

# 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 as Lord.  
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,  
Holy,

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

**“Not all the water in the rude sea  
Can wash the balm from an anointed King;  
The breath of worldly men cannot depose  
The Deputy elected by the Lord”**  
Richard, Act III, scene ii

# Richard II

## The Short Story (abridged synopsis)

*Richard II* opens with the accusation of Henry Bolingbroke that Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, is responsible for the murder of the Duke of Gloucester, uncle to both Richard and Henry. Richard decrees that the two shall settle the matter in trial by combat but revokes this option as Norfolk and Bolingbroke are readying to attack each other. His new decision is that both men be banished. Within a short time Bolingbroke's father, the Duke of Lancaster, dies. Richard seizes his late uncle's estates in order to raise capital for a campaign against Ireland.

In the meantime, despite his banishment, Bolingbroke has returned to assist the Earl of Northumberland and other disgruntled nobles against the King while he is away in Ireland. Richard has named another uncle, the Duke of York, as his regent during his absence and the nobles attempt to sway him to their cause. Upon Richard's return he learns that Bolingbroke has not only returned to reclaim the lands he should have inherited upon his father's death but that he has dispersed Richard's army and executed a pair of Richard's favorites. Richard flees to Flint Castle for his own protection.

Bolingbroke meets him there and takes him back to London as a prisoner. There, in a session of Parliament, Richard is made to confess his crimes against the state; the end result of which is he must forfeit his crown to Bolingbroke (who becomes King Henry IV). Intrigue develops as the Duke of York's son, Aumerle, conspires against the new King Henry in response to Richard's loss of the throne. Aumerle is granted clemency but Richard is imprisoned in Pomfret Castle. While there, Sir Pierce of Exton murders him (believing this to be the wish of the king). Henry disavows the deed when he hears of it, however, and promises a Crusade to atone for Richard's death.

## Dramatis Personae

*King Richard the II*  
*Isabel, his Queen*

*John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, the*  
*King's uncle and son of Edward III*  
*Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Hereford, son*  
*of John of Gaunt*  
*And afterwards King Henry IV*

*Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk*  
*Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, uncle to*  
*the King, and son of Edward III*  
*The Duchess of York*  
*Duke of Aumerle, son of*  
*The Duke of York*

*The Duchess of Gloucester,*  
*Widow of Thomas of Gloucester,*  
*Son of Edward III*

*Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland*  
*Harry Percy, Hotspur,*  
*Son of the Earl of Northumberland*

*Sir Henry Green*  
*Sir John Bushy*  
*Sir John Bagot,*  
*3 favorites of the King*

*Lord Ross*  
*Lord Willoughby*  
*Lord Berkeley*  
*Earl of Salisbury*  
*Bishop of Carlisle*  
*Sir Stephen Scroop*  
*Lord Fitzwater*  
*Duke of Surrey*  
*Abbot of Westminster*  
*Sir Pierce of Exton*  
*Lord Marshal*

*A Welsh Captain*  
*Two gardeners*  
*A groom of the stable of the King*  
*Keeper of the Prison at Pomfret*  
 *Lords, Attendants to the Queen, Guards,*  
*Servants, Soldiers*