"If it passes (the bill) we stand to lose the better half of our possessions" - Canterbury

Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of Ely are worried about the new bill, which will take all the church’s land and money away.

- S.Q.: What are Ely and Canterbury worried about?
- V.A.: forget : didn’t remember :: stand to lose :
  a) might get
  b) might get taken away
  c) protest
  d) forget.

D.Q.: What will happen if the church loses its money and land, and what will happen to the clergy?
"As much as would maintain, to the king's honour,
Full fifteen earls and fifteen hundred knights,
Six thousand and two hundred good esquires;
And, to relief of lazars and weak age,
Of indigent faint souls past corporal toil.
A hundred almshouses right well supplied;
And to the coffers of the king beside,
A thousand pounds by the year: thus runs the bill"-Canterbury
-The money would be taken from the church and given to the poor and the army.
-S.Q.: Where would the money go?
V.A.: wallet : money :: coffer :
a) treasure
b) coffee
c) wine
d) military
D.Q.: Would the clergy like where the money had gone?

"List his discourse of war, and you shall hear..."
A fearful battle render'd you in music:
Turn him to any cause of policy,
The Gordian knot of it he will unloose”-Canterbury
-Canterbury wants to make the king concentrate on the war with France.
-S.Q.: What does Canterbury want the king to do?
-V.A.: Space : infinite :: Gordian Knot :
a) easily undone
b) impossible to untie
c) shoelace
d) boy scout
D.Q.: How is King Henry V’s war similar to the current war in Iraq?

"As touching France, to give a greater sum
Than ever at one time the clergy yet
Did to his predecessors part withal." -Canterbury
-Canterbury will give a donation to the king to make him concentrate on the war.
-S.Q.: What will the donation that Canterbury will give to the king do?
-V.A.: LAPD: police officers :: Clergy :
a) religion
b) god
c) priests and bishops and such
d) lawgivers
D.Q.: Is it right for the clergy to distract Henry with the war from the bill that will seize the churches money?
- "The courses of his youth promised it not. The breath no sooner left his father's body, But that his wildness, mortified in him, Seem'd to die too; yea, at that very moment Consideration, like an angel, came And whipp'd the offending Adam out of him, Leaving his body as a paradise" - Canterbury

-The two admire the king and head for the delegation of French Ambassadors

-S.Q.: Where are Canterbury and Ely going?
-V.A.: Angry :: mad :: Mortified :
a) furious 
b) shocked 
c) dumb 
d) considerate 
-D.Q.: How has the general view of the king changed since we last heard of him?
Cell #1

1. **Act 1 Scene II**
   The same. The Presence Chamber.

2. **Illustration:**

3. **Quote:** King Henry V - “Where is my gracious lord of Canterbury?”

4. **Summary:** King Henry V is getting ready to speak with the ambassadors from France and some of his advisors and his two younger brothers accompany him. Before speaking to the French, Henry asks to speak to Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Ely.

5. **Reading Comprehension Question:** Whom is Henry preparing to talk to?

6. **Vocabulary Analogy Question**
   Pen is to paper as a liege lord is to his:
   - a. teacher
   - b. vassals
   - c. brush
   - d. eraser

7. **Discussion Question:** Why is King Henry V getting ready to speak with the French ambassadors?

Cell #2

1. **Act 1 Scene II**
   The same. The Presence Chamber

2. **Illustration:**
3. **Quote:** Henry V: “Under this conjuration, speak, my lord; for we will hear, note and believe in heart.”

4. **Summary:** King Henry asks Canterbury to explain to him why he, as the king of England, has a rightful claim to the throne of France. So Henry reminds Canterbury of the possible consequences if he says anything but the truth, so he orders Canterbury to be honest and give him faithful advice.

5. **Reading Comprehension Question:**
   What does Henry ask Canterbury?

6. **Vocabulary Analogy Question**
   Meows are to cat as approbation is to:
   a. Barbie  
   b. comb  
   c. car  
   d. praise

7. **Discussion Question:** Do you believe King Henry’s deserves the throne of France?

   **Cell #3**

1. **Act 1 Scene II**
   The same. The Presence Chamber.

2. **Illustration:**

   ![Illustration of a character with a speech bubble saying, "The throne of France belongs to King Henry."貶]{106x562}
3. **Quote:** Canterbury: “To hold in right and title of the female: so do the kings of France unto this day.”

4. **Summary:** Canterbury starts to explain why Henry has a rightful claim to the throne of France. He says that the throne can’t be inherited through a mother. But England doesn’t have that law, The Sallic Law and because King Henry’s great–great grandmother was a daughter of the king of France, under English law Henry is the rightful heir to the throne of France.

5. **Reading Comprehension Question:** Which country’s Kings inherit the throne through a female line?

6. **Vocabulary Analogy Question**
   Crying is to tears as usurp is to:
   a. seize    c. cake
   b. baby    d. book

7. **Discussion Question:** Do you believe King Henry’s deserves to inherit the throne of France?

   **Cell #4**

   1. **Act 1, scene II.**
   The same. The Presence Chamber

   2. **Illustration:**

   ![Illustration](image)

   3. **Quote:** Canterbury: “In aid where of we of the spirituality, will raise your highness such a mighty sum.”

   4. **Summary:** Canterbury concludes that if Henry wants to claim France, or any part of it, he will have to invade. Exeter and
Westmorland believe the same thing. So Canterbury promises to raise lots of money from the clergymen to help this war out.

5. **Reading Comprehension Question:** What does Canterbury promise?

6. **Vocabulary Analogy Question**
   Book is to read as forage is to:
   a. can       c. hunt
   b. shirt     d. glass

7. **Discussion Question:** Is Canterbury decision of having war due to claiming France the right choice?

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**Cell #5**

1. **Act I, scene II**
   The same. The Presence Chamber.

2. **Illustration:**

3. **Quote:** King Henry V: “We must not only arm to invade the French, but lay down our proportions to defend against the Scot, who will make road upon us with all advantages”

4. **Summary:** Henry is worried about the Scottish rebels invading while he is away, so Canterbury suggests that King Henry should only take one quarter of his army with him. And the rest of the army will stay and defend England.

5. **Reading Comprehension Question:** Why is Henry worried?

6. **Vocabulary Analogy Question**
Hair is to head as pilfering is to:
   a. nails       c. towel
   b. stealing    d. arm

7. **Discussion Question:** Do you believe that only a quarter of King Henry’s army should have went off with him and the rest should stay and defend England, or should the whole army go off with King Henry?

**Cell #6**

1. **Act I, scene II**
   The same. The Presence Chamber

2. **Illustration:**

3. **Quote:** First Ambassador “in answer of which claim, the prince our master says that you savor too much of your youth.” “He therefore sends you, meter for your spirit, this ton of treasure.”

4. **Summary:** King Henry finally calls in the French ambassadors. They represent the Dauphin and his message is mean! He laughs at Henry’s claim to any part of France, and sends him tennis balls! Saying that he is still too young to be responsible. Henry gets really mad, and tells the ambassadors that the Dauphin made a mistake in judgment. And Henry declares his intention on invading and conquering France.

5. **Reading Comprehension Question:** What does the Dauphin send Henry?

6. **Vocabulary Analogy Question**
   Seed is to grapes as sinew is to:
   a. shoes       c. strength
   b. doctor      d. music
7. **Discussion Question:** Was the act of telling the ambassadors that the Dauphin made a mistake in judgment and planning on invading France the right decision?
1. Act II, Prologue

2. "Now all the youth of England are on fire"

3. "Now all the youth are on fire, and silken dalliance in the wardrobe lies: now thrive the armourers, and honour's thought reigns solely in the breast of every man"

4. In the prologue, the chorus tells us that England is getting ready and arming for the war against the French army. They are about to fight for the Kingdom. Henry V wants to take control of France or at least have some power in France. This is not just to fight France, but to unite France and England to work more as partners seeing how they are neighbors.

5. Who will be going to war soon?

6. wire: cable:: dalliance:
   a.) Shakespeare
   b.) alliance
   c.) playful flirtation
   d.) book

7. Who do you think will win the war?
4. At first the French were making fun of Henry, saying that he was too young to defeat them. As it came closer to the war, however, they began to fear him. They then bribed three men to become traitors and kill Henry V. These traitors were the Earl of Cambridge, Lord Scroop, and Sir Thomas Gray of Northumberland.
5. Who are the three traitors hired to kill Henry?
6. sphere: ball:: conspiracy:
   a.) illegal plot
   b.) terrorism
   c.) Dennis the Menace
   d.) storyline
7. Do you think the traitors will kill Henry or will they get caught?

Cell 4 Act II scene i
People remember the past and how it used to be. Bardolph abandoned his criminal past and became a lieutenant. Nym also stop being a criminal and becomes a Corporal. Ms Quickly didn’t marry Nym, but did marry Pistol who is having problems with Nym.

“I will cut thy throat, one time or other, in fair terms: that is the humour of it.”

What kind of group did both men join?

Event is to place as rendezvous is to _____--
A) meeting spontaneously
B) time meeting
C) Food
D) toothpaste
Nym and pistol start fighting because of their past history. Before finishing the fight the hostess tells everyone of Falstaff sickness. Falstaff is a friend to all but seems very sick. The hostess goes in and sees Falstaff because of his sickness. The hostess tells everyone about the illness of Falstaff. She tells others that we still surly die. A)"Good Bardolph, put the face between his sheets, and do the office of a warming-pan. Faith, he's very ill.

B) Who is sick?

C) Sound is to music, as prithee is to
a) plead
b) shoe
c) yelling
d) food

D) how those his death represents the changing of character between the king?
3) Nym and Pistol put down their weapon to visit their good friend Falstaff. They say because of the king’s rejection of his good friend Falstaff got really sick. They say that Falstaff death is in the hands of the king. Falstaff lies on his deathbed.

Who do they blame for the death of Falstaff?

"The king has killed his heart. Good husband, come home presently"

A con is to man as exploit it to
A) shoe
B) food
C) use
D) cook

How does Nym and Pistol represent the events that are happening in our time?
Henry V Act II Scene ii

THE KING

“K” as
The King

THE GOOD GUYS

“W” as Westmoreland
“E” as Exeter
“B” as Bedford
In the scene Bedford, Exeter, and Westmoreland are talking about the traitors and how they are going to arrest them. Who are the traitors? Do you think Exeter, Westmoreland and Bedford, deserve to talk badly about the traitors? Apprehended is to ____ as release is to let go. 
A) Capture  
B) Merchant  
C) Cowardly  
D) Condemn

Cell 2-

"Enrage the man committed yesterday."

"That’s mercy, but too much security. Let him be punished."

"Fore God, his grace is bold, to trust these traitors."

"They shall be apprehended by and by."
Here the king's requesting for the drunk man to be set free, but the real traitors, Scroop, Cambridge and Grey, are telling the king to have the man killed or imprisoned for longer.
Who does the King want to be set free?
Why do you think Cambridge, Scroop, and Grey wanted the traitor to be punished even thought they are traitors themselves?
Extract is to _____ as dog is canine.
A) Put in
B) Take out
C) Plug up
D) Shepard

Cell 3-
Grey, Cambridge and Scoop, believe that the drunk man should not be shown mercy because he was badmouthing the king. The king then gives them all pieces of paper that show to them that he knows they are the traitors, causing them all to confess.
What does the King reveal?
Why do you think the King mislead the traitors into thinking he didn't know what they were up to?
Orisons is to _____ as hymn is to song.
A) Blasphemy
B) Strike
C) Horizon
D) Prayer
Cell 4- The King begins to berate Grey Scroop and Cambridge for their crimes and own personal faults. He goes by each calling them all cowards and that they d not deserve to be called Englishmen. Who insults the traitors? Why does the King start to insult the traitors? Damnation is to _____ as rich is to poor
A) Blessing
B) Money
C) Condemn
D) Uphold

Cell 5-
Exeter then arrests all of the traitors and they all confess their faults and ask for gods and the king’s forgiveness and mercy. Who arrests the traitors?
Do you think the traitors deserve to be pardoned? Why or why not?
Beseech is to _____ as ask is to demand
A) Question  
B) Urgent  
C) Beg  
D) Manners

Cell 6-
Henry denies their pleas for mercy and sentences them all to death by hanging for their crimes against the king. “Poor miserable wretches, to your death.”
Does the King grant the traitors their pardons?
Why do you think the King denies the traitors their pardons?
Desolation is to _____ as life is to death.
A) Destruction  
B) Stone  
C) Water  
D) Fertileness
Brief Summary: King Charles, the Dauphin, and the constable are talking. The king and the constable are aware of how strong KHV is, and how his ancestors beat France before. The Dauphin, however, is eager to fight England and still thinks that KHV is immature.

Dialog:
King Charles: Thus comes the English with full power upon us, for England his approaches makes as fierce as waters to the sucking gulf.
Dauphin: Defenses, preparations should be maintained, as were a war in expectation. Let us show no fear for England is so idly king'd, her sceptre so fantastically borne by a vain, giddy, shallow, humorous youth.
Constable: Prince Dauphin, you are mistaken in this king. You shall find his vanities forespent.
King Charles: Think we King Harry strong. He is bred out of that bloody strain that haunted us in our familiar paths. Let us fear the native mightiness and fate of him.

Reading Comprehension question: Is the Dauphin eager to fight a war with England?

Discussion question: By saying that King Henry V is still a "vain, giddy, shallow, humorous youth", is the Dauphin himself being a little bit immature?
Vocabulary analogy:
Body builder : strong :: nerd:
   a) weakness b) feeble c) brave d) pocket protectors

Brief Summary: A messenger comes (and leaves) and says that Exeter's got something to say. The Dauphin puts down the English, and praises his dad.

Dialog:
King of France: You see this chase is hotly follow'd, friends.
Dauphin: Coward dogs spend their mouths when what they seem to threaten runs far before them. Let the English know of what a monarchy you are the head. Self-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin as self-neglecting.

Reading Comprehension question: Does the Dauphin like the English?

Vocabulary Analogy:
pack : leader :: monarchy:
   a) crown b) king c) books d) mole person

Discussion Question: Does the Dauphin seem like a coward?
Brief Summary: Exeter, a messenger from King Henry V tells King Charles of France to give his crown and kingdom to King Henry V (KHV). When King Charles asks what will happen if he doesn't, Exeter tells him that basically, things will get bloody. King Charles tells Exeter he'll think about it more and give his decision the next day.

Dialog:
Exeter: He wills you that you divest and lay apart the borrowed glories that by gift of heaven, by law of nature and of nations, long to him and to his heirs; namely the crown and all honors unto the crown of France. He bids you then resign your crown and kingdom indirectly held from him the native and true challenger.
King Charles: Or what else follows?
Exeter: Bloody constraint. In fierce tempest he is coming, in thunder and earthquake, like a Jove, and bids you deliver up the crown, and to take mercy on the poor souls for whom this hungry war opens his vasty jaws.
King Charles: We will consider this further: tomorrow shall you bear our full intent to our brother England.

Reading comprehension question: what will happen if the King of France (King Charles) doesn't give up his kingdom and his crown to KHV?

Vocabulary analogy:
  sun: drought :: tempest:
    a) yellow rubber boots b) poncho c) flood d) umbrella

Discussion question: Do you think KHV really feels sympathy on the "poor souls for whom this hungry war opens his vasty jaws"?
Brief Summary: Exeter talks to the Dauphin about the little "gift" he gave to KHV. He sort of scolds the Dauphin, and tells him that KHV basically "grew up" and is a real threat to France now that he's matured.
Dialog:
Dauphin: What to him from England?
Exeter: Contempt and anything that may not misbecome the mighty sender, doth he prize you at. If your father's highness do not sweeten the bitter mock you sent his majesty, he'll return your mock in second accent of his ordnance.
Dauphin: If my father render fair return, it is against my will for I desire nothing but odds with England: to that end, as matching to his youth and vanity, I did present him with the Paris balls.
Exeter: Be assured, you'll find a difference between his greener days and these he masters now. Now he weighs time even to the utmost grain: that you shall read in your losses, if he stay in France.

Reading Comprehension question: Why did the Dauphin send KHV those Paris balls?

Vocabulary Analogy:
school supplies : school :: ordnance:

Discussion Question: If you were the Dauphin, would you mock KHV?
Brief summary: King Charles tells Exeter that he'll make his decision about giving France up tomorrow.

Dialog:
King Charles: Tomorrow shall you know our mind at full.
Exeter: Dispatch us with all speed, lest that our king come here himself to question our delay; for he is footed in this land already.
King Charles: You shall be soon dispatch's with fair conditions: a night is but small breath and little pause to answer matters of this consequence.

Reading comprehension question: When will Exeter be able to give King Charles's decision to KHV?

Discussion question: What do you think King Charles's decision will be?

Vocabulary analogy:
Deliveries : Mr. McFeely :: dispatch:
a) King Charles b) Exeter c) bus driver d) Screech Powers
Act II scene iii
NOTE: all illustrations are unique photographic portrayals of either the feelings or actions by the characters of Henry V in accordance to each cell.

CELL 1

Back in London, Pistol, Bardolph, Nym and the hostess grieve over the death of Sir John Falstaff.

"Boy, brithe thy courage up, for Falstaff he is dead, And we must yearn therefore." --Pistol

QUESTION: Where is King Henry during this time of mourning?

VOCABULARY: happy: sad :: blithe:
  a. joyful
  b. blessed
  c. depressing
  d. content

QUESTION: Do you think King Henry should be there to mourn as well?
The hostess describes his final moments. It seems that Falstaff was happy but also delirious at his end.

"I saw him fumble with the sheets and play with flowers and smile upon his fingers --Hostess

QUESTION: Do you think Falstaff was really happy?

VOCABULARY: butt: lower body :: bosom:
   a. mid section
   b. upper body
   c. head
   d. foot

QUESTION: Why was Falstaff playing with the sheets and the flowers?
He said bad things about wine; no one could agree on whether or not he also cried out against women.

"They say he cried out of sack." --Nym

"And of women." --Bardolph

QUESTION: What did it mean when Falstaff cried out of sack, and of women?

VOCABULARY: Aids: disease :: Rheumatic :

a. mononucleosis
b. cold
c. pathological condition
d. hemorrhoids
Despite their sadness, the men must finally go off to the war, so Pistol kisses his wife, the hostess, and gives her advice and instructions to bear in mind during the time that he is away.

"Come, let us away. My love, give me thy lips." --Pistol

QUESTION: Will the Men fight at their best even with the knowledge of Falstaff’s death?

VOCABULARY: chattel: ______:: leader: follower
a. banana
b. dirt
c. master
d. fishing pole

QUESTION: Who are they and King Henry fighting against?
He then heads off with the others, including Falstaff’s newly masterless boy.

"Farewell, adieu" --Hostess

QUESTION: What’s the boy going to do now without his master?

VOCABULARY: farewell: Adieu :: hello:
   a. "what’s up dog"
   b. "peace out"
   c. greeting
   d. "shimni"

QUESTION: Would this section be better if Falstaff was instead included into the play?
ACT III PROLOGUE

“Embark his royalty, and his brave fleet   With silken streamers and
the young Phoebus fanning.

Summary: The King and his fleet of ships leave the shores of England and Sail to France to fight the war.

Was Phoebus really present?

Lancelot is to the Knights of the Round Table as Phoebus is to

A.) Pantheon
B.) Pandemic
C.) Pandemonium
D.) Pandora

Study Question: Do you think that King Henry V’s Force is large enough to fight a war?
ACT III PROLOGUE

“For so appears this fleet majestical, Holding due course to Harfleur, follow, follow: Grapple your minds to sternage of this navy, . . .”

The ships are getting close to the shores of France, and are going towards a walled town called Harfleur.

What is the French town surrounded by?

Maitre is to master as grandsire is too ______________
A.) Grandfather
B.) Soldier
C.) Quagmire
D.) Grandson
What do you think is going to happen to the French townspeople? Will the English fight a town of children and women?

Cell 3
ACT III PROLOGUE

“Suppose the ambassador from the French comes back; Tells Harry that the king doth offer him Katharine his daughter, and with her, to dowry, Some petty and unprofitable dukedoms.”

The king meets with the French ambassador and he tells him that the French king offers him his daughter, and Henry says no.

Who is Katherine?

Finger is to gun as linstock is to ________
A.) arm
B.) cannon
C.) foot
D.) bow

Why did King Henry refuse the kings offer? What would you have done?
“...when the blast of war blows in our ears, Then imitate the action of the tiger, ...”

King Henry gives a speech to his men about the battle coming up, and it encourages them to fight well.

What does Henry say about men when they are not fighting?

Lever is to car as sinew is to _____________
A.) pipe
B.) gun
C.) arm
D.) tower

Would it be a good idea to transform your troops into animals?
“I see you stand like greyhounds in the slips, Straining upon the start. The game's afoot: Follow your spirit, and upon this charge Cry 'God for Harry, England, and Saint George!'”

Henry continues his speech and encourages the noblemen to fight, and also sets them off.

Who else did King Henry speak to?
Confirm is to prove wrong as Attest is to ______________
A.) invalidate  
B.) prove scientifically  
C.) nullify  
D.) detest  

Why do you think the King would have to talk to the noblemen about fighting?
Cell 1 Act 3 prologue
Suppose the ambassador from the French comes back; tells Harry that the king doth offer him Katharine his daughter and with her to dowry some petty and unprofitable dukedoms the offer likes not and the nimble gunner with linstock now the devilish cannon touches and down goes all before them still be kind and eke out our performance with your mind.
Summary: that if Katherine is offered he wont like it and will shoot a cannon and all will go down.
Analogy: Goal : soccer :: dowry:
1. dog 2. money 3. school 4. Marriage
Question: Will Katherine accept?

Cell 2 Act 3 scenes 1
Once more unto the breach dear friends once more or close the wall up with our English dead.
Summary: that they should fight if not they will have to separate the cities by building a wall.
Question: Do you think they will actually separate both cities by building a wall?
Analogy: teacher : teach :: breach:
Cell 3
In peace there's nothing so becomes a man as modest stillness and humility but when the action of the tiger stiffen the sinews summon up the blood disguise fair nature with hard favour'd rage.
Summary: to fight as hard as possible not mattering how many they kill.
Question: do u think the people will like to fight knowing that their life’s are on the line of death?
Analogy: Glove : baseball :: sinews :
1. dress  2. tuxedo  3. bike  4.nike
Cell 4
Now set the teeth and stretch the nostril wide hold hard the breath and bend up every spirit to his full height. On, on you noblest English. Summary: He’s telling them to watch out at were there at, and not to give up.
Question: Do you think they will win?
Analogy: Leaf : tree :: nostril:
1. Nose  2. Face  3. ear  4. hand
And you good yeoman whose limbs were made in England show us here the mettle of you’re pasture let us swear that u are worth your breeding which I doubt not for there is none of you so mean and base that hath not noble lustre in fight for him.

Summary: has telling someone to show him if he really is on his side to go and fight for him.

Question: do u think this man will fight on his side?

Analogy: Page : book :: mettle :
1. unavailable 2. absent 3. Available 4. disposition
Show us here the metle of or pasture.

O.K.

YEO MAN
Act III, scene ii

Cell 1

Bardolph: On, on, on! To the breach, to the breach!

Nym: Pray thee corporal stay...

Pistol: Gods vassals drop and die...in bloody fields doth with immortal fame

Summary: Bardolph is inspired by Henry and wants to fight. However Nym and Pistol remind him of the dangers.

Reading comprehension question: Why didn't Nym and Pistol want to fight?

Vocabulary:
Rip is to pants as breach is to ______
A) wall
B) hole/gap
C) wound
D) King Henry V

Discussion question:
Do Nym and Pistol have an obligation to be fighting?

Cell 2: Boy in the alehouse
Boy- Would I were in an alehouse in London! I would give all my fame for a pot or ale and safety.

Summary:
The boy wishes he were in an alehouse instead of on the battleground.

Reading comprehension question:
Where does the boy want to be?

Vocab:
Person is to Human as alehouse is to:
A) Home  
B) Bar  
C) The zoo  
D) Fortress

Discussion question: Is the boy being a coward?

Cell 3: Back to the breach

Fluellen- Up to the breach you dogs! Avaunt, you cullions!
Pistol- Be merciful, great duke, to men of mould...
Summary:
Fluellen enters and sends the men back to battle.

Reading comprehension question:
What does Fluellen want the men to do?

Vocab:
Arrive is to enter as Avaunt is to:
A) penetrate
B) attack
C) rabbit
D) Leave

Discussion question:
Why does Pistol cry for mercy?

Cell 4: Boys speech

“Three such antics do not amount to a man...they would have me as their familiar with men’s pockets...I must leave them and seek better service...”
Brief summary:
The boy says that he wants to leave Bardolph, Pistol, and Nym because they want to turn him into a thief, like them.

Reading comp. ?:
What does the boy think of Bardolph, Pistol, and Nym?

Vocab:
Nice is to mean as Filching is to
A) Stealing
B) Attack
C) Giving
D) Nym

Discussion ?:
What do you think will become of the boy?

Cell 5: Gower talks to Fluellen

Gower- Captain Fluellen, you must come presently to the mines; the duke of Gloucester will speak with you.
Fluellen- To the mines! Tell you the duke, it is not so good to come to the mines
Gower- The Duke of Gloucester... is altogether directed by and Irishman, a very valiant, I’ faith.
Fluellen- It is Captain Macmorris is it not?...He is an ass.
Summary: Gower tells Fluellen to go to the mines and informs him that Macmorris is in charge of the mines. Fluellen dislikes Captain Macmorris.

Reading comprehension question:
Why does Gower want Fluellen to go to the mines?

Vocabulary analogy:
Nice is to mean and Valiant is to
A) dancing
B) cowardly
C) angry
D) war

discussion question:
Why does Fluellen dislike Captain Macmorris?

Cell 6:
Fluellen- Captain Macmorris, I think, look, you, under your correction, there is not many of your nation--

Macmorris-Of my nation! What ish my nation? Is a villain and a bastard, and a knave, and a rascal. What ish my nation? Who talks of my nation?...I will cut off your head.

Summary:
Captain Macmorris and Captain Jamy enter. Macmorris is angry because work on the mines was stopped. Fluellen tries to argue with Macmorris about the mines but the captain ignores him. It isn't until Fluullen makes a remark about the Irish that he gets mad. They are about to fight when a trumpet announces that a parley has been called.

Reading comprehension:
What stops the argument?

Vacab:
Angry is to mad as parley is to:
A) salad
B) meeting
C) the boogey man
D) attack

Discussion question:
What is the Parley most likely about?
1. Cell 1- Act 3 scene 3
3. Henry V- "What say you? will you yield, and this avoid, Or, guilty in defence, be thus destroy'd?"
4. King speaking to governor of the French town Harfleur, and saying, if the governor doesn’t surrender, he will destroy the town, kill the children, and rape the women.
5. What town does the King want to invade?
6. sad: happy :: enraged:
   a. calm
   b. nervous
   c. crazy
   d. robotic
7. Do you think the town will belong to England forever?

1. Cell 2- Act 3 scene 3
3. Governor- "Enter our gates; dispose of us and ours, For we no longer are defensible."
4. Governor allows the King to enter the gates of his town because he finds out from the Dauphin that the city cannot be saved. Henry uses it as city to fight the French.
5. Why does the Governor allow the King into his town.
6. exercise: practice :: succour:
   a. relief
   b. sabotage
   c. affirming
   d. old
7. What will the King do with the town?
1. Cell 3- Act 3 scene 4
3. Katharine- “Alice, tu as été en Angleterre, et tu parles bien le langage.”
   Alice- “Un peu, madame.”
   Katharine- “Je te prie, m’enseignez: il faut que j’apprenne à parler.”
4. French King, Charles’, daughter Catherine is trying to learn English with her maid, Alice.
5. What language are they speaking?
6. hand: fingers :: la main:
   a. les doigts
   b. les ongles
   c. les figres
   d. le coude
7. Why is Katharine learning English?
1. Cell 4- Act 3 Scene 4
3. Catherine - "de hand, de fingres, de nails, de arm, de elbow, de nick, de sin, de foot, de coun."
   Alice - "Excellent, madame!"
4. Katharine is learning English from her maid Alice because they might need to talk to the king of England. She mispronounces some words that sound bad in French.
5. Why does Katharine think English is a disgusting language?
6. Neck: nick :: Chin:
   a. sin
   b. elbow
   c. arm
   d. robe
7. Will Katharine ever use her newfound English talent?

1. Cell 5- Act 3 Scene 5
3. Charles - "'Tis certain he hath pass'd the river Somme."
4. French king and advisors become worried about King Henry's advance on France.
5. Who "hath pass'd the river Somme?"
6. tear: rip :: graft:
   a. seal
   b. tear
   c. open
d. jump
7. What will they do about his advance?

1. Cell 6- Act 3 Scene 3
3. Bourbon - "Normans, but bastard Normans, Norman bastards!"
4. King and his advisors discussing their actions they will take against Henry and they also mock the English. They are confident that they can beat the English.
5. Who are the "Normans?"
6. boss: worker :: king:
a. vassal
b. queen
c. god
d. dog
7. What will the result of the battle?

FC, CL1
De hand, de fingres, de nails, de arm, de neck, de shin, de foot and caum.

"Excellent madame!"
Act III Scene VI

Summary: Fluellen is talking to Gower about Duke of Exeter, while Pistol walks with news about Bardolf. He has been sentenced to death for stealing a “pax”, a tablet made out of some valuable material and used in church, from the French.

Question: What do you think Pistol will ask Fluellen?

Analogy: Ineffectual : Wimp as Gallant :

a. smart
b. banana
c. confused
d. tough

Comprehension Question: Do you think it is ok for Fluellen to talk to Pistol in the middle of a battle?
Cell 2

“Let gallows gape for dog; let man go free and let not hemp his wind-pipe suffocate: but Exeter hath given the doom of death for pax of little piece”-Pistol

Summary: Pistol begs Fluellen to intercede with Exeter to save Bardolph's life. But Fluellen says no, discipline must be maintained. Mad Pistol makes an obscene gesture and walks away.

Question: Why is Pistol so concerned about Bardolph's life?

Analogy: eating: good taste :: vile:
   a) Eyes
   b) Disgusting
   c) Dirt
   d) good taste

Comprehension Question: Why doesn’t Fluellen help Pistol?

Cell 3

“I do perceive”

Summary: Gower has watched the whole exchange between Pistol and Fluellen, and remembers Pistol as being a man who only goes off to war now and then but pretends to be a full time soldier when he is back home. He says he will keep an eye on him to detect deceptions.
Summary: King Henry enters and starts to question Fluellen about the battle for the bridge and about how many soldiers the English side lost. Fluellen replies to the king that the English side won, thanks to the Duke of Exeter. No soldiers were lost except for Bardolph.

Question:

Analogy:

Comprehension Question:
“Thus says my king: Say thou to Harry of England: though we seemed dead, we did but sleep: advantage is a better soldier than rashness.” -Montjoy

Summary: Montjoy, a French messenger, gives a menacing message from the King of France to Henry V. King Charles declares that the time has come for him to punish King Henry.

Question: What do you think Montjoy means by “advantage is a better soldier than rashness?”

Analogy: admiration : compliment :: rebuke :
   a) lips
   b) being nice
   c) being smart
   d) criticize

Comprehension Question: What will King Henry decide to do? Will he take action?

Cell 6

“We are in God’s hand’s brother, not in theirs. It now draws towards night, beyond the river we’ll camp ourselves, and on tomorrow, bid them march away”
-King Henry V

Summary: King Henry admits that his army is tired and he rather not fight the French if he can avoid it. He states that he will continue to
march on because he believes that he will eventually be victorious. The English camp goes to sleep.

Question: What is King Henry deciding to do?

Analogy: plum : purple :: tawny :
a) red 
b) blue 
c) yellow 
d) brownish orange

Comprehension Question: Do you think that King Henry will defeat the French?

Act III, Scene VI.

Cell 1

“The Duke of Exeter is a man that I love and honor with my soul and heart.” - Fluellen

Summary: Fluellen is talking to Gower about Duke of Exeter, while the battle of the Bridge is taking place, then Pistol walks with news about Bardolph. He says he has been sentenced to death for stealing a “pax”, a tablet made out of some valuable material and used in church, from the newly conquered French.

Question: What do you think Pistol will ask Fluellen?

Analogy: Ineffectual : Wimp
Gallant : ______

a. smart 
b. banana 
c. confused 
d. tough

Comprehension Question:

Cell 2
“Captain, I beseech to do me favors” - Pistol

Summary: Pistol begs Fluellen to intercede with Exeter to save Bardolph’s life. But Fluellen says discipline must be maintained and politely refuses. Mad, Pistol makes an obscene gesture and walks away.

Question: Why is Pistol so concerned about Bardolph’s life?

Analogy: Hot : Pretty
           Vile : ______

a. beautiful
b. disgusting
c. final
d. banana

Comprehension Question: Why doesn’t Fluellen help Pistol?

Cell 3

“I do perceive he is not the man that he would gladly make show to the world he is” - Fluellen

Summary: Gower has watched the whole exchange between Pistol and Fluellen, and remembers Pistol as being a man who only goes off to war now and then but pretends to be a full time soldier when he is back home. He says he will keep an eye on him to detect deceptions.

Question: Why would Pistol pretend to be a full time soldier when he goes back to London?

Analogy: Path : Traveling
           Convoy : ______

a. trading
b. banana
c. bleeding
d. thinking

Comprehension Question: Is it right for Pistol to pretend the way he does?
“The Duke of Exeter has very gallantly maintained the bridge” - Fluellen

Summary: The king enters the scene and asks Fluellen about the battle of the Bridge. Fluellen there were no casualties except Bardolph who was sentenced to death. Henry accepts the death penalty, even though he and Bardolph were friends in youth. He believes this sets a good example and shows how he has matured since becoming king.

Question: Why does Henry approve the death of Bardolph?

Analogy: seduction : seducing
Perdition : __________

a. losing your soul
b. winning a game
c. singing
d. bananas

Comprehension Question: How does Henry not show any sympathy or remorse for his old time friend who with Henry’s permission going to be killed?

Cell 5

“England shall repent his folly, see his weakness, and admire our sufferance” - Montjoy

Summary: A messenger from France arrives, and brings news from the French king. He suggests that Henry start thinking about his ransom, and other things that disrespect Henry.

Question: Why are the French so mean to Henry V?

Analogy: trust : have faith in
Compelled : _______

a. forced
b. banana
c. freedom
d. believe
Comprehension Question: Why do the French think they will capture Henry?

Cell 6

“We are in God’s hand, brother, not in theirs” – King Henry V

Summary: King Henry sends a reply saying he would rather not fight the French because he has tired. But because he believes that he is the right owner, and that he will be victorious, with which Montjoy goes off and the English go to sleep.

Question: Why does King Henry think he is the rightful owner of France?

Analogy: pale : whitish
Tawny : ______

a. brownish
b. yellowish
c. banana
d. orangish

Comprehension Question: Does Henry have the right to believe himself as the rightful owner of France?
This scene takes place in the French camp with the Dauphin, Orleans, the Constable, Rambures, and finally, a messenger. In the beginning, they are arguing over a horse. They talk about how the Dauphin has the best horse and armor in Europe. After that, they start to discuss their mistresses. They all have a good laugh when the Constable refers to his and the Dauphin’s mistresses when he says, “mine was not bridled.” The talk then turns to the upcoming battle and the Dauphin leaves to arm himself. Conservation then shifts to the Dauphin. Orleans believes he is “the most active gentleman in France,” while the constable says he will do no harm tomorrow. After that, a messenger comes in telling everyone that the English army is camped near by and the French have a good laugh at the expense of the English.

**First CELL:**

*Summary:* Dauphin, Orleans, the Constable, and Rambures are in the French camp near Agincourt, talking.

*Quote:* Dauphin: “What a long night this is!”

*Reading comprehension question:* Who is the prince with?

*Analogy:* Shell: crab :: armour: _____

a) night  

b) Tonya Harding

c) lobster  

d) knight

*Discussion Question:* Instead of talking, what do you think the Dauphin and his men should be doing?
Second CELL:
Summary: The prince is with his horse and armor. His men are trying to reassure the prince that he is in all ways superior to the English.

Quote: Orleans: “You are as well provided of...[horse and armor] as any prince in the world.”

Reading comprehension question: What does the prince have the best of?

Analogy: Ankles: humans :: pasterns: _____
a) water c) sun
b) horses d) prince

Discussion question: Can the constable really know if the Dauphin has the best horse and armor?

Third CELL:
Summary: The men begin to talk about their mistresses.

Quote: Orleans: “I have heard a sonnet begin so to one’s mistress.”

Reading comprehension
question: Who were the men talking of?

Analogy: Dog: man’s best friend :: shrewd : _____
a) stupid   c) banana
b) clever   d) woman’s best friend

Discussion question: Who do you think has the best mistress?

Fourth CELL:
Summary: Rambures asks the constable about his armor and finds that it has stars on it. They agree that while some of the stars might fall in the fight, his sky will stay intact.

Quote: Rambures: “My lord constable, the armour that I saw in your tent to-

night, are those stars or suns upon it?”

Reading comprehension question: Who has stars on his armor?

Analogy: Hot: cold :: superfluous: _____
a) warm     c) flowers
b) below minimum    d) water

Discussion question: Will the stars on the constable’s armor help him?
**Fifth CELL:**
Summary: The men are discussing what they will do to the English.

Quote: Rambures: “Who will go to hazard with me for twenty prisoners?”

Reading comprehension question: Who wants 20 prisoners?

Analogy: Cat: feline :: hazard: _____
   a) desert   c) war
   b) danger   d) computer

Discussion question: Do you think many people will go to hazard with Rambures?

**Sixth CELL**
Summary: The Dauphin has gone to prepare for the battle and the men left discuss his fine qualities.

Quote: Orleans: “By the white hand of my lady, he’s a gallant prince.”
Reading comprehension question: Who’s a gallant prince?

Analogy: Monarch: king :: valiant: _____
   a) kitten          b) courageous
   c) cowardly       d) school

Discussion question: Would the English be saying the same about Harry?

Seventh CELL:
Summary: A messenger comes to warn all of the men that the British are within fifteen hundred paces of the French tents.

Quote: Messenger: “My lord, high constable, the English lie within fifteen hundred paces of your tents.”

Reading comprehension question: How close do the English lie?

Analogy: Stride: lion :: pace: _____
   a) peace          c) tiger
   b) human         d) step

Discussion question: Is it smart for the English to be so close?
Summary: The Frenchmen make fun of the English; in their minds they see the English running like cowards leaving Harry alone.

Quote: Orleans: “What a wretched and peevish fellow is this king of England, to mope with his fat-brained followers so far out of his knowledge!”

Reading comprehension question: Who is making fun of whom?

Analogy: Precise: exact :: apprehension: ______
a) fluff c) English
b) foreboding d) Tonya Harding

Discussion question: Why are the French laughing at the English?
1) **King Henry, Bedford, Erpingham, and Glouster discuss the dangers and pains of the war.**

1) Henry- “tis true that we are in great danger”

1) danger is to courage as frightful is to
   A. patience
   B. scared
   C. impolite
   D. afraid

Are Americans in danger because of the war with Iraq?

2) After they talk, Bedford, Erpingham, and Glouster leave and Pistol enters. The King and Pistol talk and trade identities, the King lies and calls himself “Harry Le Roy”. While in disguise, he talks to Pistol about the King to get his opinion on the king. Pistol Mocks the king with a bit of sarcasm, but generally has nothing against him.
2) Henry- “then you are better than the king”
Pistol- “no, the kings a wabcock and a heart of gold... I love the lovely bully.”

2) common is to unusual as on is to
A. in
B. off
C. out
D. on top of

Why do some people think they are better than others?

3) At another area, Gower and Fluellen are arguing about the volume of their voices because the enemy is near.

3) Fluellen- “in the name of Jesu Christ, speak lower”
Gower- “why, the enemy is loud , you hear him all night “

3) warrant is to warn as thee is to
A. him
B. you
C. me
D. us

1) Does the media have an influence on politics and the war?

4) Shortly after, three soldiers come in to where the King is: John Bates, Alexander Court, and Michael Williams. A heated discussion
between the King and Williams. Williams thinks that the king will be responsible for the deaths of his subjects, Henry disagrees. Then they challenge each other to wear each others glove in their cap the next day, so that in daylight, they can recognise each other and fight. The soldiers then exit while the King gives a speech about the distresses of life and his complaints to God.

4) Williams- “good old commander and a most kind gentleman”  
   Henry- “even as men wrecked upon sand that look to be washed off the next tide”  
   Bates- “he hath not told his king”  
   Henry- “no”

4) perilous is to unsafe as protected is to
   A. precarious
   B. safe
   C. dangerous
   D. fun

2) A. Why do people pretend to be someone they really aren’t, and do you think it makes them feel better?  
   B. “It’s better to be hated for who you really are rather than to be loved for who you aren’t.” Do you agree?

5) Erpingham enters and tells Henry that his presence is requested, Erpingham leaves and the King wishes out loud to himself for his soldiers to have not fear in them. Then Gloucester summons him, and he leaves.
5) Henry- “O God of battles! Steel my soldiers’ hearts; possess them not with fear...”

5) contrite is to sorry as alive is to
A. dead
B. living
C. speaking
D. awake

3) A. Does war make someone powerful or does it show his or her weakness?
   B. Does it make someone heartless?
Discussion Questions

4) Are Americans in danger because of the war with Iraq?
5) Why do some people think they are better than others?
6) Does the media have an influence on politics and the war?
7) A. Why do people pretend to be someone they really aren’t, and do you think it makes them feel better?
   B. “It’s better to be hated for who you really are rather than to be loved for who you aren’t.” Do you agree?
8) A. Does war make someone powerful or does it show his or her weakness?
   B. Does it make someone heartless?
1. Orleans says that the sun shines on our armor, which means that its morning, so Dauphin gets up and rides away, Galloping over the land.

1. Why do u think Dauphin is so confident in this war movement?

1. What does Dauphin mean when he says "The sun doth gild our armour?"

1. Ferocious is to kind as Gild is to
   a> glistening
   b> posterize
   c> dim
   d> loud
2. The constable enters. He says that the English need to take immediate action. Dauphin agrees while Rambures disagrees.

2 Is constable as confident as Dauphin?
Why position do u think constable is in?
Gallop is to trot as quick is to
a> slow
b> finished
c> fast
d> starting
3. The messenger enters. He states that the English are ready for war with the French. The constable gives a speech and says to saddle up because the English must go to war. He says that the English will win and that the French are not worthy opponents.

3>What does the constable think will impress the English?

Why do u think/know why they sound trumpets to start marching?

Tucket is to percussion as biology is to

a> sound

b> science
Grandpre enters. He counters the constable’s speech. He says that the English Soldiers are lifeless and pale, along with their tired horses and may not be as strong as they seem.

4> Who does Grandpre say is not on the English’s side? Why would the French think so little of the English? Knavish is to shameful as kind is to____
5. The constable and Dauphin talk. The constable says that they should fight and that the English have said their prayers. Dauphin asks if they should wait for food and fresh clothing. The constable says that the sun is up and it is time to go to the battlefield.
What does the constable mean by "we waste the day"?
Do you think the French have a sure victory as they say?
Guidon is to flag as sword is to
a> armor
b> knife
c> helmet
d> boots
“tis fearful odds”

Henry’s men talk about the swarm of French soldiers.

What is the ratio of French soldiers to English soldiers?

Bonjour is to hello as adieu is to _________.
   a. good bye
   b. welcome
   c. en taro adun
   d. good morning

What other time do you remember someone facing a similar situation to Henry V’s men?
"But if it be a sin to covet honour, I am the most offending soul alive."

Henry uses an honor diatribe to raise troop morale.

What is Henry’s justification of not wishing he had more men?

Lose is to doomed as covet is to ________.
   a. magnanimous
   b. aesthetic
   c. envious
   d. munificent

Should Henry have retreated instead of battling at great odds?

Act IV, scene iii- Henry’s Speech Part II
“For he to-day that sheds his blood with me Shall be my brother,”

Henry continues his speech and mentions St. Crispian as a method to raise morale.

What special day is the battle going to take place on?

Masquerade is to Mardi gras as vigil is to _________.
   a. Valentine’s Day
   b. St. Crispian’s Day
   c. St. Patrick’s Day
   d. Mother’s Day

Will the effects of Henry’s speech on the soldiers be profound enough to give the English victory?
“God’s will! my liege, would you and I alone, Without more help, could fight this royal battle!”

The king’s men respond heroically to the king’s speech.

Did Henry’s speech work well?

Waste is to atrophy as expedience is to ______.
   a. recumbence
   b. piety
   c. zeal
   d. patience

What other example of this incendiary speech do you know of?
“If for thy ransom wilt now compound, Before thy most assured overthrow,”

Montjoy, the French messenger urges Henry to surrender.

What was Montjoy sent to do?

Decorous is to courteous as repentance is to _______.
   a. mirth
   b. happiness
   c. bloodlust
   d. remorse

Will Henry surrender?
“And those that leave their valiant bones in France, Dying like men, though buried in your dunghills, They shall be famed,“

Henry speaks about death and honor, and his refusal to surrender.

What kind of picture does Henry paint with his words?

Elephant is to mouse as abounding is to ______.
   a. plentiful
   b. scant
   c. voracious
   d. pacified

Is it appropriate to glorify death?

Act IV, scene iii- Slaughter of the French
Act IV, scene iii- York’s Suit

King Henry V continues his speech to Montjoy and to his men in order to inspire them to do great deeds; he speaks of the tremendous task before them as well as the slaughter of French soldiers yet to come.

“And my poorest soldiers tell me, yet ere night they’ll be in fresher robes, or they will pick the gay new coats o’er the French soldiers’ heads and turn them out of service.”

Reading Comprehension: What would be left for the French, proclaimed King Henry V, if he should be defeated?

Town : State :: Constable : ______
   a.    Treasury
   b.    Governor
   c.    Representative
d. Taxes

To what extent will the English army follow King Henry into their graves should the situation become hopeless?

“My lord, most humbly on my knee I beg The leading of the vaward.”

Who wants to be first to fight?

Decimate is to regrow as dispose is to ______.
   a. liquefy
   b. rescue
   c. vaporize
   d. annihilate

Will York be a good leader for the vanguard?
Cell 1:
Pistol: “Surrender, you mongrel”
French Soldier: De Pense que vous”
4) Pistol accidentally bumps into a French Soldier and holds him up.
5) Why does Pistol speak roughly where as the Frenchman speaks politely?
6) Commoner is to Nobleman as mongrel is to
   a) pressed rose
   b) round sterling
   c) pure bred
   d) poor boy
7) What is Shakespeare’s goal with showing the low-class criminals capturing a nobleman?

Cell 2
Pistol: “You damned and lecherous mountain goat.
French Soldier: Oh have mercy!
4) Pistol is threatening the French Soldier.
5) Is the French Soldier scared of Pistol?
6) Nice is to good as egregious is to_______
   a) happy
   b) controversial
   c) offensive
   d) cheerful
7) What do you think Pistol will do next?

Cell 3
Pistol: “Unless thou give me crowns, mangled shalt thou be by this my sword”
Solder: “Perserve my life and I will give you 200 crowns”
4) In this part of the scene, Pistol is holding up the French Soldier and tells him to give him a lot of money or Pistol will kill him.
5) What does the French Soldier offer Pistol in order for Pistol to spare his life?
6) Hug is to caress as mangled is to _________
   a) Play
   b) Hurt
   c) Run
   d) Scratch
7) Do you think Pistol will accept the French Soldier offer?
Cell 4

Pistol: “Tell the French soldier that I will accept his offer”
Boy: (in French) “For the crowns you have promised him, he will let you live.”
French Soldier: “I thank you very much”

4) Even though Pistol isn’t supposed to let any French prisoner free, he accepts the French Soldier’s offer for 200 crowns to let him live.
5) Is Pistol allowed to accept any money from a French prisoner to let him live?
6) Add is to increase as abate is to ________
   a) lessen intensity
   b) let go
   c) simplify fractions
   d) reduce vocabulary

7) 

Cell 5

Pistol: “I’ll let him live- follow me!”
Boy: “I’ve never seen such a loud voice come from such an empty heart. Bardolph and Nym had ten times more heroism than this guy who is a joke to everyone.”

4) The French Soldier follows Pistol and the boy gives a short speech on how cowardly Pistol has been acting.
5) Who does the boy say have ‘ten times more heroism’ than Pistol?
6) Cheerful is to sad as valour is to_______
   a) heroism
   b) cowardly
   c) happy
   d) lazy

7) What do you think Pistol will say to his army friends when he returns?
Act 4, scene 5   Another Part of the Field

1) “O diable!” – Constable
   “O seigneur! Le jour est perdu, tout est perdu!” - Orleans
   (Oh, devil! Oh Lord! The day is gone, the day is gone!)

   *The constable and Orleans realize that the day of battle is lost.*
   Comp question: Why is Orleans so angry?
   Discussion question: Do you think the French will go back and fight some more?
   *Cunning is to naïve as diabolical is to
     a) evil
     b) diagram
     c) symbolic
     d) angelic*
2) "Reproach and everlasting shame sits mocking in our plumes. Do not run away." - Dauphin

*Dauphin feels shame because they lost the day to the French but that they should not back away from this fight.*

Comp question: Why does Dauphin think they should not run away?
Discussion question: Do you think Dauphin is smart for not wanting to stop fighting?

*Abscond is to escape as reproach is to
  a) approach
  b) disappoint
  c) vengeful
  d) criticize

3)
3) “Why, all our ranks are broke.” - Constable

*The constable feels that it is hopeless to fight anymore because all the troops are exhausted.*

Comp question: Why does the Constable not want to fight?
Discussion question: Would you want to give up if you believed you had no one to fight behind you?

* Chefs are to knives as ranks are to
  a) pillows
  b) swords
  c) tents
  d) lamps

4) “O perdurable shame! Let’s stab ourselves.” – Dauphin

(Dauphin feels that he will be shamed forever and there is no other way to go on so he must commit suicide.)

Comp question: What does Dauphin want to do to himself?
Discussion question: How do you think Dauphin feels?

* Wretched is to peppy as unhappy is to
  a) suicidal
  b) prepared
  c) prosperous
  d) cheery
5) “Shame and eternal shame, nothing but shame! Let us die in honour.”
– Bourbon

*Bourbon says that even though they may be shamed by the defeat the leaders should fight to the death and keep their honor.*

Comp question: What does Bourbon want to do?
Discussion question: If you were in Bourbon’s shoes, would you still try to fight?
* Contaminate is to pollute as purify is to
  a) magnify
  b) cleanse
  c) putrefy
  d) destroy
6) “Disorder, that hath spoil’d us, friend us now! Let us on heaps go offer up our lives.” – Constable

*The Constable wants to go and join together as a group and fight the French to the death.*

Comp question: Does the Constable feel like offering his life?  
Discussion question: Do you think fighting to the death is an effective form of war?

*A heap is to a ditch as an oven is to a*

  a) telephone  
  b) computer  
  c) zebra  
  d) refrigerator
7)

7) "We are enow yet living in the field to smother up the English in our throngs..." – Orleans

* Orleans thinks there is enough men in the field to actually beat the English.*

Comp question: Does Orleans think they can defeat the English?
Discussion question: Do you think Orleans’s assumption is correct?

* Assortment is to salmagundi as a throng is to
  a) a threat
  b) a soldier
  c) a crowd
  d) a gong
8) “I’ll to the throngs: Let life be short, else shame will be too long.” – Bourbon

*Bourbon is going to fight with the troops, and he says that he would rather have life be short than live and have shame for the rest of his life.*

Comp question: What is Bourbon’s philosophy?
Discussion question: What do you think will happen in the impending fight?

*Shame is to joint as embarrassment is to
a) circle
b) can
c) intersection
d) triangle*
KING HENRY V

We have done very well but it is not over yet because some soldiers are still on the battlefield.

"Well have we done, thrice-valiant countrymen,"

Who is still on the battlefield?

Thrice : Three :: valiant:________?

a) French
b) English
c) countrymen
d) the king

Why isn’t the battle over with?
The Duke of York wants the king's attention.

“The Duke of York commends to him your majesty,”

Who wants the king's attention?

Chuckle : Laugh :: ______ : Praise?

   a) Commend
   b) Smile
   c) Sing
   d) Apple

Why would the Duke of York want the king's attention if they were in the middle of battle?
Cell 3
KING HENRY V
Wonders if his uncle the Duke of York is still alive. He saw him down three times and up three times covered in blood. “I saw him down; thrice up again and fighting.”
Who did they see fighting and dying?
Second : Third :: Twice :_____?
   a) Thrice
   b) First
   c) Fourth
   d) Rice
What do they mean by the Duke of York being down and up three times?
He was witnessing the Duke of York grieving over cousin’s dead body Suffolk. The Duke of York eventually dies beside him. Which was very dramatic and would never me forgotten because it was so sad. Both Henry and Exeter are moved by the story. And shed tears. “In which array, brave soldiers, doth he lie,”

Why was the king and Exeter sad?
Angry : Mad :: In Order:____?
    a) dismay
    b) array
    c) brave
    d) orange

Would the King and Exeter still be sad if the Duke of York didn’t die?
Cell 5
KING HENRY V
The king doesn’t blame Exeter for feeling bad about what happened and admits he is sad too. Then is alarmed by the French, which have seemed to reinforce their scattered men. Then the king orders all French prisoners to be killed. And says to Exeter to spread the word.
“But hark! What new alarum is this same?”
Why did they kill the French prisoners?
Water : corpse :: ______ : dead
a) insteeped
b) bottle
c) expeditious
d) bandog
Did the death of Duke of York motivate the king to kill all the French prisoners?
Summary – Fluellen and Gower converse about the King and how he rejected Falstaff

Reading Question – Who are Fluellen and Gower talking about?

Vocabulary Analogy –
   honesty : truthful :: knavery :
   a. something
   b. loyalty
   c. dishonesty
   d. honor

Discussion Question – Why do you think Fluellen and Gower care about the King’s affairs with Falstaff?
Summary – Montjoy comes to the King and tells them they surrender. King Henry proclaims victory.

Reading Question – Why does Montjoy come to the King?

Vocabulary Analogy –
Mailman : mail :: Herald :
   a. horses
   b. messages
   c. weapons
   d. food

Discussion Question – Do you think Henry will be able to hold France under England?
Summary – The King and Fluellen converse about victory, Fluellen compliments the king on his success
Reading Question – What does Fluellen do to the King after they win?
Vocabulary Analogy –
    cow : meat :: leek :
    a. fruits
    b. wood
    c. pipes
    d. plants
Discussion Question – What do you think Fluellen is trying to do by complimenting him so much?
Summary – King Henry talks to Williams about gloves that they exchanged earlier and gets Fluellen's opinion on the situation, Fluellen believes that he should find the man and settle his dispute.

Reading Question – Why does King Henry call Williams over?

Vocabulary Analogy –

Modesty : humbleness :: swagger :
  a. pride
  b. rudeness
  c. strength
  d. speed

Discussion Question – Why do you think King Henry wants Fluellen’s opinion?
Summary – King gives gloves to Fluellen?

Reading Question – Why does the King give gloves to Fluellen?

Vocabulary Analogy –

Up : down :: fain :
   a. obedience
   b. reluctance
   c. disobedience
   d. eagerness

Discussion Question – Do you think Fluellen can beat Williams?
Summary – **King sends his men to follow Fluellen because he knows that he tricked him and he doesn’t want any problems to start.**

**Reading Question** – Why does the King send his men after Fluellen

**Vocabulary Analogy –**

clean : dirty :: choler :

a. happiness  
b. rage  
c. calm  
d. sad

**Discussion Question** – After all the seriousness that King Henry was said to possess, why do you think he is playing practical jokes now?
Summary:
Williams sees Fluellen and recognizes his glove.
Williams remembers that he had given the glove to another man, which he had promised that he would strike him, if he wore it in his cap. He assumes it is Fluellen, and strikes at him.
Quote:
Fluellen: God's will and his pleasure, captain, I beseech you now, Come apace at the king: there is more good to you, peradventure, then it is in your knowledge to dream of.
Williams: Sir, know you this glove?
F: Know the glove! I know the glove is glove.
W: I know this; and thus challenge it.
Study Question:
Why was Williams so interested in the glove Fluellen had?

Summary:
Fluellen arrests Williams, accuses him of being a traitor. Gower steps in and defends Williams.
Quote:
F: 'Blood! An arrant traitor as any in the universal world, or France, or England!
Gower: How now, sir! You villain!
W: Do you think I be forsworn
F: Stand away, Captain Gower, I will give treason his payment in to ploughs. I warrant you!
W: I am no traitor.
F: That a lie in thy throat! I charge you in his majesty name. Apprehend him! And he a friend of the Duke of Alencon.
Study Question:
Why do you think that Fluellen accuses Williams of being a traitor?
Warwick walks in and wonders what is going on. Fluellen explains to Warwick that Williams a traitor. King Henry V walks in.

Quote:
Warwick: How now, How now! What's the matter?
F: My Lord of Warwick here is praised be God for it! A most contatious treason; come to the light, look you as you shall desired in a summer's day. Here is his majesty!
King Henry V: Here now, what the matter?
Study Question:
Do you think that Fluellen give a good reason why he suspects that Williams a traitor? Why or why not?

Summary:
Here Flullen is telling King Henry V why he believes Williams a traitor. And Williams explains why the struck at Fluellen.

Quote:
Fluellen: My liege, here's a villain and traitor, that, look your grace, has struck the glove which your majesty is take out of the name of Alencon.
Williams: My liege that glove was my glove. There the fellow of it, And he I gave it to, in change promise to wear it in his cap; I promise to strike him if he did. I met with my gloves in his cap; and I had been as good as word.
Study Question:
Could you predict King Henry V reaction?

Summary:
Flu Ellen is trying to convince King Henry V that Williams is a traitor. He begs to be allowed to imprison him, but then Williams says that his offenses weren't "from the heart."
Quote:
F: Your majesty hear now, saving your majesty's manhood, what an arrant, rascally, beggarly, lousy knave it is: I hope you majesty is pear me testimony and witness, and will avouchment, that is the glove of Alencon, that your majesty is give me; in your conscience, now?
King Henry V: Give me thy glove, soldier: look, here is the fellow of it. 'Twas I, indeed, thou promised to strike; And thou hast given me most bitter terms.
F: An please you majesty, let his neck answer for it, if there is any martial law in the world.
King Henry V: How canst thou make me satisfaction?
Williams: All offenses, my lord, come from the heart: never came any from mine that might offend you majesty.
Study Question:
Do you think that Williams is really telling the truth?

Summary:
Here Williams continues to apologize and the King finally listens to him and decides to let him go; he also offers Williams some money, but he refuses to accept that from him.
Quote:
King Henry V: It was ourself thou didst abuse. Williams: Your majesty came not like yourself: you appeared to me, but as a common man; witness the night, your garments, your lowliness; and what your highness suffered under that shape, I beseech you take it for your own fault and not mine: for had you been as I took you for, I made no offence; therefore, I beseech your highness, pardon me.
King Henry V: Here, uncle Exeter, fill this glove with crowns,
And give it to this fellow. Keep it, fellow;
And wear it for an honour in thy cap
Till I do challenge it. Give him the crowns:
And, captain, you must needs be friends with him.
Fluellen: By this day and this light, the fellow has mettle enough in his belly. Hold, there is twelve pence for you; and I pray you to serve Got, and keep you out of praws, and prabbles' and quarrels, and dissensions, and, I warrant you, it is the better for you.
Williams: I will none of your money.
Fluellen: It is with a good will; I can tell you, it will serve you to mend your shoes: come, wherefore should you be so pashful? your shoes is not so good: 'tis a good silling, I warrant you, or I will change it.
Study Question:
Why do you think that the King accepted Williams' apology? And why didn't Williams accept the money offered to him?
1. Act 5 Scene 2: France a Royal Palace. Cell One

Characters:

- King Henry V
- Exeter
- Bedford
- Gloucester
- Warwick
- Westmoreland
- Lords
- French
- Queen Isabel
- Princess Katherine
- Alice
- Ladies
- Duke of Burgundy & train

In the presence of both kings, the Duke of Burgundy speaks of the blessings of peace. Henry woos the French King’s daughter. Charles agrees to the English terms for peace and gives Katharine to Henry, making him heir to the French throne.

1. Act 5 Scene 2: France a Royal Palace Cell TWO

2. Illustration... Bible...
3. “To cry amen to that, thus we appear.” - King Henry V.

4. Summary: King Henry meets with King Charles for the first time, accompanied by many lords and attendants of both their courts. They greet each other and then listen to hear what Burgundy has to say.

5. What does King Henry V mean when he states: “To cry amen to that, thus we appear?”

6. Exercise it to practice as amen is to: ________.
   a) Woman b) Sanction c) Joy d) Evil

7. What’s the difference between reciting the Pledge of Allegiance and a prayer if both have a relation to God or religion?

1. Act 5 Scene 2: France a Royal Palace Cell THREE.

2. Illustration... (Peace sign)

3. Well then the peace, which you before so urged, lies in his answer. - King Henry V.

4. Summary: Burgundy compares France to an overgrown garden
that needs to have peace in order to become productive again. King Henry tells him that peace will come as soon as Charles answers to his demands.

5. Whose answer does the peace which Burgundy urged for lie in?

6. Girls are to boys as peace is to: __________.
   a) War b) Hippies
c) Radicals d) Love

7. Do protesters/protests really help the peace (current war situation) or just encourage violence?

1. Act 5 Scene 2 France a royal Palace cell four

2. Illustration (picture of Henry and Katharine)

3. Fair Katharine, and most fair, Will you vouchsafe to teach a soldier terms such as will enter at lady’s ear and plead his love-suit to her gentle heart? -King Henry V.

4. Summary: All the people in the room left except Katharine, her
servant and King Henry. The others were going to discuss the documents at hand. Katharine thinks Henry is mocking her and that “the tongues of men are full of deceits.”

5. What does King Henry mean by “Will you vouchsafe to teach a soldier terms...?”

6. Joy is to happiness as vouchsafe is to:_______.
   a) Safety b) vouchers c) Boredom d) privileges

7. Is it possible to love someone that you don’t know or someone that you are supposed to love (fixed marriages)?

1. Act 5 scene 2 France a Royal Palace cell FIVE
2. Illustration (angel)
3. “An angel is like you, Kate, and you are like an angel.” - King Henry V.
4. Summary: Henry finally decides to speak to Katharine and tell her how he feels. He makes every effort to try and make her understand his feelings.
5. What kind of comparison is this?
6. Mickey Mouse is to Disneyland as an angel is to:_______.


a) Baby    b) heaven

c) Monkeys  d) hell

7. Would the rescue crew of the 9/11 Incident be considered “angels?”

1. Act 5 Scene 2 France a Royal Palace cell Six

2. Illustration… (Heart w/ prevention sign)

3. “Is it possible dat I should love de enemy of France?” - Princess Katharine.

4. Summary: After the barriers of language have been overcome, Katharine accepts Henry if that is what pleases he father. This is when Henry tries to make his move and kiss her, but she stops him twice before he succeeds. When King Charles returns with the rest of the lords, Henry informs Burgundy that he is trying to win Katharine’s heart. Burgundy agrees to help him win her heart.

5. What does Katharine mean by loving the enemy of France?
6. Earthquake is to destruction as enemy is to:_________.  
   a) Quarrel  b) friendship  
   c) Belonging  d) decrepit

7. Is it right to push away people of different cultures because of their leaders decisions?

1. Act 5 scene 2 France a Royal Palace cell SEVEN

2. Illustration: (sword w/stars)

3. “Mangling by starts the full course of their glory. Small time, but in that small most greatly lived this star of England: Fortune made his sword; By which the world's best garden be achieved, and of it left his son imperial lord.” -chorus.

4. Summary: Henry asked Katharine to be his wife. King Charles doesn’t oppose to it, and signs the papers. When the articles that made Henry the heir of France was signed, this made Katharine his queen.

5. What does “…small time, but in that small most greatly lived this star of England…” mean?
6. Wealth is to satisfaction as imperial is to:_________.
   a) loyalty
   b) trade
   c) magnificent
   d) loner

7. How has the development of technology affected the human race and our development?
1. The meeting

summary: King Henry comes and wishes the king and queen of France health and great joy. The King and Queen tell him they are happy he came and welcomed him.
Quote: So happy be the issue, brother England, Of this good day and of this gracious meeting. -Queen Isabella
Why are the King and Queen so nice to King Henry?
Late is to tardy as hitherto is to _______
   a. to hit
   b. delayed
   c. behind
   d. thus far
Who do you think Burgundy favors more France or England?
2. I Love You

Summary: Henry tells Katherine he is in love with her.
Quote: I know no ways to mince it in love, but Deceits is to deceive as sincere is to
1. genuine
2. fake
3. cruel
4. sensitive
Do you think Henry loves Katherine?

3. A simple man

Summary: Katherine tells Henry to prove his love. King Henry tells Katherine that he can’t write poems for her because he is bad at poetry. But if he could win a lady by playing leapfrog or fight for her love he would win.
Quote: I should quickly leap into a wife- King Henry

What can’t Henry do for Katherine?
Talk is to speak as prater is to __________
   a. be quiet
   b. chatter
   c. sit
   d. to pat

Do you think Katherine is impressed by Henry?

4. A lesson in French

Summary: King Henry tries to speak French
Quote: Your majestee ave fausse French enough to deceive de most sage demoiselle dat is en France. – Katherine
Question: Does the king speak French well?
Honest is to open as cunning is to
   1. bold
   2. sly
   3. afraid
   4. outgoing

Do you think Henry learned French for Katherine?
5. A Royal Kiss

Summary: Tries to kiss Katherine, but Katherine doesn’t allow him too. But then he does.
Quote: Upon that I kiss your hand, and I call you my queen.- Henry V
What did Katherine say when he kissed her?
Grasp is to keep as laissez is to ____
   a. hold
   b. let go
   c. protect
   d. own

Why do you think Katherine didn’t want Henry to kiss her?
Cell 1:

The chorus apologizes for not having the time or actors to show what happens in between acts. The King returns home from Calais and is welcomed by many of his people. For political reasons, Harry stays in England, but then returns to France where the story is set.

"Please permit me to fill in the details for those who have not read the story"
- Chorus

What is the chorus doing?

Chorus is to singer as a workout is to ________
A) Pushups
B) Vegetables
C) Buff
D) Stupid

Why do you think the play doesn’t have enough people?
Cell 2:

Fluellen is questioned by Gower because he wants to know what he is carrying an onion for.

"why are you carrying your leek [a plant like an onion] today? Saint Davy’s day has past."
-Gower

What does Gower ask?

Rusted is to Stained as Leek is to ______
A) John
B) Fluellen
C) Onion
D) Question

Why do you think Fluellen has the leek?
Cell 3:

Fluellen explains that he was embarrassed yesterday by Pistol and now he is going to get him back by making him eat this onion.

“I’ll tell you the reason, since you’re my friend, Captain Gower”
-Fluellen

What are Fluellen’s feelings towards Pistol?

Beautiful is to compliment as Tom-Turkey is to __________

A) Compliment  
B) Verb  
C) Insult  
D) Adverb

How do you think the argument between Fluellen and Pistol actually happened?
Pistol appears and Gower/Fluellen force him to eat the leek and hit him with a club a few times

Yesterday you called me a slack-jawed yokel. Today it’s payback time: now, if you can make fun of leeks, you can surely eat them
-Fluellen

What do they do to pistol?

Bow and arrow is to gun as Club is to _________
   A) Bat
   B) Hammer
   C) Shovel
   D) Battery

Why were they so violent towards him instead of trying to solve the problem in a civil manner?
Cell 5:

Pistol promises revenge but is saddened by his many misfortunes and decides to go to England to be a criminal.

I’m getting old, and the honor has been beaten out of me. I’ll have to keep a house for prostitutes now, and become a pickpocket.

-Pistol

Where is Pistol going?

Bad is to awful as Steal is to ________

A) Sneak
B) Die
C) Flee
D) Dance

Do you think pistol did the right thing?