Te Deum

Te Deum laudamus,
Te Dominum confitemur.
Te aeternum Patrem,
Omnis terra veneratur.
Tibi omnes Angeli,
Tibi caeli et universae Potestates,
Tibi cherubim et Seraphim
Incessabili voce proclamant:
Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus,
Dominus Deus Sabaoth.
Pleni sunt caeli et terra
Maiestatis gloriae tuae.

We Praise you, O God,
And acknowledge you asLord.
You, the eternal Father,
Venerated by all the Earth.
To You all the angels,
The heavens, the universal powers,
The Cherubim, and the Seraphim
Cry unceasingly:

Holy, Holy,

Lord God of Hosts.

The Heavens and the Earth are full
Of the glory of your majesty.

"My gracious Lord, my Father, This sleep is sound indeed: this is a sleep. That from this golden ring hath divorc'd So many English Kings"

Prince Hal, Act IV, scene v

Henry IV Part Two

The Short Story (abridged synopsis)

The play picks up the action three years after the death of Hotspur at Shrewsbury. Westmoreland and Lancaster are appointed by the king to lead an army against the last of the rebels. The Archbishop of York, Scroop, is backing the lords Hastings, Mowbray, and Bardolph, along with the tacit support of Northumberland. Northumberland, however, is later dissuaded from joining the rebellion by Lady Percy. Meanwhile, Falstaff is back at the Boar's Head Inn driving Mistress Quickly out of business with his appetite. Prince Hal visits to have some sport with him but both he and Falstaff are soon summoned to war by the king, who has come down with a grave illness. Falstaff is to recruit soldiers for the king's army.

This is not a duty one would normally entrust to Falstaff and, true to form, Falstaff finds himself lingering in Gloucestershire with the local justice, Shallow. His "recruits" are easily allowed to buy their way out of service to the army and Falstaff wastes no opportunity to take advantage of Shallow's hospitality or wallet. In the meantime, the rebel army forces the king to send his younger son, Prince John of Lancaster, to parley with the insurrectionists. John agrees to address the issues raised by the rebels but only if their army is dispersed. That done, John's army (which has conveniently *not* disbanded) seizes Scroop and the rest of the lords at the head of the conspiracy. The leaders are summarily executed.

King Henry IV, by this time, is near death with his illness. In a deathbed meeting with Hal the king is at last reconciled with his son, convinced that his true nobility will prevail. With that accomplished, the king dies. Hal ascends to the throne as King Henry V. When Falstaff hears this news he immediately sets out for London—after all, Falstaff is a freeloader, and the thought of his old friend's new station has him envisioning all kinds of rewards. To his shock, Henry bars him and any of his acquaintances from henceforth approaching within ten miles of him on pain of death

Dramatis Personae

Rumor, the presenter
King Henry IV
Henry, Hal, the Prince of Wales,
Afterwards Henry V

Prince John of Lancaster, Prince Humphrey of Gloucester and Thomas, Duke of Clarence, Hal's younger brothers

For the King

Earl of Warwick, Earl of Westmoreland Earl of Surrey, Earl of Kent, Sir John Blunt Gower, Harcourt, The Lord Chief Justice

Opposing the King

Earl of Northumberland
Scroop, Archbishop of York
Lord Mowbray, Lord Hastings,
Lord Bardolph, Sir John Colville
Travers and Morton, Northumberland's
Retainers
Lady Northumberland
Lady Percy, Hotspur's Widow

At the Boar's Head Tavern

Sir John Falstaff, Ned Poins, Bardolph,
Pistol, Peto, Falstaff's Page
Hostess Quickly, of the Boar's Head,
Doll Tearsheet, a whore
Fang and Snare, Sheriff's officers
Francis, a drawer

In the Country

Robert Shallow, Silence, Gloucestershire country justices Ralph Mouldy, Simon Shadow, Thomas Wart, Francis Feeble, and Peter Bullcalf

Lords, Attendants, Drawers, Porters