Act I.i
Cell 1:
Summary:
Bedford, Gloucester, Exeter, and the Bishop of Winchester mourn the death of King Henry the 5th in a fashion that reflects not meaning what they say.
"England ne’er had a king until his time. Virtue he had, deserving to command: his arms spread wider than a dragon’s wings.." - Gloucester
Comprehension: Whose death is mourned?
Analogy: England : man :: king : _____
a) clean c) discophile
b) country d) state
Discussion: Do celebrities or people in the media get special recognition when they die rather than just a regular person?

Cell 2:
Summary:
The Bishop of Winchester suggests that the churches prayers made the king prosperous. Gloucester takes offence to this and says that the
church did nothing for Henry and that the Bishop of Winchester loves not but the flesh.
"Name not religion, for thou loveth the flesh..." - Gloucester
Comprehension: What does Winchester think made the king prosperous?
Analogy: pray : church :: fight : ____
a) peace c) pain
b) battle d) religion
Discussion: what would you consider a bigger problem, the ones expressed in this story or the ones we hear about in the news?

Cell 3:
Summary:
After Bedford breaks up the quarrel, a messenger enters and says that many cities and towns have been lost to the French. The nobles act astonished and angry, and the messenger says that it is their fault that the towns were lost for lack of supplies while they sat and argued amongst themselves.
"and whilst a field should be dispatch’d and fought, you are disputing of your generals..." - Messenger 1
Comprehension: Who breaks up the quarrel?
Analogy: corse : corpse :: whilst : ____
a) whistle c) with
b) while d) worth

Discussion: is Saddam Hussein considered greedy because he wanted all the power to himself and he didn’t want to "give in to a higher power?"

Cell 4:
Summary:
After the messenger scolds them, he leaves and the nobles get on their high horses and Bedford talks about how he is planning to slay many French.
"Wounds will I lend the French instead of eyes, to weep their intermissive miseries."
-Bedford
Comprehension: Who plans to slay many French?
Analogy: wailing robes : analogy :: Doritos : ___
a) food c) soda
b) cheetos d) milk
Discussion: Is the planning of a murder considered breaking the law?
Cell 5:
Summary:
Just then, another messenger enters and tells the nobles that other towns have been taken by the French and that Dauphin Charles was crowned king of Rhelms. The nobles scoff in disgust.
"The Dauphin crowned king! All fly to him! O, whither shall we fly from this reproach?" -Exeter
Comprehension: Who was crowned king of Rhelms?
Analogy: flieth : run away :: reproach : ___
a) approach c) descendent
b) criticism d) crouch
Discussion: How does power over a country affect the ruler? How does the country suffer or benefit from the ruler?

Cell 6:
Summary:
Enter another messenger who tells of Lord Talbot’s fight with the French. The messenger gives a long speech giving the details of clumsiness that led to the bad result of the fight.
"I must inform you of a dismissal fight betwixt the stout Lord Talbot and the French."
-Messenger 2
Comprehension: Who is fighting?
Analogy: betwixt : not in between :: on :: ___
a) on top of c) in
b) off d) out
Discussion: Does talking about other people’s flaws make people who talk about them confident?
Summary:
Now the nobles get serious and insult themselves for being so idle and useless. Bedford claims he will kill himself if Talbot is slain but the messenger says he lives, but is took prisoner by the French.
"Is Talbot slain? Then I will slay myself, for living idly here in pomp and ease, whilst such a worthy leader, wanting aid, unto his dastard foemen is betray’d" -Bedford

Comprehension: Who will kill themselves if Talbot is slain?
Analogy: dastard : sneaky coward :: bastard : ___
a) ugly  c) sham
b) sick d) stuck

Discussion: Is there anyone in the world people could actually say are useless? If so, who?
Cell 8:
Summary:
Bedford gets very angry and claims he will trade four of the French Lords for the loss of Talbot and talks about his tasks of battle with the French.
"Four of their Lords I'll change for one of ours" -Bedford
Comprehension: How many French Lords will Bedford trade for the loss of Talbot?
Analogy: quake : still :: what the monks practice : ___
a) needeth c) haveth
b) craveth d) with
Discussion: Is black male ethical?
Summary:
After that, all the Lords take leave to their tasks. Bedford goes to his war preparation, Gloucester to view artillery and munitions, and Exeter to Eltham to crown the prince as king.
" I’ll to the Tower with all the haste I can, to view the artillery and munition" -Gloucester
Comprehension: Where did Exeter go?
Analogy: artillery : munition :: battery : ___
a) remote c) cover  
b) electricity d) computer
Discussion: If there wasn't a government system to keep our nation organized, how would we be living in our present day?

Cell 10:
Summary:
The Bishop of Winchester however, no place or function to attend to and feels left out, but intends to make his way to Eltham. And with that in mind, he journeys off. "Each hath his place and function to attend; I am left out; for me nothing remains." -Winchester
Comprehension: Where does Winchester end up going?
Analogy: stern : strict :: intend :
a) comprehend c) see  
b) aim d) behold
Discussion: People who have problems usually attend therapy sessions, if we didn't have these, then what would be of society today?
CHARLES: Mars his true moving, even as in the heavens
So in the earth, to this day is not known:
Charles, Alencon, and Reignier enter. Charles speaks
What city is the English trying to conquer?
Why does Charles say that Mars shines late?
who was captured by the French?

Why is Talbot so feared by the French?

alencion and reigner speak with charles

Either they must be dieted like mules,
And have their provender tied to their mouths,
Or piteous they will look, like drowned mice.

Who joins on the side of the French?
Do the French have a better chance now?
the English sound the alarm to attack the French
CHARLES.: Sound, sound alarum! we will rush on them.
Now for the honour of the forlorn French!
Why did the French lose?
What do you think of the English army?
The French flee and the English cause great loss to the French
Dogs! cowards! dastards! I would ne'er have fled,
But that they left me 'midst my enemies.
What does alencon think of the noblemen?
Why would it be the noblemen's fault?
Reignier says that Salisbury is desperate homicide and hunts prey like a lion
Lean raw-bon'd rascals! who would e'er suppose
They had such courage and audacity?
Why will the French "leave them alone?"
What’s the ratio of soldiers? (English to French)
The bastard of Orleans enters looking for the dauphin; he says he has a message
REIGNIER: I think by some odd gimmors or device
Their arms are set like clocks, still to strike on;
Why did Charles change place with reignier?
Will Joan know its not Charles?
The bastard of Orleans exits while Charles calls in Joan la pucelle
BASTARD. Methinks your looks are sad, your cheer appall'd:
Hath the late overthrow wrought this offence?
Be not dismay'd, for succour is at hand:
Does Joan find out it's not dauphin?
Do you believe Joan's story?
Joan enters and asks why does Charles call upon her, and he answers by saying that he needs her to fight
REIGNIER: She takes upon her bravely at first dash.
Who does Joan say help her?
Do you think Joan's mission is really from "above"?
Joan agrees to fight with Charles and the rest of the group agree to fight
REIGNIER: She takes upon her bravely at first dash.
Does Joan join the French noblemen?
Will she make a difference?
The English prepare to fight everybody prepares for battle
CHARLES: Then come, o' God's name; I fear no woman.
Has Joan been victorious in the past?
Do you think Charles likes Joan?
Joan says she is honored to fight along with the English army, Charles complements Joan.
PUCELLE: Assign'd am I to be the English scourge.
What do the English want Joan to restore to them?
Do you think Joan can do it?
Reignier says that the English cannot trust Joan while Charles says
time will tell.
CHARLES: Presently we 'll try: come, let's away about it:
No prophet will I trust, if she prove false.

Vocab Analogies
forlorn: being in poor condition wretched
forlorn : perfect :: trashy :
a] dirty b] smelly c] neat d] ill
audacity: bold or arrogant disregard of normal restraints

vocation: a divine call to the religious life

recreant: unfaithful to duty or allegiance

scourge: a cause of widespread or great affliction

sovereign: one that exercises supreme authority within a limited sphere: an acknowledged leader

usurp: to take the place of by or as if by force

tawny: of a warm sandy color like that of well-tanned skin

Audacity: bold or arrogant disregard of normal restraints

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Sovereign: one that exercises supreme authority within a limited sphere: an acknowledged leader

Usurp: to take the place of by or as if by force

Tawny: of a warm sandy color like that of well-tanned skin
contumeliously: insolently abusive and humiliating
contumeliously : pleasing :: tumultuous:
a. non-violent b. violent c. finish c. diamond

tumultuous: marked by violent or overwhelming turbulence or upheaval
tumultuous : disorderly :: repaired
`~*Henry VI, Act One, Scene Two*~`

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1) Act 1 scene 2 France before Orleans. Cell One --
Characters:

Charles - The Dauphin of France, Charles has himself crowned king and tries to recapture his kingdom from Henry. When he meets the warrior-woman Joan, he engages her in single combat but loses to her. He then wants her to become his lover but she refuses. Charles wins back half his former kingdom after a series of bloody battles, including one in which the English nobleman Talbot dies. However, following this moderate gain, Charles desists in his campaign and agrees to make peace with the English, in order to spare his people from further slaughter.

Alencon - A French lord who fights with Charles

Reignier - duke of Anjou and titular king of Naples

Bastard of Orleans - A French lord who quarrels with Charles and first introduces Joan to him.

Joan La Pucelle - Also known as Joan la Pucelle or Joan of Arc, Joan is a French maiden who comes to Charles with reports of her visions of the future of France. She says she will lead his troops in breaking the Britons' siege on Orléans, and her words prove true. Thereafter she aids the French troops in several battles. Before a battle with York and Somerset, she calls to her demons for advice but they refuse to speak to her. Then she is captured by York and put on trial. She tries to save herself by claiming she is a virgin, then saying she is pregnant, but the British burn her at the stake.

1) Act 1 scene 2 France before Orleans. Cell Two—

2) Illustration

3) "Mars his true moving, even as in the heavens so in the earth, to this day is not known..." - Charles

4) Summary: The French Dauphin Charles and his nobles, Alencon and Rene, show how happy they are because they have finally captured Talbot.
5) What does Charles mean by this quote?

6) Jumping is to hoping as Mars is to: _________.
   a) Candy Bar
   b) Solar system
   c) Planet    d) Jupiter

7) What is something that inspires a person to be better (or succeed in life?)

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1) Act 1 scene 2 France before Orleans. Cell Three--

2) Illustration

3) "Dogs, cowards, dastards! I would ne'er have fled, but that they left me midst my enemies." -Charles

4) Summary: The English have just beaten the French and Charles is talking with Reignier.

5) Who are Charles enemies?

6) Courageous is to coward as dastard is to:__________.
   a) Noble     c) Dishonorable
   b) Miserable   d) fantastic

7) Does revenge truly pay off or is it better to hold ones dignity and look like the better person in the end?

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1) Act 1 scene 2 France before Orleans. Cell Four--

2) Illustration

3) "Let's leave this town; for they are hare-brain'd slaves, and hunger will enforce them to be more eager." -Charles

4) Summary: Charles is still talking with Reignier and Alencon about the English being eager.

5) Who is Charles speaking to when he talks about slaves?

6) Work is to labor as enforce is to: _________.
   a) Have fun                  b) Make belief
c) Not care  d) Implement

7) Is slavery something that could be connected to dictation?

1) Act 1 scene 2 France before Orleans. Cell Five--

2) Illustration:

3) "She takes upon her bravely at first dash." –Reignier

4) Summary: Charles tries to test Joan La Pucelle's skill. He tells Reignier to pose as the king, but she doesn't fall for it.

5) Who is Reignier talking about in the quote?

6) Hate is to dislike as bravely is to _________.
a) Patiently   b) Fearlessly
c) Terrified   d) Frightened

7) Does bravery have an impact on the way society looks at a person?

1) Act 1 scene 2 France before Orleans. Cell Six--

2) Illustration

3) "Dauphin, I am by birth a shepherd's daughter, my wit untrain'd in any kind of art..." -Joan La Pucelle

4) Summary: Joan La Pucelle knows that the Reignier is not the king, and tells Charles to come from behind. She is a shepherd's daughter and can't be tricked.

5) Who by birth is a shepherd's daughter?

6) Heaven is to hell as birth is to _________.
a) Labor   b) Baby
c) Death   d) Birthday

7) Is it better to be hated for being who you truly are or to be loved for trying to be someone who you are not?
1) Act 1 scene 2 France before Orleans. Cell Seven--

2) Illustration

3) "Then come, o' God's name; I fear no woman." -Charles

4) Summary: Joan La Pucelle tells Charles that she is ready to take on anyone. Charles is not afraid of anyone!

5) What Women is Charles actually referring to when he states, "I fear no woman?"

6) Leaf is to tree as woman is to: ________.
   a) Society  b) Car  
c) Jungle  d) Money

7) As a leader or government official of a state is it better to be loved or feared?

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1) Act 1 scene 2 France before Orleans. Cell Eight--

2) Illustration (Virgin Mary)

3) "Christ's mother helps me, else I were too weak." -Joan La Pucelle.

4) Summary: Joan states that she is helped by Christ's mother when fighting to be strong. Charles tells her that it doesn't matter who helps her, as long as she helps him!

5) What was Joan La Pucelle too weak to do?

6) Male is to female as weak is to: ____________.
   a) Strength  b) Cookies  
c) Vitamins  d) Courageous

7) Does religion have an effect on how people are outside from their homes?

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1) Act 1 scene 2 France before Orleans. Cell Nine--

2) Illustration (speech)
3) "Doubtless he shrives this woman to her smock; Else ne'er could he so long protract his speech." - Alencon

4) Summary: Alencon believes that Charles would run to Joan's every need if she wanted him to.

5) Who is Alencon speaking to?

6) Water is to H2O as protract is to: __________.
   a) Jump    b) Disclose
   c) Expand   d) Measure

7) Does public speaking affect the people’s confidence?

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1) Act 1 scene 2 France before Orleans. Cell Ten--

2) Illustration

3) "What she says I'll confirm: we'll fight it out." - Charles

4) Summary: Joan and Charles are talking about the battles and how anything she says, he'll confirm.

5) Who is going to fight it out?

6) Friend is to companion as confirm is to: __________.
   a) Disagree    b) Obey by
   c) Diction      d) Sanction

7) Is fighting the best way to solve a problem?

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1) Act 1 scene 2 France before Orleans. Cell Eleven--

2) Illustration

3) "Woman, do what thou canst to save our honours; Drive them from Orleans and be immortalized." - Reignier

4) Summary: Reignier tells Joan that she shall do anything to save their honor and they will praise her forever.

5) Who are they driving from Orleans?
6) Royalty is to royal as immortalized is to: ___________.
   a) Mortality           b) Immortal
   c) Happiness           d) Loyalty

7) Who makes the best ruler, a male or a female? Why?
   *-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*
Act 1 Scene 2

1) Summary: At first Charles says that God was shining on the English side and that the French were losing, but the French were able to triumph and beat the English and then said that God is now smiling upon them.

Quote: “Late did he shine upon the English side; now we are victors; upon us he smiles.” – Charles

Comprehension Question: Who started winning in the beginning but who ended up winning in the end?

Chortle is to cachinnate as besiege is to
a) clamber
b) ensue
c) befriend
d) encircle

Discussion Question: What could have been the reasons for the French victory?
2)
Summary: Alencon says that the English will either have to be dieted and feed a great deal like mules or they will look pitiful, like drowned mice.

Quote: “Either they must be dieted like mules And have their provender tied to their mouths Or piteous they will look, like drowned mice.” – Alencon

Comprehension Question: What does Alencon think about the English?

Extirpate is to eradicate as piteous is to
a) sorrowful
b) momentous
c) peruse
d) ominous

Discussion Question: Do you think Alencon has a bias opinion of the English? Do you think the English are really not well? Why would Alencon believe this?
3) Summary: Reignier wants to know why they have to wait for the battle with the French. He says that Talbot has been taken prisoner and that they should not have to worry about him anymore.

Quote: “Let’s raise the siege; why live we idly here? Talbot is taken, whom we wont to fear...”- Reignier  
“Sound, sound alarum! We will rush on them, Now for the honour of the forlorn French!”- Charles

Comprehension Question: Are Reignier and Charles afraid of the English? What makes them feel the way they do?

Daunt is to intimidate as fret is to:
   a) bet
   b) wonder
   c) worry
   d) freak

Discussion Question: Do you think Charles and Reignier think to highly of themselves and their army?
4) Summary: Charles says that he is ashamed of his men because they ran away from the English and left him in the midst of fighting. Reignier says that Salisbury was fighting intensely and that the lords of England where attacking them voraciously.

Quote: “Who ever saw the like? What men have I! Dogs! Cowards! Dastards! I would ne’er have fled, But that they have left me midst my enemies.”- Charles
“Salisbury is a desperate homicide; He fighteth as one weary of his life. The lords, like lions wanting food, Do rush upon us as their hungry prey.”- Reignier

Comprehension Question: How does Charles feel about his men?

Insidious is to deceptive as audacity is to
a) plucky
b) auditory
c) astute
d) corrupt

Discussion Question: If you were Charles, how would you punish the men who deserted you?
5) Summary: The Bastard of Orleans enters and tells the Henry that he has brought with him a woman who says that she has been sent by heaven to eradicate all the English from French soil. Henry sets up a test for the women to make sure she is really sent from heaven.

Quote:
“Be not dismay’d, for a succor is at hand:
A holy maid hither with me I bring,
Which by a vision sent to her from heaven
Ordained is to raise this tedious siege
And drive the English forth the bounds of France.”- Bastard of Orleans

“Go call her in.
But first, to try her skill,
Riegnier, stand thou as Dauphin in my place...”- Charles

Comprehension Question: Does Henry believe that Joan is a holy maiden who will defeat the English?

Maelstrom is to whirlpool as succor is to
a) aid
b) stitches
c) game
d) saucer

Discussion Question: Do you think you would believe Joan was holy if you were Henry?
6)
Summary: Reignier pretends to be the Dauphin to fool Joan, but she sees right through their trick.

Quotes: Reignier: Fair Maid, is't thou wilt do these wondrous feats?
Joan la Pucelle: Reignier, is't thou that thinkest to beguile me?
Where is the Dauphin? Come, come from behind;
I know thee well, though never seen before..

Comprehension Question: Why do Reignier and Charles switch places?

Intrude is to barge in as beguile is to
A) mislead
B) leave
C) misbehave
D) benefit

Discussion Question: What other tricks could the Dauphin have played on Joan?
7)
Summary: Joan explains how she knows that Charles and Reignier switched places and also explains why she has come.

Quotes: Joan la Pucelle: Dauphin, I am by birth a shepherd's daughter, my wit untrain'd in any kind of art. Heaven and our Lady gracious hath it pleased. Will'd me to leave my base vocation. And free my country from calamity.

Comprehension Question: Why has Joan come to see the Dauphin?

Help is to aid as unpremeditated is to
A) ready
B) unplanned
8)
Summary: Charles tells Joan that he will only believe that God is helping Joan if she can overcome him in a duel. They fight and Joan defeats Charles.

Quotes: Charles: In single combat thou shalt buckle with me, otherwise I renounce all confidence.
Joan la Pucelle: I am prepared: here is my keen-edged sword
Charles: I fear no woman.
Joan la Pucelle: And while I live, I'll ne'er fly from a man.

Comprehension Question: Who wins the fight?

Strength is to weakness as valor is to
A) cowardice
B) bravery
C) faith
D) power

Discussion Question: How do you think Charles will react?
9)
Summary: Charles tells Joan that he thinks he loves her and that they should be lovers but Joan says that he will have to wait until they defeat the English.

Quotes: Charles: Thou art an Amazon
Joan la Pucelle: Christ’s mother helps me, else I were too weak.
Charles: Impatiently I burn with thy desire.
Joan la Pucelle: I must not yield to any rites if love, when I have chased all thy foes from hence, then shall I think upon a recompense.

Comprehension Question: What does Charles think of Joan?

Advisor is to counselor as sovereign is to
A) ruler
B) peasant
C) serf
D) soviet

Discussion Question: Do you think Joan would have married Charles if she was not on a mission of God?
Charles  Reignier  Aencon  Joan la Pucelle

Fight till the last grasp; I will be your guard.
Summary: Joan, Charles, Reigner and Alencon are discussing what they should do. Joan says that they should attack the English and that they have nothing. Charles agrees and says that Joan is a great inspiration.

Quotes: Joan: Fight till the last grasp; I will be your guard. Charles: What she says I'll confirm; we'll fight it out. Thou with art an eagle inspired then? How may I reverently worship thee enough?

Comprehension Question: What does Joan want to do and how does the Dauphin react?

Thieves are to crooks as recreants are to
A) leaders
B) soldiers
C) cowards
D) servants

Discussion Question: How do you think Joan is an inspiration to Charles?

Summary: Alencon tells everyone to hurry up so that they can get the siege on Orleans over with. Reigner then tells Joan that if their attempt is successful that she will be immortalized.

Quotes: Alencon: Leave off delays, and let us raise the siege.
Reigner: Drive them from Orleans and be immortalized.
Charles: Presently we'll try: come let's away about it: No prophet will I
trust, if she prove false.

Comprehension Question: Does Alencon seem eager or reluctant to fight?

An apothecary is to a pharmacist as a prophet is to
A) a servant
B) a seer
C) a witch
D) a profit

Discussion Question: How do you think the next fight will go?
Act I Scene III. London. Before the Tower.
2) conversation : talking :: conveyance : A transport B transfer C banana D talking
3)"who's there that knocks so imperiously?"-First Warder
4)Gloucester arrives at the tower of London with his servants. One of his men knock on the gates of the tower, but the warders inside refuse to let him in.

5)Where does Gloucester arrive?
6)Why would the warders inside refuse to let them in?
CELL #2
1) Scene III. London. Before the Tower.
2. renter : tenant :: prelate : A clergyman B businessman C shopkeeper D teacher
3) "what noise is this? what traitors have we here?" - Woodvile
4) Gloucester is the Protector of the Realm, and he's angry that they don't let him go through, and he orders his men to storm the gates. Woodvile, inside the tower, demands to know what is going on. When he sees Gloucester, he explains that Winchester has ordered him to forbid entrance to his nobleman. Then Winchester and his men enter, distinguished by their colored coats.
5) What does Gloucester order his men to do?
6) Is it right for Gloucester to storm the gates?
CELL #3
1) Scene III. London. Before the Tower
3. ignorance : ignoring :: insolence : A rude B kind C cool D happy
3) "I will not slay thee, but I'll drive thee back" - Gloucester
4) Gloucester wants to know if Woodville is saying the truth, and Winchester confirms his earlier order: he declares he refuses to submit to Gloucester in his role of Protector. The two men curse each other, then all their men draw their swords, and the blue coats fight with the tawny coats. Gloucester’s men beat Winchester's men, then the Mayor of London and his officers enter the scene.
5) The blue coats fight with whom?
6) Does Gloucester set a good example by drawing hid sword?
CELL #4
1) Scene III. London. Before the Tower.
2) cautiously : cautious :: contumeliously : A disgraceful B banana C happy D graceful
3) "Fie Lords! that you, being supreme Magistrates, Thus contumeliously should break the peace!"-Mayor
4) The Mayor wants them to stop fighting and explain themselves.
Gloucester says Winchester has shut everyone out of the tower, but Winchester accuses Gloucester of wanting to gain access to the artillery housed there in order to overthrow the young king and take the throne.

5) What does the Mayor want them to stop doing?
6) Does the mayor do a good job of stopping them fight?

IM SERIOUS STOP FIGHTING OR DIE
CELL #5
1) Scene III. London. Before the Tower.
2) significance : important :: tumultuous : A disturbed B happy C banana D relaxed
3) "I will not answer thee with words, but blows" - Gloucester
4) The two groups start fighting again, and the mayor stops them again, commanding them to cease using weapons or face execution.
5) What do the two groups start doing again?
6) Why would they continue fighting?
1) Scene III. London. Before the Tower
2) lethal : dangerous :: haughty : A proud B happy C sleepy D grouchy
3) "cardinal, I'll be no breaker of the law" - Gloucester
4) Winchester and Gloucester agree to obey the law and to voice their disagreement in another venue. The mayor expresses amazement at the
Lords’ appetite for conflict and violence.
5) What do Winchester and Gloucester agree to do?
6) Why would they only stop fighting now?

CELL #7
1) Scene IV. Orleans.
7. sneaky : obvious :: espials : A unobserved B noticing C bananas D happy
3) "father I warrant you; take you no care; I'll never trouble you, if I
may
spy them"
4) In Orleans, the Master Gunner orders his boy to watch a nearby
tower, which he has heard the English lords' use as a lookout over Orleans to
plan their assault. The gunner has aimed a piece of artillery at the tower
should the lords reappear there, and he leaves his son to watch.
5) What does the Master gunner order his boy to do?
6) Is it right to leave a job like that to a kid?
CELL#8
1) Scene IV. Orleans.
2) disdaining : A despise B happy C transport D banana
3) "How wert thou handled being prisoner?" - Salisbury
4) Salisbury, Talbot, Gargrave, and Glasdale are overlooking Orleans through a gate of iron bars. Salisbury asks how Talbot escaped the French jail, and
Talbot explains how Bedford ransomed him by exchanging him for a French nobleman prisoner. Talbot tells them that the French were so frightened of him that they had a guard of marksmen aim their arrows at him even while he slept.

5) Who are overlooking Orleans?
6) What’s the significance of overlooking Orleans?
CELL #9

1) Scene IV. Orleans.
2) protect : defend :: bulwark : A fortify B rude C transport D banana
3) "O Lord, have mercy on us, wretched sinners!" - Salisbury
4) The soldiers look out over the roofs of Orleans and plan their attack. Just then explosions hit the tower, and Salisbury and Gargrave fall. Talbot rushes to Salisbury. Salisbury, he exclaims in grief, won 13 battles in a
row, was trained by Henry V, and was always a terror in the field.
5) Who falls?
6) Did the kid do a good or bad job?

The French are attacking!!!!!!!
The French are attacking!!!!!!!

CELL #10
1) Scene IV. Orleans.
2) athletic : lazy :: dastard : A hero B coward C happy D banana
3) "My Lord, my lord, the French have gathered head" - Messenger
4) Then, Talbot hears great thundering, and a messenger enters to tell
of a French attack, led by Joan la Pucelle. Salisbury groans, so Talbot conveys the dying Salisbury to his tent and gets ready to do battle with the French.

5) What does the messenger tell of?
6) How does Salisbury deal with the French attacking?
SUMMARY: Talbot, Burgundy, and Bedford are making fun how the French need the help from a woman to fight.

QUOTE:

TALBOT
Lord Regent, and redoubted Burgundy,
By whose approach the regions of Artois,
Wallon and Picardy are friends to us,
This happy night the Frenchmen are secure,
Having all day caroused and banqueted:
Embrace we then this opportunity
As fitting best to quittance their deceit
Contrived by art and baleful sorcery.

BEDFORD
Coward of France! how much he wrongs his fame,
Despairing of his own arm's fortitude,
To join with witches and the help of hell!

BURGUNDY
Traitors have never other company.
But what's that Pucelle whom they term so pure?

TALBOT
A maid, they say.

BEDFORD
A maid! and be so martial!
STUDY QUESTION:
What does Talbot mean by "This happy night the Frenchmen are secure, Having all day caroused and banqueted"?

QUESTION:
Would you agree with the English about the French being wimps for having a girl as leader?

ANALOGY:
honesty: truthfulness as deceit:
a) to lay
b) misleading
c) loyal
d) counter

CELL 2
SUMMARY: Talbot, Burgundy, and Bedford

QUOTE:
BURGUNDY
Pray God she prove not masculine ere long,
If underneath the standard of the French
She carry armour as she hath begun.

TALBOTT
Well, let them practise and converse with spirits:
God is our fortress, in whose conquering name
Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks.

BEDFORD
Ascend, brave Talbot; we will follow thee.

TALBOTT
Not all together: better far, I guess,
That we do make our entrance several ways;
That, if it chance the one of us do fail,
The other yet may rise against their force.

BEDFORD
Agreed: I'll to yond corner.

BURGUNDY
And I to this.

TALBOTT
And here will Talbot mount, or make his grave.
Now, Salisbury, for thee, and for the right
Of English Henry, shall this night appear
How much in duty I am bound to both.
STUDY QUESTION: Why does Bedford say, “...We will follow thee”?

ANALOGY: Fortress: castle as bulwarks:
A) Monsters
B) Castle walls
C) bumpers
D) bears

QUESTION: Compare these sleeping Frenchmen to the Trojan horse victims in the Iliad.

CELL 3

SUMMARY: The Bastard of Orleans, Alencon, and Reigner come in _ undressed because a soldier has alarm that Talbot was approaching.

Alencon
How now, my lords! What, unready so?

Bastard of Orleans
Unready! Ay and glad we’ scaped so well.

Reigner
Twas time, I trow, to wake and leave our beds,
Hearing alarums at our chamber-doors

Alencon
Of all exploits since first I follow’d arms,
Ne’er heard I of a warlike enterprise
More venturous or desperate than this

Bastard of Orleans
I think this Talbot be a flend of hell.

Reignier
If not of hell, the heavens, sure favour, him

CELL 4

SUMMARY: Charles enters accompany by Joan La Pucelle.

QUOTE:
Alencon
Here cometh Charles: I marvel how he speed

Charles
Is this thy cunning, thou deceitful dame?
Didst thou at first, to flatter us withal,
Make us partakers of a little gain,
That now our loss might be ten times so much?

Joan La Pucelle
Wherefore is Charles impatient with his friend!
At all times will you have my power alike?
Sleeping or waking must I still prevail,
Or will you blame and lay the fault on me?
Improvient soldiers! had your watch been good,
This sudden mischief never could have fall’n.

Charles
Duke of Alencon, this was your default,
That, being captain of the watch to night,
Did look no better to that weighty charge

Alencon
Had all your quarters been safely kept
As that whereof I had the government,
We had not been thus shamefully surprise

Bastard of Orleans
Mine was secure

Reignier
And so was mine, my lord

Charles
And, for myself, most part of all this night,
Within her quarter and my own precinct
About revealing of the sentinels:
Then how or which way should they first break in?

STUDY QUESTION:

ANALOGY:
Built: destroy as default:
A) building
B) customize
SUMMARY: Talbot and Bedford are talking about the death of Salisbury.

QUOTE

Bedford
The day begins to break, and nights is fled, Whose pitchy mantle over-veil’d the earth. Here sound retreat, and cease our hot pusuit

Talbot
Bring forth the body of old Salisbury, and here advance it in the market-place, the middle centre of this cursed town. Now have I paid my vow unto his soul; for every drop of blood was drawn from him, and that hereafter ages may behold, what ruin happen’d in revenge of him, Within their chiepest temple I’ll erect a tomb, wherein his corpse shall be interr’d: Upon the which, that every one may read, shall be engraved the sack of Orleans, the treacherous manner of his mournful death and what a terror he had been to France. But, lords in all our bloody massacre, I muse we met not with the Dauphin’s grace, His New-come champion, virtuous Joan of Arc, Nor any of his false confederates.
Bedford
‘Tis thought, lord Talbot, when the night began,
Roused on the sudden from their drowsy beds,
They did amongst the troops of the armed men
leap o’er walls for refuge in the fields

SUMMARY: The messenger comes in asking for Talbot. The messenger claims to have news form the Countess of Auvergne.

Messenger
All hall, my lords! Which of this princely train
call ye the warlike Talbot, for his acts
so much applauded through the realm of France?

Talbot
Here is the Talbot: who would speak with him?

Messenger
The Virtuous Lady, Countess of Auvergne,
with the modesty admiring thy renown,
By me entreats, great lord, thou wouldst vouchsafe
to visit her poor castle where she lies,
That she may boast she hath beheld the man
whose glory fills the world with loud report

Burgundy
Is it even so? Nay, then, see our wars will turn unto a peaceful comic sport, when ladies crave to be encounter'd with. You may not, my lord despise her gentle suit.

What was
Act II, Scenes i-iii

Cell One
Act II. scene i.

Summary: Talbot, Burgundy, Bedford and the rest of the English are preparing to climb over the French walls in an effort to take the city of Orleans.

Quote: Sergeant: “Sirs, take your places and be vigilant: If any noise or solider you perceive near to the walls, by some apparent sign, let us have knowledge at the court of guard.”

Reading Comprehension Question: What are some of the topics that the English have talked about in the past?

Analogy: insult: slander :: carouse: _______
  a) sugar high
  b) Tonya Harding
  c) drunken merrymaking
  d) tempestuous

Discussion Question: Are there any better ways to get into the city besides climbing over the walls? How dangerous is their undertaking?

Cell Two
Act II. scene i.
Summary: The Englishmen now turn to the subject of Joan La Pucelle. They laugh at the fact that the French let a
woman, and a witch, fight and lead troops.

*Quote*: Burgundy: “Pray God she prove not masculine ere long, If underneath the standard of the French she carry armour as she hath begun.”

*Reading Comprehension Question*: How much and often do the English laugh at Joan and Charles?

*Analogy*: attack: assault :: bulwark: ______
   a) offensive
   b) bully
   c) safeguard
   d) skirmish

*Discussion Question*: Does Joan deserve to be made fun of?

Cell Three
Act II. scene i.
*Summary*: The Englishmen make their attack on half-dressed Frenchmen who weren’t expecting anything.

*Quote*: Sentinels: “Arm! Arm! The enemy doth make assault!”

*Reading Comprehension Question*: Who sounds the alarm in the city?

*Analogy*: far: baseball field :: Yond: ______
   a) classroom 305
   b) classroom 353
   c) yard
   d) yes

*Discussion Question*: Why weren’t the French prepared?
Act II. scene i.

Summary: The Frenchmen are half dressed, nowhere near ready for the battle that rages around them; officials blame each other for the attack.

Quote: Reignier: “’Twas time, I trow, to wake and leave our beds, Hearing alarums at our chamber-doors.”

Reading Comprehension Question: How dressed is half-dressed?

Analogy: chap: man :: dame: _____
   a) mare        c) female
   b) woman       d) chaplain

Discussion Question: Should the Frenchmen be afraid of what Charles will do to them once he finds the half-dressed? Why?

Act II. scene ii.

Summary: The English have control of Orleans but they have to bury Salisbury.

Quote: Talbot: “Bring forth the body of old Salisbury, and here advance it in the market place, The middle centre of this cursed town.”

Reading Comprehension Question: Who was Salisbury?
Analogy: confusing: Calculus :: asunder: _____
a) chocolate and chips
b) John and Marshall
c) Britain and France
d) Algebra

Discussion Question: How much should the English mourn for Salisbury? Why?

Cell Six
Act II. scene ii.

Summary: Talbot receives a message from the Countess of Auvergne, begging him to come to her. Talbot thinks this is fishy but decides to go anyway.

Quote: Messenger: “All hail, my lords! Which of this princely train call ye the warlike Talbot, for his acts so much applauded through the realm of France?”

Reading Comprehension Question: Is Talbot one to ignore intrigue?

Analogy: classroom: teacher :: realm: _____
a) principal c) sovereign
b) president d) zolleverine

Discussion Question: Should Talbot go? Why or why not?
Act II. scene iii.

Summary: This takes place at Auvergne, the countess’ castle. The Messenger is announcing the arrival of Talbot to the castle and the countess wonders if his stature will be as great as his bravery and reputation. She tells the messenger of her plan to capture Talbot.

Quote: Countess of Auvergne: “The plot is laid, if all things fall out right, I shall be famous be by this exploit as Scythian Tomyris by Cyrus’ death. Great is the rumor of this dreadful knight, And his achievements of no less account: Fain would mine eyes be witness with mine ears, to give their censure of these rare reports.”

Reading comprehension question: Where is she planning on capturing Talbot?

Analogy: sadly :: seriously: fain: ______
   a) unemotionally
   b) faint
   c) happily
   d) believably

Discussion Question: Is her plan a good one? Why?

Cell Eight
Act II. scene iii.

Summary: The countess is trying to “capture” Talbot after making fun of his small stature.

Quote: Countess of Auvergne: “If thou be he, then art thou prisoner.”

Reading Comprehension

Question: Why did the countess want Talbot?

Analogy: Teacher: Mr. O’Connell :: scourge: ______
   a) scrub       c) war
b) Scrooge d) Mr. Abraham

Discussion Question: How smart is the countess? Why?

Cell Nine
Act II. scene iii.

Summary: Talbot laughs at the Countess, shakes her off, and calls in his men, who complete the idea of Talbot.

Quote: Talbot: “You are deceived, my substance is not here, For what you see is but the smallest part and least proportion of humanity: I tell you, madam, were the whole frame here, It is of such a spacious lofty pitch, Your roof were not sufficient to contain it.”

Reading Comprehension Question: What is the biggest part of Talbot?

Analogy: taught: students :: yoketh
a) teachers
b) cats
c) cows
d) hens

Discussion Question: Is anyone else but the smallest part and least proportion of humanity? Who?

Cell Ten
Act II. scene iii.

Summary: Talbot’s men have rushed in and the Countess has gotten scared, recognized her fault, and apologized.
Quote: Countess of Auvergne: “Victorious Talbot! Pardon my abuse: I find thou art no less than fame hath bruited.”

Reading Comprehension Question: How often do the French recognize their mistakes?

Analogy: town: community :: sinews: ______
a) legs c) tendons
b) stocks d) shoes

Discussion Question: What should Talbot do to the Countess for trying to capture him?

Cell Eleven

Act II. scene iii.

Summary: The countess invites Talbot’s men to eat, drink, and be merry while she and Talbot sneak off.

Quote: Talbot: “Taste of your wine and see what cates you have; For soldiers’ stomachs always serve them well.”

Reading Comprehension Question: How do soldiers’ stomachs serve them?

Analogy: play: joke :: misconstrue: ______
a) construe c) misinterpret
b) gambol d) desire

Discussion Question: Why does the countess stop her plan so readily?
Act II, Scene iv. London. The temple-Garden

Cell #1
"Then say at once if I maintain'd the truth; Or else was wrangling Somerset in the error?" -Plantagenet
-Plantagenet and Somerset are arguing because they think that Plantagenet is lying about his birth.
-Who are the main people arguing?
-ball : sphere :: wrangle : a. pants b. argue c. agree d. use
-Who do you support in this argument?

Act II, scene iv

Cell #2
"If he suppose that I have pleaded the truth; pluck a red rose from off this thorn with me." -Plantagenet
-Plantagenet and Somerset pluck roses to have others vote on who is right.
-What color does Plantagenet pick? Somerset?
-Good : Bad :: flatter : a. praise b. acknowledge c. pay no attention d. argue
-Does it really matter who will win the conflict?

Act II, scene iv

Cell #3
"Within the temple-hall we were too loud; the garden here is more convenient." -Suffolk
- Vernon, Somerset, Plantagenet, Warwick, and Suffolk leave the temple because they were too loud and they wanted to finish their discussion.
- Why did they leave the temple?
- dog : bark :: daw : a. run b. fly c. meow d. swim
- Will Plantagenet and Somerset hate each other for ever or will they get over it?

Act II, scene iv

Cell #4
"Meantime your cheeks do counterfeit our roses; for pale they look with fear, as witnessing the truth on our side"
- Plantagenet's side wins the argument with Somerset.
- According to the voters, who was saying the truth, Plantagenet or Somerset?
- chaos : villain :: canker :
  a. bacteria
  b. dog
  c. car
  d. book
- What might Somerset be planning on doing?

Act II, scene iv
Cell #5
-"Come, let us four to dinner: dare I say this quarrel will drink blood another day"
- Plantagenet thanks his fellow supporters and invites them to dinner.
- Who were Plantagenet's supporters?
- angry : mad :: truce :
  a. trick
  b. game
  c. temporary cessation
  d. magic
- What will they eat for dinner?

Scene V The Tower of London Cell 1
- "Enough a soul shall then be satisfied. Poor gentleman! His wrong doth equal mine."
- In this scene you see Mortimer after being in prison for many years. He his tired and seems like he will die any second. He is waiting to see his nephew Richard Plantagenet to inform him about a great injustice.
- Why does Mortimer want to talk to Richard?
- Football players: field:: Priest:
  A) Home
  B) Temple
  C) Car
  D) Store
- What does Mortimer weakness and his age represents in the story?
Cell #2
- "that imprison'd me And hath detain'd me all my flowering yoth Within a loathsome dungeon"
- In this part of the scene Plantagent is talking with Mortimer. He asks why Mortimer was sent to prison for many years. He also informs him about the dispute in the previous scene.
- who was sent to prison?
- Sad:cry:loathsome:
A Happy
B Eager
C Hateful
D depressed
- Why was Mortimer sent to prison?

Cell #3
- "thus the Mortimers In whom the tide rested, were suppress'e'd"
- In this scene Mortimer informs his nephew how he was to be king but he was sent to prison. He informs his nephew to win back his honor but also be careful.
- What do they talk about?
- Anger : Mad :: Haughty :
  A shamed
  B dishonored
  C proud
  D honored
- Why was Mortimer sent to prison and not killed?

Cell #4
- And so farewell, and fair be all thy hopes And prosperous be thy life in peace and war.
- In this scene his nephew is outraged and start talking about how his father death was an execution. Mortimer tells him to be silent because of the politics. Mortimer tells his nephew that he hopes that he will give orders in his funeral. Then Mortimer dies.
- Why was Plantagenet angry?
- cheer : game :: mourn :
  A grief
  B happy
  C delight
  D depressed
- what is Plantagenet planning to do?

Cell #5
- "keeper, convey him hence, and I myself Will see his burial better than his life"
- In the last scene Plantagenet is really angry about the new and Mortimer’s death. he talks about how Mortimer spends most of his life in prison so we will be buried better then his life.
- where did Mortimer spend most of his life?
- work : employees :: pilgrimage :
  A priest
  B king
  C queen
  D man
- How did Mortimer's death change Plantagenet's life?
Act iii scene i

Cell 1

**Summary:** Young King Henry enters the Parliament house, along with Exeter, Gloucester, Winchester, Somerset, Suffolk, Warwick, and Richard Plantagenet. Gloucester tries to post a bill, but Winchester seizes it and tears it up.

**Quote:** "Comest thou with deep premeditated lines, with written pamphlets studiously devised" - Winchester

**Question:** Who tried to post the bill?

**Analogy:** extemporal - of relating to, or characteristic of an earlier or primitive time

**Question:** Whom was he presenting it to? or Why did he post the bill?

Cell 2

**Summary:** Gloucester tries to post a bill, but Winchester seizes it and tears it up.

Gloucester says Winchester is greedy, but Winchester asks how he can aim so high when he is still so poor. Winchester declares that his behavior cannot be so upsetting in itself; rather, Gloucester can't stand the idea that anyone else would have influence over the king.

**Quote:** "Presumptuous priest! this place commands my patience" - Gloucester

**Question:** Who tore up the bill?

**Analogy:** pestiferous - danger to society

bitter : awful :: pestiferous : ___

a) toxic  
b) scared  
c) lonely  
d) happy

**Question:** Why was the bill torn up?

Cell 3

**Summary:** The two men insult each other, Gloucester declaring himself superior in his position as Protector, and Winchester declaring his own superiority as head of the Church.

**Quote:** "Yes, as an outlaw in a castle keeps and useth it to patronage his theft" - Gloucester

**Question:** What are they arguing about?

**Analogy:** dissentious - to differ in opinion
compatible : mashed potatoes and gravy :: dissientious : ___
a) descending  
b) animals  
c) cat-and-dog  
d) descent  

**Question:** Who do you think is superior from the two?

**Cell 4**
**Summary:** The other nobles step in and stop the argument. Henry asks the two men to try to make peace.

**Quote:** O what a scandal it to out crown, That two such noble peers as ye should jar! Belive me, lords, my tender years can tell, Civil dissention is a viperious worm, That gnaws at the bowels of the commonwealth

**Question:** What is the King trying to say?

**Analogy:** pernicious - destructive or disastrous 

good looking : ugly :: pernicious : ___
a) helpful  
b) handsome  
c) wonderful  
d) deadly

**Question:** Will Gloucester and Winchester make peace?

**Cell 5**
**Summary:** The mayor of London orders them to stop, and yet they still do not desist. Henry asks Winchester to order his men to yield, but Winchester says he will never yield until Gloucester submits. Gloucester offers Winchester his hand in conciliation, and after some urging by the king, Winchester agrees. They shake hands, yet mutter to themselves that the argument is not yet over.

**Quote:** "O, my lords, and virtuous Henry, Pity the city of London, Pity us" - Mayor

**Question:** Do you think their dispute is over?

**Analogy:** sovereign - of most exalted kind 

servant : low class :: sovereign : ___
a) royalty  
b) rich  
c) rain  
d) middle class

**Question:** And if not, who do you think would win this argument?

**Cell 6**
**Summary:** Warwick then presents a request from Plantagenet in a scroll: Plantagenet wants to be restored to his hereditary rights. The
King happily restored him to his hereditary rights, and Plantagenet then becomes Duke of York, and thanks the king.

**Quote:** "Therefore, my loving lords, our pleasure is That Richard be restored to his blood. – King Henry

**Question:** Who is crowned Duke of York?

**Analogy:** imperious - benefiting or characteristics of one eminent rank or attainments; domineering

Pitch : tent :: imperious : __

a) follower  
b) leader  
c) sleeping bag  
d) empire

**Question:** Does Plantagenet deserve this promotion?

Cell 7

**Summary:** Gloucester urges the king to cross the sea to France to tell of how Winchester and Gloucester’s men, forbidden to use weapons in their conflict, now chase each other around the city, hurling rocks at each other.

**Quote:** "Now will it best avail your majesty , To cross the seas and to be crown'd in France"

**Question:** What does Gloucester want the King to do?

**Analogy:** patronage - the power to make appointments to government jobs esp. for political advantage ; help

brawl : fighting :: patronage : __

a) patronize  
b) ditch  
c) dessert  
d) help

**Question:** Why are the servants throwing rocks at each other?

Cell 8

**Summary:** The battling servants enter the court, where the king orders them to cease fighting, yet they continue. He hopes to establish control over France once and for all. The king thanks Gloucester for his friendly counsel, and he departs with the other lords.

**Quote:** "When Gloucester says the word, king Henry goes; for friendly counsel cuts off many foes. – King Henry

**Question:** Why don’t the servants listen to the king?

**Analogy:** viperious - harmful

puppies : gentle :: viperous :

a) not gentle  
b) loveable  
c) snakes
d) poisonous

**Question:** Do you think the king is fit to be "king"?

**Cell 9**

**Summary:** Now Exeter remains to comment on the scene. He says the nobles will march to France blindly: thy do not see that these disagreements between the lords, now reduced to a slow burn, will someday break into a flame (This could likely happen in France, where the English will need all the strength of unity). And just as a part of a dead body rots little by little, so this discord will slowly destroy the kingdom.

**Quote:** "This late dissension grown betwixt the peers, Burns under feigned ashes of forged love, And will at last break out into and open flame" - Exeter

**Question:** What does Exeter say here?

**Analogy:** mitigate - to cause be less harsh or hostile
to soothe : bothering :: mitigate : __
   a) migrate  
   b) aggravate  
   c) smooth  
   d) satisfy

**Question:** Do you think that their disagreements will be a problem later in the story?

**Cell 10**

**Summary:** He refers to a prophecy once widely circulated in the time of Henry V, That Henry V should win everything, while Henry would lode it all. Exeter wishes he might die before he sees such unhappy conclusions>

**Quote:** And now I fear that the fatal prophecy, which in the time of Henry named the Fifth, That Henry born at Mommouth should win all, And Henry born at Windsor lose all: Which is so plain that Exeter doth wish His days may finish ere that hapless time.

**Question:** Will this prophecy come true?

**Analogy:** engender - to assume form; to cause to exist or to develop; create
guitar : music or instruments :: engender : __
   a) destroy  
   b) birth  
   c) to make  
   d) hazardous

**Question:** Why do you think Exeter might want to die before the conclusion?

2. Illustration:

3. Quote:
   **Joan La Pucelle**: “These are the city gates, the gates of Rouen, through which our policy must make a breach: Talk like the vulgar sort of market men that come to gather money for their corn. If we have entrance, as I hope we shall, and that we find the slothful watch but weak, I'll by a sign give notice to our friends.”
   **First Soldier**: “Our sacks shall be a mean to sack the city.”

4. Summary
In order to enter the city of Rouen, Joan, along with some of her soldiers, disguise themselves as merchants who sell corn. The watch, thinking they had come to sell in the market, lets them in.

5. Reading Comprehension Question:
Why did they want to enter Rouen?

6. Vocabulary Analogy Question:
   Bare is to Broke as Pauvres is to:
   a. crude  
   b. inferior  
   c. poor  
   d. flat

7. Discussion Question:
Do you believe that the idea of being disguised as merchants who sell corn was a good one?

Cell #2
2. Illustration:

3. Quote:
Charles: Saint Denis bless this happy stratagem! And once again we'll sleep secure in Rouen.
Bastard of Orleans: Now she is there, how will she specify where is the best and safe passage in?
Reignier: By thrusting out a torch from yonder tower

4. Summary: Meanwhile, Charles, the Bastard of Orleans, Reignier and other soldiers are outside waiting for Joan’s signal to charge in.

5. Reading Comprehension Question:
What are they waiting for?

6. Vocabulary Analogy Question
Gimmick is to Dishonesty as Stratagem is to:
a. tactic  b. scheme  c. maneuver  d. intrigue

7. Discussion Question:
In the quote of Reignier saying “By thrusting out a torch from yonder tower” what does he mean by this?

Cell #3

2. Illustration

3. Quote:
Joan La Pucelle: Behold, this is the happy wedding torch that joineth
Rouen unto her countrymen, but burning fatal to the Talbotites!
Bastard of Orleans: The beacon of our friend; the burning torch in
yonder turret stands.
Charles: Now shine it like a comet of revenge, a prophet to the fall of
all our foes!

4. Summary: Joan, from the top of a tower, waves a burning torch to
signal Charles and the rest to charge in. They comment on the
significance of the torch. Charles compares the torch to a comet.
According to him, it is the comet of revenge.

5. Reading Comprehension Question:
What does Charles say about the torch?

6. Vocabulary Analogy Question
   Dome is to Fort as Turret is to:
   a. castle   b. column
   c. skyscraper   d. fortress

7. Discussion Question:
Does the torch in represent something?


2. Illustration

3. Quote:
   Talbot: France, thou shalt rue this treason with thy tears, if Talbot but
   survive thy treachery. Pucelle, that witch, that damned sorceress, hath wrought this hellish
   mischief unawares, that hardly we escaped the pride of France.
4. **Summary:** When Talbot sees the French charging in, he swears that they will regret their treason. Talbot then insults Joan calling her a witch who brings mischief.

5. **Reading Comprehension Question:**
What does Talbot call Joan La Pucelle?

6. **Vocabulary Analogy Question**
   Gorgon is to Warlock as Sorceress is to:
   a. charmer  b. witch  
   c. hag      d. enchantress  

7. **Discussion Question:** Does Talbot really mean what he says about Joan calling her a witch?

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Cell #5

1. **Act III, Scene II France. Before Rouen.**

2. **Illustration**

3. **Quote:**
   **Joan La Pucelle:** Good morrow, gallants! want ye corn for bread? I think the Duke of Burgundy will fast before he'll buy again at such a rate
   **Burgundy:** Scoff on, vile fiend and shameless courtezan!

4. **Summary:** A parley is called. Joan takes this opportunity to mock the English.

5. **Reading Comprehension Question:**
How does Joan make fun of the English?

6. **Vocabulary Analogy Question**
   Girlfriend is to Sweetheart as Courtezan is to:
   a. idol  b. countess  
   c. mistress  d. duchess  

7. **Discussion Question:**
What does Burgundy imply by saying “Scoff on, vile fiend and shameless courtezan!”

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Cell #6

1. **Act III, Scene II France. Before Rouen.**
2. Illustration

3. Quote:
Talbot: Dare ye come forth and meet us in the field?
Joan La Pucelle: Belike your lordship takes us then for fools, to try if that our own be ours or no.

4. Summary: Bedford, who is sick and sitting on a chair, warns the French that they will pay for sneaking in. Joan, not threatened by him, tells him that he cannot do anything about it. Talbot then invites the French to a battle, but the French refuse.

5. Reading Comprehension Question:
What does Talbot want to do?

6. Vocabulary Analogy Question
Courageous is to Worthy as Valiant is to:
   a. brave   b. spunky
   c. bold     d. grand

7. Discussion Question:
Do you believe that the refusing to battle was a good idea?

Cell #7


2. Illustration

3. Quote:
Talbot: I, as sure as English Henry lives and as his father here was conqueror, as sure as in this late-betrayed town Great Coeur-de-lion's heart was buried, so sure I swear to get the town or die.
Burgundy: My vows are equal partners with thy vows.

4. Summary: After the French leave, Talbot and Burgundy vow to win Rouen back or die.

5. Reading Comprehension Question:
What do Burgundy and Talbot vow to do?

6. Vocabulary Analogy Question
Bonjour is to Hello as Coeur is to:
7. Discussion Question:
Do you believe that Talbot and Burgundy vow to die is the right choice?

Cell #8
2. Illustration

3. Quote:
Talbot: Come, my lord, we will bestow you in some better place, fitter for sickness and for crazy age.
Bedford: Lord Talbot, do not so dishonor me: here will I sit before the walls of Rouen and will be partner of your weal or woe.
Talbot: Undaunted spirit in a dying breast! Then be it so: heavens keep old Bedford safe!

4. Summary: Talbot, seeing how sick Bedford is, offers to take him to a place where he can rest. Bedford refuses to go. He wants to stay and see the English fight. Bedford wants to encourage the soldiers. Talbot lets him stay.

5. Reading Comprehension Question:
Why doesn’t Bedford want to leave?

6. Vocabulary Analogy Question
Daring is to Adventurous as Undaunted is to:
   a. gallant   b. fearless
   c. heroic    d. gritty

7. Discussion Question: Do you believe that Bedford wants to encourage the soldiers or does he have another plan?

Cell #9
2. Illustration
3. Quote:
Captain: Whither away, Sir John Fastolfe, in such haste?
Fastolfe: Whither away! to save myself by flight: we are like to have the overthrow again.
Captain: Cowardly knight! ill fortune follow thee!

4. Summary: While Bedford decides to stay, Fastolfe the cowardly knight decides to flee the battlegrounds.

5. Reading Comprehension Question:
Why does Fastolfe run away?

6. Vocabulary Analogy Question
Locate is to Put as Whither is to:
   a. Smear   b. Lay
   c. Place    d. Install

   Cell #10


2. Illustration

3. Quote:
Bedford: Now, quiet soul, depart when heaven please, for I have seen our enemies' overthrow. What is the trust or strength of foolish man? They that of late were daring with their scoffs are glad and fain by flight to save themselves.

4. Summary: After seeing the French run away from the English, Bedford dies a happy man.

5. Reading Comprehension Question:
Why does Bedford die a happy man?

6. Vocabulary Analogy Question
Criticize is to Rebuff as Scoff is to:
   a. Joke       b. Mistrust
   c. Ignore     d. Comment

   Cell #11

7. Discussion Question: What do you think Bedford feelings would be if he didn’t experience what he wanted to?

2. Illustration

3. Quote:
   Talbot: “Lost, and recover’d in a day again! This is a double honour,
   Burgundy:
   Yet Heavens have glory for this victory.

4. Summary: Talbot and Burgundy talk about their victory. Talbot points out how their victory was a double honor since they lost Rouen and recovered it the same day. Talbot also praises Bedford calling him a brave soldier. After giving the Duke of Bedford a noble funeral, the English leave for Paris, where Henry VI is.

5. Reading Comprehension Question:
   Why is their victory a double honor?

6. Vocabulary Analogy Question
   Monarch is to Ruler as Potentate is to:
   a. controller     b. prince
   c. commander     d. capitalist

7. Discussion Question: Do you think the victory was really a double honor?
Henry VI, Part 1  
Act III, Scene ii

Cell #1:
“These are the city gates, the gates of Rouen, through which our policy must make a breach” – Joan La Pucelle

Summary: In this cell, Joan and several of her soldiers gather outside the gates of Rouen disguised as peasants. Their plan is to wander the city quietly and look for ways to attack the city at their weakest points in force.

Question: Why are they disguised as peasants?

Vocabulary Analogy:
Energy: being active:: slothful:
  a) working
  b) laziness
  c) athletic
  d) nails

Question: Do you think their plan is going to work?

Cell #2:
“Behold this happy wedding torch that joineth Rouen unto her countrymen, but burning fatal to the Talboties!”
-Joan La Pucelle

Summary: Charles and his lords are waiting outside the city. Charles is planning ways to attack when all of a sudden Joan appears with a burning torch on top next to the city walls.

Question: Whom was Charles planning to attack?

Vocabulary Analogy:
Being born: starting:: fatal:
  a) giving
  b) shaking
  c) life
  d) deadly

Question: Do you think they will use their men and start to fight?
Cell #3:

“Pucelle, that witch, that damned sorceress, Hath wrought this hellish mischief unawareness, that hardly we escaped the pride of France” - Talbot

Summary: Talbot then discovers what’s going on. The lords had immediately launch their forces at Joan and her soldiers. Talbot starts to curse at Joan, the sorceress whom he blames for his forces being weak at state.

Reading Comprehension Question: What does Talbot blame Joan for?

Vocabulary Analogy:
Behaving: manners:: mischief:
a) naughtiness
b) unaware
c) warm-hearted
d) tongue

Discussion Question: What can you conclude about all this?

Cell #4:

“Scoff on, vile fiend and shameless courtezan! I trust here long to choke thee with thine own and make thee curse the harvest of that corn.” - Burgundy

Summary: Talbot is back within Rouen, along with Burgundy and Bedford who is very ill and sitting on a chair. The French lords are still assembled outside the city.

R.C. Question: What’s Talbot telling Bedford? Why?

Vocabulary Analogy:
Fairytales: peaceful:: vile:
a) vomit
b) stomach
c) grace
d) Evil!

Question: What do you think Bedford wants to do?
Cell #5:
"What will you do, good Grey-beard? Break a lance, and run a tilt at death within a chair?" — Joan La Pucelle

Summary: Talbot again curses at Joan for making fun of the ill but valiant Bedford. Talbot then asks the French if they will dare to meet in the field to fight an honest battle.

R.C. Question: What is Talbot asking from the French side?

Vocabulary Analogy:
Angels: heaven :: fiend:
  a) more angels
  b) clouds
  c) demon
  d) trees

Question: What do you think Joan and the French side will decide to do?

Cell #6:
"Away Captains! Let’s get us from the walls; for Talbot means no goodness by his looks. God be wi’ou, my lord! we came but to tell you that we are here." — Joan La Pucelle

Summary: Joan says no to Talbot’s offer. Talbot says to her back that he wasn’t talking to her, but to the “real” soldiers, or the French lords. But they still refuse Talbot’s offer as well. Talbot scorns them for turning down the fight. Joan and the Frenchmen depart, saying that she came to speak to Talbot only to remind him of their presence.

R.C. Question: What did the French side decide to do after all?

Vocabulary Analogy:
Walls: perimeter :: railing:
  a) soldiers
  b) Ladies
  c) Fence
  d) Gentlemen

Question: What do you think Talbot feels like?
Cell # 7:
“...as sure as English Henry lives and as his father here was conqueror, as sure as in this late-betrayed town Great Coeur-de-lion’s heart was buried, so sure I swear to get the town or die.”

-Talbot

Summary: Talbot is angry at the fact that the French reproached his fame and scorns the honor of Bedford. He swears by King Henry and by his father, Henry V, that he will get the town back or die trying.

R.C. Question: What is Talbot swearing he is going to do next in revenge?

Vocabulary Analogy:
Honour : faithful :: betrayed :
 a) reproach
 b) partners
 c) crowned
 d) disloyal

Question: What do you think about Talbot?

Cell # 8:
“But, here we go, regarding this dying prince, the valiant Duke of Bedford. Come my lord. We will bestow you in some better place, fitter for sickness and for crazy age.”

-Talbot

Summary: Talbot asks Burgundy to help him move the ill and aged Bedford to a safer place. But Bedford says he would be ashamed to be anywhere but near his men. Talbot is so impressed by Bedford that he lets him stay near the fight.

R.C. Question: Why does Bedford want to stay near the battle scene?

Vocabulary Analogy:
To keep : to save :: bestow :
 a) to give
 b) banana
 c) dishonor
 d) loyal
Question: Do you think Bedford might get hurt during the battle?

Cell #9:
"Whither away! To save myself by flight: we are like to have the overthrow again." — Sir John Fastolfe

Summary: Sir John Fastolfe runs onstage at the battle scene. A soldier asks him where he is heading to and Fastolfe replies that he believes the English are about to be defeated. So Fastolfe is fleeing to save his life.

R.C. Question: Why is Fastolfe running away from the battle?

Vocabulary Analogy:
Shyness : quiet :: boasting :
  a) showoff  
  b) banana  
  c) overthrow  
  d) captain

Question: Which side do you think will win?

Cell # 10:
“Now, quite soul, depart when heaven please, for I have seen our enemies overthrow.” — Bedford

Summary: The British troops chase away Joan and her French soldiers, of course to Bedford’s great satisfaction. Now, he declares, he can die, having seen the enemy overthrown.

R.C. Question: What happened to Bedford? Was he happy right before?

Vocabulary Analogy:
Weak : going down :: erects :
  a) chair  
  b) brave  
  c) upright
d) pleased

Question: How do you think the town will react towards the death of Bedford?
HENRY VI, PART I
ACT III, scene iii

GLOUCESTER: As good! Thou bastard of my grandfather!
BISHOP OF WINCHESTER: Ay, lordly sir; for what are you, I pray, But one imperious in another's throne?
GLOUCESTER: Am I not protector, saucy priest?
BISHOP OF WINCHESTER: And am not I a prelate of the church?
GLOUCESTER: Yes, as an outlaw in a castle keeps And useth it to patronage his theft.
BISHOP OF WINCHESTER: Unreverent Gloster!

The King, Exeter, Gloucester, Warwick, the Bishop, Suffolk, Somerset and Plantagenet enter the room. Gloucester attempts to present a bill to the king, but the Bishop of Winchester apprehends and destroys the parchment. The two argue and denounce each other.

Who are the belligerents?
Premeditated is to Impromptu as Extemporal is to __________.

a. Prepared  
b. Temporary  
c. Righteous  
d. Unpremeditated

What justification did the Bishop have for his rude action? Is this reason morally acceptable, or should the Bishop have made a different decision?

Cell #2: Act III, scene i

SOMERSET: Yes, when his holy state is touch'd so near.
WARWICK: State holy or unhallow'd, what of that? Is not his grace protector to the king?
PLANTAGENET: Plantagenet, I see, must hold his tongue,

Warwick and Somerset take the sides of Gloucester and the Bishop, respectively. Meanwhile, Plantagenet remarks that he would have taken Gloucester's side, but he must remain quiet, as he doesn't think it wise to speak at this moment.

Who supports Gloucester? Who supports the Bishop?
Laity is to Peasant as Prelate is to ________.
  a. Vestment
  b. Archbishop
  c. Worker
  d. Diocese

What reasons could Plantagenet have had to remain quiet during this bickering?

Cell #3: Act III, scene i

"The bishop and the Duke of Gloucester's men,
Forbidden late to carry any weapon,
Have fill'd their pockets full of pebble stones...
Do pelt so fast at one another's pate
That many have their giddy brains knock'd out:"
- Mayor

The King pleads to both sides to stop fighting. Meanwhile, a ruckus is heard outside, and the mayor runs in, informing everyone that Gloucester and the Bishop's men are throwing stones at each other in the streets.
Who is the messenger that brings bad news?

Fear is to Craven as Amity is to __________.
 a. Hostile
 b. Evil
 c. Friendly
 d. Dubious

What other Shakespeare play contains an event in which fighting breaks out on the streets?

Cell #4: Act III, scene i

First Serving-man: Nay, if we be forbidden stones, We'll fall to it with our teeth. Second Serving-man: Do what ye dare, we are as resolute.

Gloucester and the Bishop's men come in and begin fighting. Despite attempts by Gloucester and the King to stop the fighting, the men continue to create chaos.
Who is partly responsible for the fighting but does not make an attempt to stop it?

Raze is to Edifice as Afflict is to _________.
   a. Building
   b. Mind
   c. Refreshments
   d. Euphoria

How will the royal members of court find a way to disband the belligerents and force them to make peace?

Cell #5: Act III, scene i

"He shall submit, or I will never yield."
- Bishop of Winchester

Warwick pleads for Gloucester and the Bishop to order their men to stop fighting. Gloucester yields for the sake of the king, but the Bishop remains obdurate.
Who is stubbornly allowing chaos to ensue to gain the upper hand in an argument?

Obdurate is to Untenable as Obstinate is to ____________.  
  a. Unusual  
  b. Unrelated  
  c. Untouched  
  d. Undefendable

What would be the right choice for both Gloucester and the Bishop right now and why?

Cell #6: Act III, scene i

"Here, Winchester, I offer thee my hand."
- Gloucester

Gloucester offers the Bishop a temporary peace agreement. After some more persuasion from Warwick and the King, the Bishop finally agrees to make peace.

What unexpected action happens between the Bishop and Gloucester?
Commendation is to Compliment as Gird is to _____________.

a. Amnesty  
b. Barb  
c. Commencement  
d. Disparage

What often happens to compromises between two who have enmity for each other?

Cell #7: Act III, scene i

GLOUCESTER: So help me God, as I dissemble not!  
BISHOP OF WINCHESTER: [aside] So help me God, as I intend it not!

Gloucester and the Bishop stop the fighting, but the Bishop secretly announces his attention to break the peace. Warwick then presents a bill to the King for Plantagenet.

Who decides to break the peace contract made?

Filch is to Thief as Dissemble is to _____________.

a. Liar  
b. Emissary
c. Rustic
d. Guard

Who does a similar action to Warwick and Plantagenet this scene? What is the difference between this action and the other person's action?

Cell #8: Act III, scene i

"Let Richard be restored to his blood; So shall his father's wrongs be recompensed."
- Warwick

Gloucester, Warwick, the Bishop, and the King agree that Plantagenet should be restored to Duke of York.

Who in presence doesn't speak up about Plantagenet's promotion?

Avenge is to Insult as Recompense is to _____________.
a. Majority
b. Minority
c. Range
d. Loss
Should Plantagenet be restored to being Duke of York? Why or why not?

Cell #9: Act III, scene i

ALL: Welcome, high prince, the mighty Duke of York!
SOMERSET: [aside] Perish, base prince, ignoble Duke of York!

Plantagenet takes his vows and the King's court makes him Duke of York. Meanwhile, Somerset curses this event.

Who gets a promotion?

Wherefore is to Why as Reguerdon is to ____________.
   a. Award
   b. Beat
   c. Curse
   d. Die

Who makes a similar statement to Somerset's quote in this scene? How is it similar?

Cell #10: Act III, scene i

"Now will it best avail your majesty
To cross the seas and to be crown'd in France:"
- Gloucester

Gloucester advises to King to be crowned in France. Exeter stays behind and recounts a prophecy in which the King could lose all. This prophecy is made realistic to Exeter after he has witnessed the
arguments between the King's council members. He wishes that he will
die before these events erupt into something bigger.

Who stays behind and utters his thoughts? What does he think about
the situation?

Smash is to Break as Engender is to _____________.
a. Die
b. Clean
c. Exist
d. Fear

What do you think will happen to the King in the end? Who do you
think will be responsible for that happening?
Summary: Charles, Joan, Bastard o' Orleans & Alencon are talking about how Rouen was retaken by the English. Joan has a plan that will hopefully persuade the Duke o' Burgundy to follow them instead of Talbot.

Dialog:
Joan: Dismay not that Rouen is so recovered.
Bast. o' Orleans: Search out thy wit for secret policies, and will make you famous.
Alencon: We'll ahve thee reverenced like a blessed saint. Employ thee then, sweet virgin, for our good.
Joan: This doth Joan devise: By fair persuasions mix'd with sugar'd words, we will entice the Duke o' Burgundy to leave Talbot and follow us.
Charles: That nation be extirped from our provinces!
Alencon: Forever they should be explused from France and not have title of an earldom here.
Joan: I will work to bring this matter to the wished end.

Reading comp. question: Who will come up with the plan?

Vocab. analogy:
Discussion question: Is it strange that all these French guys are relying on Joan for a plan? EXPLAIN.

**Act 3, scene 3--cell 2**

**Summary:** Joan and the French guys see Talbot and troops marching. They also see Burgundy and his troops marching and notice that they are marching a little bit slower than Talbot and his guys. This is their chance to try and execute their plan.

**Dialog:**
Joan: There goes Talbot and his troops. Now comes the Duke (of Burgundy) and his. Fortune in favour makes him lag behind. Summon a parley; we will talk with him.

**Reading comp. question:** Is Burgundy marching fast or slow?

**Vocab. analogy:**
playing sports: P.E. class:: discussing terms with enemies:
 a)parley b)party c)truce d)surrender
Discussion question: Do you think Burgundy will actuall want to talk to Joan and the guys?

Act 3, scene 3--cell 3

Cell 3--Joan..so eloquent!

Summary:
Charles and Joan confront Burgundy. Joan gives a speech that seems to move Burgundy....GO FRANCE!

Dialog:
Charles: A parley with the Duke o' Burgundy!
Charles: Speak, Pucelle, and enchant him with thy words.
Joan: Look on thy country, look on fertile France, and see the cities and the towns defaced by wasting ruin of the cruel foe. Behold the wounds, the most unnatural wounds which thou thyself hast given her woeful breast. O turn thy edged sword another way; strike those that hurt, and not those that help. Return and wash away thy country's stained spots.
Burgundy: Either she bewitch’d me with her words, or nature makes me suddenly relent.

**Reading comp. question**: Who do Charles and Joan approach?

**Vocab analogy**:
animal:dog :: malady:
   a) my lady b) proper gentleman c)disease d) health

**Discussion question**: Is Joan successful in the art of persuasion because of her eloquence or because God is helping her somehow?

Act 3, scene 3--cell 4

**Summary**: Joan gives Burgundy more reason to team up with the French. Burgundy finally "realizes" that he SHOULD team up with the French, and so he does. Charles, the Bastard o' Orleans, and Alencon welcome him to their side.

**Dialog**:
Joan: Call we to mind, was not the Duke of Orleans thy foe? And was he not in England prisoner? But when they heard he was thine enemy, they set him free without his ransom paid, in spite of Burgundy and all his friends. Come, return, thou wandering lord: Charles and the rest will take thee in their arms.
Burgundy: I am vanquished. These haughty words of hers made me almost yield upon my knees. Forgive me and accept this hearty kind embrace. My forces and power are yours. Farewell Talbot; I'll no longer trust thee.
Charles: Welcome! Thy friendship makes us fresh.
Bastard o' Orleans: And doth beget new courage in our breast.
Alencon: Pucelle hath bravely play'd her part in this and deserves a coronet of gold.
Charles: Now let us on, my lords, and join our powers.

**Reading comp. question**: Did Burgundy switch from the English side to the French side?

**Vocab. analogy**:  
hot:cold :: haughty:  
a)naughty b)humble c)proud d)psychotic
Summary: King Henry VI meets Talbot. Talbot gives the king some good news: he reclaimed some fortresses, cities, and towns plus have taken several hundred prisoners. The king praises Talbot and coronates him!

Dialog:
Talbot: I have reclaim'd fifty fortresses, twelve cities and seven walled towns of strength, beside five hundred prisoners of esteem.
King Henry VI: Is this Lord Talbot?
Gloucester: Yes, my liege.
King Henry VI: Welcome brave captain and victorious lord! My father said a stouter champion never handled sword. Your faithful service and your toil in war, yet never have you tasted our reward. Therefore, stand up. We create you Earl of Shrewsbury. In your coronation take your place.
Reading comp. question: What is Talbot's new name?

Vocab analogy:
hill: mountain :: stout:
a)river b)lake c)tall d)loud yell

Discussion question: Do you think getting a new title is a just reward for Talbot? EXPLAIN.

Act 3, scene 4--cell 6

Summary: These two guys, Vernon and Basset are arguing. Basset insulted Vernon’s noble Lord of York, and Vernon insulted Basset's lord, the Duke of Somerset. After some more words, Vernon hits Basset and has the last word.

Dialog:
Vernon: Now sir, to you, that were so hot at sea, disgracing these colours that I wear in honor of my noble Lord of York: Darest thou maintain the former words thou speakest?
Basset: Yes, as well as you bark your saucy tongue against my lord the Duke of Somerset.
Vernon: Thy lord I honour he as he is.
Basset: he's as good a man as York.
Vernon: Hark ye; not so; TAKE THAT! (hits..)
Basset: Villain! I may have liberty to venge this wrong, when thou shalt see I'll meet thee to thy cost.
Vernon: Well, miscreant, I'll be there as soon as you; after, meet you sooner than you would.

**Reading comp. question:** Who hit whom?

**Vocab. analogy:**
Bart: Milhouse :: saucy:
  a) Disco Stu b)dull c)bold d)coffee

**Discussion question:**
Will this argument between Vernon and Basset go any further? If so, how far do you think it might go?
Summary: Paris had just been captured and King Henry VI was being crowned king when John Falstolfe barges in with a letter from Burgundy. Talbot is enraged at the sight of Fastolfe because of Fastolfe's cowardice and explains to the king all of Fastolfe's cowardly actions in battle. The king banishes him and sends Talbot to deal with Burgundy.

Quote:

Gloucester: Lord Bishop, set the crown upon his head
Fastolfe: My gracious sovereign...A letter was deliver'd to my hands, Write to your grace from the Duke of Burgundy
Talbot: Shame to the Duke of Burgundy and thee!
King Henry: Stain to thy countrymen, thou hear'st thy doom! Be packing, therefore, thou that wast a knight: Henceforth we banish thee, on pain of death.

Reading Question: Why is Fastolfe being banished?

Vocab Analogy: Modesty:Humbleness::Haughty:
a) pride  
b) loyalty  
c) strength  
d) integrity

**Discussion Question:** Do you think that Fastolfe's punishment is too harsh for the crime of running away from a battle that was in the process of being lost?

**Summary:** Vernon and Basset ask the King if they can fight because they each claim that they were making fun of each other's roses while crossing the channel. York and Somerset each back up their servants

**Quotes:**

*Vernon:* Grant me the combat, gracious sovereign.

*Basset:* And me, my lord, grant me the combat too.

**Reading Question:** Why do Vernon and Basset desire to fight each other.
**Vocab Analogy:** Favor: Support:: Repugn:

a) dismiss  
b) protest  
c) ignore  
d) acknowledge

**Discussion Question:** Why do you think Vernon and Basset asked the King if they could fight first instead of just fighting each other right away?

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**Summary:** The King, Gloucester, and Exeter each urge them to quit fighting because if the French knew there was a dispute between the leaders, they would rebel again.
Quotes:

Gloucester: Presumptuous vassals, are you not ashamed With this immodest clamorous outrage To trouble and disturb the king and us?

Exeter: It grieves his highness: good my lords, be friends.

King Henry: Quite to forget this quarrel and the cause. And you, my lords, remember where we are, in France, amongst a fickle wavering nation: If they perceive dissension in thou looks, How will their grudging stomachs be provoked.

Reading Question: What reason does the king use to try and have the Rose factions stop fighting.

Vocab Analogy: Contained: Calm:: Audacious:

a) fearful  
b) insane  
c) brave  
d) absurd

Discussion Question: Do you think that the king dealt with this matter the best way?
Summary: Henry chooses to take a red rose from Somerset and thinks that it's ok. He then makes York in charge of troops and Somerset in charge of infantry hoping that they would use their anger against the French instead of each other, and departs with everyone except a few.

Quote:

King Henry: I see no reason, if I wear this rose, that any should therefore be suspicious. Cousin York, we institute your grace to be our regent in these parts of France. And, good my Lord of Somerset, unite your troops of horsemen with his bands of foot.

Reading Question: Which rose did King Henry choose

Vocab Analogy: Congregation: Church:: Progenitor:

a) brother
b) clergy
c) sister
d) family
Discussion Question: Why do you think King Henry chose the red rose instead of the white one?

Summary: York, Vernon, Exeter, and Warwick stay. York explains that he is mad because Henry chose a red rose instead of a white one. Warwick says that the King meant no harm.

Quotes:

Warwick: My Lord York, I promise you, the king Prettily, methought, did play the orator.

York: And so he did; but yet I like it not, In that he wears the badge of Somerset

Reading Question: How does York feel about the King taking the Red rose and wearing it?
**Vocab Analogy:** Mechanic: Machines:: Orator:

a) speaking  
b) martial arts  
c) judging  
d) orachines

**Discussion Question:** Do you think war will ever get over the King choosing the Red rose over his?

**Summary:** Exeter explains to the audience that this dispute between York and Somerset will end up ruining England because the King is too inexperienced to deal with it properly.

**Quotes:**

_Exeter:_ Tis much when scepters are in children's hands; But more
when envy breeds unkind division; There comes the rain, there begins confusion

**Reading Question:** What does Exeter think about the situation that had just occurred?

**Vocab Analogy:** Grudge: Forgiving:: Rancorous:

a) abuse  
b) pardon  
c) abuse  
d) revenge

**Discussion Question:** Why do you think Exeter is always left behind saying this kind of stuff?
Act 4 scene 2

Cell 1

Summary: Talbot arrives outside the gates of Bordeaux. The French general appears on the city gates, and Talbot demands he open the city gates and accept Henry VI as his king; otherwise Talbot will let loose a violent attack on his city.

Comprehension question: Why is Talbot going to let a loose violent attack against the general?

Analogy: Respect : King :: Homage :
A. Honor C. rude
B. Disrespect D. Talbot

Quote: “Open your city gates and accept king Henry as your king” – Talbot

Discussion question: Do u think the French general will accept Henry VI as his king?

Act 4 scene 2

Cell 2

Summary: The general replies that they are well fortified and strong enough to resist his attack. He announces, Charles armies now prepare to attack Talbot from behind, so he will be unable to retreat.

Comprehension question: Do u think Talbot will fight against the general now that he knows he’s surrounded?

Analogy: War : Fighting :: threatening
A. General C. ominous
B. Salisbury D. Gloria
Quote: “We are well fortified and strong enough to issue out and fight”- general

Discussion question: Do u think Talbot will be able to retreat even tough he’s surrounded by really big army?

Act 4 scene 2
Cell 3

Summary: Death faces Talbot from both sides, he declares, as thousands of Frenchmen have no other destination in mind for their arrows and swords than Talbot himself. This is Talbot’s last moment of glory, says the general for he will soon fall.

Comprehension Question: Will Talbot win?

Analogy: God : Religion :: Sacrament :
A. Jewish C. Catholic
B. Christianity D. Muslim

Quote: “Shall see thee withered, bloody, pale and dead”- general

Discussion Question: Why does the general want to kill Talbot so badly?

Act 4 scene 2
Cell 4

Summary: Talbot hears the sound of Charles’s approach and sends some of his men to reconnoiter their forces. He speaks with disappointment of his forces, hemmed in like deer within a kennel surrounded by dogs. But the English never die without a fight, he says: they’ll turn the French forces that surround them. He prays that England may prosper in the coming fight.
Comprehension question: Why is Talbot disappointed in his forces?

Analogy: Pages : Book :: Peruse :
A. To read C. To fight
B. To play D. To shout

Quote: “They’ll turn on the French forces that surround them.” – Talbot

Discussion question: Do you think England will prosper Talbot and will help him out in the coming fights?

Act 4 Scene 3
Cell 5

Summary: York asks his messenger where Charles’s troops are, and the messenger announces that they have gone to Bordeaux to fight with Talbot, the dauphins troops outnumber Talbot’s, he said.

Comprehension question: Do you think York will get there on time?

Analogy: sightless : blind :: espials:
A. To hear C. To watch
B. To dance D. To snitch

Quote: “Were are Charles’s troops at.”- York

Discussion Question: How do these battles compare to the war that’s going on right now?
Summary: York curses Somerset, who has delayed the promised supply of horsemen that he had expected to send to join Talbot. Talbot was relying on his aid, but he can do nothing alone.

Comprehension Question: Why didn’t Somerset send his horsemen?

Analogy: risker : soldier :: chevalier :
A. A knight C. Marine
B. Basketball player D. swimmer

Quote: “Renowed Talbot doth expect my aid, and I am lowted by a traitor villain.”

Discussion Question: Will York rely on Somerset for help in any other fights?

Act 4 Scene 3
Cell 7

Summary: Another messenger, sir William Lucy, enters. He says that Talbot badly needs troops, for he is encircled by French troops.

Comprehension Question: Do u think he will send help to Talbot?

Analogy: clothes : person :: belt
A. Girdled C. Bourdeaux
B. Destruction D. conqueror

Quote: “Talbot badly needs troops, for he is encircled by French troops.”- Messenger

Discussion Question: If Talbot were to get help, do u think Talbot has a chance of winning the fight?
Act 4 scene 3  
Cell 8

Summary: Lucy urges York to send troops or Talbot will be doomed. York wishes Somerset were in Talbot’s place, so a coward could die in place of a valiant warrior.

Comprehension Question: Will York help Talbot?

Analogy: Baby : weep :: bottle :
A. Cry C. Diaper
B. Sad D. Mom

Quote: “Thou princely leader of our English strength, Spur to the rescue of the noble Talbot.”- Lucy

Discussion Question: Why is Lucy so worried about Talbot?

Act 4 scene 3  
Cell 9

Summary: York says he can’t do anything, sadly aware that if Talbot dies, then France will fall to Charles. Lucy says that that Talbot’s son John had just traveled to be with his father of Bordeaux, which means he will die with his father.

Comprehension Question: Why doesn’t York want to help Talbot out?

Analogy: Rich : money :: Vile :
A. Millionaire C. King
B. House D. Poor
Quote: “He dies, we loose, I break my warlike word, we mourn, France smiles; we loose, they daily get; all long of this vile traitor Somerset.” York

Discussion Question: If York were to find out that if Talbot looses, then France will fall to Charles, do u think he will help him out?

Act 4 Scene 10

Summary: York is even more upset, cursing the cause that stops him from helping Talbot. He exits, leaving Lucy alone to ruminate on the fact that dissention among the nobles will lead to the loss of France, the greatest conquest of their recently fallen king, Henry V.

Comprehension Question: Why does York leave Lucy a lone?

Analogy: cousins : vexation :: family :
A. Annoying C. smart
B. Bad D. Dumb

Quote: “Lucy, farewell; no more my fortune can, but curse the cause I cannot aid the man.” York

Discussion Question: Do u think York has left to help out Talbot with the fight?
1. Act IV, iv
3. Sir William Lucy- "The fraud of England, not the force of France, Hath now entrapp'd the noble-minded Talbot: Never to England shall he bear his life; But dies, betray'd to fortune by your strife."
4. Somerset says that it is too late to send his army and believes that York sent Talbot to fight so Talbot would die and York could take over. Sir William Lucy enters and asks Somerset to send Talbot reinforcement cavalry.
5. What is Somerset's response to Lucy?
6. Stab: Shank:: Succor:
   a. reference
   b. temperature
   c. options
   d. help
7. Is the fighting between the two houses of York and Somerset affecting the war?
Cell 2
1. Act IV, iv
3. Sir William Lucy - "And York as fast upon your grace exclaims; Swearing that you withhold his levied host, Collected for this expedition."
Somerset - "York lies; he might have sent and had the horse; I owe him little duty, and less love; And take foul scorn to fawn on him by sending."
4. Lucy tells Somerset not to let his rivalry with York stop him from sending the horses. Somerset says to get the horses from York, Lucy says York had said that he was waiting for the horses from Somerset. Somerset says that York is lying and that he just doesn’t want to send his horses.
5. What does Somerset claim about York?
6. stop: give:: levy:
   a. wage
   b. pass
   c. receive
   d. recycle
7. Why didn't York send Talbot aid?
1. Act IV, iv
3. Sir William Lucy - "Too late comes rescue: he is ta'en or slain; For fly he could not, if he would have fled; And fly would Talbot never, though he might."
4. Lucy says that Somerset will cause the death of Talbot. Somerset then says he will send his forces, but Lucy says it is already too late and that Talbot is doomed.
5. Does Somerset send the horses?
6. friends: strife:: allies:
   a. peace
   b. church
   c. war
   d. antidisestablishmentarianism
7. Do you think Somerset's horses would have made a difference in the battle?
Cell 4
1. Act IV, v
3. Talbot - "If we both stay, we both are sure to die. John - "Then let me stay; and, father, do you fly: Your loss is great, so your regard should be; My worth unknown, no loss is known in me."
4. Talbot and his son meet on the battlefield, but Talbot says that it is too dangerous and that John Talbot should go home, where it is safe. John says to his father that it would be a disgrace to him and the name Talbot if he would flee.
5. What kind of reasoning do they use to get the other to leave?
6. evil: good:: malignant:
   a. network
   b. fact
   c. slow
   d. loving
7. Who will leave the battlefield?
Cell 5

1. Act IV, v

3. "You cannot witness for me, being slain. If death be so apparent, then both fly." - John
   "And leave my followers here to fight and die? My age was never tainted with such shame." - Talbot

4. Talbot says that John’s mother would have too much grief if they both died, then John says that Talbot should go because it wouldn’t stain his honor. If John fled people would think he was a coward. In the end, Talbot agrees to let his son stay and fight by his side.

5. Why won't Talbot leave his men?

6. whole: all:: twain:
   a. fourths
   b. halves
   c. thirds
   d. fifths

7. Who should have left the battlefield? Why?
Cell 6
1. Act IV, vi
3. "The ireful bastard Orleans, that drew blood From thee, my boy, and had the maidenhood Of thy first fight, I soon encountered, And interchanging blows I quickly shed Some of his bastard blood" - Talbot
4. Talbot and John meet again on the field after the first part of the battle and Talbot tries to persuade John to leave while he can. Since he already fought people can’t say he fled in shame.
5. Who cut Talbot’s son John?
6. some: a few:: mickle:
   a. youth
   b. old age
   c. technology
   d. instincts
7. Why won't John Talbot leave? Why won't Talbot? Whose reasoning is better?
Cell 7
1. Act IV, vi
3. "Surely, by all the glory you have won, An if I fly, I am not Talbot's son:
Then talk no more of flight, it is no boot; If son to Talbot, die at Talbot's foot." - John Talbot
4. Talbot’s son is telling his father that he will not leave and Talbot again allows him to fight by his side.
5. What does John Talbot say to make his father stop trying to get him to leave?
6. Up: down:: paltry:
   a. worthy
   b. high quality
   c. unworthy
   d. average quality
7. Will Talbot stop asking his son to leave?
Cell 8

1. Act IV, vii
2. "Where is my other life? mine own is gone; O, where's young Talbot? where is valiant John?" - Talbot
3. A servant leads Talbot, who is severely wounded. He is concerned about where his son John is and he talks about how brave he was in battle.
4. What is Talbot's first assumption of his son's whereabouts?
5. pro: con:: guardant
   a. guardian
   b. attacker
   c. follower
   d. leader
7. Do you think Talbot assume his son was going to die, and tried to prepare himself for it?
3. "O, my dear lord, lo, where your son is borne!" - Servant
"Come, come and lay him in his father's arms: My spirit can no longer bear these harms. Soldiers, adieu! I have what I would have, Now my old arms are young John Talbot's grave." - Talbot
4. John Talbot is carried onto the stage, and it is shown that he is dead. He is put into his father’s arms, Talbot mourns over his son’s death and dies.
5. Do they tell you exactly who killed John?
6. Fast: slow:: borne:
a. to hide
b. to bring  
c. to leave  
d. to shift  

7. Do you think Talbot feels as if it was his fault his son died, even though he tried so hard to get him to leave the battlefield?

**Cell 10**

1. Act IV, vii  
3. "Had York and Somerset brought rescue in, We should have found a bloody day of this." - Charles  
4. The French are looking over the battlefield after their victory. Orleans wants to hack the bodies, but Charles says not to.  
5. What does Orleans want to do with Talbot’s body?  
6. Geezer: elder:: whelp:  
   a. youth  
   b. feline  
   c. swallow  
   d. middle-aged  
7. If you were the French, would you be proud of their victory even though the English were so far outnumbered?
Cell 11
1. Act IV, vii
3. "Is Talbot slain, the Frenchmen's only scourge, Your kingdom's terror and black Nemesis?" - Lucy
4. Lucy comes to see the bodies of the dead and prisoners, and finds Talbot dead. He then demands that he be able to take them to be buried.
5. What prisoners are released to Lucy?
6. Happy: glad:: scourge:
   a. peace
   b. devastation
   c. washing
   d. pace
7. Will the French gain glory, as well as power and morale? Will they be able to fight off the English?

Act IV, iv-vii
Act V, Scene i—ii London. The palace
Cell 1

King asks Gloucester if he read the letters from the pope, the emperor and the Earl of Armagnac

Gloucester says that he has and they say that they want the king to be at peace with France.

Who wants to be at peace with France?

GLOUCESTER: “[The pope, The emperor, and the Earl of Armagnac] humbly sue unto your excellence to have a godly peace concluded of between the realms of England and of France.”

Mad: Angry:: Peruse: _____?

a) Read
b) Use
c) Exclude
d) Sad

What would be the King’s reaction if they didn’t want peace?
__The king asks how Gloucester feels about their plea
__Gloucester says the only way to stop the blood shed is peace

What do they shed and how do they stop it?

KING HENRY V: “How doth your grace affect their motion?”

Establish: Organize:: Effusion: ______?
   a) Nuclear
   b) Outflow
   c) Attach
   d) Water

Is peace the only way to stop the bloodshed and would the U.S. and the world been better off if we left Saddam in power saving the lives countless of American troops and even more Iraqi Soldiers?
King Henry says he always thought that two countries of the same faiths shouldn’t be fighting like this
Gloucester says that the king should marry the daughter of the Earl of Armagnac
who is close to Charles.
The king says that he is too young to marry and he still has a lot of learning to do. But he says he will do anything for his country also he will be content with any choice Gloucester makes.

Why is it important that the king marries someone French especially at this time?

GLOUCESTER: “The Earl of Armagnac ... proffers his only daughter to your grace in marriage, with a large and sumptuous dowry.”

Motion: Movement: :Dalliance: _______?
   a) Alertness
   b) Force
Would you marry someone without even meeting them first? Keeping in mind you are the king who has certain responsibilities to his country.

Cell 4

Exeter says a prophecy from Henry V that states if the cardinal is promoted one more time he will think he is equal to the king. The king says that he considered both sides of the story and decided that peace is the best answer and he will be sending Lord of Winchester to France.

Who will be promoted and think he is equal to the king?

KING HENRY V: “Your several suits have been considered and debated on. And therefore are we certainly resolved to draw conditions of a friendly peace.”

Black: White:: Prophesy: _______?
  a) Predict
  b) Foresee
  c) Uncertain
  d) Knowledgeable
If you were the king and you knew of King Henry V’s prophesy would you still allow the Lord of Winchester to be promoted and for that matter even be a Lord?

Cell 5

__Gloucester comments on how he responded to the Earl of Armagnac: he says that He will tell the lady that the king is interested in her and her dowry and that the king wants her to be the English queen__

__King Henry responds and gives Gloucester a jewel, which will be used to show the kings affection__

What will Gloucester say to the Earl of Armagnac?

KING HENRY V: “Bear her this jewel, pledge of my affection.”

Steal: Take: Proffer: ________?

a) Give
b) Professor
c) Withdraw
d) Adept

Was a large dowry important to people back then? And how important is it today?

Cell 6

___Cardinal speaks with Legate and promises him a sum of money which he says is for the help he received
___Legate says he will do what the Cardinal tells him to do
___Cardinal says that Gloucester will be in his way but will make him either stoop or take the whole country with him.

What does the Cardinal mean by “the help he received”?

CARDINAL OF WINCHESTER: "I’ll either make thee stoop and bend thy knee, or sack this country with a mutiny."
Commotion::Clamor::Mutiny:________?
   a) Submission
   b) Deference
   c) Defiance
   d) Obedient

Has the Cardinal gone too far to achieve power or does he deserve it?

Scene, II
Cell 7

ตรา Charles has good news: the Persians led a revolt but turned back and retreated.
ตรา Alencon says to not hold back his power and go full speed
ตรา Joan La Pucelle says to take them in if the surrender

Who is revolting the French and how strong will the French be when they attack?
JOAN OF ARC: “Peace be amongst them, if they turn to us; else, ruin combat with their palaces!

Scrawny::Skinny::Stout:_______?
   a) Gaunt
   b) Patrol
   c) Lean
   d) Burly

Do the French seem like an army that you would surrender to? How do you think the prisoners were treated by the French.
__Scout acknowledges Charles victories
__Charles wants to know what news the scout has

What does Scout acknowledge?

SCOUT: “Success unto our valiant general, and happiness to his accomplices!”

Exeunt: Exit:: Prithee: ________?
   a) Revoke
   b) Plead
   c) Deny
   d) Pretty

Is Scout sucking up to Charles? If so is Scout scared of Charles.

Cell 9
Scout responds to Charles saying that the English have now joined their two parties together into one and are ready to fight. Charles says that the warning is sudden, but he will get ready to fight also.

What is joining into two and who are the leaders of the two parties?

SCOUT: “The English army ... is now conjoined in one, and means to give you battle presently.”

Dissected: Split:: Conjoined: ________?
   a) United
   b) Contorted
   c) Redacted
   d) Moiled

What took the English army’s so long to get ready?
__Burgundy calms Charles fears and reminds him that Talbot won’t be fighting any more
__Joan La Pucelle says they do not have to worry about fear, Charles will command them on the battlefield and make King Henry fret and the rest of the world will feel his pain
__Charles agrees and says France will be fortunate

Who is not fighting any more and why?

CHARLES: “Then on, my lords; and France be fortunate!”

Accurse:Bless::Repine:________?
  a) Complain  
  b) **Laud**  
  c) Oppose  
  d) Snivel

Are they correct in their statements or are they just being fictitious?
Act V Scene iii

Cell 1.

“You speedy helpers, that are substitutes
Under the lordly monarch of the north,
Appear and aid me in this enterprise.

Enter Fiends”

This is where Joan is starting to lose her mind, and asks fiends to help her fight. The Fiends do not help.
Who did Joan ask to help her?
Praise is to admonish as Periapts are to _______
A.) Scrolls
B.) Curses
C.) Lucky Charms
D.) Wizards

Why would Joan need to ask Fiends to help her?
“A plaguing mischief light on Charles and thee! 
And may ye both be suddenly surprised 
By bloody hands, in sleeping on your beds!”

York captures Joan, and she says wicked things and puts fake curses on him.

What would these curses do? 
I is to thou as Miscreant is to __________

A.) Hero
B.) Heretic
C.) Host
D.) Happy Soul

What do you think that the English will do with Joan? Why would she speak out about Charles?
"Say, Earl of Suffolk--if thy name be so--
What ransom must I pay before I pass?
For I perceive I am thy prisoner"

The Earl of Suffolk takes this young girl ‘prisoner’ and talks to her for a while

Why did Suffolk take Margaret “prisoner”?

Confound is to reveal as paramour is to ________-
A.) An adulterous lover
B.) Deceptive Friend
C.) Used goods merchant
D.) Truthful Spouse

What does Suffolk plan to do with Margaret?
Act V scene iii

Cell 4

“It shall be so, disdain they ne'er so much. Henry is youthful and will quickly yield. Madam, I have a secret to reveal.”

Suffolk tells Margaret of something important, but he never quite gets the chance to explain it to her because they keep talking to themselves.

Why can’t Suffolk get to the point?

Vegetables is to Food Pyramid as quid is to _________
A.) Quarter
B.) Cow Cud
C.) English Currency
What do you think is going to happen between Suffolk and Margaret?

Act V scene iii

Cell 5

“I am unworthy to be Henry's wife.”

Suffolk finally tells her that he wants her to marry the king. She will accept if her father lets her.

Why would Margaret need her father’s permission?

Chat is to friends as Parley is to _________

A.) Discussion
B.) Friendly Talk
C.) Conference with enemies
D.) Buddies

What do you think Suffolk is planning?
Act V scene iv

Cell 1

Summary: York brings in Joan and the Shepherd. The Shepherd is Joan’s father.
Quote: "Ah, Joan, sweet daughter Joan, I'll die with thee!" – Shepherd.
S. Q. Where has Joan’s father searched for her?
Sorceress : ordinary :: common :________
   a. habitual
   b. conventional
   c. normal
   d. paranormal
D.Q Do you think that Joan is a Shepherd’s daughter?

Cell 2

Summary: Joan denies being the Shepherd’s daughter?
Quote: "I am descended of a gentler blood:"- Joan
S.Q. Who does the Shepherd say will back up his story?
Wretch : shepherd:: gypsy :_____
   a. wayfaring
   b. stoop
   c. renounce
   d. sitting
D.Q. Is it right for a person to pretend to be who they aren’t?

Cell 3

Summary: Joan tries to convince York and Warwick she is a noble. That she is send from above to work miracles.
Quote: "Virtuous and holy; chosen from above, By inspiration of celestial grace, To work exceeding miracles on earth."- Joan
S.Q. What does Warwick say after her speech?
Immaculate : innocent :: untarnished :________
   a. flecked
   b. virtuous
   c. dotted
   d. flat
D.Q. Is it right to burn people alive?

Cell 4
Summary: Joan says she is pregnant, but says to many men, first Charles, then Alencon, who York and Warwick hate and finally Reignier, a married man. York and Warwick don't believe her and make fun of her.

Quote: "There were so many, whom she may accuse."- York

S.Q. What does York call Alencon?

Father : dad :: strumpet:
   a. instrument
   b. prostitute
   c. dog
   d. friend

D.Q. Do you think Joan put a curse on York and Warwick?

Cell 5

Summary: Cardinal of Winchester gives York the peace treaty. But York is angry that the war is going to be over like that.

Quote: "Be patient, York: if we conclude a peace, it shall be with such strict and severe covenants."- Warwick

S.Q. What does York call the treaty?

Ascendant : forefather :: progenitor:
   a. old
   b. descendant
   c. family
   d. ancestor

D.Q. Is a peace treaty the right thing to do?

Cell 6

Summary: Charles and others come and hear the conditions of the truce. First Charles declines and then accepts.

Quote: "Then swear allegiance to his majesty, as thou art knight, never to disobey" -York

S.Q. What did Alencon tell Charles about the truce?

Incessant : finish :: end:
   a. desuetude
   b. interminable
   c. closure
   d. cease

D.Q. Is Henry right to let Charles rule France, but be viceroy under Henry?