

*Henry IV, Part 2 is a history play by William Shakespeare believed to have been written between and It is the third part of a tetralogy, preceded by Richard II and Henry IV, Part 1 and succeeded by Henry V.*

His personal disquiet at the usurpation of his predecessor Richard II would be solved by a crusade to the Holy Land, but broils on his borders with Scotland and Wales prevent that. Hal the future Henry V has forsaken the Royal Court to waste his time in taverns with low companions. This makes him an object of scorn to the nobles and calls into question his royal worthiness. Fat, old, drunk, and corrupt as he is, he has a charisma and a zest for life that captivates the Prince. The play features three groups of characters that interact slightly at first, and then come together in the Battle of Shrewsbury, where the success of the rebellion will be decided. First there is King Henry himself and his immediate council. He is the engine of the play, but usually in the background. Next there is the group of rebels, energetically embodied in Henry Percy "Hotspur" and including his father, the Earl of Northumberland and led by his uncle Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester. Streetwise and pound-foolish, these rogues manage to paint over this grim history in the colours of comedy. As the play opens, the king is angry with Hotspur for refusing him most of the prisoners taken in a recent action against the Scots at Holmedon. He likes Falstaff but makes no pretense at being like him. Rather early in the play, in fact, Hal informs us that his riotous time will soon come to a close, and he will re-assume his rightful high place in affairs by showing himself worthy to his father and others through some unspecified noble exploits. Hal believes that this sudden change of manner will amount to a greater reward and acknowledgment of prince-ship, and in turn earn him respect from the members of the court. The revolt of Mortimer and the Percys very quickly gives him his chance to do just that. The high and the low come together when the Prince makes up with his father and is given a high command. He vows to fight and kill the rebel Hotspur, and orders Falstaff who is, after all, a knight to take charge of a group of foot soldiers and proceed to the battle site at Shrewsbury. Falstaff enacts the part of the king. The battle is crucial because if the rebels even achieve a standoff their cause gains greatly, as they have other powers awaiting under Northumberland, Glendower, Mortimer, and the Archbishop of York. Henry needs a decisive victory here. He outnumbers the rebels, [4] but Hotspur, with the wild hope of despair, leads his troops into battle. The day wears on, the issue still in doubt, the king harried by the wild Scot Douglas, when Prince Hal and Hotspur, the two Harrys that cannot share one land, meet. Finally they will fight "for glory, for their lives, and for the kingdom. No longer a tavern brawler but a warrior, the future king prevails, ultimately killing Hotspur in single combat. Soon after being given grace by Hal, Falstaff states that he wants to amend his life and begin "to live cleanly as a nobleman should do". The play ends at Shrewsbury, after the battle. Henry is pleased with the outcome, not least because it gives him a chance to execute Thomas Percy, the Earl of Worcester, one of his chief enemies though previously one of his greatest friends. Meanwhile, Hal shows off his kingly mercy in praise of valour; having taken the valiant Douglas prisoner, Hal orders his enemy released without ransom. This unsettled ending sets the stage for Henry IV, Part 2. Date and text[ edit ] 1 Henry IV was almost certainly in performance by, given the wealth of allusions and references to the Falstaff character. The play was entered into the Register of the Stationers Company on 25 Feb. The Dering Manuscript[ edit ] Main article: The consensus of Shakespeare scholars is that the Dering MS. A few dissenters have argued that the Dering MS. It was only in the twentieth century that readers and performers began to see the central interest as the coming-of-age story of Hal, who is now seen as the starring role. Oldcastle controversy[ edit ] The title page from the first quarto edition of the play, printed in Henry IV, Part 1 caused controversy on its first performances in, because the comic character now known as "Falstaff" was originally named "Oldcastle" and was based on John Oldcastle, a famous proto-Protestant martyr with powerful living descendants in England. Although the character is called Falstaff in all surviving texts of the play, there is abundant external and internal evidence that he was originally called Oldcastle. Finally, there is the blatant disclaimer at the close of Henry IV, Part 2 that discriminates between the two figures: In Act III sc. The plan highlights his destructive and argumentative nature. These were the Lords Cobham: The elder Lord Cobham even had a strong negative impact upon the lives of Shakespeare and

his contemporaries in the theatre. When Carey died on 22 July , the post of Lord Chamberlain was given to William Brooke, Lord Cobham, who definitely was not a friend to the players, and who withdrew what official protection they had enjoyed. The players were left to the mercies of the local officials of the City of London , who had long wanted to drive the companies of actors out of the City. Thomas Nashe , in a contemporary letter, complained that the actors were "piteously persecuted by the Lord Mayor and the aldermen" during this period. No other published editions have followed suit. Adaptations[ edit ] A photograph of John Jack as Falstaff in a late 19th century performance of the play. The one-man hip-hop musical Clay is loosely based on Henry IV.

2: 19 results in SearchWorks catalog

*HISTORICAL PLAYS KING LEAR KING JOHN KING RICHARD II KING HENRY IV PT I II KING HENRY V Download Historical Plays King Lear King John King Richard II King Henry IV Pt I II King Henry V ebook PDF or Read Online books in PDF, EPUB, and Mobi Format.*

Falstaff is still drinking and engaging in petty criminality in the London underworld. He first appears, followed by a new character, a young page whom Prince Hal has assigned him as a joke. Falstaff enquires what the doctor has said about the analysis of his urine, and the page cryptically informs him that the urine is healthier than the patient. Falstaff delivers one of his most characteristic lines: He then complains of his insolvency, blaming it on "consumption of the purse. The Lord Chief Justice enters, looking for Falstaff. Falstaff at first feigns deafness in order to avoid conversing with him, and when this tactic fails pretends to mistake him for someone else. As the Chief Justice attempts to question Falstaff about a recent robbery, Falstaff insists on turning the subject of the conversation to the nature of the illness afflicting the King. He then adopts the pretense of being a much younger man than the Chief Justice: Falstaff rebuked, Robert Smirke, c. After Falstaff ejects Pistol, Doll asks him about the Prince. Falstaff is embarrassed when his derogatory remarks are overheard by Hal, who is present disguised as a musician. Falstaff tries to talk his way out of it, but Hal is unconvinced. When news of a second rebellion arrives, Falstaff joins the army again, and goes to the country to raise forces. There he encounters an old school friend, Justice Shallow, and they reminisce about their youthful follies. Shallow brings forward potential recruits for the loyalist army: Mouldy, Bullcalf, Feeble, Shadow and Wart, a motley collection of rustic yokels. Falstaff and his cronies accept bribes from two of them, Mouldy and Bullcalf, not to be conscripted. In the other storyline, Hal remains an acquaintance of London lowlife and seems unsuited to kingship. His father, King Henry IV is again disappointed in the young prince because of that, despite reassurances from the court. King Henry then sickens and appears to die. Hal, seeing this, believes he is King and exits with the crown. King Henry, awakening, is devastated, thinking Hal cares only about becoming King. Hal convinces him otherwise and the old king subsequently dies contentedly. The two story-lines meet in the final scene, in which Falstaff, having learned from Pistol that Hal is now King, travels to London in expectation of great rewards. But Hal rejects him, saying that he has now changed, and can no longer associate with such people. Epilogue[ edit ] At the end of the play, an epilogue thanks the audience and promises that the story will continue in a forthcoming play "with Sir John in it, and make you merry with fair Katharine of France; where, for all I know, Falstaff shall die of a sweat". In fact, Falstaff does not appear on stage in the subsequent play, Henry V, although his death is referred to. The Merry Wives of Windsor does have "Sir John in it", but cannot be the play referred to, since the passage clearly describes the forthcoming story of Henry V and his wooing of Katherine of France. Falstaff does "die of a sweat" in Henry V, but in London at the beginning of the play. His death is offstage, described by another character and he never appears. While it is accepted by modern critics that the name was originally Oldcastle in Part 1, it is disputed whether or not Part 2 initially retained the name, or whether it was always "Falstaff". It is possible that Shakespeare interrupted his composition of Henry IV, Part 2 somewhere around Act 3-Act 4, so as to concentrate on writing The Merry Wives of Windsor, which may have been commissioned for an annual meeting of the Order of the Garter, possibly the one held on 23 April. The play was published in quarto the same year printing by Valentine Simmes. Less popular than Henry IV, Part 1, this was the only quarto edition. The play next saw print in the First Folio in. Extant records suggest that both parts of Henry IV were acted at Court in "the records rather cryptically refer to the plays as Sir John Falstaff and Hotspur. A defective record, apparently to the Second part of Falstaff, may indicate a Court performance in. Criticism and analysis[ edit ] Part 2 is generally seen as a less successful play than Part 1. Its structure, in which Falstaff and Hal barely meet, can be criticised as undramatic. Some critics believe that Shakespeare never intended to write a sequel, and that he was hampered by a lack of remaining historical material with the result that the comic scenes come across as mere "filler". The one-man hip-hop musical Clay is loosely based on Henry IV. The Ultimate Edition of Monty Python and the Holy Grail features subtitles correlating scenes in the film to lines

from the play.

### 3: Henry IV, Part 2 - Wikipedia

*King Henry IV, Pt. I-II. King Henry V; Volume 3 Of The Works Of Shakespear; Alexander Pope William Shakespeare, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Alexander Pope, Nicholas Rowe Printed at the Theatre,*

Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England age 39 Hotspur in History Henry Percy, eldest son of the future Earl of Northumberland also named Henry , was, in his day, looked at as the archetypal man of war. The Percy family had long been known as protectors against the Scots in the north of England, and Henry made sure that reputation was continued. Throughout his youth Henry continued to gain a reputation as a brave warrior. He fought in many battles in Scotland, Ireland, France and even Asia. Furthermore, he was created a Knight of the Garter in and made warden of the marshes on several different occasions. The Scots, the people with which Percy fought with the most, gave Percy the nickname "Hotspur" due to the fact that he was always ready to do battle. Hotspur was briefly captured by the Scots in after the Battle of Otterburn although the Scottish commander Douglas was killed and ransomed for a large sum. Throughout the next ten years, Hotspur continued to loyally serve King Richard II and build up his status as a military commander, fighting in battles whenever the opportunity arose. By , however, the Percies, like many others, had become disillusioned with King Richard. It is not known whether the Percies believed that Bolingbroke was back in England merely to retrieve his inheritance mainly the Duchy of Lancaster , but they must have known that his seizing the crown was highly likely. After Richard was formally deposed and soon after killed the Percies were showered with immense amounts of rewards mainly through lands and titles by the newly crowned King Henry IV. As a result, the Percies continued to loyally serve Henry and resumed their position as the protectors of northern England. Unfortunately, by , the Percies would once again rebel against a king. In , the Percies won an extremely important battle against the Scots at Humbleton Hill. The Scottish leader, Archibald, Earl of Douglas, was, with several other noblemen, captured. After the battle was fought, King Henry demanded that the Percies hand over their prisoners to him. Northumberland willingly did so but Hotspur was not so eager to do so, claiming that the prisoners rightfully belonged to him Douglas in particular. The Percies joined forces with the Scots and with Glendower and the Welsh in rebellion against the king. Unfortunately, the army that was led by Hotspur and also included his Uncle Thomas, Earl of Worcester, and the Scottish Earl of Douglas was cut off by the forces of the king and the young Prince of Wales, the future Henry V before it had the opportunity to join with the forces of Northumberland and Glendower. A battle ensued at Shrewsbury that saw significant losses on both sides. Hotspur was killed during the battle, and Douglas and Worcester were captured the latter executed. Thus ended the life of a true warrior; he was thirty-nine. The king was certainly upset for the loss of his longtime friend but realized his death was for his own benefit. For all the glory Hotspur achieved in the battlefield, he will most be remembered as a man who betrayed, and was ultimately killed by, his own countrymen. Hotspur in Shakespeare Appears in: In reality, Hostpur was actually two years older than Henry. He is first seen in Richard II when he and his father, Northumberland, have joined forces with Henry Bolingbroke against the king. Throughout the play, Hotspur although in rebellion against the rightful king is portrayed as a man who is unswervingly loyal to Bolingbroke. Their relationship is furthered in 1 Henry IV when King Henry goes so far as to say that he wishes Hotspur and his own son, Prince Hal, were switched at birth. The relationship is damaged, however, when Hotspur refuses to give over his Scottish prisoners to the king after the Battle of Homildon historically Humbleton Hill and further berates the king for not ransoming his brother-in-law, Edmund Mortimer, who has been capture by the Welsh rebel Owen Glendower. Soon after, the Percies plan a rebellion against the king and join forces with the Welsh and the Scots. He had actually been dead for two years by the time it occurred. In addition, he is considered to be a direct rival of Prince Hal. Hotspur does show more moderation at other times in the play. For example, he shares a loving relationship with his wife and allows her to accompany him to the battlefield. In addition, he seems to be more inclined towards peace with King Henry when the two armies are about to engage in battle at Shrewsbury. Unfortunately, just before the battle of Shrewsbury, Hotspur is betrayed by his Uncle Worcester, who tells him that King Henry has refused any offerings of peace. The battle erupts and the rivalry

## V. 8. KING JOHN. RICHARD II. HENRY IV, PT. I. pdf

between Hotspur and Prince Hal reaches its climax when the two meet in single combat. Prince Hal slays Hotspur and becomes the hero of the battle for the royal forces. Historically, it is unlikely that Hal a youth of sixteen defeated Hotspur a seasoned general of thirty-nine single-handedly. Shakespeare, of course, makes the two "youths" rivals to create a better dramatic background for his play. Many scholars will agree that 1 Henry IV is more about the rivalry between Hal and Hotspur myself included than about King Henry himself. Their opinions are certainly not without warrant.

### 4: The Hollow Crown: Shakespeare's History Plays | About the Series | Great Performances | PBS

*Click Download or Read Online button to get king john richard ii henry iv pt 1 2 henry v book now. This site is like a library, Use search box in the widget to get ebook that you want. This site is like a library, Use search box in the widget to get ebook that you want.*

Family history[ change change source ] As the fourth son of Henry II, John could expect no inheritance. Henry II divided his land among his sons before John was born. Later, John was expected to receive Ireland as a kingdom. His mother, Eleanor, was imprisoned by Henry in , when John was about five years old. As a young man, John already had a reputation for treachery. He conspired sometimes with and sometimes against his elder brothers, Henry, Richard and Geoffrey. In , John and Richard both claimed that they were the rightful heir to Aquitaine , one of many unfriendly encounters between the two. This was one of the events which led later writers to cast John as the villain in the legend of Robin Hood. John was more popular than Longchamp in London. In October the leading citizens of the city opened the gates to John while Longchamp was confined in the tower. They sent a letter to Henry asking him to keep Richard away from England for as long as possible, offering payment to keep Richard imprisoned. Henry declined their offer, and got his ransom from Eleanor of Aquitaine who had to pawn the Crown Jewels. Richard was set free. John then begged forgiveness from Richard, who granted it and named him heir presumptive. He was crowned king at Westminster on 27 May, Ascension Day. Arthur fought his uncle for the throne, with the support of Philip II of France. The conflict between Arthur and John had serious consequences for both. Finally, Philip recognised John over Arthur. Philip gave Arthur all the land he had taken from John, except for Normandy, and betrothed him to his daughter Marie. In John ordered all shipyards in England to provide at least one ship, with the newly-built Portsmouth Naval Base to provide several. He made Portsmouth the new home of the navy. By the end of , John had 45 large ships available to him, and from then on an average of four new ones every year. He also created an Admiralty of four admirals, responsible for various parts of the new navy. He also created the first big transport ships. John is sometimes credited with the founding of the modern Royal Navy. Arthur was imprisoned first at Falaise and then at Rouen. Assuming that he was murdered, Brittany, and later Normandy, rebelled against John. John also imprisoned his niece, Eleanor. Through deeds such as these, John acquired a reputation for ruthlessness. Dealings with Bordeaux[ change change source ] In , John exempted the citizens and merchants of Bordeaux from the Grande Coutume, which was the principal tax on their exports. The unblocked ports gave Gascon merchants open access to the English wine market for the first time. The following year, John granted the same exemptions to La Rochelle and Poitou. John needed money for his army, but the loss of the French territories, especially Normandy, greatly reduced the state income. A huge tax would be needed to reclaim these territories. However, both the English bishops and the King wanted someone else to have this powerful office. The king wanted John de Gray, one of his own men. A second election imposed by John resulted in another nominee. John was supported in his position by the English barons and many of the English bishops, and refused to accept Langton. John expelled dismissed the Canterbury Chapter in July , to which the Pope reacted by placing an interdict on the kingdom which meant that no one could receive religious blessings. He confiscated on paper all church possessions, but individual churches were able to negotiate terms for managing their own properties and keeping the produce of their estates. For example, the church lost an estimated , marks to the Crown in In , they allowed last rites to the dying. While the interdict was a burden to many, it did not result in rebellion against John. Excommunication and Papal Supremacy[ change change source ] In November John was excommunicated , and in February , Innocent threatened stronger measures unless John submitted. The papal terms for submission were accepted in the presence of the papal legate Pandulph in May according to Matthew Paris, at the Knights Templar Church at Dover ; [10] in addition, John offered to surrender the Kingdom of England to God and the Saints Peter and Paul for a feudal service of 1, marks annually, for England and for Ireland. After settling his dispute with the papacy, John turned his attentions back to France. The European wars ended in defeat at the Battle of Bouvines in July , which forced the king to accept an unfavourable peace with France. The barons no longer

believed that John was capable of regaining his lost lands. John met their leaders and with their French and Scots allies at Runnymede, near London, on 15 June. It established a council of 25 barons to see John kept to the clauses like protection from illegal imprisonment, access to swift justice, parliamentary assent for taxation, and scutage limitations. Because he was forced to seal the charter, John sought approval to break it, from his overlord the Pope. Denouncing it as "not only shameful and demeaning but also illegal and unjust", the Pope agreed. War with the Barons[ change change source ] John travelled around the country to oppose the rebel forces, and directed a two-month siege of the rebel-held Rochester Castle. By the end of December, John was leading an murderous expedition in the north, culminating with the sacking of Berwick-upon-Tweed. The French retook Rochester and much of the south, although the royalists held on to Windsor and Dover. By the end of the summer, Louis held a third of the country and had the support of two-third of the barons. Death[ change change source ] Retreating from the French invasion, John took a safe route around the marshy area of The Wash to avoid the rebel held area of East Anglia. His slow baggage train including the Crown Jewels, took a direct route across it and was lost to the incoming tide. This dealt John a terrible blow, which affected his health and state of mind. Succumbing to dysentery and moving from place to place, he died at Newark Castle. When King John died on 18 October, his nine-year-old son, Henry was too young to rule the kingdom. His reign ended with England torn by civil war and himself on the verge of being forced out of power. In , he made England a papal fief to resolve a conflict with the Catholic Church, and his rebellious barons forced him to seal Magna Carta in , the act for which he is best remembered. John is responsible for the creation of another English cultural icon, the historic, medieval London Bridge. To finance the construction of a large bridge across the Thames, King John allowed houses, shops, and a church to be built on top of the bridge. John was an efficient ruler, but he lost approval of the barons by taxing them in ways outside those traditionally allowed by feudal overlords. The tax known as scutage became particularly unpopular. John was a fair-minded and well informed king, however. He often sat as a judge in the Royal Courts, and his justice was much sought after. Warren Hollister called John an "enigmatic figure": He was compared in a recent scholarly article, perhaps unfairly, with Richard Nixon. His crisis-prone career was sabotaged repeatedly by the halfheartedness with which his vassals supported him and the energy with which some of them opposed him". They had no children. John had their marriage annulled, and she was never acknowledged as queen. Isabella bore five children: Richard, 1st Earl of Cornwall. John had many illegitimate children. Matthew Paris accuses him of seducing the more attractive daughters and sisters of his barons and relatives. John had these illegitimate children: Joan, the wife of Llywelyn the Great. Geoffrey FitzRoy, who went on expedition to Poitou in and died there. John FitzRoy, a clerk in Henry FitzRoy, who died in Osbert Gifford, who was given lands in Oxfordshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Sussex, and is last seen alive in Bartholomew FitzRoy, a member of the order of Friars Preachers. Maud FitzRoy, Abbess of Barking, who died in Philip FitzRoy, found living in Popular culture suggests that many people did not like him, but actually we do not know what ordinary people thought in the 13th century. A history of London. Oxford Dictionary of National Biography: It would cause all the churches to be closed, and almost all the sacraments to be disallowed. From Domesday Book to Magna Carta Oxford History of England 2 ed. King John New Interpretations. The household knights of King John. Its name derived from the knightly shield in Latin: Medical Times and Gazette London

### 5: Henry 'Hotspur' Percy

*Read the tetralogies in order, and if you want, read them in chronological order. King John and Henry VIII don't directly connect to any of the [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) VI (parts ) followed by Richard III are the "first tetralogy" and Richard II, Henry IV (parts ), and Henry V are the "second tetralogy."*

### 6: John of England - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*The company presented for the first time at Stratford a cycle of the history plays: King John, Richard II, Henry IV, Part 2, Henry V, Henry VI, Part 2, and Richard III.*

## V. 8. KING JOHN. RICHARD II. HENRY IV, PT. I. pdf

### 7: List of Kings from Edward the Confessor.

*Henry IV, Part 1* is a history play by William Shakespeare, believed to have been written no later than It is the second play in Shakespeare's tetralogy dealing with the successive reigns of Richard II, Henry IV (two plays, including *Henry IV, Part 2*), and Henry V.

### 8: Henry IV, Part 1 - Wikipedia

*This series consists of Richard II and the most famous history plays of all, 1 Henry IV, 2 Henry IV, and Henry V. There are two other, less-celebrated history plays: King John, whose title figure ruled from to , and All Is Well, which takes the reign of Henry VIII ( - ) as its subject.*

### 9: SparkNotes: Richard II: Characters

*His father, John of Gaunt, was the third son of Edward III, and enjoyed a position of considerable influence during much of the reign of Henry's cousin Richard II, whom Henry eventually deposed.*

*Michigan Manual of Plastic Surgery (Spiral Manual Series) Hogwarts Castle and grounds The new Mistress at Chalet School. The life of victory ; His cross and mine ; Lambs among wolves Lord of the Flies (Ajrh 109sp) Forms of Representation Mammoth Collection of Historical Whodunnits and Historical Detectives (2 Books in Slipcase) Manage it johanna rothman Ms access save report to Ordinances and constitution of the state of Alabama Blended learning in higher education Kathy Smiths walkfit for a better body A theory of counter-terrorism policing What Your Doctor May Not Tell You About(TM Colorectal Cancer Exploring the World Beyond The World Market for Machines for Making Gimped Yarn, Tulle, Lace, Embroidery, Trimmings, Braid, and Tuft A blackbird singing [words Francis Ledwidge ; [music Michael Head Worst journey in the world Pineapples are never black or white Ch.2 Discipline the mark of maturity Introduction to probability and statistics william mendenhall Computer Primer Nurses My first calculator book Toward a new conception of art Americans join the war in Vietnam God and human tragedy Memory and Liturgy Solar energy research proposal Lhasa the Holy City A Year of Romance The Books of Amos, Hosea, Micah (Cambridge Bible Commentaries on the Old Testament) Arthur koestler book the thirteenth tribe Youth league softball U00a7 78. Theodoret of Cyrus 370 Genetic intervention on human subjects Charles Dickens The Lawyer And The Ghost Hewlett, D. On the fame of John Keats: 1947. 4.5 Elastic Collisions Creative cities and economic development Genetically engineered crops are not dangerous L. Val Giddings*