



Tricky Horse Trivia



Horses are _____ animals: they _____ fast, they're super _____, and they're some of the _____ you'll ever meet! There's all sorts of _____ things to learn about horses! For example, did you know that horses can _____ after birth? Or that horses have _____ bones? They're really _____ too: they can gallop at _____ miles per hour, but the fastest horse was recorded at _____ miles per hour – that's the same speed as a _____ on the highway! Being _____, horses are eaten by _____ so having their eyes on the side of their head lets them see all around them – almost _____ degrees at one time! They also have the _____ eyes of any land mammal which helps them spot those sneaky _____ even faster so they can live a _____ life - usually around _____ years, though many live to be much older! Horses are such _____ animals!

The Horsey Truth

Horses are amazing animals: they run fast, they're super strong, and they're some of the sweetest creatures you'll ever meet. There's all sorts of cool things to learn about horses! For example, did you know that horses can run shortly after birth? Or that horses have 205 bones? They're super speedy too: they can gallop at 27 miles per hour, but the fastest horse was recorded at 55 miles per hour – that's the same speed as a car on the highway! Being herbivores, horses are eaten by predators so having their eyes on the side of their head lets them see all around them – almost 360 degrees at one time! They also have the biggest eyes of any land mammal which helps them spot those sneaky predators even faster so they can live a long horsey life - usually around 25 years, though many live to be much older! Horses are such incredible animals!



Lucky Feet



(_____) and (_____) are used by (_____) people to bring them good (_____), and
[plural noun] [plural noun] [adjective] [noun]
fortunately for (_____-) loving folk, horseshoes have been considered lucky for hundreds of
(noun)
years! It began around the (_____) century, when horseshoes were made of iron and nailed on
[number]
with (_____) nails. Iron was believed to ward off (_____) spirits and seven was believed to be
[number] (adjective)
the (_____) number. Christianity was growing (_____) at this time and horseshoes became
(adjective ending in "est") [adverb]
tied into a legend about a (_____) century saint named (_____) who was a (_____).
[number] (name) [job]
Legend goes that one day as Dunstan was working, the Devil entered his shop and asked Dunstan to
shoe his horse. Dunstan pretended he didn't recognize (_____) and agreed, but instead of putting
(name)
the horseshoe on the Devil's horse, he nailed it to the Devil's (_____), causing him terrible pain!
(body part)
Dunstan told the Devil that he would only remove the horseshoe if the Devil promised he wouldn't
enter any (_____) with a horseshoe nailed above the (_____), a promise he keeps to this day.
(noun) (noun)
People hang lucky (_____) above their doors to this very day to bring good luck to their home!
[plural noun]

The Horsey Truth

Charms and talismans are used by superstitious people to bring them good luck, and fortunately for horse-loving folk, horseshoes have been considered lucky for hundreds of years! It began around the 10th century, when horseshoes were made of iron and nailed on with seven nails. Iron was believed to ward off evil spirits and seven was believed to be the luckiest number. Christianity was growing quickly at this time and horseshoes became tied into a legend about a 10th century saint named Dunstan who was a blacksmith. The legend goes that one day as Dunstan was working, the Devil entered his shop and asked Dunstan to shoe his horse. Dunstan pretended he didn't recognize the Devil and agreed, but instead of putting the horseshoe on the Devil's horse, he nailed it to the Devil's foot, causing him terrible pain! Dunstan told the Devil that he would only remove the horseshoe if the Devil promised he wouldn't enter any house with a horseshoe nailed above the door, a promise he keeps to this day. Many people hang lucky horseshoes above their doors to this very day to bring good luck to their home!



Horse Work



Horses are (_____), (_____) animals that have been (_____) humans with jobs for (_____) years, and today horses have all sorts neat jobs! Some horses work Labor jobs: (_____) horses help plow (_____) and haul heavy (_____), and pack horses take people and luggage into distant (_____) where cars and (_____) can't go. Mounted police horses help (_____) and rangers patrol and protect us from bad guys. Entertainment horses pull carriages for (_____), perform in circuses, and (_____) in movies. Western horses help on ranches (_____) cattle and perform in (_____) doing tricks and running races! Some horses even help people feel better: (_____) horses assist people who have trouble (_____) or need help emotionally. There's so many things horses help people with – they're such (_____) animals!

[adjective] [adjective] (verb ending in "ing") [number]
[adjective]
(plural noun) (noun)
(place) (plural noun) [type of job]
[plural noun]
(verb) (verb ending in "ing")
(place) [adjective]
(verb ending in "ing")
[adjective]

The Horsey Truth

Horses are strong, intelligent animals that have been helping humans with jobs for thousands of years, and today horses have all sorts neat jobs! Some horses work Labor jobs: draft horses help plow fields and haul heavy loads, and pack horses take people and luggage into distant back country where cars and helicopters can't go. Mounted police horses help officers and rangers patrol and protect us from bad guys. Entertainment horses pull carriages for tourists, perform in circuses, and act in movies. Western horses help on ranches herding cattle and perform in rodeos doing tricks and running races! Some horses even help people feel better: Therapeutic horses assist people who have trouble moving or need help emotionally. There's so many things horses help people with – they're such wonderful animals!



Horseshoe History



Horseshoes have been around for a long time and have a fascinating history! Ever since horses were domesticated (_____) of years ago, (_____) have been trying to protect horse's (_____) from the wear and tear of the tough jobs and terrain horses weren't used to. (_____) developed the earliest known hoof protection by wrapping horse (_____) in (_____) or (_____), and the Romans protected horse (_____) with a solid-bottomed strap-on called a "(_____)” that looks like a big (_____) boot. The horseshoe we know started appearing around (_____)AD, though the earliest known horseshoe was discovered in the tomb of the (_____) King (_____) I at (_____), (_____) who lived in the (_____) century! (_____) horseshoes became commonplace by the (_____) century and because of the need for them, (_____) and “(_____)” – experts who put the horseshoes on the horses – became commonplace. Today, horseshoes are made with all kinds of (_____) - from (_____) to (_____) to (_____) – for all the different jobs horses do!

The Horsey Truth

Horseshoes have been around for a long time and have a really fascinating history! Ever since horses were domesticated thousands of years ago, humans have been trying to protect their hooves from the wear and tear of the tough jobs and terrain horses weren't used to. Asia developed the earliest known hoof protection by wrapping horse hooves in rawhide or leather, and the Romans protected horse feet with a solid-bottomed strap-on called a “hipposandal” (“hippo” is ancient Greek for “horse”) that looks like a big horse boot. The horseshoe we know started appearing around 900AD, though the earliest known horseshoe was discovered in the tomb of the Frankish King Childeric I at Toumai, Belgium who lived in the 5th century! Iron horseshoes became commonplace by the 13th century and because of the need for them, Blacksmiths and “Ferriers” (“ferrum” is Latin for “iron”) – experts who put the horseshoes on the horses – became commonplace. Today, horseshoes are made with all kinds of materials - from aluminum to rubber to copper – for all the different jobs horses do!