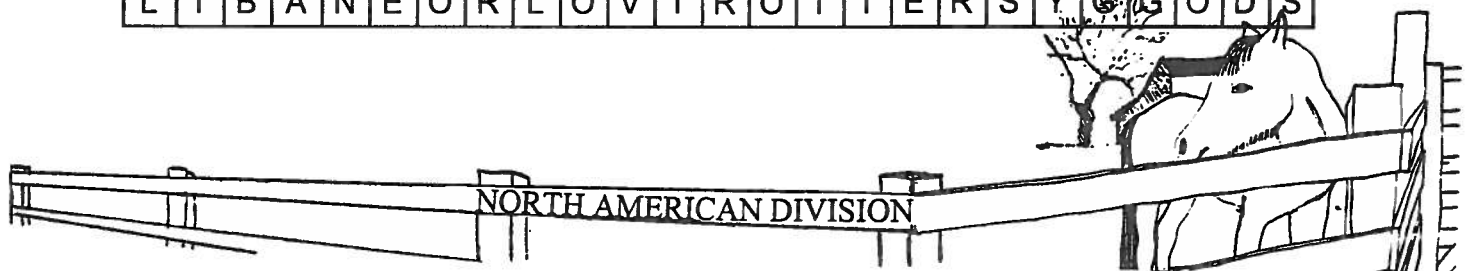
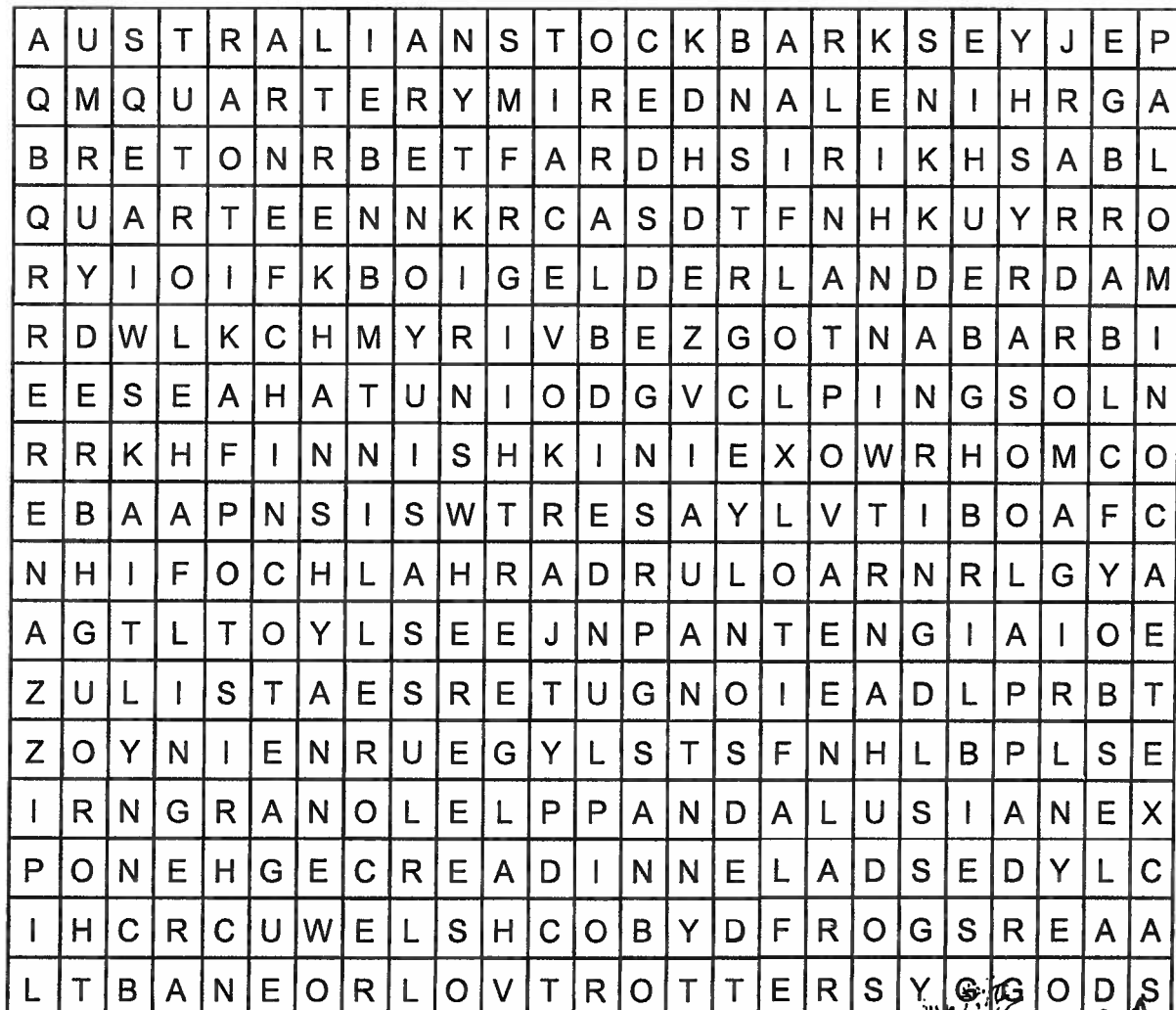
There are an amazing number of horse and pony breeds. Some of them are listed here. Find them in the word search.

American Shetland  
Barb  
Chincoteague  
Finnish  
Irish Draft  
Noriker  
Quarter

Andalusian  
Bashkir  
Cleveland Bay  
Gelderlander  
Lipizzaner  
Orlov Trotter  
Rhinelander

Appaloosa  
Brabant  
Clydesdale  
Hackney  
Morgan  
Palomino  
Shetland

Australian Stock  
Breton  
Dales  
Haflinger  
Mustang  
Pinto  
Thoroughbred





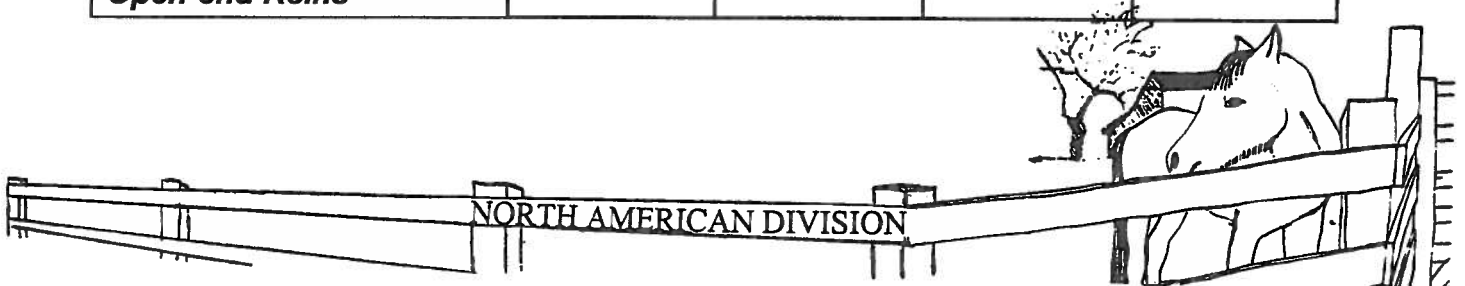
# Compare and Contrast

Using the information you learned in reading *Black Beauty* and *King of the Wind*, compare and contrast the Arabian and Thoroughbred horses.

	<i>Thoroughbred</i>	<i>Arabian</i>
<i>Height</i>		
<i>Origin of Breed</i>		
<i>Temperament</i>		
<i>Major Use</i>		
<i>Build</i>		
<i>Preferred Environment</i>		
<i>Best Known For</i>		

Use your labeled diagrams of the Snaffle and Western Bridle to complete this chart. Put a check in the appropriate column.

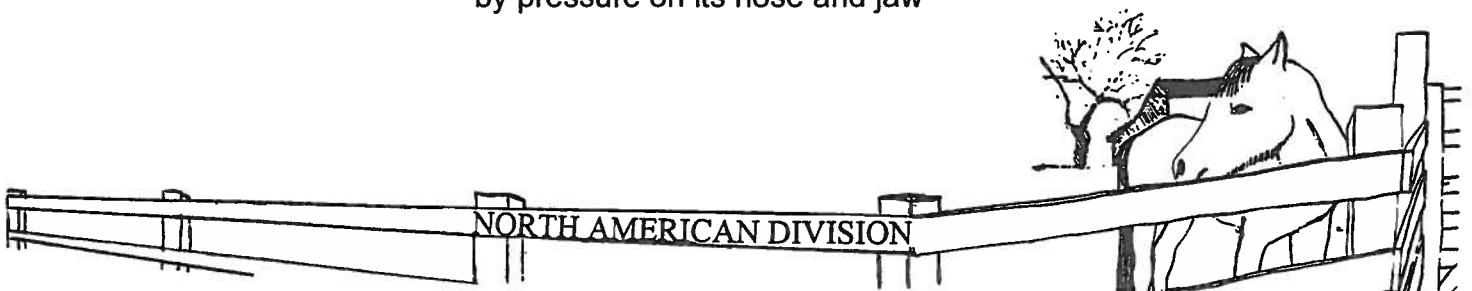
	<i>Snaffle</i>		<i>Western</i>	
	<i>Have</i>	<i>Don't Have</i>	<i>Have</i>	<i>Don't Have</i>
<i>Headstall</i>				
<i>Browband</i>				
<i>Cheek or Cheek Piece</i>				
<i>Throatlatch</i>				
<i>Noseband</i>				
<i>Curb Strap</i>				
<i>Eggbutt Snaffle</i>				
<i>Web Reins &amp; Finger Slots</i>				
<i>Open-end Reins</i>				



# Glossary



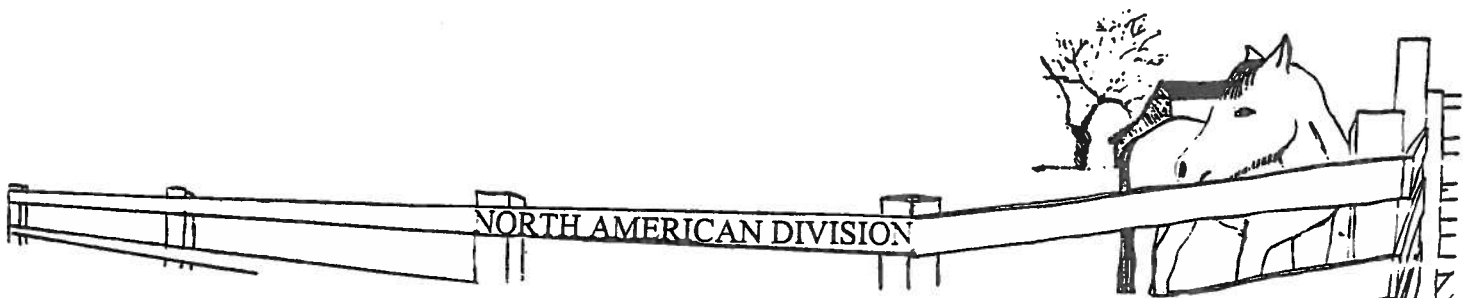
bit	the metal part of the bridle that fits in a horse's mouth
breaking	early schooling or education of the horse for the various purposes for which it maybe required
breed	equine group that has been bred selectively for consistent characteristics over an extended period
bridle	headgear used to control a horse. It includes the bit.
bronco	an untamed Western horse
buck	to leap in the air with the back arched, the horse coming down on stiff forelegs with lowered head
cannon bone	bone of foreleg between knee and fetlock
colt	a male horse less than four years old
crossbred	bred from a sire of one breed and a dam of another
dam	a female horse less that four years old
filly	a female horse less than four years old
foal	a newborn male or female horse
frog	rubbery, triangular pad of horn in the sole of the hoof, which acts as a shock absorber
gait	any forward movement of the horse, such as the walk, trot, or gallop
gaskin	"second thigh" extending from above the hock toward the stifle
gelding	a male horse that cannot be used for breeding because it has had some of its reproductive organs removed
girth	a leather or canvas strap that fits under the horse's belly and holds a saddle in place
girth	circumference of the body measured from behind the withers around the barrel
grade	a horse or pony of mixed breed
hackamore	a bitless bridle that controls the horse by pressure on its nose and jaw





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hand	a unit used to measure the height of a horse, from the ground to the highest point of the withers. A hand equals four inches (10 centimeters)
harness	collective term for the equipment of a driven horse
hindquarters	body from the rear of the flank to the beginning of the tail, and down to the top of the gaskin
jog	short-paced trot
loins	area either side of the spinal vertebrae lying immediately behind the saddle
mare	a female horse more than four years old
mustang	the wild horse of the Western U.S. plains, descended from Spanish horses
pedigree	details of ancestry recorded in a studbook
pony	refers to a horse less than 58 inches tall when full grown
purebred	bred from horses that are of the same breed purposes for which it maybe required
reins	long, narrow leather strips attached at one end to the bit - the rider holds the other end
sire	the father of a foal
stallion	a male horse that can be used for breeding
studbook	a book kept by a breed society in which the pedigrees of stock eligible for entry are recorded
tack	riding equipment - such as the bridle and saddle
withers	the ridge between a horse's shoulder bones
yearling	a horse that is more than one and less than two years old





## Compare and Contrast

Using the information you learned in reading *Black Beauty* and *King of the Wind*, compare and contrast the Arabian and Thoroughbred horses.

	<b>Thoroughbred</b>	<b>Arabian</b>
<b>Height</b>	<b>16 - 16.2 hands</b>	<b>14.2 - 15 hands</b>
<b>Origin of Breed</b>	<b>England - 17<sup>th</sup> / 18<sup>th</sup> century</b>	<b>Arabian peninsula - pre 7<sup>th</sup> century</b>
<b>Temperament</b>	<b>difficult - high strung</b>	<b>frisky / loyal</b>
<b>Major Use</b>	<b>breeding/racing</b>	<b>breeding/ cavalry</b>
<b>Build</b>	<b>near perfect proportions</b>	<b>small / quick</b>
<b>Preferred Environment</b>	<b>cool temperatures</b>	<b>hot / warm</b>
<b>Best Known For</b>	<b>speed — athletic ability</b>	<b>endurance</b>

Use your labeled diagrams of the Snaffle and Western Bridle to complete this chart. Put a check in the appropriate column.

	<b>Snaffle</b>		<b>Western</b>	
	<b>Have</b>	<b>Don't Have</b>	<b>Have</b>	<b>Don't Have</b>
<b>Headstall</b>	✓		✓	
<b>Browband</b>	✓		✓	
<b>Cheek or Cheek Piece</b>	✓		✓	
<b>Throatlatch</b>	✓		✓	
<b>Noseband</b>	✓			✓
<b>Curb Strap</b>		✓	✓	
<b>Eggbutt Snaffle</b>	✓			✓
<b>Web Reins &amp; Finger Slots</b>	✓			✓
<b>Open-end Reins</b>		✓	✓	

