

## 1: Walt Disney's Story Of Robin Hood

*The opening Robin Hood theme was adopted by the fans of Liverpool FC, and was used as a song for club captain Steven Gerrard. Disney's Red Headed Step-child.*

Captain Crocodile , a crocodile, voice: However, the creators of the film made the decision to cast quite a number of American character actors in the traditional medieval roles. Many of these individuals were veteran performers from Western-themed movies and television programs, which meant that characters like Friar Tuck and the Sheriff of Nottingham have accents and mannerisms more associated with the rural southwestern United States than with England. We have such a terrific kid audience Ken Anderson blended his ideas with the legend of Robin Hood incorporating that the fox character could be slick but still use his skills to protect the community. Additionally, Anderson wanted to set the film in the Deep South desiring to recapture the spirit of Song of the South. Veteran writer Larry Clemmons came on board the project by writing a script with dialogue that was later storyboarded by other writers. As production went further along, Robin Allan wrote in his book *Walt Disney and Europe*, that "Ken Anderson wept when he saw how his character concepts had been processed into stereotypes for the animation on Robin Hood. Because of the time spent on developing several settings and auditioning actors to voice Robin Hood, production fell behind schedule. Both characters were voiced by actor Phil Harris , and have similar personalities, though Little John seems a far more responsible character than the "jungle bum" Baloo. When Maid Marian, dances the same moves as Snow White , she is caused to wear a petticoat instead of bloomers. The robe that Prince John wears, and the crown worn by the puppet version of him, are the same robe and crown the king wears in *Bedknobs and Broomsticks*. At the end of the movie, a sound clip of the church bells ringing in *Cinderella* was used for the wedding church bells. During the beginning of the film, Sir Hiss mesmerizes Prince John with his eyes. This short scene also appears to be another re-use of older animation. At one point, one of the elephants who acts as heralds for Prince John attempts to trumpet a warning. Lady Kluck grabs the trunk, preventing the trumpeting and leaving the elephant flapping his ears ineffectually. The same joke was used in *The Jungle Book* , with identical sound. The vultures in the movie are identical to one of those Buzzy in *The Jungle Book*. The movie also reuses the same animated shots several times, including those of the rhinos walking and running and those of Sis, Tagalong, and Toby laughing. Several animated clips of the Sheriff of Nottingham are also recycled at different points in the film. Since Disney had attached his name to all his previous films, it gave the impression among many that the studio was nothing without him. Its re-release brought in even more income. Critical reception Critical response was and remains somewhat mixed. Judith Crist said it was "nicely tongue-in-cheek without insult to the intelligence of either child or adult. Robin Hood is one of them.

## 2: Robin Hood () - Rotten Tomatoes

*Robin Hood. A long time ago, in a faraway land, legend tells an extraordinary tale of courage and friendship. Get ready for swashbuckling adventure, unforgettable characters, memorable music, and lots of laughs in Disney's ROBIN HOOD.*

During his absence, Prince John his greedy and treacherous brother, usurped the crown. He robbed from the rich to feed the poor. He says that there have always been many legends about Robin Hood, but only one comes from the animal kingdom. Voice by Peter Ustinov. The characters are all marching around the pages of the book while the credits are rolling. After the credits, Alan-a-Dale introduces himself as a minstrel. He says that he is like a folksinger and his job is to tell it like it is. The lyrics to the song represent what the characters are actually doing such as jumping fences, dodging trees, and trying to get away from the Sheriff of Nottingham. After the song, Little John pulls an arrow out of his shirt that he got from running away from the Sheriff. Little John wonders if they are the good guys or the bad guys because they rob from the rich. Robin corrects him in saying that they only borrow and only from those that can afford it. Little John comments that they must be in debt then! Then they hear a trumpet sound. An entire royal entourage is marching down the road. There is are guards, a marching band, a treasure chest, and a carriage carrying Prince John and Sir Hiss. Prince John puts his crown on but it is much too big. The loyal Sir Hiss goes on and on about how great the crown looks and how it is a perfect fit. They then talk about how Sir Hiss hypnotized King Richard and they sent him off on a crazy crusade, much to the sorrow of the queen mother. Prince John then gets very sad about talking about his mommy and he starts to suck his thumb. Sir Hiss does not like the sound of the thumb sucking so he starts to hypnotize Prince John, but the prince stops the snake in time. In the forest nearby, Robin Hood and Little John are quickly dressing up as female fortune tellers. Little John thinks that the procession is a circus with all the hoopla but Robin tells him that it is the Royal Carriage with Prince John himself! Little John refuses to rob royalty and starts to walk away but Robin convinces him of this great chance. The pair wave at the carriage from the side of the road and catch the eye of Prince John. The prince wants his fortune read but Sir Hiss warns him that they might be bandits. But Prince John thinks that the idea of female bandits is nonsense. He tells Robin Hood and Little John that they may kiss the royal hands and as they do, they steal the jewels from his rings. Sir Hiss witnesses this and tries to warn Prince John, but the lion will not listen to him. He ties Sir Hiss in a knot and stuffs him in a basket. Robin Hood is in the carriage and tells Prince John to close his eyes and concentrate. He calls on for the spirits from the mists of time and Little John dangles a glass ball of fireflies into the carriage. Prince John opens his eyes and falls for it; he thinks that the fireflies are floating spirits. Robin then says that he sees a face with a crown on their noble brow. The face is handsome and regal, and Robin completely flatters Prince John while trying to steal some gold in the process. Robin tries again and this time is able to grab a bag of gold while still flattering Prince John. Little John grabs the gold from Robin outside and then steals the solid gold hubcaps. Little John then heads to the treasure chest being carried by four guards and he stabs a hole in the bottom to pour out the coins into his dress. He sashays away but then runs right into Robin who is coming out of the carriage. Robin has completely robbed Prince John, including his royal robe. Robin and Little John gather all of the treasures and run away. Prince John commands his guards to follow but as they take off, the wheels of the carriage fall apart and Prince John lands in the mud. The next scene opens on a reward poster for the capture of Robin Hood. Alan-a-Dale is peeking out from behind the tree that the poster is on. He narrates that even though there was a huge reward for Robin Hood, no one would turn him in. And then Alan-a-Dale says that bad news is coming as the Sheriff walks through town. There were many taxes in Nottingham so the people were very poor. The Sheriff spies Friar Tuck and knows that he is out doing good. The Sheriff knocks on the door and hears Friar Tuck tell Otto to hurry and hide the coins. The Sheriff comes in and tells Otto that he is behind in his taxes. Otto asks for more time because he has a leg in a cast but the Sheriff does not listen. The next scene is of a rabbit house. The Sheriff barges in and tells Skippy to open up his present. The child opens it and there is a single coin inside. The Sheriff takes it and Mother Rabbit is very mad because they all saved to give that one coin. The Sheriff simply tells Skippy that Prince John wishes him a Happy Birthday and turns to leave as the

boy starts to cry. Robin Hood comes in and is dressed as a blind beggar. He is asking for alms for the poor and the Sheriff drops the coin in to pretend to help out, but that causes the other coins to bounce out and the Sheriff takes them. He gives Skippy his hat, bow, and arrow. Robin also gives Mother Rabbit a small bag of coins and tells her to keep her chin up. Someday there will be happiness again in Nottingham. Skippy, Sis, Tagalong, and Toby the turtle run through the town. They all want to try the bow and arrow but Skippy says that he will shoot it first. Skippy is brave and goes to get his arrow through the gate. But first he makes Toby take an oath not to tattle. Maid Marian and Lady Kluck are playing badminton in the yard of the castle. They are laughing and having a great time. Skippy sees them as he is looking for his arrow. He goes to grab his arrow at the same time Maid Marian goes to grab her birdie which landed near the arrow. They say that Skippy reminds them of Robin Hood! Skippy is very pleased at the comparison. Tagalong then sneezes, causing Maid Marian and Lady Kluck to notice the other children. Maid Marian invites them in and the children recognise her and say that their mother says she is very nice. They ask Marian if she is going to marry Robin Hood and if they have kissed. Marian shows them that Robin had carved their initials on a tree but then says that she thinks Robin has forgotten all about her. She gives Skippy a kiss on the cheek and the other children laugh. Inside the castle, Maid Marian is looking out of her window and day dreaming about Robin Hood. She starts to dance around her room while Lady Kluck knits and says that young love is a grand thing. Marian wonders if Robin knows how much she still loves him. Lady Kluck tells her that absence makes the heart grow fonder. But Marian worries that it might make it more forgetful and wonders if he has forgotten all about her. The scene changes to Sherwood Forest where Robin Hood is day dreaming and burning the stew. Little John is hanging up the laundry and then comes to rescue their lunch. He teases Robin that the fox was dreaming about someone with long eyelashes and sweet perfume. Robin does not think that it is that simple. He does not think that it will work because she is of high class and he is an outlaw. Friar Tuck then appears and tells Robin he will someday be a big hero! He then tells Robin and Little John about the championship archery tournament that will be happening the next day. Maid Marian will be there and will be giving the winner a kiss. Robin is very excited but Little John warns him that the tournament will be crawling with soldiers. The guards are all marching around and Prince John and Sir Hiss are talking about how today is going to be the day that they will capture Robin Hood! Maid Marian and Lady Kluck are at the tournament and Marian is wondering how she will recognize Robin. Lady Kluck assures Marian that he will let her know somehow because he is full of surprises. Robin is hiding in the forest behind them and is excited that Marian is there. Little John warns him to be careful and Robin says not to worry because his disguise would fool his own mother. Little John says that they just need to fool old bushel britches and points to the Sheriff walking by. To prove his point, Robin goes right up to the Sheriff in his stork disguise. Little John then appears in his Duke disguise and goes up to Prince John. He absolutely flatters Prince John and gives him the nickname P. He wants Sir Hiss to put P.

## 3: Robin Hood | Disney Movies

*Robin Hood is a American animated musical comedy-adventure film produced by Walt Disney Productions which was first released in the United States on November 8, As the twenty-first Disney animated feature film, the story follows the adventures of Robin Hood, Little John and the inhabitants of Nottingham as they fight against the.*

Robin Hood is an anthropomorphic fox who is the protagonist of the Disney animated feature film of the same name. Although Robin Hood is often shown as an outlaw who chooses to rob from the rich to help the poor people, in this animated version, he is shown mainly attacking Prince John and his agents, who have impoverished Nottingham with high taxes. Robin Hood and Little John steal the tax caravans and give it back to the peasants while trying to avoid capture by both Prince John and the Sheriff of Nottingham. Like the character of legend, Robin Hood is a heroic outlaw who steals from the rich and gives to the poor. He is known for his mastery of archery as well as his talent for disguising himself. Despite being declared an outlaw, Robin Hood is a good and generous person at heart and is beloved by the townspeople for his deeds. It is mentioned that he already have meet Maid Marian in the past, and they were in love. At some point after this, Robin Hood became an outlaw and was already being sought by the Sheriff of Nottingham at the opening of the film. He knew that he was risking his life, and he did it willingly to make sure everyone else escaped. For all these and many other reasons, he is much beloved by all citizens of Nottingham and England in general. Physical appearance Robin Hood is a slender red fox with brown eyes who wears a yellow hat with a red feather on it, but later changed to green, and wears green clothing and shoes. Robin Hood is an anthropomorphic fox. As an anthropomorphic fox, Robin Hood walks on his legs and wears human clothing. Robin Hood is agile and uses it to outmaneuver his opponents. Robin Hood is a mastery of archery, he was able to hit every target in the "Archery Tournament". Robin Hood is a master of disguising himself, he once disguise as a stork to avoid detection and a blind man to fool the guards. Even though he relies on a bow and arrow, Robin Hood is skilled in sword fighting. Due to his status as an outlaw, Robin Hood makes his home in Sherwood Forest, using the woods to evade the authorities and conduct raids on the nobility. Appearances Robin Hood Robin in the original film. Robin, however, reassures him and playfully tells him they merely borrow money from those who can afford to loan it. Suddenly, they both hear music and see a carriage. They run towards the approaching carriage while at the same time disguising themselves as gypsy fortune tellers. While disguised as a blind beggar, Robin is seen giving the money to Nottingham residents who suffer from the oppressive taxes of Prince John. Later, Robin and Little John are at their hideout in the forest. Robin is supposed to be cooking dinner, but instead he daydreams about Maid Marian and starts to burn the food. Soon, Friar Tuck arrives and says that Robin is no outlaw, but instead a great hero. Friar Tuck reveals to Robin and Little John that Prince John has organized an archery tournament and the winner will also receive a kiss from Marian. Seeing this as a chance to see her again, Robin eagerly decides to enter and knowing it is clearly a trap meant to capture him, disguises himself as a stork. As the tournament is about to begin, Robin goes to see Marian where he gives her a flower and expresses his hope that he wins the contest. Marian easily sees through his disguise and sincerely wishes him luck. The tournament proceeds and it is not long before Robin and the Sheriff are declared finalists in the contest. Although the Sheriff attempts to make Robin miss the target, Robin manages to come out on top and wins the tournament. However, his masterful archery skills, along with a tear in his disguise, give away his identity, and he is captured and sentenced to death. Marian tries to stop the execution where she begs Prince John to show mercy and admits her love for Robin Hood, to which Robin in return admits his love for Marian. Despite her pleas, Prince John intends to carry it out, but Little John interrupts the execution by threatening Prince John. With his life at risk, Prince John releases Robin, and Robin and Marian share a brief, but beautiful reunion with each other. However, the Sheriff, suspecting that something is wrong, finds Little John threatening the Prince, and a battle breaks out. During the battle, Robin rescues Marian from soldiers and in the process proposes to her and she gladly accepts. That night, Robin and Marian are having a romantic walk together in the forest, happy to finally be with each other again and spending the moment to catch up with each other since it had been so long since the two last saw

each other. Much later, after discovering that Friar Tuck has been imprisoned by Prince John for treason and is to be executed in the morning, Robin Hood immediately stages a rescue mission to save the friar from death and the residents of Nottingham who have been imprisoned for failure to pay taxes. Robin Hood runs back to rescue the child, only to become trapped in the castle. He is stalked in the tower by a torch-wielding Sheriff of Nottingham who engulfs the tower in flames while trying to hit Robin Hood with the torch. The newlyweds ride off on their honeymoon in a carriage driven by Little John. Robin Hood in House of Mouse. He makes recurring cameo appearances as a guest on House of Mouse.

*Robin Hood Das Schlitzohr von Sherwood Staffel 1 Folge 12 - Der Gansterboss HD - Duration: Robin Hood Das Schlitzohr von Sherwood , views.*

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.

## 5: Disney's Robin Hood at 45 - Solzy at the Movies

*Robin Hood is a animated film produced by the Walt Disney Studios, first released in the United States on November 8, It is the twenty-first animated feature in the Disney Animated Canon. It was the first feature which began production after Walt Disney's death, although some elements.*

He is voiced by Brian Bedford in the original film. Although Robin Hood is often shown as an outlaw who chooses to rob from the rich to help the poor people, in this animated version, he is shown mainly attacking Prince John and his agents, who have impoverished Nottingham with high taxes. Like the character of legend, Robin Hood is a heroic outlaw who steals from the rich and gives to the poor. He is known for his mastery of archery as well as his talent for disguising himself. Despite being declared an outlaw, Robin Hood is a good and generous person at heart, and is beloved by the townspeople for his deeds. It is mentioned that he already have meet Maid Marian in the past, and they were in love. At some point after this, Robin Hood became an outlaw, and was already being sought by the Sheriff of Nottingham at the opening of the film. Physical appearance Robin Hood is a slender red fox with brown eyes who wears a yellow hat with a red feather on it, but later changed to green, and wears green clothing and shoes. Robin Hood is an anthropomorphic fox. As an anthropomorphic fox, Robin Hood walks on his legs and wears human clothing. Robin Hood is agile and uses it to outmaneuver his opponents. Robin Hood is a mastery of archery, he was able to hit every target in the "Archery Tournament". Robin Hood is a master of disguising himself, he once disguise as a stork to avoid detection and a blind man to fool the guards. Even though he relies on a bow and arrow, Robin Hood is skilled in sword fighting. Due to spending most time in the woods, Robin Hood is very persistent in working in the woods. Appearances Robin Hood Robin in the original film. His first appearance in the film is running with Little John from the Sheriff of Nottingham and his posse. Robin however reassures him and playfully tells him they merely borrow money from those who can afford to loan it. Suddenly, they both hear music and see a carriage. They run towards the approaching carriage while at the same time disguise themselves as gypsy fortune tellers. While disguised as a blind beggar, Robin is seen giving the money to Nottingham residents who suffer from the oppressive taxes of Prince John. Later, Robin Hood and Little John are at their hideout in the forest. Robin is supposed to be cooking dinner, but instead he daydreams about Maid Marian and starts to burn the food. Soon Friar Tuck arrives and says that he is no outlaw but instead a great hero. Friar Tuck reveals to them that Prince John has organized an archery tournament and the winner will also receive a kiss from Maid Marian. Seeing this as chance to see her again, Robin decides to enter and knowing it is clearly a trap meant to capture him, Robin Hood attends, disguised as a stork. As the tournament is about to begin, Robin goes to see Maid Marian where he gives her a flower and expresses his hope that he wins the contest. Maid Marian easily sees through his disguise and sincerely wishes him luck. However, his masterful archery skills, along with a tear in his disguise, give away his identity, and he is captured and sentenced to death. Maid Marian tries to stop the execution where she begs Prince John to show mercy and admits her love for Robin Hood, to which Robin in return admits his love for Maid Marian. Despite her pleas, Prince John intends to carry it out, but Little John interrupts the execution by threatening Prince John. With his life at risk, Prince John releases Robin Hood where he and Maid Marian share a brief, but beautiful reunion with each other. However, The Sheriff realizes that something is going on and finds Little John threatening the Prince and a battle breaks out. During the battle, Robin rescues Marian from soldiers and in the process proposes to her and she gladly accepts. Later, after discovering that Friar Tuck has been imprisoned by Prince John for treason and is to be executed in the morning, Robin Hood attempts a rescue to both the friar from death, and to rescue the residents of Nottingham who have been imprisoned for failure to pay taxes. The jail break goes successfully, until it is revealed that Tagalong was left behind. Though Robin Hood is able to rescue the child, he is trapped in the castle. He is stalked in the tower by the Sheriff of Nottingham who engulfs the tower in flames while trying to hit Robin Hood with a flaming torch. Though originally believed to be dead, Robin Hood survives, much to the anger of Prince John. House of Mouse He makes recurring cameo appearances as a guest on House of Mouse. In the series, he is portrayed as a human instead of a fox. He is introduced as a thief who

attempts to steal a powerful magic wand from Rumplestiltskin , however he is caught in the act and kept prisoner. Belle , believing that there is good in Robin Hood, frees him from his jail. An angered Rumplestiltskin returns and reveals that Robin Hood has, in fact, taken the wand. Upon finding the thief in Sherwood Forest , his life was spared by Rumplestiltskin when he discovers what the thief had stolen the wand for Maid Marian , who was gravely ill. He has been recast for Season 3 and is played by Sean Maguire. However, Regina is scared to love again, and refuses to meet him. He later offers them shelter as they plan to take back their castle from Zelena, the Wicked Witch of the West. He gradually forms a bond with Regina, and after Snow and Charming reluctantly enact a curse to save their baby from Zelena, Robin is sent to Storybrooke with no memories of the past year. He again likens to Regina who gives him her Heart to hide from Zelena after she learns he is her soul mate. The two later begin a romantic relationship. However, this relationship is shattered after Emma , who traveled to the past with Captain Hook , unintentionally saved Marian before she could be executed by Regina and brought her back to the present. Robin decides return to Marian, leaving Regina on a quest to remove her. Ironically, when Marian is hit with a freezing spell caused by the Snow Queen, Ingrid , Regina is called by Robin Hood to help save her. While Marian is frozen, Robin tries to remain faithful, but his love for Regina over powers him. The two of them have a discussion, and Will says to Robin if you find true love, you must fight for it every day, and after hearing that, his feelings for Regina take hold, and he finds Regina in her vault, and the two share a night of passion. Robin then finds Will Scarlett again, and the two end up investigating in the Storybrooke Library. Robin chooses to be with Regina, however, Marian begins to faint due to the remnants of the freezing spell in her heart that would cause her to die if she did not leave Storybrooke, Regina tells Robin that he has to take Marian over the town line to save her life. Before he leaves, Robin become emotional and kisses Regina one last time. Robin joins everyone in the quest to find Merlin and vanquish the Darkness forever. However, he is nearly killed by a rogue member of the Knights of the Round Table. He saved by Emma, but being the Dark One, she accidentally summons a Fury onto him. Back in Storybrooke, he is saved from being sent to the Underworld by Regina, David, Leroy , King Arthur and Mary Margaret, who offer portions of their lives to pay off the price of saving his life. Robin later joins Emma, Regina and everyone with their rescue mission to the Underworld. When his daughter is dragged there by accident, he remains in hiding to keep her safe, he also refuses to name her while there to prevent Hades from gaining power over her. Though his life is threatened by the deranged Prince James, he is saved by Emma and David. Upon returning to Storybrooke, Regina and he try to rescue his daughter from Hades grasp. Hades gloats that with the Crystal he not only will kill them, but end them, stating that they will not move onto the Underworld or Mount Olympus , but have no afterlife at all. When Hades wields it, Robin gives his life to save Regina from Hades as she watches in horror as not only does his body die, but his soul evaporates into oblivion and he ceases to exist. He is given a funeral, leaving Roland a confused orphan and Regina broken-hearted once again. At his funeral, Zelena and Regina agreed to name his daughter after him. Robin Hood accepts him into the group with a bit of advice; that Merry Men are not thieves and do not steal for themselves, but for others. Robin dislikes the plan since the expedition is incredibly dangerous, but is tempted into accepting by both the amount of gold they will receive to help the poor as well as the fact Maleficent is currently away from the castle. Inside the castle, Robin Hood warns his group against taking that is not necessary. With their mission a success, they return to camp to celebrate. Suddenly, the displeased voice of Maleficent booms all around the camp site stating she cares little if they keep her gold, but demands the other item be returned or there will be consequences. In anger, Robin Hood calls the thief among his men to step forward, but no one does. That night, after catching Will sneaking away, he realizes his comrade had stolen something from Maleficent. When Robin Hood questions if he did it for a woman , Will guiltily looks down. Disappointed, he allows Will to go with the warning that his punishment for stealing will come in the near future.

### 6: Robin Hood | Disney Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

*Robin Hood is one of the first animated films produced by the Walt Disney Company after Walt Disney's death in For the film, the studio's animators took the Disney tradition of adding human.*

Comments The work of the Walt Disney Company has formed over 70 years of groundbreaking and beloved storytelling, adored the world over. For many of us, Disney remains an indelible part of our childhoods, the structural backbone of our pop culture nostalgia. Everyone has a favorite Disney movie or TV show or princess that played a massive part in their youth. Today, the company remains an indomitable titan of entertainment, with both the Marvel and Star Wars universes under their vast umbrella. For a lot of us, it was through Disney that we experienced our first crushes, and who could blame us? After all, this is the studio that made the handsome prince a bankable trademark. The one enduring Disney crush that seems to unite a hefty demographic, however, is one with more fur than your average prince. Still, it remains a charming story and probably the version of Robin Hood most of us grew up with. The concept is simple: Everyone can get behind that kind of hero. Robin, compared to the Disney princes of the day, was far more interesting and had a definable personality. With so much to offer, you could almost forget he was an anthropomorphic fox. Robin Hood is entirely cast with animals, but the animators do not specifically define them by their primal traits. They mostly walk like humans, talk like humans and interact like humans. There are honestly thrilling and poignant moments in the film. They just happen to be played out by a cast of anthropomorphic animals. His adoration for her is evident from the get-go, making Robin the consummate beta hero of our dreams. Disney has never fully acknowledged the foxy phenomenon â€” some things are too weird, even for them â€” but they certainly seem aware of the appeal. He wants to steal from the rich, give to the poor, and stand up for the trodden-down underdogs who sorely need it. If you can do all that while keeping your chivalry and sense of humor, all the better. Sometimes, all you need is a fox â€” literally or metaphorically.

### 7: Robin Hood () - Full Cast & Crew - IMDb

*Like the many tales of Robin Hood that have come to fruition over the years, Walt Disney's always sticks to the basics. Robin and Little John steal from the rich and give to the poor. They do so with more cartoony antics, but the principle is the same.*

### 8: Quiz: The Ultimate Robin Hood Trivia Quiz | Oh My Disney

*of results for "disney's robin hood" Robin Hood and the Great Coach Robbery. (Disney's wonderful world of reading) Apr 1, by Walt Disney Productions.*

### 9: Robin Hood - Full Movie,, Online, Watch, FREE, Download, Stream HD

*Heroic Robin Hood -- along with his trusted companion Little John and his devoted band of merry men -- conjures up one famously funny and daring deed after another to outfox greedy Prince John and.*

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