

## Chapter 1 : THE LITTLE PRINCE - SAINT-EXUPERY, ANTOINE DE - | HPB

*The Little Prince* (French: *Le Petit Prince*; French pronunciation: [lɛˈtɛ̃ pɛˈtɪt pʁɛ̃ˈsɛ̃]), first published in April, is a novella, the most famous work of French aristocrat, writer, poet, and pioneering aviator Antoine de Saint-Exupéry.

Plot[ edit ] The narrator begins with a discussion on the nature of grown-ups and their inability to perceive, especially important things. As a test to determine if a grown-up is enlightened and like a child, he shows them a picture he drew at age 6 of a snake which has eaten an elephant. The grown-ups always reply that the picture is of a hat, and so he knows to talk of "reasonable" things to them, rather than fanciful. The narrator becomes a pilot, and, one day, his plane crashes in the Sahara, far from civilization. He has 8 days of water supply and must fix his airplane to be saved. In the middle of the desert, the narrator is unexpectedly greeted by a young boy who is nicknamed as "the little prince". The prince has golden hair, a lovable laugh, and will repeat questions until they are answered. Upon encountering the narrator, the little prince asks him to draw a sheep. After three failed attempts at drawing a sheep, the frustrated narrator simply draws a box, claiming that the sheep the prince wants is inside the box. Over the course of eight days stranded in the desert, while the narrator attempts to repair his plane, the little prince recounts the story of his life. The prince begins by describing life on his tiny home planet: If the baobabs are not rooted out the moment they are recognized, it may be put off until it is too late and the tree has grown too large to remove, its roots having a catastrophic effect on the tiny planet. The prince wants a sheep to eat the undesirable plants, but worries it will also eat plants with thorns. The rose is given to pretension, exaggerating ailments to gain attention and have the prince care for her. The prince says he nourished the rose and attended her, making a screen or glass globe to protect her from the cold wind, watering her, and keeping off the caterpillars. Although the prince fell in love with the rose, he also began to feel that she was taking advantage of him and he resolved to leave the planet to explore the rest of the universe. She wishes him well and turns down his desire to leave her in the glass globe, saying she will protect herself. The prince laments that he did not understand how to love his rose while he was with her and should have listened to her kind actions, rather than her vain words. The prince has since visited six other planets, each of which was inhabited by a single, irrational, narrow-minded adult, each meant to critique an element of society. A king with no subjects, who only issues orders that can be followed, such as commanding the sun to set at sunset. A narcissistic man who only wants the praise which comes from admiration and being the most-admirable person on his otherwise uninhabited planet. A drunkard who drinks to forget the shame of drinking. A businessman who is blind to the beauty of the stars and instead endlessly counts and catalogs them in order to "own" them all critiquing materialism A lamplighter on a planet so small, a full day lasts a minute. An elderly geographer who has never been anywhere, or seen any of the things he records, providing a caricature of specialization in the contemporary world. It is the geographer who tells the prince that his rose is an ephemeral being, which are not recorded, and recommends that the prince next visit the planet Earth. The visit to Earth begins with a deeply pessimistic appraisal of humanity. The six absurd people the prince encountered earlier comprise, according to the narrator, just about the entire adult world. On earth there were "kings". He then met a yellow snake that claimed to have the power to return him to his home, if he ever wished to return. The prince next met a desert flower, who told him that she had only seen a handful of men in this part of the world and that they had no roots, letting the wind blow them around and living hard lives. After climbing the highest mountain he had ever seen, the prince hoped to see the whole of Earth, thus finding the people; however, he saw only the enormous, desolate landscape. When the prince called out, his echo answered him, which he interpreted as the voice of a boring person who only repeats what another says. The prince encountered a whole row of rosebushes, becoming downcast at having once thought that his own rose was unique and that she had lied. He began to feel that he was not a great prince at all, as his planet contained only three tiny volcanoes and a flower that he now thought of as common. He lay down on the grass and wept, until a fox came along. The fox desired to be tamed and teaches the prince how to tame him. By being tamed, something goes from being ordinary and just like all the others, to being special and unique. There are drawbacks, since the connection can lead to sadness and longing when apart. Upon their sad

departing, the fox imparts a secret: The prince finally meets two people from Earth: A railway switchman who told him how passengers constantly rushed from one place to another aboard trains, never satisfied with where they were and not knowing what they were after; only the children among them ever bothered to look out the windows. A merchant who talked to the prince about his product, a pill that eliminated the need to drink for a week, saving people 53 minutes. The prince has become visibly morose and saddened over his recollections and longs to return home and see his flower. The prince finds a well, saving the pair. The narrator later finds the prince talking to the snake, discussing his return home and his desire to see his rose again, whom he worries has been left to fend for herself. The prince bids an emotional farewell to the narrator and states that if it looks as though he has died, it is only because his body was too heavy to take with him to his planet. The prince warns the narrator not to watch him leave, as it will upset him. The prince then walks away from the narrator and allows the snake to bite him, soundlessly falling down. He finally manages to repair his airplane and leave the desert. It is left up to the reader to determine if the prince returned home, or died. The narrator requests to be immediately contacted by anyone in that area encountering a small person with golden curls who refuses to answer any questions. Tone and writing style[ edit ] The story of The Little Prince is recalled in a sombre, measured tone by the plot-narrator, in memory of his small friend, "a memorial to the prince" not just to the prince, but also to the time the prince and the narrator had together". The fantasy of the Little Prince works because the logic of the story is based on the imagination of children, rather than the strict realism of adults". According to the author himself, it was extremely difficult to start his creative writing processes. His survival ordeal was about to begin Egypt, In The Little Prince, its narrator, the pilot, talks of being stranded in the desert beside his crashed aircraft. They both began to see mirages , which were quickly followed by more vivid hallucinations. By the second and third days, they were so dehydrated that they stopped sweating altogether. The fearsome, grasping baobab trees, researchers have contended, were meant to represent Nazism attempting to destroy the planet. Consuelo was the rose in The Little Prince. I should never have fled. I should have guessed at the tenderness behind her poor ruses. The author had also met a precocious eight-year-old with curly blond hair while he was residing with a family in Quebec City in , Thomas De Koninck , the son of philosopher Charles De Koninck. Late at night, during the trip, he ventured from his first-class accommodation into the third-class carriages, where he came upon large groups of Polish families huddled together, returning to their homeland. Between the man and the woman a child had hollowed himself out a place and fallen asleep. He turned in his slumber, and in the dim lamplight I saw his face. What an adorable face! A golden fruit had been born of these two peasants This is the child Mozart. This is a life full of beautiful promise. Little princes in legends are not different from this. Protected, sheltered, cultivated, what could not this child become? When by mutation a new rose is born in a garden, all gardeners rejoice. They isolate the rose, tend it, foster it. But there is no gardener for men. This little Mozart will be shaped like the rest by the common stamping machine This little Mozart is condemned. He started his work on the novella shortly after returning to the United States Quebec, His intention for the visit was to convince the United States to quickly enter the war against Nazi Germany and the Axis forces , and he soon became one of the expatriate voices of the French Resistance. In the midst of personal upheavals and failing health, he produced almost half of the writings for which he would be remembered, including a tender tale of loneliness, friendship, love and loss, in the form of a young prince visiting Earth. He wrote and illustrated the manuscript during the summer and fall of Although greeted warmly by French-speaking Americans and by fellow expatriates who had preceded him in New York, his month stay would be marred by health problems and racked with periods of severe stress, martial and marital strife. After spending some time at an unsuitable clapboard country house in Westport, Connecticut , [51] they found Bevin House, a room mansion in Asharoken that overlooked Long Island Sound. His meditative view of sunsets at the Bevin House were incorporated in the book, where the prince visits a small planet with 43 daily sunsets, a planet where all that is needed to watch a sunset "is move your chair a few steps. In addition to the manuscript, several watercolour illustrations by the author are also held by the museum. They were not part of the first edition. What is essential is invisible to the eye" was reworded and rewritten some 15 times before achieving its final phrasing. Multiple versions of its many pages were created and its prose then polished over several drafts, with the author occasionally telephoning friends at 2: Included

among the deletions in its 17th chapter were references to locales in New York, such as the Rockefeller Center and Long Island. Deleted chapters discussed visits to other asteroids occupied by a retailer brimming with marketing phrases, and an inventor whose creation could produce any object desired at a touch of its controls. For him, the night is hopeless. And for me, his friend, the night is also hopeless. The person he meets is an "ambassador of the human spirit". Werth spent the war unobtrusively in Saint-Amour, his village in the Jura, a mountainous region near Switzerland where he was "alone, cold and hungry", a place that had few polite words for French refugees. I have a serious excuse: I have another excuse: I have a third excuse: He needs to be comforted. If all these excuses are not enough then I want to dedicate this book to the child whom this grown-up once was.

**Chapter 2 : SparkNotes: The Little Prince**

*"What makes the desert beautiful," said the little prince, "is that somewhere it hides a well " â€• Antoine de Saint-ExupÃ©ry, The Little Prince.*

November 29th, This charming story takes the reader on an engaging trip all over the universe; a trip that results in fascinating discoveries and helps to realize true values. Moreover, each generation extracts important lessons from the story. Below you will find a review of the book that will help you uncover all the secrets of this charming story. The author of The Little Prince was truly that kind of man: The latter is centered around a horrible autobiographical event: Together with his navigator, he got stuck between life and death with almost no food or water. Their struggle ended thanks to Bedouin coming by and finding them desperately exhausted, dehydrated and hallucinating after four days in a desert. Probably, that accident inspired the setting of The Little Prince: He literally vanished without a trace. In he traveled to the US and had to stay there for long 27 months. For this reason, his magnum opus was published far away from his Motherland. When was The Little Prince written? Silvia Hamilton, his friend, was handed a real treasure: As a parable, it holds significant moral value to the readers, fulfilling a didactic function. Moral lessons about relationship, responsibility, and commitment aim to teach the audience rather than merely entertain. Being an allegory, the story conveys two meanings: Basically, a reader is presented with a story of unexpected travel experiences of a weird boy. However, every event and every dialogue in a book holds deep symbolism and hidden meaning. Finally, The Little Prince is also a fable, since the author grants inanimate objects the ability to speak and think. Both animals and plants reflect human characters, which appears to be captivating for kids, making the process of reading a pleasure for them. This is why the book is so popular among all age groups: The Little Prince characters The story demonstrates an incredibly deep gap between childhood and mature age, illustrating how differently kids and adults perceive life. It is best revealed through the dialogues of two main characters who share their adventures. Apart from them, there are other characters of minor importance, each serving as embodiment of some remarkable feature. So, minor characters from a relevant background help the main hero to grasp the real state of things, hence contributing to the general concept of the story. The Little Prince characters analysis emphasizes the purity of children as opposed to weird and often wrong principles of the adults. The Narrator He lands his plane in the desert due to an engine trouble. While repairing it, he encounters a pale boy with curly gold hair who approaches him with a request to draw a sheep. The Narrator then shows him his own childhood drawing of a boa eating an elephant. When he was a kid, adults could never guess what he meant by that sketch and insisted on him quitting drawing. Surprisingly, the curly boy immediately understands the inner meaning. Such an extraordinary acquaintance initiates friendship between these two heroes. Later on, the Narrator feels a strong bond that ties him with his little friend, reminding him of a sincere, naive, optimistic world of childhood and its real values. He comes from a distant Asteroid B and considers this star to be his home for which he bears full responsibility. The boy takes care of his own little planet grubbing up harmful baobab roots and cleaning out three tiny volcanoes in order to prevent eruptions. Above all, his mind and heart belong to a Rose that once appeared on his planet. She is far too arrogant and demanding, so the Prince comes to the point when he cannot stand her anymore, though he still deeply loves her. He sets off on a long trip investigating five nearby planets aiming to find answers to eternal life questions. Finally, the boy visits the Earth and makes friends with the Narrator. Therefore, two of them ponder over the essence of life based on their mutually shared experience. The Little Prince then feels it is high time to come back to his Rose and protect her again. Even though he prepares to leave the Narrator, he wants to be remembered: The Fox He is the one who teaches the Little Prince the most valuable lesson: That explains everything to the main hero, including his relationship with his Rose. The Rose claims to be absolutely unique and the most beautiful ever, so everyone must adore her peculiarity. In fact, she is intolerable, capricious, and naughty, which makes her owner exhausted. The Rose represents the woman who is hard to love but whose vulnerability and grace irresistibly attracts others. He believes that even the sun obeys his orders when rising and setting down. The Conceited on Asteroid B Being the only inhabitant on his small planet, he expects

everyone to acknowledge his grandeur in beauty and intellect. Since there is no one to do that, he permanently praises himself. Consequently, the Little Prince realizes how presumptuous and self-centered the adults can be.

**The Drunkard on Asteroid B** The man keeps drinking in order to forget the shame he feels about being a drunkard. He does not have any aims in life and lives each day in the likewise manner. The Little Prince finds out that he cannot help the desperate man, and leaves with the persuasion of how discouraged and depressed people may become if they lack any inner strength and wish for changes.

**The Businessman on Asteroid B** Spending busy days and nights counting stars, he considers to be the owner of them. The man does not have any time to think whether dedicating his life to such a business makes sense. The Little Prince tries to persuade him that owning something means doing some favor to others, just as he does to his Rose. Day by day, he is doing the same job.

**The Geographer on Asteroid B** His job is collecting important information about the world geography revealed by explorers. The Little Prince is convinced that one should put efforts in order to get knowledge and wisdom, not merely sit and expect others to explain everything. As advised by the Geographer, the Prince decides to visit the Earth where he tells his adventures to the narrator. The diversity of characters in *The Little Prince* depicts the real world with various people, beliefs, ideas. The reader looks at the world through the eyes of the Little Prince and tries to comprehend together with him the way things should exist. Taking lessons from each episode enables the reader to distinguish important themes of the book, which are definitely worth attention. Sincerity, curiosity, passion, kindness inherent to kids are opposed to obsession, arrogance, apathy of the adults. The author manifests this theme with the help of other subsidiary ones:

*Antoine Marie Jean-Baptiste Roger, comte de Saint-Exupéry (French: [É]ftwan dÉ™ sÉ]ftÉjzypeÉ•]; 29 June - 31 July ) was a French writer, poet, aristocrat, journalist, and pioneering aviator.*

Library Moral allegory and spiritual autobiography, *The Little Prince* is the most translated book in the French language. With a timeless charm it tells the story of a little boy who leaves the safety of his own tiny planet to travel the universe, learning the vagaries of adult behaviour through a series of extraordinary encounters. His personal odyssey culminates in a voyage to Earth and further adventures. Reading *The Little Prince* was such a strange experience. The almost condescending attitude towards adults and the jokes at their expense makes this book appealing to kids since they can relate to being baffled by grown-ups. I found myself reflecting at the deeper story behind this prince and his cute travels to different planets. And boy do I love a story that challenges my thinking. My instinct is to explain evolution or genetics. I do have a lot left to learn. I need to figure out why plants have thorns. The little prince describes grown-ups as loving numbers and asking questions to get to know someone where the answers are numbers instead of questions about things that matter like getting to know their personality. The Vain Man “wants nothing more than to be admired constantly. The prince has literally nothing to say about that. The Business Man “endlessly counts all the stars and says he owns them and they make him rich. The Geographer “never actually goes anywhere. He writes about places and discoveries that other people have made. Earth “the last planet he visits that has a combination of all these grown-ups which he numbers to please the adults. I think I relate the most to the lamp lighter. I get stuck in the daily grind of things. Who do you relate to the most? My favorite thing about the little prince is his view of love. The time you spend caring for something is what makes it important to you. A huge rose garden is not as meaningful as the one rose you took care of. Anything essential is invisible to the eyes. Be sure to follow me there! We read *The Little Prince* for book club and our host gave out these roses with a quote from the book attached. I had to share it since it was such a clever and fitting gift for the book. There he learned to be a pilot, and his career path was forever settled. He then moved briefly to Buenos Aires to oversee the establishment of an Argentinean mail service; when he returned to Paris in , he published *Night Flight*, which won instant success and the prestigious Prix Femina. Unfortunately, his plane crashed in the Libyan desert, and he and his copilot had to trudge through the sand for three days to find help. In he was seriously injured in a second plane crash, this time as he tried to fly between New York City and Tierra del Fuego, Argentina. The crash resulted in a long convalescence in New York. He drew on his wartime experiences to write *Flight to Arras* and *Letter to a Hostage*, both published in His classic *The Little Prince* appeared in On July 31, , he set out from Borgo, Corsica, to overfly occupied France.

## Chapter 4 : SparkNotes: The Little Prince: Plot Overview

*A child yet adult classic, The Little Prince by Saint-Exupery. He takes us back to the day when his plane was forced down in the desert; with no other crew or help.*

The crash badly damages his airplane and leaves the narrator with very little food or water. As he is worrying over his predicament, he is approached by the little prince, a very serious little blond boy who asks the narrator to draw him a sheep. The narrator obliges, and the two become friends. The little prince took great care of this planet, preventing any bad seeds from growing and making sure it was never overrun by baobab trees. One day, a mysterious rose sprouted on the planet and the little prince fell in love with it. But when he caught the rose in a lie one day, he decided that he could not trust her anymore. He grew lonely and decided to leave. Despite a last-minute reconciliation with the rose, the prince set out to explore other planets and cure his loneliness. While journeying, the narrator tells us, the little prince passes by neighboring asteroids and encounters for the first time the strange, narrow-minded world of grown-ups. On the first six planets the little prince visits, he meets a king, a vain man, a drunkard, a businessman, a lamplighter, and a geographer, all of whom live alone and are overly consumed by their chosen occupations. Such strange behavior both amuses and perturbs the little prince. He does not understand their need to order people around, to be admired, and to own everything. With the exception of the lamplighter, whose dogged faithfulness he admires, the little prince does not think much of the adults he visits, and he does not learn anything useful. However, he learns from the geographer that flowers do not last forever, and he begins to miss the rose he has left behind. Instead, he meets a snake who speaks in riddles and hints darkly that its lethal poison can send the little prince back to the heavens if he so wishes. The little prince ignores the offer and continues his explorations, stopping to talk to a three-petaled flower and to climb the tallest mountain he can find, where he confuses the echo of his voice for conversation. Eventually, the little prince finds a rose garden, which surprises and depresses him—his rose had told him that she was the only one of her kind. The prince befriends a fox, who teaches him that the important things in life are visible only to the heart, that his time away from the rose makes the rose more special to him, and that love makes a person responsible for the beings that one loves. The little prince realizes that, even though there are many roses, his love for his rose makes her unique and that he is therefore responsible for her. Despite this revelation, he still feels very lonely because he is so far away from his rose. The prince ends his story by describing his encounters with two men, a railway switchman and a salesclerk. The water feeds their hearts as much as their bodies, and the two share a moment of bliss as they agree that too many people do not see what is truly important in life. The snake bites the prince, who falls noiselessly to the sand. The narrator concludes by showing his readers a drawing of the desert landscape and by asking us to stop for a while under the stars if we are ever in the area and to let the narrator know immediately if the little prince has returned.

## Chapter 5 : Antoine de Saint-Exupéry | Books | The Guardian

*little prince katherine woods woods translation essential is invisible petit prince richard howard read this book invisible to the eye high school new translation saint exupéry years ago antoine de saint-exupery year old howard translation black and white must read antoine de saint great book invisible to the eyes.*

## Chapter 6 : The Little Prince : Antoine de Saint-Exupery :

*Antoine de Saint-Exupéry: Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, French aviator and writer whose works are the unique testimony of a pilot and a warrior who looked at adventure and danger with a poet's eyes. His fable Le Petit Prince (The Little Prince) has become a modern classic.*

## Chapter 7 : The Little Prince Quotes by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry

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*Antoine de Saint-Exupéry was born in Lyons on June 29, He flew for the first time at the age of twelve, at the Ambérieu airfield, and it was then that he became determined to be a pilot.*

### Chapter 8 : Antoine de Saint-Exupéry | French author | [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

*Moral allegory and spiritual autobiography, The Little Prince is the most translated book in the French language. With a timeless charm it tells the story of a little boy who leaves the safety of his own tiny planet to travel the universe, learning the vagaries of adult behaviour through a series of extraordinary encounters.*

### Chapter 9 : Book Review: The Little Prince by Antoine De Saint-Exupery - Books: A true story

*French aviator and author Antoine de Saint-Exupéry documented his adventures as a pilot in works such as 'Wind, Sand and Stars' and 'The Little Prince.' Antoine de Saint-Exupéry was born in Lyon.*