

## Chapter 1 : A Beginner's Guide to Robin Hood

*Robin Hood is a legendary heroic outlaw originally depicted in English folklore and subsequently featured in literature and film. According to legend, he was a highly skilled archer and swordsman.*

The stories about Robin appealed to common folk because he stood up against—and frequently outwitted—people in power. Furthermore, his life in the forest—hunting and feasting with his fellow outlaws, coming to the assistance of those in need—seemed like a great and noble adventure. One source of that legend may lie in the old French custom of celebrating May Day. A character called Robin des Bois, or Robin of the Woods, was associated with this spring festival and may have been transplanted to England—with a slight name change. May Day celebrations in England in the s featured a festival "king" called Robin Hood. From it and other medieval sources, scholars know that Robin Hood, the legendary thief of England, stole from the rich and gave the wealth to the poor. Stories about his life and adventures first appeared in the late s. One was Barnsdale, in the northern district called Yorkshire. The other was Sherwood Forest in Nottinghamshire, where his principal opponent was the vicious and oppressive Sheriff of Nottingham. The Robin Hood ballads reflect the discontent of ordinary people with political conditions in medieval England. They were especially upset about new laws that kept them from hunting freely in forests that were now claimed as the property of kings and nobles. Social unrest and rebellion swirled through England at the time the Robin Hood ballads first became popular. By the s, more elaborate versions of the legend had begun to appear. Some of these suggested that Robin was a nobleman who had fallen into disgrace and had taken to the woods to live with other outlaws. Robin also acquired a girlfriend named Maid Marian and a new companion, a monk called Friar Tuck. His adventures were then definitely linked to Sherwood Forest. Beginning in the s, various scholars attempted to link Robin Hood with a real-life figure—either a nobleman or an outlaw. But none of their theories have stood up to close examination. Robin was most likely an imaginary creation, although some of the tales may have been associated with a real outlaw. Also at about this time, Robin began to be linked with the reigns of King Richard I, "The Lionhearted," who died in , and of King John, who died in . The original medieval ballads, however, contain no references to these kings or to a particular time in which Robin was supposed to have lived. In addition to inspiring many books and poems over the centuries, Robin Hood became the subject of several operas and, in modern times, numerous movies. Tales of Robin Hood. Robin and his comrade Little John had an argument and parted. While Little John was on his own, the Sheriff of Nottingham captured him and tied him to a tree. Robin ran into Sir Guy, who had sworn to slay the outlaw leader. Robin killed Sir Guy and put on his clothes. Disguised as Sir Guy, Robin persuaded the sheriff to let him kill Little John, who was still tied to the tree. Another old story, known as Robin Hood and the Monk, also began with a quarrel between Robin and John. Robin went into Nottingham to attend church, but a monk recognized him and raised the alarm. Robin killed 12 people before he was captured. John and Much, in disguise, visited the king in London and then returned to Nottingham bearing documents sealed with the royal seal. The sheriff, not recognizing them, welcomed the two men and treated them to a feast. By the time the sheriff realized what had happened, the three outlaws were safe in Sherwood Forest. Robin instructed his followers to do no harm to farmers or countrymen, but to "beat and bind" the bishops and archbishops and never to forget the chief villain, the high sheriff of Nottingham. In one ballad, the sheriff was robbed and then forced to dress in outlaw green and dine with Robin and his comrades in the forest. The head of the nuns there was his cousin, and he begged her for help. She made a cut so that blood could flow from his vein, a common medical practice of the time. Unknown to Robin, however, she was his enemy. She left him without tying up the vein, and he lay bleeding in a locked room. Severely weakened, he sounded three faint blasts on his horn. His friends in the forest heard his cry for help and came to the convent, but they were too late to save Robin. He shot one last arrow, and they buried him where it landed. Over time, the image of Robin as a clever, lighthearted prankster gained strength. The tales in which he appeared as a highway robber and murderer were forgotten or rewritten. Comment about this article, ask questions, or add new information about this topic:

### Chapter 2 : Robin Hood - Myth Encyclopedia - story, legend, tree, creation, life, king, people, strength

*Young Robin Hood, in love with Maid Marian, enters an archery contest with his father at the King's palace. On the way home his father is murdered by hench men of Prince John. Robin takes up the life of an outlaw, gathering together his band of merry men with him in Sherwood Forest, to avenge his father's death and to help the people of the.*

The most famous of these was Sherwood forest, where the king often went to hunt deer. In this forest there lived a band of daring men called outlaws. They had done something that was against the laws of the land, and had been forced to hide themselves in the woods to save their lives. There were nearly a hundred of these outlaws, and their leader was a bold fellow called Robin Hood. They were dressed in suits of green, and armed with bows and arrows; and sometimes they carried long wooden lances and broad-swords, which they knew how to handle well. Whenever they had taken anything, it was brought and laid at the feet of Robin Hood, whom they called their king. He then divided it fairly among them, giving to each man his just share. Robin never allowed his men to harm anybody but the rich men who lived in great houses and did no work. He was always kind to the poor, and [29] he often sent help to them; and for that reason the common people looked upon him as their friend. Long after he was dead, men liked to talk about his deeds. Some praised him, and some blamed him. He was, indeed, a rude, lawless fellow; but at that time, people did not think of right and wrong as they do now. A great many songs were made up about Robin Hood, and these songs were sung in the cottages and huts all over the land for hundreds of years afterward. Here is a little story that is told in one of those songs: While he was listening to the birds among the leaves, he saw a young man passing by. This young man was dressed in a fine suit of bright red cloth; and, as he tripped gayly along the road, he seemed to be as happy as the day. He had not been there long when he saw the same young man coming down the road. But he did not seem to be so happy this time. He had [30] left his scarlet coat at home, and at every step he sighed and groaned. Then Robin Hood stepped out from under the tree, and said, "I say, young man! Have you any money to spare for my merry men and me? We were going to be married yesterday. But her father has promised her to a rich old man whom she never saw. And now my heart is broken. Come in, and play for us. He was dressed in rich clothing, but was bent with age, and was feeble and gray. By his side walked a fair young girl. Her cheeks were very pale, and her eyes were full of tears. The very next minute, four and twenty men, all dressed in green, and carrying long bows in their hands, came running across the fields. And so they returned to the merry green wood, Amongst the leaves so green.

### Chapter 3 : [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com): Customer reviews: The Story of Robin Hood (Picture Books)

*The subject of ballads, books and films, Robin Hood has proven to be one of popular culture's most enduring folk heroes. Over the course of years, the outlaw from Nottinghamshire who robs.*

As a boy Robin had been cheated by a few noblemen and since then he had decided that he would not spare the rich. He would rob the rich and give to the poor. The Sheriff of Nottingham had placed many rewards for the capture of Robin Hood but nobody had ever caught him. Robin Hood had a number of men who served him; they had made him their leader. They acted as informers; they would warn Robin Hood whenever the Sheriff had any new plan to catch him. The rich were scared of going through Sherwood Forest because they knew Robin Hood would attack. The pressure mounted on the Sheriff of Nottingham to capture Robin Hood. He went to take the help of the king. The king refused to send any of his men to help in the capture of Robin Hood. Finally, the Sheriff thought of a plan. Robin Hood cannot resist such a competition. He will surely come, when he does, my guards will capture him," he told his noblemen. All of them agreed. Now, Robin Hood was an excellent shooter; there was none better than him with a bow and arrow in the whole of Nottingham. And Robin Hood could surely not resist taking part in any competition to prove that he was the best. But Robin Hood was not willing to listen. So, the next day all arrangements for the competition were made. The crowds were all seated and ten contestants were there. The Sheriff turned to one of the guards and asked in a whisper, "Has Robin come? None of the contestants have red hair. It was time for the last arrow to be shot; the winner of this round would be declared the best shooter in Nottingham. William took aim first and shot; it was very close to the center. Then it was the turn of the man in green; he let go of his arrow. The crowd cheered hysterically. And within a flash the man in green let go of two more arrows which came flying towards the chair on which the Sheriff sat and stuck on either side of it. The Sheriff was stunned. The man in green was none other than Robin Hood. Before the Sheriff recovered, he pulled off his black wig, threw it in the ground, jumped over a wall on to his waiting horse and was gone. That is Robin Hood," shouted the helpless Sheriff, but it was too late. Robin Hood had escaped again.

**Chapter 4 : Robin Hood Short Story - Bedtimeshortstories**

*The Story of Robin Hood and His Merrie Men is a action adventure film produced by Walt Disney Productions and RKO Radio Pictures based on the Robin Hood legend, made in Technicolor and filmed in Buckinghamshire, England.*

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## Chapter 5 : Robin Hood - Wikipedia

*Robin Hood is England's most famous outlaw, who robbed from the rich to give to the poor. In Robin Hood's long history, his story has appeared in many forms, from verse to film.*

Then you hear a bird call, the faint rustling of trees, and suddenly a man armed with a longbow appears in your path. He wears a feathered cap, or is that a hood? He is dressed in lincoln green, the colour of Robin Hood -- the most famous English outlaw of all time. The meal of choice? Venison -- freshly-killed deer. Only a king is allowed to hunt it, but then Robin never did worry about the law. Giving to the poor After your feast, Robin, or his faithful lieutenant Little John, will ask you a question. How much money are you carrying? If you answer truthfully, you may keep all that you have. If you need money, then Robin will give or lend you some. But if you lie to him -- if you hoard your money, well It will go to help someone in need. Most people love Robin Hood. Just as commoners are allowed to hunt harmful wolves, anyone can hunt Robin Hood. Robin and his band are often called wolfsheads by their enemies. Robin Hood is an outlaw. That means he lives outside the protection of the law. But Robin is a law unto himself. Robin is no common criminal. As the famous saying goes, he robs from the rich and gives to the poor. The poor have little to fear from Robin Hood. His enemies are the rich and corrupt, especially the Sheriff of Nottingham and the bad apples in the Church like the Abbot of St. Robin defends the underdog against oppression. Enemies and Allies Sometimes he fights for the Saxons. The Saxons are better known as the English, and for a time they lived under the cruel domination of the Normans, the French-speaking descendants of Vikings. In many modern stories, Robin fights for an England where Norman and Saxon can live together in peace. Although Robin is an outlaw, a thief and a rebel, he is usually a strong supporter of the rightful king, especially when that king is Richard the Lionheart. In many stories, Robin is devoted to the Virgin Mary. But in some versions, he is the "son" of the pagan forest god Herne the Hunter. You can read more about them in the Merry Men section. Skilled Archer Robin Hood is a champion archer. Once, he snuck into a Nottingham archery tournament. The prize for winning the contest was an arrow with a silver shaft and golden head and feathers. It was a tough contest. It seemed impossible to beat that shot. Thus, Robin won the tournament and the gold and silver arrow. Some tales say Robin can split a mere branch from over yards away. [Click here to read the ballad Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow.](#) Ballad Battles But for all this, Robin actually loses a lot of fights. There are many stories where Robin meets a stranger, often a simple tradesman like a potter, pindar, pedlar, tanner and so on. Robin picks a fight. But the stranger often fights Robin Hood to a standstill or even overpowers him. Robin then asks the stranger to join his band. This is how many of the most famous Merry Men met Robin Hood. [Click here to read the ballad of Robin Hood and Little John.](#) When Robin lost to the potter, he traded clothes with the potter and went to Nottingham to trick the sheriff into the greenwood. In a similar story, he traded clothes with a butcher. Robin Hood is a master of disguise. Dressed as an old woman he tricked an evil bishop. As a palmer pilgrim turned hangman, Robin rescued three of his men. But many stories say he was born in AD in the village of Locksley or Loxley, which is sometimes in Yorkshire as it is in the real world and other times in Nottinghamshire. So, Robin is often called Robin of Locksley. [Click here to read more about the locations of the legend.](#) The earliest stories say he is a yeoman, a member of the rising middle class. In the medieval ballads, no explanation is given for why he is an outlaw. A tall lad of 15, Robin went to Nottingham to attend a fair. Robin wagered 20 marks on his skill. Then, Robin shot and killed a hart that was over yards away. The foresters refused to pay up and were going to beat up young Robin. But Robin managed to shoot and kill all fifteen of them. For this, he was outlawed. [Click here to read the ballad where Robin Hood meets the foresters.](#) That story might be bloodier than some you are used to. But the Robin Hood of the earliest surviving ballads also beheaded his enemies such as the Sheriff of Nottingham and Guy of Gisborne. [Click here to read the ballad Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne.](#) The earliest surviving ballads date from around AD, although the earliest surviving literary reference to legend is from circa AD. Other stories say that Robin is the son of a forester. Or that he is Sir Robin of Locksley, a knight who returned from the Third Crusade to find his land stolen by the sheriff. But in the ballad version of this tale, Robin grows bored with service to the king called

King Edward in an early ballad and heads back to the forest to live as an outlaw for another 22 years. In the ballads, Robin Hood and Marian do not have children. A common medical treatment in the middle ages was to bleed someone. But the Prioress betrayed Robin and drained too much of his blood away. Robin had just enough strength to blow his hunting horn and summon his men. But Robin stopped his faithful friend. Robin would never harm a woman. And near Kirklees is a grave that was said to belong to Robin Hood. The date on the grave is "24 kalends December, ". It refers to the days counting back from the first Kalends of December. But it is apparently supposed to mean November 8. And finally some have ignored the "Kalends" part and suggested that Robin died on Christmas Eve. But his spirit remains alive -- whenever good friends gather or the underprivileged need a champion. For centuries people have taken the name of Robin Hood. So, raise a glass of the finest Brown October ale to Robin Hood! Where to go from here: The basic information on this page reflects the biography or life story of Robin Hood as the end result of centuries of storytelling. For a more advanced look at how the legend has changed over time, please visit other sections of this website.

## Chapter 6 : BBC - History - British History in depth: Robin Hood and his Historical Context

*A STORY OF ROBIN HOOD [28] I N the rude days of King Richard and King John there were many great woods in England. The most famous of these was Sherwood forest, where the king often went to hunt deer.*

Print this page Introduction to the hero Ask any audience attending a lecture on Robin Hood the following questions: That holds good for the last two hundred years, probably for much longer. It is thus that the legend has been transmitted and transmuted; and has endured. Holt, Robin Hood Those who put themselves outside the law had become popular heroes The Robin Hood legends form part of a corpus of outlaw stories which date from around the reign of King John. Two other key outlaws, Fulk fitzWarin and Eustace the Monk, were historical figures whose lives can be clearly identified at this time, but Robin Hood himself is much more problematical. What is striking about these stories is that they reveal that, in an age when the Rule of Law was respected as the foundation of good government, those who put themselves outside the law had become popular heroes. Tyranny was the abuse of law. If the existing order was founded on the arbitrary will of evil men who could twist the law to their own ends, then it was the role of the outlaw to seek redress and justice by other means. In a violent age, these means were invariably violent. Top Forest legend In all these tales, the forest figures prominently. The forest in the Middle Ages included very extensive areas of cultivated land as well as wood and waste land. They were the private preserve of the king and his officers, and were protected by a harsh series of forest laws, against which there could be no appeal - not even to the ecclesiastical courts. The origins of the Robin Hood legend are very obscure. Forest law was extremely unpopular, among all sections of society, but it achieved its purpose of retaining vast areas of semi-wild landscape over which the king and his court could hunt. Yet the very wildness of the land made it a perfect place for fugitives to hide out, and this is why areas such as Sherwood Forest and Barnsdale feature so prominently in outlaw legend. The first literary reference to Robin Hood comes from a passing reference in Piers Plowman, written some time around , and the main body of tales date from the fifteenth century. These are found in the tales of Robin Hood and the Monk c. Within these literary references, there is nothing to suggest that Robin Hood should date to the time of King John: Yet a court roll from Berkshire indicates that the legend of Robin Hood dates much earlier than this. Top The real Robin? This case can be cross-referenced with the roll of the Justices in Eyre in Berkshire in , in which a criminal gang is outlawed, including William son of Robert le Fevere, whose chattels were seized without warrant by the prior of Sandleford. This William son of Robert and William Robehod were certainly one and the same, and some clerk during transcription had changed the name. It follows that the man who changed the name knew of the legend and equated the name of Robin Hood with outlawry. This is merely the earliest of several such references to Robehods or Robynhods, most of them outlaws, after the mid-C13th, and it provides a useful terminus ante quem for the existence of the legend. Robin Hood must have existed before for his name to have been misused in such a way. We should not be surprised at such misuse. Yet this in itself indicates just how difficult it is to tie Robin Hood down, since each misuse of the legend adds details of its own. It is simply not possible to locate the historical Robin Hood with any certainty. The literary corpus very firmly locates the activities of the outlaw in the north, around the Barnsdale area and Sherwood Forest. On 25th July , the royal justices held an assize at York. When the penalties were recorded in the Michaelmas roll of the Exchequer, they included 32s. His fame and popularity were such that within a generation his true identity had been obscured by legend. This is the only possible original bearing the name of Robin Hood who is know to have been an outlaw there are other Hoods in Wakefield, but none of them seem to have been fugitives. An epitaph recorded by Thomas Gale in recorded that a grave purporting to be that of Robin Hood lay at Kirklees where the legend claims he was killed , dated to On this flimsy evidence, it is possible to construct a chronology: Robin active in the s, an outlaw by , dead by and a legend by On this basis, I think we would be fully justified in saying that Robin Hood was active during the reign of King John, but that his fame and popularity were such that within a generation his true identity had been obscured by legend. He ambushed Piers and his men in a house they were raiding and forced Piers to tie his men to their seats and behead every one of them with his own hands. In retaliation, Fulk kicked

John in the stomach, and when John went crying to his father, it was John who was beaten for complaining. Fulk reacted by murdering Morys and fleeing into outlawry, where he levied war against John and his agents for 3 years. He was not reconciled to the king until , and died c. Top The Romance of Robin Hood Around these bare facts a wonderfully fanciful romance has been woven in an Anglo-French chronicle which dates to the C13th. The same is true of another historical outlaw, Eustace the Monk, who seized control of the island of Sark in and terrorised the Channel with piracy until killed at Sandwich in In the reign of Henry II, the outlaw was a villain. Both of these interweave magical incidents and anecdotes reminiscent of the tales of Hereward the Wake; but they also contain stories which can be directly compared to some of the tales of Robin Hood. Eustace, like Robin, disguises himself as a potter in order to confound his enemies: Fulk disguises himself as a charcoal-burner. Eustace pulls exactly the same trick as Robin when he asks those he waylays how much they are carrying, and lets them off if they tell the truth; and like Robin with the Sheriff of Nottingham, Fulk lures the king into the forest, where he kidnaps him, invites him to dinner and eventually lets him go. These parallels are not mere coincidences, they are exact analogies, and they share much of the same mythological basis as the earlier tales of Hereward the Wake who himself uses disguises and trickery. Warin de Wolcote was a parasite on society, and Henry did everyone a favour when he marched into Sherwood Forest, dragged him to Northampton and stuck his head on the city gates. By the time of John, all this has changed. Now the likes of Fulk fitzWarin no relation , Eustace the Monk and Robin Hood are the gadflies of authority, who turn injustice on its head. They may not rob the rich to feed the poor, but they do beat the strong to help the weak.

**Chapter 7 : The Baldwin Project: Fifty Famous Stories Retold by James Baldwin**

*The screenplay, by Lawrence Edward Watkin, builds upon the legends that suggested Robin was not a Saxon nobleman, but a simple yeoman (the same decision Ridley Scott made, in Russell Crowe's "Robin Hood").*

The latter has been part of the legend since at least the later 15th century, when he is mentioned in a Robin Hood play script. This view first gained currency in the 16th century. The oldest surviving ballad, *Robin Hood and the Monk*, gives even less support to the picture of Robin Hood as a partisan of the true king. The setting of the early ballads is usually attributed by scholars to either the 13th century or the 14th, although it is recognised they are not necessarily historically consistent. While the precise meaning of this term changed over time, including free retainers of an aristocrat and small landholders, it always referred to commoners. The first record of a Robin Hood game was in Exeter, but the reference does not indicate how old or widespread this custom was at the time. The Robin Hood games are known to have flourished in the later 15th and 16th centuries. Written after [11] it contains many of the elements still associated with the legend, from the Nottingham setting to the bitter enmity between Robin and the local sheriff. Other early texts are dramatic pieces, the earliest being the fragmentary *Robyn Hod and the Shryff off Notyngham* [15] c. The plots of neither "the Monk" nor "the Potter" are included in the *Gest*; and neither is the plot of "*Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne*", which is probably at least as old as those two ballads although preserved in a more recent copy. Each of these three ballads survived in a single copy, so it is unclear how much of the medieval legend has survived, and what has survived may not be typical of the medieval legend. It has been argued that the fact that the surviving ballads were preserved in written form in itself makes it unlikely they were typical; in particular, stories with an interest for the gentry were by this view more likely to be preserved. The character of Robin in these first texts is rougher edged than in his later incarnations. Of my good he shall haue some.; Yf he be a por man. That tilleth with his ploughe. No more ye shall no gode yeman: That walketh by gren-wode shawe;: Ne no knyght ne no squyer: That wol be a gode felawe. And in its final lines the *Gest* sums up: And dyde pore men moch god. The only character to use a quarterstaff in the early ballads is the potter, and Robin Hood does not take to a staff until the 17th-century *Robin Hood and Little John*. It has been influentially argued by J. Holt that the Robin Hood legend was cultivated in the households of the gentry, and that it would be mistaken to see in him a figure of peasant revolt. He is not a peasant but a yeoman, and his tales make no mention of the complaints of the peasants, such as oppressive taxes. This was not common throughout England, but in some regions the custom lasted until Elizabethan times, and during the reign of Henry VIII, was briefly popular at court. This fragment appears to tell the story of Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne. This includes a dramatic version of the story of Robin Hood and the Curtal Friar and a version of the first part of the story of Robin Hood and the Potter. Neither of these ballads are known to have existed in print at the time, and there is no earlier record known of the "Curtal Friar" story. These plays drew on a variety of sources, including apparently *A Gest of Robin Hood*, and were influential in fixing the story of Robin Hood to the period of Richard I. Skelton himself is presented in the play as acting the part of Friar Tuck. Robin Hood is known to have appeared in a number of other lost and extant Elizabethan plays. Llewelyn, the last independent Prince of Wales, is presented playing Robin Hood. In it, the character Valentine is banished from Milan and driven out through the forest where he is approached by outlaws who, upon meeting him, desire him as their leader. It is about half finished and writing may have been interrupted by his death in The London theatre closure by the Puritans interrupted the portrayal of Robin Hood on the stage. The theatres would reopen with the Restoration in Broadside ballads and garlands With the advent of printing came the Robin Hood broadside ballads. Exactly when they displaced the oral tradition of Robin Hood ballads is unknown but the process seems to have been completed by the end of the 16th century. Near the end of the 16th century an unpublished prose life of Robin Hood was written, and included in the Sloane Manuscript. Largely a paraphrase of the *Gest*, it also contains material revealing that the author was familiar with early versions of a number of the Robin Hood broadside ballads. However, the *Gest* was reprinted from time to time throughout the 16th and 17th centuries. No surviving broadside ballad can be dated with certainty before the

17th century, but during that century, the commercial broadside ballad became the main vehicle for the popular Robin Hood legend. Among these ballads is Robin Hood and Little John telling the famous story of the quarter-staff fight between the two outlaws. The 17th century introduced the minstrel Alan-a-Dale. He first appeared in a 17th-century broadside ballad, and unlike many of the characters thus associated, managed to adhere to the legend. Yet even in these ballads Robin is more than a mere simpleton: The tinker, setting out to capture Robin, only manages to fight with him after he has been cheated out of his money and the arrest warrant he is carrying. Even when Robin is defeated, he usually tricks his foe into letting him sound his horn, summoning the Merry Men to his aid. In the 18th and 19th centuries, the Robin Hood ballads were mostly sold in "Garlands" of 16 to 24 Robin Hood ballads; these were crudely printed chap books aimed at the poor. The garlands added nothing to the substance of the legend but ensured that it continued after the decline of the single broadside ballad. Percy and Ritson In Thomas Percy bishop of Dromore published *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, including ballads from the 17th-century Percy Folio manuscript which had not previously been printed, most notably Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne which is generally regarded as in substance a genuine late medieval ballad. A collection of all the Ancient Poems Songs and Ballads now extant, relative to that celebrated Outlaw. The only significant omission was Robin Hood and the Monk which would eventually be printed in *Himself* a supporter of the principles of the French Revolution and admirer of Thomas Paine Ritson held that Robin Hood was a genuinely historical, and genuinely heroic, character who had stood up against tyranny in the interests of the common people. It is not that children did not read Robin Hood stories before, but this is the first appearance of a Robin Hood literature specifically aimed at them. Egan made Robin Hood of noble birth but raised by the forester Gilbert Hood. Nevertheless, the adventures are still more local than national in scope: These developments are part of the 20th-century Robin Hood myth. The idea of Robin Hood as a high-minded Saxon fighting Norman lords also originates in the 19th century. The film, *The Adventures of Robin Hood*, starring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland, portrayed Robin as a hero on a national scale, leading the oppressed Saxons in revolt against their Norman overlords while Richard the Lionheart fought in the Crusades; this movie established itself so definitively that many studios resorted to movies about his son invented for that purpose rather than compete with the image of this one. Years before Robin Hood had even entered production, Disney had considered doing a project on Reynard the Fox. However, due to concerns that Reynard was unsuitable as a hero, animator Ken Anderson adapted some elements from Reynard into Robin Hood, thus making the title character a fox. This is the first in popular culture to portray King Richard as less than perfect. Later versions of the story have followed suit: The character Azeem in the movie *Robin Hood: Prince of Thieves* was originally called Nasir, until a crew member who had worked on Robin of Sherwood pointed out that the Nasir character was not part of the original legend and was created for the show *Robin of Sherwood*. The name was immediately changed to Azeem to avoid any potential copyright issues. The surname Hood or Hude, Hode, etc. The earliest recorded example, in connection with May games in Somerset, dates from The majority of these references date from the late 13th century. The following lines occur with little contextualisation under the year The next notice is a statement in the *Scotichronicon*, composed by John of Fordun between and, and revised by Walter Bower in about The word translated here as "murderer" is the Latin *sicarius* literally "dagger-man", from the Latin *sica* for "dagger". Bower goes on to tell a story about Robin Hood in which he refuses to flee from his enemies while hearing Mass in the greenwood, and then gains a surprise victory over them, apparently as a reward for his piety. Written around the year by a monk in Latin, it says: Around this time [ie reign of Edward I], according to popular opinion, a certain outlaw named Robin Hood, with his accomplices, infested Sherwood and other law-abiding areas of England with continuous robberies. The petition cites one Piers Venables of Aston, Derbyshire, "who having no liflode, ne sufficeante of goodes, gadered and assembled unto him many misdoers, beynge of his clothyng, and, in manere of insurrection, wente into the wodes in that countrie, like as it hadde be Robyn Hude and his meyne. The following year, he was called "Hobbehod". Robert Hod of York is the only early Robin Hood known to have been an outlaw. Owen floated the idea that Robin Hood might be identified with an outlawed Robert Hood, or Hod, or Hobbehod, all apparently the same man, referred to in nine successive Yorkshire Pipe Rolls between and John Deyville was granted authority by the

faction led by Simon de Montfort, 6th Earl of Leicester over York Castle and the Northern Forests during the war in which they sought refuge after Evesham. John, along with his relatives, led the remaining rebel faction on the Isle of Ely following the Dictum of Kenilworth. While John was eventually pardoned and continued his career until , his kinsmen are no longer mentioned by historical records after the events surrounding their resistance at Ely, and de Ville speculates that Robert remained an outlaw. John Maddicott has called Godberd "that prototype Robin Hood". Hunter pointed to two men whom, believing them to be the same person, he identified with the legendary outlaw: Robert Hood who is documented as having lived in the city of Wakefield at the start of the fourteenth century. Hunter developed a fairly detailed theory implying that Robert Hood had been an adherent of the rebel Earl of Lancaster , who was defeated by Edward II at the Battle of Boroughbridge in . According to this theory, Robert Hood was thereafter pardoned and employed as a bodyguard by King Edward, and in consequence he appears in the court roll under the name of "Robyn Hode". What reminds us of him, wrote anthropologist Harald E. Prins , "are some place names in the lower Kennebec River area. For instance, there is a Georgetown Island village called Robinhood, located at the entrance of Robinhood Cove. Merrymeeting Bay , situated nearby, is another symbolic reference. As such, he assumed responsibility for the actions of his native compatriots in the region, and mediated in negotiations and conflicts between them and the English. His final public act took place in , when he mediated in a smoldering conflict between his cohorts and the settlers. When they had sported enough about this walking Maypole , a rough hewne Satyre cutteth a gobbit of flesh from his brawnie arme, eating it in his view, searing it with a firebrand. Not surprisingly, the English also associated the name Robin Hood with deception by trickery, as in the saying: Typically, they were paid a mere pittance for their land.

## Chapter 8 : The Story of Robin Hood

*There are lots of different Robin Hood stories out there. Storytellers continue to add new stories and new characters to the legend. For example, the early stories say Robin Hood was not a nobleman.*

Contents [ show ] Plot In in England, King Richard the Lion Heart summons his knights from their countryside provinces to accompany him on a holy crusade. Her nursemaid, Tyb, finally locates her in a nearby field flirting with her beloved, Robin Fitzooth, a noted Bowman who playfully refuses to return her affection. At the palace, Huntingdon requests that the Queen mother, Eleanor, keep the motherless Marian as her charge, and the Queen consents with pleasure. After Richard instructs his brother, Prince John, to rule during his absence over the midland counties, exercising temperance and parity, the Archbishop of Canterbury blesses the expedition. As soon as the King has departed, John names a new Sheriff of Nottingham and secretly commands him to assemble an army of expert bowmen who can forcibly collect high taxes from the peasants. The Sheriff then announces that all of the proficient archers are invited to join his army, but after Hugh publicly refuses to use his talent against his fellow countrymen, many others follow suit. Furious, the Sheriff commands his men to follow Hugh and Robin home through Sherwood Forest, where they shoot Hugh in the back. One day, one of the Men spies the Sheriff arresting a destitute man, Stutely, for poaching a deer, and signals to Robin to come to his aid. Later, when a large stranger, John Little, is spotted traveling through the forest, Robin duels with him, but soon finds himself bested and thrown into the lake. He then allows his men to initiate the big man by dubbing him "Little John" and throwing him into the river. When the men express their wish to have a holy man to bless them, Little John leads Robin to portly Friar Tuck. Robin teases the clergyman by forcing him to carry him over the river, but the friar bests Robin on the other side and receives a ride back. The two men duel, but when the Sheriff interrupts, the friar joins Robin in capturing him. Afterward, Friar Tuck calculates the "bill" for the meal, which includes payment to each fugitive. In order to give courage to the poor the Sheriff has persecuted, Robin ties him to his horse backward and rides him through the countryside. Queen Eleanor and the Archbishop turn to their outlying counties for help raising the money, but when they visit John, he claims extreme poverty and blames Robin Hood. There, she joins balladeer Allan-a-Dale and a miserly miller named Midge. The trio is soon confronted by Robin and his men, who appall Marian by insisting that Midge, who is notorious for hoarding gold, pay a toll. The Men cheerfully abduct the trio back to the hideout, where Robin recognizes Marian and quickly convinces her of the integrity of their behavior. While she does so, Robin and his men stir up the crowd to denounce the Sheriff, who has declared himself impoverished. They then steal all of the gold the Sheriff has pilfered for John and dump it in the village square for the Queen to see. Later, John and the sheriff scheme to send henchmen disguised as Merrie Men to rob the Queen of the riches during her trip back to London. To silence Marian, who would recognize the robbers as impostors, John imprisons her at Nottingham castle. When she forgives him for having "stolen" Marian, Robin realizes that the maid has been taken hostage, and races to the castle to free her. There, dressed as guards, the Men take the Sheriff at knife point, imprison the prince and free Marian. Robin insures that his men are safely gone before dueling with the Sheriff. When Robin overtakes him, the Sheriff promises to let him leave quietly in return for his life. Although Robin agrees, the Sheriff soon calls out to his guards, forcing Robin to flee over the drawbridge. While pursuing Robin, the Sheriff is crushed by the closing bridge, but Robin manages to survive. Over the next weeks, the wounded Robin is tended to by Marian and Friar Tuck, but when a stranger in black garb approaches the lair, he struggles to his feet to confront him. The knight, stating that he came to rid the forest of outlaws, reveals himself as Richard and appoints Robin as the Earl of Locksley. He then informs Marian that the Queen has ordered her to marry an Earl. Marian protests until she realizes that this means she can marry Robin, after which she leaps into his arms and kisses him.

### Chapter 9 : The Story of Robin Hood and His Merrie Men | Disney Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

*This is a Robin Hood Short www.nxgvision.com ago, in England was ruled by a wicked, greedy Prince John. He ordered the Sheriff Nottingham to tax the people so heavily that some were forced to become outlaws.*

Long ago, in England was ruled by a wicked, greedy Prince John. He ordered the Sheriff Nottingham to tax the people so heavily that some were forced to become outlaws. Two of the most famous outlaws were Robin Hood and Little John , who would steal the tax money from the Sheriff and give it back to the poor. One day Prince John was traveling by coach to Nottingham to pick up more tax money. Also, read Peter Pan Story. Robin Hood and Little John were standing by the roadside disguised as lady fortune tellers when the coach passed by. Prince John ordered to stop the coach. Prince John never ever knew he had been robbed until Robin and Little John escaped. Meanwhile, the Sheriff of Nottingham was busy collecting taxes. He even took the coin that Mrs. Bunny had given her son, Skippy, for his birthday. The Sheriff had no heart. On the other side, he saw Maid Marian and Lady Kluck. Long ago, they had been childhood sweethearts. Maid Marian will kiss the winner. The next day two strangers appeared at the tournament, a Stork, and a Duke. Also, read Pinocchio Story. Soon the Stork and the Sheriff were the only ones left in the contest. And even though Sheriff tried to cheat by having the target moved, the Stork made an amazing move and won. Prince John watched very closely. Robin Hood came to claim his prize but Prince John ordered his guards to seize him and gave him immediate death. Once Robin was free, a big fight began. Robin and Little John fought off the guards bravely. Swords clashed and the arrows flew! Maid Marian was almost seized by the guards but Robin somehow rescued her. He and his friends escaped into woods. It was so funny that soon all of Nottingham was singing it. On hearing it, Prince John became very angry and commanded to double the taxes. But of course, nobody could pay and the prisons were full. The Sheriff even robbed the church and arrested Friar for objecting. But Robin Hood was a foxy fellow and he was dressed up like a guard. He and Little John climbed the high castle wall and carefully stole the jail keys from the Sheriff who was sleeping. Everyone was surprised to see familiar faces and cried with joy. Prince John and Sir Hiss were sound asleep. Robin tied the bags of gold to a rope between the bedroom window and the jail. Suddenly Prince John awoke and saw there was no gold left. The courtyard became a jumble of arrows, guards and fleeing prisoners. But, Robin had escaped by diving in the moat. Even Little John thought that Robin had drowned. But suddenly, Little John saw Robin and was overjoyed. Happiness returned to the land. Robin Hood and Maid Marian were married and all their friends came to wish them all. She loves to share her passion for Writing and Kids with the world in the form of short stories, poems and more. Never Miss A Story Again! Our best stories delivered to your inbox Popular Stories.