

Comedies			
Play	Character	Location	Description
A Midsummer Night's Dream	Helena	I, i, 226-251	Helena, having lost Demetrius to Hermia, ponders the fickleness of love and hits upon a plan to win Demetrius back. The speech is all in rhymed couplets.
A Midsummer Night's Dream	Helena	III, ii, 145-161, 192-244	Helena chides Hermia, Lysander, and Demetrius for supposedly making her the butt of their joke.
A Midsummer Night's Dream	Hermia	II, ii, 153	Hermia explains to Lysandar that he needs to sleep farther away from her.
A Midsummer Night's Dream	Titania	II, i, 81-117	Titania, queen of the fairies, recounts the upheavals in the whether due to the fight between herself and Oberon.
A Midsummer Night's Dream	Puck	V, i, 378-397, 430-445	Puck describes night as the fairy's day and begs a farwell of the audience.
A Midsummer Night's Dream	Puck	II, i, 18-31	Puck explains the fight between Oberon and Titania, and why she doesn't want to see him.
A Midsummer Night's Dream	Puck	I, i, 45-61	Puck describes himself to a fairy.
A Midsummer Night's Dream	Puck	II, ii, 58-75	Puck, looking for the "Athenian" to apply the flower's magic to, finally applies it to the wrong lover.
A Midsummer Night's Dream	Puck	III, ii, 10-38	Puck tells Oberon that Titania has fallen in love with an ass.
A Midsummer Night's Dream	Puck	V, ii, 1-20	Now being night time, Puck is to "sweep the dust behind the door." After the excitement of the past events.
A Midsummer Night's Dream	Puck	Epilogue/V, ii, 56-71	The closing monologue from Puck. "If we shadows have offended..."
A Midsummer Night's Dream	Egeus	I, i, 26-49	Egeus pleads his case to the Theseus about his daughter Hermia.
A Midsummer Night's Dream	Oberon	II, i, 146-187	Oberon sends Puck to pick a magic flower whose juice, when placed on the eyelids, causes the person to love the next being it sees.
A Midsummer Night's Dream	Oberon	II, i, 249	Oberon tells Puck of his plan about Titania.
A Midsummer Night's Dream	Oberon	IV, i, 45	Oberon starts to pity Titania because she fell in love with an ass. He then explains to Puck that he finally got the boy he and Titania were fighting over, and puts the magic from the flower on her eyelids again, so then she will fall in love with him again.
A Midsummer Night's Dream	Lysander	I, i, 104-105, 110-121	Lysander defends himself to Theseus and Egeus. Tells them that Demetrius made love to Helena.
A Midsummer Night's Dream	Bottom	IV, i, 199	Bottom awakes and believes that his encounter with the Queen is all a dream, and wants to write a ballet about it called "Bottom's Dream"
A Midsummer Night's Dream	Quince	V, i,	The prologue to the play "Pyramus and Thisby"
All's Well That Ends Well	King	I, ii, 24-76	The King shares the story of his friendship with Bertram's Father to Bertram.
All's Well That Ends Well	Helena	I, iii, 197-223	Helena admits to the Countess that she loves Bertram but has no hope of winning him.
All's Well That Ends Well	Countess	III, iv, 25	After hearing a letter from a wife, the Countess explains her plan of what to do about this unworthy husband.
All's Well That Ends Well	France	I, ii, 19-76	The King of France reminisces about Bertram's father and ponders about growing old.
As You Like It	Touchstone	V, i, 32-63	Touchstone bullies William out of courting Audrey.
As You Like It	Touchstone	V, iv, 69-108	Touchstone explains the refinements of a quarrel at court.
As You Like It	Duke Senior	II, i, 1-18, 21-25	Duke Senior extolls exile in the forest of Arden.
As You Like It	Jaques	II, vii, 12-61	Jacques: "A fool, a fool! I met a fool I' the forest,/A motley fool; a miserable world."
As You Like It	Jaques	II, vii, 141-166	"All the world's stage..."
As You Like It	First Lord	II, i, 25-63	The First Lord reports Jaques' reaction upon seeing a wounded stag. This monologue sets up our expectations of Jaques.
As You Like It	Adam	II, iii, 2-15, 16-28, 38-55, 69-76	Adam warns Orlando that his brother means to kill him and that he must flee.
As You Like It	Oliver	IV, iii, 99-121, 128-133, 140-157	Oliver tells of his reconciliation with his brother, Orlando, who wrestled a lion to save him.
As You Like It	Rosalind	III, ii, 387-402, 420-453	Disguised as Ganymede, Rosalind tells Orlando about her cure for love.
As You Like It	Rosalind	III, v, 35-63	Rosalind tells Phebe to be less vain and to accept Silvius.
As You Like It	Rosalind	IV, iii, 13-75	Rosalind disguised with Phebe and Silvius. She reads Phebe's 'love' letter to her.
As You Like It	Rosalind	V, ii, 32-45, 56-74, 78-81	Rosalind tells how Oliver and Celia fell in love at first sight and how they will wed tomorrow along with Rosalind and Orlando.
As You Like It	Rosalind	Epilogue, 1-24	Rosalind ends the play by enjoining the audience.
As You Like It	Phebe	III, v, 8-27	Phebe tries to dissuade Silvius from loving her.
As You Like It	Phebe	III, v, 92-139	Phebe mulls over her sudden infatuation with Ganymede.
Love's Labours Lost	Berowne	I, i, 72	Berowne reminds the men that they are there to study for three years, and goes on to explain how they live, and that women are just a distraction from their goal.
Love's Labours Lost	Berowne	III, I, 176-207	Berowne complains of being in love and generally insults women.
Love's Labours Lost	Berowne	IV iii, 290-365	Berowne, in the longest sing speech in Shakespeare, reasons himself and his friends out of their vow to avoid women for three years.
Love's Labours Lost	Berowne	IV, iii, 146	Berowne scorns the other men for falling in love.

Love's Labours Lost	Berowne	V, ii, 316	Berowne describes Boyet as just wanting to please everyone. He is a charmer.
Love's Labours Lost	Berowne	V, ii, 395-424	Berowne tells Rosaline to 'use' him as she pleases because he loves her.
Love's Labours Lost	Berowne	V, ii, 743	Berowne tells the Princess that the men are in love with the women.
Love's Labours Lost	Don Adriano de Armado	I, ii, 172-192	Armado, in love with Jacquenetta, despairs of conquering Love, and resolves to write love poems.
Love's Labours Lost	King Ferdinand	I, i, 1	Ferdinand explains to the other men why they are to study with him for three years.
Love's Labours Lost	Boyet	IV, i, 61	Boyet reads the letter to the Princess from Don Adriano de Armado.
Love's Labours Lost	Boyet	V, ii, 89	Boyet tells the Princess what he overheard the King and his companions say.
Love's Labours Lost	Princess	II, i, 13	The Princess tell Boyet not to praise her beauty and to invite the King Ferdinand and his men for a personal conference.
Love's Labours Lost	Princess	V, ii, 778	The Princess tells the King that she will wait for him after the war is over.
Measure for Measure	Duke	I, iii, 1-54	The Duke tells Friar Thomas that he has given Lord Angelo his absolute power while he travels to Poland
Measure for Measure	Lucio	I, iv, 49	
Measure for Measure	Angelo	II, ii, 162-187	Angelo agonizes over his lust for Isabella.
Measure for Measure	Angelo	II, iv, 1-30	
Measure for Measure	Angelo	IV, iv, 184-210	
Measure for Measure	Isabella	II, ii, 106-123; II, iv, 17	
Measure for Measure	Duke	III, i, 5-41	The Duke tells Claudio to prepare for death and describes the ills of life to make him welcome death.
Much Ado About Nothing	Benedick	II, i, 246-284	Benedick defends himself against Beatrice's accusations.
Much Ado About Nothing	Benedick	II, iii, 7-38	Benedick describes the only kind of woman he would marry.
Much Ado About Nothing	Benedick	II, iii, 820	Just discovering that Beatrice 'loves' him, he understands now the signs, and also finds that he loves her.
Much Ado About Nothing	Benedick	II, iii, 228-255	Benedick decides to marry the "lovesick" Beatrice.
Much Ado About Nothing	Leonato	IV, i, 122-145	Over-reacting to a charge of unchastity levelled at his daughter, Leonato decries the shame his daughter has thrust upon him.
Much Ado About Nothing	Leonato	V, i, 3-38, 42-44	Leonato will not be comforted over the shame and death of his daughter, Hero.
Much Ado About Nothing	Friar	IV, i, 212-245	Friar Francis suggests that the rumor that Hero died when she was accused of inconsistency by Claudio be circulated in order to set events straight.
Much Ado About Nothing	Beatrice	III, i, 131	Beatrice discovers that Benedick 'loves' her, and she vows to tame her wild heart.
Much Ado About Nothing	Dogberry	IV, ii, 76-90	"O that he were here to write me down an ass!"
Much Ado About Nothing	Don John	III, ii, 98-137	Don John tells Claudio that Hero is unfaithful and offers to prove it.
Pericles	Pericles	I, i, 122	Pericles describes the beauty of Antiochus' Daughter.
Pericles	Pericles	III, i, I	On a ship, Pericles waits for the Queen to give birth, saying how he wish this pain and trial would leave his Queen.
Pericles	Gower	I, Prologue, 1-42	Gower, as prologue, introduces the play in rhyming iambic tetrameter.
Taming of the Shrew	Petruchio	IV, i, 191-214	Petruchio explains his plan to tame Katharina.
Taming of the Shrew	Biondello	III, ii, 42-67	Explains how he saw Petruchio coming to his wedding to Kate.
Taming of the Shrew	Gremio	III, ii, 153-78	Explains how Petruchio acted during the wedding.
Taming of the Shrew	Kate	V, ii, 136-179	Katharina's warning to shrewish women.
The Comedy of Errors	Duke	I, i, 5	Duke leads Egeon to be executed.
The Comedy of Errors	Egeon	I, i, 33	Egeon tells the Duke about himself.
The Comedy of Errors	Balthazar	III, i, 93	Balthazar's says E. Antiphilus's wife is a good woman, so she probably has a good explanation for locking him out.
The Comedy of Errors	S. Antiphilus	III, ii, 29-52	Antiphilus of Syracuse, mistaken by his sister-in-law for his brother, is confused by her chiding and propositions her in rhyming quatrains.
The Comedy of Errors	E. Antiphilus	V, i, 224	
The Comedy of Errors	Adriana	II, ii, 112-148	Adriana chides Antiphilus of Syracuse for being unfaithful to her.
The Comedy of Errors	Luciana	III, ii, 1-28	Luciana mistakes Antiphilus of Syracuse for his brother and her brother-in-law, and chides him in rhyming quatrains for being strange with his wife.
The Comedy of Errors	Abbess	V, i, 68	The Abbess wonders what it is that has made the man mad
The Merchant of Venice	Shylock	I, iii, 107-178	Shylock complains that Antonio criticizes Usury except when he needs money.
The Merchant of Venice	Shylock	III, i, 46-76	Shylock explains that he will take his pound of flesh.
The Merchant of Venice	Shylock	IV, i, 35-62	Shylock's clever, eloquent answer to the duke's question as to why Shylock would rather have a pound of flesh than 3,000 ducats.
The Merchant of Venice	Gratiano	I, i, 79	Gratiano notices that Antonio looks sad, and doesn't cheer him up. Instead, Gratiano says that he'll always be merry, no matter the circumstances.
The Merchant of Venice	Launcelot	II, ii, 1-35	Launcelot argues with his conscience and the devil about running away from his master, Shylock. The devil wins.

The Merchant of Venice	Arragon	II, ix, 9-78	The Prince of Arragon, asked to choose among three caskets to win the hand of Portia, chooses wrong.
The Merchant of Venice	Bassanio	III, ii, 73	
The Merchant of Venice	Morocco	II, vii, 13-77	The Prince of Morocco ponders over and chooses the golden casket so that he may win Portia as his bride. He makes the wrong choice and leaves in disappointment. Blank verse changes to rhyming trochaic tetameter.
The Merchant of Venice	Portia	III, ii, 1-24	Portia tells Bassanio that she is loathe to have him choose a casket immediately because, if he chooses the wrong one, he must never see her again.
The Merchant of Venice	Portia	III, ii, 1-24, 40-62	For a longer monologue.
The Merchant of Venice	Portia	IV, i, 1784-205	"The quality of mercy is not strained..."
The Merchant of Venice	Portia	III, ii, 40-62	Portia asks for music to play while Bassanio decides which casket will give her to him as a bride.
The Merchant of Venice	Lorenzo	V, i, 54-88	Lorenzo rhapsodizes on the moonlight and the music, which can tame wild beasts.
The Merry Wives of Windsor	Mrs. Page	II, i, 1 (prose)	Reads the letter from Falstaff and expresses her feelings about it.
The Merry Wives of Windsor	Fenton	IV, vi, 8	Fenton tells Host what Anne Page has been up too.
The Merry Wives of Windsor	Quickly	II, ii, 60-136	Mistress Quickly lures Falstaff into a plot hatched by Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Page--she says they are both in love with him.
The Merry Wives of Windsor	Ford	II, ii, 299-327	Ford rages because he thinks he has been cuckolded.
The Merry Wives of Windsor	Falstaff	III, v, 62-66, 71-79, 84-140	Falstaff tells Mr. Brook, the disguised Ford, about his attempt to seduce Mrs. Ford which led to him being thrown into a ditch from a laundry basket.
The Tempest	Prospero	IV, i, 146	Prospero wants to show some of his magic to the young couple. As an engagement gift, Prospero whips up a little "masque."
The Tempest	Prospero	V, I, 1-57	Prospero intends to release his enemies from their enchantment.
The Tempest	Prospero	Epilogue 1-20	Prospero's farewell to his art.
The Tempest	Caliban	II, ii, 1	Caliban curses Prospero for the mean things he does to him while he works. Caliban complains of apes that chatter at and bite him, hedgehogs that prick his feet, and snakes that hiss him to madness
The Tempest	Trinculo	II, ii, 18	Trinculo, wanders alone searching for cover, should a storm come. He spots Caliban, and seeing he is maybe a man or a fish (or both), immediately thinks of how people in England would pay to see an odd thing like this. Hearing thunder, Trinculo immediately jumps under Caliban's cape.
The Tempest	Miranda	I, ii, 1	Miranda asks her father if he created the storm with his "art."
The Tempest	Ariel	III, iii, 53	Ariel appears and stuns the men, and declares that three men are sinners. Ariel says Destiny has caused the sea to put them on this uninhabited land because they are men unfit to live, and tells them if they repent of their deeds, things might get better. Then disappears.
The Winter's Tale	Leontes	I, ii, 108-46	Leontes (who has been watching his wife and friend engage in harmless banter) turns becomes jealous at the sight of Leontes and Hermione chatting it up and touching hands.
The Winter's Tale	Leontes	I, ii, 181-206	Leontes wonders aloud, again, if Mammilius, who looks exactly like his dad, is really his son
The Winter's Tale	Leontes	I, ii, 216-95	Leontes wonders if Mammilius, who looks exactly like his dad, is really his son
The Winter's Tale	Leontes	II, i, 36-105	Leontes is freaking out because he thinks Polixenes has escaped Sicily, and is convinced that Polixenes and Camillo have been plotting against him and want to kill him.
The Winter's Tale	Antigonus	III, iii, 15-58	Antigonus talks to the baby he's about to abandon, and sets it on the ground along with a scroll and a box of gold. As he leaves he is "pursued by a bear."
The Winter's Tale	Time	IV, i, 1	Time explains to the audience that 16 years have passed. He brings the audience up to speed of what has happened.
The Winter's Tale	Camillo	IV, iv, 529-68	
The Winter's Tale	Hermione	III, ii, 23-55, 62-77, 92-117, 120-124	
The Winter's Tale	Paulina	III, ii, 174-233	
Twelfth Night	Antonio	V, i, 66	Antonio explains that he's not a pirate. He points at "Cesario" (who he thinks is Sebastian) and whines about the way Sebastian treated him. Sebastian has betrayed him by pretending not to know him and not giving him money to buy his way out of jail.
Twelfth Night	Sebastian	IV, iii, 1	Sebastian can't believe his good fortune, and wonders where Antonio could be. He wants to ask Antonio if this good fortune is a dream or real.
Twelfth Night	Malvolio	II, v, 26-195	Malvolio reads the letter from "Olivia" out loud. Cut Sir Andrews lines.
Twelfth Night	Orsino	I, i, 1-15, 19-23, 26-41	Duke Orsino listens to music and talks about love. First, he says he can't get enough of music because it puts him in the mood for love. But then changes his mind and tells the musicians to leave because doesn't want to hear it anymore.

Twelfth Night	Viola	I,v, 269-295	As Cesario, Viola tells Olivia what "he" would do to win over Olivia. By the end, Olivia is in love with Cesario. Cut Olivia's lines.
Twelfth Night	Viola	II, ii, 18-42	Viola as Cesario, doesn't understand what Olivia is referring to. Then connecting the dots together Viola realizes that Olivia is in love with Cesario.
Twelfth Night	Olivia	IV, i, 43	Olivia tells Toby to leave and then apologizes to Sebastian, who she thinks is her "Cesario."
Two Gentleman of Verona	Launce	II, iii, 1-35	Launce and his dog enter the stage, and Launce talks to the audience about how he must accompany Proteus to the "Emperor's" court in Milan.
Two Gentleman of Verona	Launce	IV, iv, 1-44	Launce scolds his dog for committing an indiscretion.
Two Gentleman of Verona	Proteus	II, vi, 1-43	Proteus tries to resolve his fickle disdain for Julia and for Valentine and his fickle love for Silvia.
Two Gentleman of Verona	Proteus	II, iv, 192	Proteus talks about how he has fallen in love with Silvia, but Proteus knows that his best friend Valentine is engaged to Silvia. By the end Proteus decides he loves Silvia more than Valentine.
Two Gentleman of Verona	Valentine	III, i, 170	
Two Gentleman of Verona	Duke	III, I, 170	
Two Gentleman of Verona	Julia	I, ii, 104-129	Julia panics after tearing up a love letter from Proteus.
Two Gentleman of Verona	Julia	IV, iv, 184-210	After meeting Silvia, her rival for Proteus' love, Julia compares herself to Silvia.
Tragedies			
Play	Character	Location	Description
Antony & Cleopatra	Antony	III, xi, 1-24	Antony's shame at fleeing and losing the Battle of Actium.
Antony & Cleopatra	Antony	I, ii, 172	Antony needs to finish the business in Rome. To make matters worse, Sextus Pompeius, has started to gain power and is challenging Octavius Caesar. Antony sends Enobarbus to tell Cleopatra that he has work to do in Rome.
Antony & Cleopatra	Antony	IV, xii, 9	Antony angry, because Cleopatra's fleet has deserted them again, and Antony's fleet has yielded to Caesar's, greeting them like friends, and he wants revenge on Cleopatra.
Antony & Cleopatra	Enobarbus	II, ii, 196-245	Enobarbus describes Cleopatra.
Antony & Cleopatra	Cesar	V, i, 13-49	Caesar laments Antony's death.
Antony & Cleopatra	Cleopatra	I,v, 1-34	Cleopatra is restless during Antony's absence.
Antony & Cleopatra	Cleopatra	IV, xv, 59-91	Cleopatra's lament over Antony's body.
Antony & Cleopatra	Cleopatra	V, ii, 76-100	Cleopatra's dream of Antony.
Antony & Cleopatra	Cleopatra	V, ii, 238-241, 283-316	Cleopatra dies. Difficult scene because she must kiss Iras, who dies from the kiss; also Charmian's presence must be indicated.
Coriolanus	Menenius	I, i, 56-118, 131-167	Menenius tells the parable of the stomach and the limbs.
Coriolanus	Menenius	II, i, 51-106	Menenius abuses the two tribunes of Plebes as political hacks.
Coriolanus	Aufidius	I, x, 1-33	Aufidius vows to crush Coriolanus by any means he can employ.
Coriolanus	Aufidius	IV, vii, 28	
Coriolanus	Aufidius	IV, v, 107-153	Aufidius, old enemy of Coriolanus, accepts Coriolanus' offer to fight on his side against Rome.
Coriolanus	Cominius	II, ii, 86-133	Cominius nominates Coriolanus for the consulship by praising his military exploits.
Coriolanus	Coriolanus	III, i, 88-170	
Coriolanus	Coriolanus	IV, i, 1-11, 14-33, 48-53	Coriolanus, banished by the people, says farewell to his mother and his friends.
Coriolanus	Coriolanus	V, v, 71-107	Coriolanus, banished, offers his services to his old enemy, Aufidius.
Coriolanus	Coriolanus	III, iii, 121	
Coriolanus	Coriolanus	IV, iv, 12	
Coriolanus	Coriolanus	V, iii, 182-209	
Coriolanus	Volumnia	III, ii, 16-23, 28-31, 39-92	Volumnia extorts her son, Coriolanus, to flatter the people so that he may be named consul.
Coriolanus	Volumnia	V, iii, 87-91, 94-125, 131-182	Volumnia pleads with her son, Coriolanus, to spare Rome.
Cymbeline	Iachimo	II, ii, 11-51	Iachimo views the sleeping Imogen, steals her bracelet, and describes a mole on her breast, so that he may pretend proof of having seduced her. A difficult speech requiring the ability to suggest the presence of Imogen.
Cymbeline	Iachimo	V, v, 140-208, 412-417	Iachimo confesses how he faked the evidence of having, seduced Imogen and offers his regrets.
Cymbeline	Posthumus	II, v, 1-35	Posthumus, having been convinced his wife was false, rails against her, his mother, and all women.
Cymbeline	Posthumus	V, i, 1-33	Posthumus, believing Imogen dead by his order.
Cymbeline	Posthumus	V, iii, 3-51	Posthumus, in a "messenger speech," describes the battle, the flight of the cowards, and the courageous stand of Belarius and his boys.
Cymbeline	Posthumus	V, iv, 3-29	Posthumus welcomes his imprisonment and prays for death as atonement for killing Imogen.
Cymbeline	Pisanio		
Cymbeline	Cloten	IV, i, 1-28	Cloten tells of his plan to rape Imogen and kill Posthumus. He complains that she doesn't love him.
Cymbeline	Queen	I, v, 10-85; III, i, 14	

Cymbeline	Belarius	II, iii, 1-26, 45-107	Belarius praises the rustic life and condemns the courts to his adopted sons, the true sons of Cymbeline. He sends them off to hunt and tells, in soliloquy, who they and he really are.
Cymbeline	Imogen	III, iv, 1-103	Learning that Pisanio is to kill her because his master, her husband, believes she is unfaithful, Imogen denies the charge and entreats Pisanio to carry out the deed.
Cymbeline	Imogen	III, vi, 1-27	Imogen, lost, hungry, and tired, seeks shelter in a cave.
Cymbeline	Imogen	IV, ii, 291-332	Imogen awakes from a drugged sleep and discovers the headless body of Cloten, which, by its clothes, she takes to be the body of her husband, Posthumus. She grieves and blames Cloten and Pisanio.
Hamlet	Hamlet	I, ii, 129-159	Hamlet's first soliloquy.
Hamlet	Hamlet	I, iv, 8-57	Hamlet and Horatio look through the windows of the palace at Claudius, because they are looking for the ghost. Hamlet is disgusted.
Hamlet	Hamlet	II, ii, 440-541	Hamlet greets the players, asks the First Player to recite "Aeneas' tale to Dido" about the slaughter of Priam, and then quotes the speech himself.
Hamlet	Hamlet	II, ii, 576-634	Hamlet's second soliloquy.
Hamlet	Hamlet	III, i, 56-88	Hamlet's "To be, not to be" speech.
Hamlet	Hamlet	III, ii, 59-92	Hamlet explains to Horatio why Horatio is just a man.
Hamlet	Hamlet	III, ii, 1-50	Hamlet's advice to the players.
Hamlet	Hamlet	III, iv, 34-217	The closet scene: Hamlet confronts his mother about the murder of his father. The Ghost appears and saves Gertrude from Hamlet's wrath. Hamlet says he "must go to England." The actor must be able to place the Queen, the dead Polonius, and the Ghost.
Hamlet	Hamlet	III, iii, 73-96	Hamlet comes on Claudius, praying, and decides not to kill him at the moment.
Hamlet	Hamlet	IV, iv, 32-66	Hamlet's fourth soliloquy.
Hamlet	Hamlet	V, i, 73-74, 83-126	Hamlet muses over the nonchalance of the gravedigger who throws skulls up as he digs a new grave.
Hamlet	Hamlet	V, ii, 124-55	Hamlet apologizes for all the trouble he has caused and blames it on madness.
Hamlet	Horatio	I, i, 113	Horatio describes how bad an omen it is seeing a ghost, referencing to Julius Caesar's death and all the nasty things that came before it, then the ghost comes back
Hamlet	Horatio	V, ii, 361	Horatio talks about Hamlet's noble heart (who has just died) and how he hopes angels will take the prince to his resting place.
Hamlet	Claudius	III, iii, 36-72, 97-98	Claudius' prayer.
Hamlet	Claudius	I, ii, 1	Claudius, the new King of Denmark, gives his inaugural address to the court. He states that he is marrying his brother's widow, Gertrude. Claudius then sends Voltimand and Cornelius to Norway with a message to the King of Norway
Hamlet	Claudius	IV, v, 75	Claudius talks about Polonius' death, the discovery of Ophelia's madness, and that Hamlet had been sent off to England.
Hamlet	Polonius	II, ii, 86-128, 131-170	Polonius claims that Hamlet's mad with love for Ophelia.
Hamlet	Ghost	I, v, 9-91	The Ghost tells Hamlet that he is the spirit of his father, and to revenge his death.
Hamlet	Player	II, ii, 474-541	The First Player recites "Aeneas' tale to Dido" about the slaughter of Priam. A difficult speech, deliberately over-written, theatrical, in the manner of Marlowe. The actress must act an actor acting.
Hamlet	Ophelia	IV, v, 22-73, 164-200	Ophelia's mad scene.
Hamlet	Gertrude	IV, vii, 165	Gertrude describes Ophelia's death. She presents it as an accident.
Julius Caesar	Marullus	I, i, 37-60	Marullus berates a crowd of commoners who line the streets to welcome Caesar, who has defeated Pompey. Marullus is upset because this same crowd gave such a welcome to Pompey when he was in favor.
Julius Caesar	Cassius	I, ii, 91-131, 135-161	Cassius recounts Julius Caesar's physical weaknesses in order to point out that there is no reason that the Romans should give up the republic for such a man.
Julius Caesar	Cassius	I, iii, 45-130	Cassius, exhilarated by the storm, reveals to Caesar the assassination plot against Caesar
Julius Caesar	Cassius	V, i, 70	Cassius tells Messala that it's his birthday. Cassius claims to be an Epicurean, but he's inclined to begin thinking differently after seeing something weird on his way from Sardis.
Julius Caesar	Caesar	I, ii, 192-195, 198-214	"Yond Cassius has a lean and hungry look."
Julius Caesar	Caesar	III, i, 35-48, 58-73	Caesar refuses to change his mind when Metellus Cimber begs pardon for his banished brother.
Julius Caesar	Casca	I, ii, 236-253, 263-278	Casca recounts Marc Antony's offer of a crown to Julius Caesar and Caesar's refusals and his epileptic seizure.
Julius Caesar	Casca	I, iii, 3-32	Casca comments on the thunderstorm and other unnatural events of the night.
Julius Caesar	Brutus	II, i, 114-140	Brutus argues against the assassins swearing to their resolution to kill Caesar.

Julius Caesar	Brutus	II, i, 162-183	Brutus argues against the assassination of Marc Antony along with Julius Ceasar.
Julius Caesar	Brutus	II, i, 10-34, 44-58, 61-69, 77-85	Four of Brutus' soliloquies.
Julius Caesar	Brutus	III, ii, 12-37, 39-52, 60-66	Brutus explains to the citizens why he assassinated Caesar.
Julius Caesar	Antony	III, i, 148-163, 184-210	Antony makes peace with the conspirators over the body of Caesar after lamenting the assassination.
Julius Caesar	Antony	III, i, 254-275	Antony's soliloquy over Caesar's corpse.
Julius Caesar	Antony	III, ii, 78-112	Antony's funeral oration.
Julius Caesar	Antony	III, ii, 78-266	A longer version of Marc Antony's funeral oration over the body of Caesar.
Julius Caesar	Titinius	V, iii, 78	
Julius Caesar	Portia	II, iv, 1-46	Brutus' wife, Portia, is paralyzed with inaction because of her fears concerning Brutus.
Julius Caesar	Portia	II, i, 237-302	Portia begs her husband, Brutus, to reveal to her what is troubling him; she argues that , if he won't confide in her, then "Portia is Brutus' harlot, not his wife"
King Lear	Lear	I, iv, 283-310	Lear tells Goneril that everyone at Regan's house will treat him like a king, not just like someone's elderly relative.
King Lear	Lear	II, iv, 105	Lear demands the presence of Goneril and Cornwall even though he is 'sick', but Lear hesitates because he thinks it might be true, and in that case, his absence is justified. Lear knows better than anyone that when a person is ill, they don't always behave rationally. But, when Lear looks back at Caius (who is actually Kent), he gets upset again.
King Lear	Lear	II, iv, 267-289	Lear curses his daughters.
King Lear	Lear	III, ii, 1-9, 14-24, 49-60	Three speeches by Lear on the heath in the storm.
King Lear	Lear	IV, iv, 83-191	Lear, mad, raves and rages about sin and lechery.
King Lear	Lear	V, iii, 257-63, 265-67, 269-74, 305-311	Lear dies over Cordelia's body.
King Lear	Edmund	I, ii, 1-22	Edmund's defense of illegitimacy.
King Lear	Edmund	I, ii, 113	Edmund talks about the fact that people are often ready to blame their bad future on the stars and their fates. But Edmund knows that even if he'd been born during the best zodiacal circumstances, he is still a bad guy.
King Lear	Edgar	II, iii, 1-21	Edgar decides to disguise himself as "Tom o' Bedlam"
King Lear	Cordelia	IV, vii, 26-42	Cordelia speaks to the sleeping Lear, pitying his ordeals.
King Lear	Goneril	I, iv, 221-69	
Macbeth	Captain	I, ii, 7-42	A Captain reports that the battle isn't looking good.
Macbeth	Macbeth	I, vii, 1-28	Macbeth's fears and doubts about killing Duncan.
Macbeth	Macbeth	II, I, 31-64	Macbeth: "Is this dagger which I see before me."
Macbeth	Macbeth	III, i, 48-72	Macbeth contemplates the murder of Banquo
Macbeth	Macbeth	V, v, 1-7, 9-15, 17-28, 49-52	Selections from the scene in which Macbeth learns of Lady Macbeth's death.
Macbeth	Porter	II, iii, 1-23	The Porter's speech.
Macbeth	Lennox	III, vi, 1	Lennox discusses Scotland's plight with another lord.
Macbeth	Lady Macbeth	I, v, 1-32, 39-55	Lady Macbeth contemplates the murder of Duncan.
Macbeth	Lady Macbeth	V, i, 35-76	Lady Macbeth's sleep-walking scene.
Othello	Othello	I, iii, 76-94, 128-169	Othello describes the "witchcraft" he used to win Desdemon's love.
Othello	Othello	III, iii, 257	Othello tells Iago that he's not the jealous type. If something's wrong, he'll find out what happened and resolve it. Othello knows Desdemona better looking than him but he doesn't mind. Othello explains that he has to 'see to believe it' before he will have doubts about his wife's loyalty.
Othello	Othello	IV, ii, 46	Othello tells Desdemona that he can't bear any amount of suffering from the world. (Because he believes that she is cheating on him) and that he cannot bear this abuse of his heart
Othello	Othello	V, ii, 1-22	Othello speaks over the sleeping Desdemona, justifying to himself his resolve to kill her.
Othello	Othello	V, ii, 260	Othello realizes what he has done (killed Desdemona) and begins to think suicidal thoughts.
Othello	Othello	V, ii, 334	After learning of Desdemona's innocence, Othello asks to say a word before he is to go to Venice for his punishment. He knows he has done an evil thing, he stabs himself and kisses Desdemona for the last time and dies next to her.
Othello	Iago	I, i, 8-65	Iago recounts his ire at being passed over in promotion for Micheal Cassio and explains that this is part of the reason why he hates Othello.
Othello	Iago	I, iii, 312-380, 387-410	Iago's advice to Roderigo.

Othello	Iago	II, i, 215-253, 262-288, 295-321	Iago convinces Roderigo and himself that Desdemona loves Cassio and that Othello has slept with Emilia.
Othello	Iago	II, i, 295-321	"Kanvery's plain face is never seen till used."
Othello	Iago	II, iii, 342-368	"And what's he then that says I play the villain?"
Othello	Emilia	IV, iii, 68-104	Emilia admits to Desdemona that she has no qualms about cuckolding Iago.
Othello	Desdemona	IV, ii, 147	Desdemona begs Iago to tell her what to do, or go talk to Othello, to cure him, and tell him that she is loyal to him. She truly loves Othello, and doesn't understand why this is happening.
Romeo and Juliet	Prince	I, i, 79	The prince tells the two families that they need to stop fighting or face the serious results.
Romeo and Juliet	Mercutio	I, iv, 54-103	Mercutio's Queen Mab speech.
Romeo and Juliet	Romeo	II, ii, 1	Romeo's famous speech "But soft, what light through yonder window breaks?"
Romeo and Juliet	Romeo	III, iii, 29	Romeo learns that he has been banished for killing Tybalt and talks about how horrible it is to be banished and that he would rather be dead.
Romeo and Juliet	Romeo	V, i, 34	After learning of Juliet's 'death', Romeo plans to go to Verona to see her and thinks of a plan to buy some poison so that he can die next to her.
Romeo and Juliet	Romeo	V, iii, 74-120	Romeo, having killed Paris in the Capulet tomb, lays his body next to Juliet, Thinking Juliet dead, Romeo drinks poison and dies. The actor must be able to suggest the presence of the bodies of Paris, Juliet, and Tybalt.
Romeo and Juliet	Benvolio	III, i, 150	Benvolio's speech about how Tybalt and Mercutio died.
Romeo and Juliet	Friar	III, iii, 108-158	Friar Laurence scolds Romeo for his self-pity. He tells him to enjoy his wedding night with Juliet before he goes into exile and that all will work out right.
Romeo and Juliet	Friar	II, iii, 1-30	Friar Laurence inventories the herbs he has gathered for his pharmacy.
Romeo and Juliet	Capulet	III, v, 150-97	Capulets harsh speech telling Juliet to marry Paris or he will disown her. (Not knowing that she is already married to Romeo.)
Romeo and Juliet	Nurse	I, iii, 16-62	The Nurse chatters on about the death of her daughter and about how she raised Juliet.
Romeo and Juliet	Juliet	III, ii, 1-33	Juliet, impatient for the consummation of her marriage to Romeo, urges night to fall.
Romeo and Juliet	Juliet	III, ii, 71-137	Juliet learns that Romeo has killed Tybalt and has also been banished. She is torn between her love for her cousin and for her new husband.
Romeo and Juliet	Juliet	IV, iii, 14-58	The potion speech: Juliet mistrusts the drug that Friar Laurence gave her but finally drinks it.
Timon of Athens	Sempornius	III, iii, 7	
Timon of Athens	Timon	III, vi, 85;	
Timon of Athens	Timon	IV, i, 1-41	Timon, turned misanthrope, curses Athens and all humanity.
Timon of Athens	Timon	IV, iii, 1-47	Timon, living as a hermit, curses the world, digs for roots and finds gold.
Timon of Athens	Timon	IV, iii, 134-226	Timon relishes the thought of the impending sack of Athens and offers the Athenians a tree where they may hang themselves.
Timon of Athens	Steward	IV, ii, 22	
Timon of Athens	Flavius	IV, ii, 22-50	Flavius, Timon's steward, says farewell to the servants and bemoans the fact that Timon was ruined by his own goodness.
Titus Andronicus	Aaron	II, i, 1-25	Aaron describes Tamora's ascendancy and his own plans and profit by it.
Titus Andronicus	Aaron	II, i, 108	Aaron explains a way that Chiron and Demetrius can both have Lavinia.
Titus Andronicus	Aaron	IV, ii, 85-109	Aaron, the father of the baby, threatens to kill who ever tries to hurt, kill, or mess with his child.
Titus Andronicus	Aaron	V, i, 124	Aaron reveals that Chiron and Demetrius raped and mutilated Lavinia, and that is was all his idea. He also say that he tricked Titus into cutting off his hand.
Titus Andronicus	Titus	III, ii, 1-45	Titus in grief and rage after his and Lavinia's hands have been cut off.
Titus Andronicus	Titus	V, ii, 167-206	Titus slits the throats of Demetrius and Chiron, who raped and mutilated Lavinia. The actor needs to be able to place Lavinia, Publius, Chiron, and Demetrius.
Titus Andronicus	Marcus	II, iv, 11-57	Marcus encounters Lavinia, his niece, who has just been raped and had her tongue cut out and her hands cut off.
Titus Andronicus	Tamora	II, iii, ?	Tamora tells her children to revenge the men who disrespected her.
Troilus & Cressida	Prologue	Prologue	
Troilus & Cressida	Troilus	I, is, 25-60; II, ii, 61; V, ii, 137-76; V, x, 4	
Troilus & Cressida	Ulysses	I, iii, 75-137	Ulysses explains that Troy still stands because the Greeks and undisciplined. The "degree" speech.

Troilus & Cressida	Ulysses	I, iii, 75-212	Ulysses explains that Troy still stands because the Greeks and undisciplined. He cites Achilles' sulking and Thersites' mockeries.
Troilus & Cressida	Ulysses	III, iii, 145-190	Ulysses on fame and oblivion.
Troilus & Cressida	Aeneas	I, iii, 256-283	Aeneas challenges any of the Greeks to single combat with Hector.
Troilus & Cressida	Thersites	II, iii, 1-50 (prose); V, i, 45 (prose)	
Troilus & Cressida	Pandarus	V, x, 37	
Troilus & Cressida	Agamemnon	I, iii, 1-30	Agamemnon urges the Greek princes to renew their hope of winning the siege of Troy.
Troilus & Cressida	Cressida	I, ii, 302; III, ii, 122	
Histories			
Play	Character	Location	Description
Henry IV Pt. 1	Prince Hal	I, ii, 183	Hal reveals that he is just acting degenerate. And he is going to stage a reformation to impress everyone.
Henry IV Pt. 1	Prince Hal	I, ii, 218-240	Prince Hal explains his wanton behavior as heir apparents of England.
Henry IV Pt. 1	Prince Hal	II, iv, 4-37	Prince Hal tells Poin about his plan to play a trick upon Francis, a drawer at the Boar's head tavern.
Henry IV Pt. 1	Prince Hal	III, ii, 129-159	Prince Hal, stung by his father's criticism, swears to redeem himself by defeating the rebellious Hotspur.
Henry IV Pt. 1	Hotspur	I, ii, 29-69	Hotspur reveals his temper and code of honor.
Henry IV Pt. 1	Hotspur	I, iii, 158-187	Hotspur castigates his father and uncle regarding their parts in King Richard's deposition and King Henry's ascension to the throne. With his usual energy, Hotspur points out that they may redeem themselves.
Henry IV Pt. 1	Hotspur	II, iii, 1-38	Hotspur reads and comments on a letter from a lord who declines to join Hotspur's rebellion. An excellent character speech that reveals Hotspur's impatience and zeal.
Henry IV Pt. 1	Hotspur	IV, iii, 52-111	Hotspur cites his quarrel with Henry IV.
Henry IV Pt. 1	Falstaff	II, ii, 10-32	Falstaff, exhausted upon reaching the rendezvous of a plotted robbery, complains of his aches and pains and swears off his friends.
Henry IV Pt. 1	Falstaff	III, iii, 27-52	Falstaff mercilessly teases Bardolph who has a bad case of acne.
Henry IV Pt. 1	Falstaff	IV, ii, 12-52	Falstaff tells how he has gathered his sorry army by questionable means.
Henry IV Pt. 1	Falstaff	V, i, 127-142	"Honour pricks me on."
Henry IV Pt. 1	Falstaff	V, iv, 111-131	"The better part of valor is discretion."
Henry IV Pt. 1	Lady Percy	II, iii, 39-67	Lady Percy, full of love and concern, asks her husband, Hotspur, why they have not made love for two weeks and why his sleep is so restless.
Henry IV Pt. 1	Lady Percy	II, iii, 9-45	Lady Percy urges her father-in-law not to support the rebellion which killed her husband, Hotspur. She argues that Northumberland wrongs Hotspur's ghost if he helps others when he would not help his own sons.
Henry IV Pt. 1	Henry IV	I, i, 1-33	Wearily, King Henry declares peace and announces a crusade to Jerusalem.
Henry IV Pt. 2	Falstaff	III, ii, 323-358	Falstaff thinks about how he will use Justice Shallow to his advantage if he returns from war.
Henry IV Pt. 2	Falstaff	I, ii, 323-358	Falstaff abuses Prince Hal and a tailor when they cannot hear him, but abuses his page to his face, and says of himself.
Henry IV Pt. 2	Falstaff	IV, iii, 92-136	Falstaff expostulates on the differences between Prince John, who drinks no wine, and himself and Prince Hal, who drink.
Henry IV Pt. 2	Falstaff	V, i, 69-95	Falstaff, offended by Justice Shallow's lack of character, intends to make a fool of him.
Henry IV Pt. 2	Northumberland	I, i, 136	Northumberland, suddenly recovers from being crippled. And says he is ready to go out and fight. And shouts "Let order die!"
Henry IV Pt. 2	Lord Bardolph	I, iii, 36	Lord Bardolph warns that the rebels shouldn't get their hopes up. Lord Bardolph also says that if the rebels aren't positive that they can execute their plan then don't do it and come up with a different plan, and before the rebels can build their kingdom, first they need to tear down the one that already exists.
Henry IV Pt. 2	Shallow	III, ii, 1-58	Justice Shallow, an old man, reminiscing about his youth.
Henry IV Pt. 2	King	III, ii, 1-17, 29-91, 93-128	King Henry chides his son, Prince Hal, about his unruly life and warns him that King Richard was deposed for living in just such a frivolous manner. Henry upbraids Hal for not being like Hotspur.
Henry IV Pt. 2	King	III, i, 45-79	Wearily and ill, King Henry asks, "O God! That one might read the book of fate..."
Henry IV Pt. 2	King	III, i, 1-31, 45-79	Combine above cited soliloquy.
Henry IV Pt. 2	King	III, i, 198-222	Henry bemoans the fact that, though he knows Gloucester is innocent, he's powerless to help him.
Henry IV Pt. 2	King	IV, iv, 19-48	King Henry on his sick bed entreats his son Thomas of Clarence, to stay in his brother, Prince Hal's ambition.
Henry IV Pt. 2	King	IV, iv, 60-82	On his deathbed, King Henry bitterly rails against what he wrongfully considers Prince Hal's ambition.

Henry IV Pt. 2	King	IV, iv, 178-220	On his deathbed, King Henry counsels his heir, Prince Hal. When he becomes king so that Hal will not have the civil strife to deal with that he had.
Henry IV Pt. 2	King	IV, v, 93-138	On his deathbed, King Henry accuses his heir, Prince Hal, of taking his crown before Henry has died. Henry's bitter disappointment in Hal surfaces.
Henry IV Pt. 2	Prince Hal	IV, v, 20-47	Prince Hal, thinking his father has died in his sleep, puts on the crown laid near his father. Hal pledges to be a king his father would be proud of.
Henry IV Pt. 2	Prince Hal	IV, v, 139-177	Prince Hal pledges his fealty to his dying father and tries to comfort him by his promise of reform in his lifestyle.
Henry IV Pt. 2	Prince Hal	V, ii, 102-145	Prince Hal renounces his frivolous past and assumes the dignity of his rank; the new King Henry V assures the Lord Chief Justice of London that the past is forgiven and that he wishes the Chief Justice to continue in his office.
Henry IV Pt. 2	Prince Hal	V, v, 51-76	Prince Hal completes his transformation to King Henry V when he talks to Falstaff.
Henry IV Pt. 2	Lady Percy	II, iii, 9	Lady Percy, who is recently widowed, blames Northumberland for her husband's death and she lays on the guilt and tells Northumberland that if he would have kept his word she would still have her husband.
Henry IV Pt. 2	Mistress Quickly	II, i, 14-18, 25-45	Mistress Quickly grows angrier as she tells Snare and Fang why she wants them to arrest Falstaff.
Henry IV Pt. 2	Mistress Quickly	II, i, 92-112	Mistress Quickly, the Hostess, describes the death of Falstaff.
Henry IV Pt. 2	Rumour	Prologue	Rumour provides the history necessary for the audience to understand Henry IV Pt. 2
Henry V	King	I, ii, 259-310	Henry V, who has been offered tennis balls as a trade for French soil claimed by England, declares that this insult will lead to an invasion of France.
Henry V	King	II, ii, 79-144, 166-193	Anguished, King Henry sentences three treasonous lords their death.
Henry V	King	III, i, 1-34	King Henry rallies his troops before they storm Harfleur.
Henry V	King	III, iii, 1-43	Henry V before the gates of Harfleur delivers an ultimatum to the governor.
Henry V	King	IV, i, 247-301, 306-322	King Henry points out that the only difference between kings and subjects is "ceremony"
Henry V	King	IV, iii, 20-67	King Henry before the Battle of Agincourt.
Henry V	King	IV, viii, 85-121, 127-131	Henry V learns of the slaughter the English dealt the French at Agincourt and recommends that God be thanked.
Henry V	King	V, ii, 124-132, 136-175, 180-186, 188-199, 209-222, 226-230, 235-266	Henry V awkwardly, but charmingly bumbles through his courting of Katharine of France.
Henry V	Canterbury	I, ii, 33-95	The Archbishop of Canterbury delivers his "Salique land" speech to convince Henry V to invade France. A convoluted speech by a shrewd politician.
Henry V	Burgundy	V, ii, 23-67	The Duke of Burgundy encourages Henry V and the French king to work for a desired peace.
Henry V	Constable of Fr.	IV, ii, 15-37	The Constable of France rallies the French lords to battle at Agincourt.
Henry V	Chorus	Prologue I, 1-34	The Chorus begs indulgence for the limitations of the Globe Theatre.
Henry V	Chorus	Prologue II, 1-42	"Now all the youth of England are on fire."
Henry V	Exeter	II, iv, 76-112	Exeter tells the French King to resign his crown and kingdom to Henry V, who will forceably take it if necessary.
Henry V	Exeter	IV, vi, 7-32	Exeter recounts the grief of the dying York over the Earl of Suffolk's death during the Battle of Agincourt.
Henry V	Chorus	Prologue, III, 1-35	"Thus with imagined wing our swift scene flies/ In motion of no less clarity/Than that of thought."
Henry V	Chorus	Prologue IV, 1-53	"Now entertain conjecture of a time/When creeping murmur and the pouring dark/ Fills the wide vessel of the universe."
Henry V	Chorus	Prologue, V, 1-45	"Vouchsafe to those that have not read the story,/That I may prompt them."
Henry V	Boy	III, ii, 29-57	The Boy disapproves of the cowardice and thievery of Pistol, Nym and Bardolph and decides he must leave.
Henry V	Hostess	II, iii, 9 (prose)	The explanation of Falstaff's death.
Henry VI Pt. 1	Talbot	IV, vii, 1-32	
Henry VI Pt. 1	King	V, v, 79	
Henry VI Pt. 1	Messenger	I, i, 103-140	A narrative Messenger speech.
Henry VI Pt. 1	Old Talbot	IV, vii, 1-32	Old Talbot's grief over his son's death.
Henry VI Pt. 1	Joan	III, iii, 41-77	Joan convinces Burgundy to change sides and fight for France.
Henry VI Pt. 1	Joan	V, iii, 1-29	Joan is deserted by her attending fiends, and sees in this the impending victory of the English. An unconventional view of Joan of Arc.

Henry VI Pt. 2	Gloucester	I, i, 75-103	Gloucester rages against England handing over Anjou and Maine to the French in return for Margaret of France as Henry's bride. Gloucester charges that too much English blood won those provinces for them to be given away so casually.
Henry VI Pt. 2	Gloucester	III, i, 142-171	Gloucester warns the king that the lords who accuse him of treason, mean the king no good will.
Henry VI Pt. 2	Suffolk	III, ii, 309-402	As he goes into exile, Suffolk curses the king and bemoans his separation from the queen.
Henry VI Pt. 2	Suffolk	IV, i, 50-138	Defiant and relying on his rank, Suffolk argues for his life and then accepts his impending death with bravado.
Henry VI Pt. 2	Warwick	III, ii, 149-194	Over Gloucester's corpse, Warwick accuses Suffolk of the duke's murder.
Henry VI Pt. 2	York	III, i, 331-383	York reveals his plans to gain the crown.
Henry VI Pt. 2	York	I, i, 214-259	York reveals his dashed hopes and his firm resolve to fight the House of Lancaster to gain the crown he claims.
Henry VI Pt. 2	Jack Cade	IV, vii, 26-50	Cade lists the offenses with which he charges Lord Say.
Henry VI Pt. 2	Jack Cade	IV, viii, 20-34, 57-67	Cade loses the support of the commoners when Clifford offers to pardon them. Cade escapes after they change sides.
Henry VI Pt. 2	Jack Cade	IV, x, 1-17	Cade, a defeated rebel, on the run and starving, decries his ambition.
Henry VI Pt. 2	Young Clifford	V, ii, 31-65	As he told his dead father on the battlefield of St. Alban's, young Clifford swears to spare no Yorkist.
Henry VI Pt. 2	Duchess	II, iv, 19-57	The Duchess, forced to do penance for treason, upbraids Gloucester for allowing her to be shamed.
Henry VI Pt. 2	Margaret	I, iii, 45-90	Queen Margaret complains of King Henry's weakness and declares her hatred for the Duchess of Gloucester.
Henry VI Pt. 2	Margaret	III, i, 4-41	Queen Margaret remarks on the sudden personality change in Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, since his wife's banishment. She cautions that he is next in line to the throne and may be plotting to depose Henry.
Henry VI Pt. 2	Margaret	III, ii, 56-71, 73-121	Queen Margaret defends Suffolk and then complains that Henry doesn't love her when he turns away from her.
Henry VI Pt. 2	Margaret	III, ii, 329-32, 339-87, 403-07	Queen Margaret bids a tearful farewell to the exiled Suffolk, promising to work to lift the sentence of exile or to join him.
Henry VI Pt. 2	Captain	IV, I, 70-103	A pirate Captain passes sentence on Suffolk because of the ills Suffolk has brought to England.
Henry VI Pt. 2	Epilogue	Epilogue, 1-37	The Epilogue is delivered by a dancer who begs the audience's pardon for the play. She offers to dance for those who won't accept her apology.
Henry VI Pt. 3	York	I, iv, 111-168	York accuses Queen Margaret of denying her femininity because she gloats over his son's death and his misfortunes.
Henry VI Pt. 3	York	I, iv, 1-26	York, weak from battle, resolves to stand and die.
Henry VI Pt. 3	King	II, v, 1-54	King Henry wishes that he were a shepherd instead of a King.
Henry VI Pt. 3	King	III, i, 13-54	King Henry reasons that Warwick rather than Queen Margaret will receive the French king's favor.
Henry VI Pt. 3	King	V, vi, 7-60	Mourning his son's murder, King Henry goads Gloucester into killing him.
Henry VI Pt. 3	Richard	III, ii, 124; V, vi, 69	
Henry VI Pt. 3	Messenger	II, i, 45-47, 50-67	The Messenger recounts the news of York's death.
Henry VI Pt. 3	Warwick	II, i, 104-141	Warwick recounts how he fled the Queen's army because his own army lost the will to fight. A narrative speech.
Henry VI Pt. 3	Warwick	V, ii, 5-28	Warwick's death soliloquy.
Henry VI Pt. 3	Gloucester	III, ii, 124-195	Gloucester delineates the obstacles in his way to being crowned the king and his determination to overcome them.
Henry VI Pt. 3	Gloucester	V, vi, 61-93	Gloucester gloats over King Henry's death.
Henry VI Pt. 3	Margaret	I, i, 230-256	Queen Margaret divorces herself from Henry's bed and table until her son is reinstated as heir to the throne.
Henry VI Pt. 3	Margaret	I, iv, 66-108	Queen Margaret mocks the captive York by placing a paper crown on his head.
Henry VI Pt. 3	Margaret	V, iv, 1-38	Queen Margaret rallies her forces during a losing battle at Tewksbury.
Henry VI Pt. 3	Margaret	V, v, 51-67	Queen Margaret wails over the body of her child, Prince Edward.
Henry VI Pt. 3	Clarence	I, iv, 2-74	Clarence recounts his nightmare about his death.
Henry VI Pt. 3	Clifford	II, ii, 9-42	Clifford chides King Henry for regretting York's death.
Henry VI Pt. 3	Clifford	II, vi, 1-30	Clifford dies with regrets.
Henry VIII	Prologue	Prologue	"I come no more to make you laugh"
Henry VIII	Norfolk	I, i, 8-45	Norfolk describes the splendor of the meeting between Henry VIII and Francis I at that Field of the Cloth of Gold.
Henry VIII	Buckingham	I, i, 150-193	Buckingham vehemently delineates the reasons he feels Cardinal Wolsey should be charged with treason.
Henry VIII	Buckingham	II, i, 55-78, 82-94, 101-136	Buckingham forgives his enemies, wishes his king a long life, and asks for his friends' prayers as he goes to his execution.
Henry VIII	Wolsey	II, iv, 84-105	Wolsey pleads his innocence of Queen Katharine's charge that he is her enemy.

Henry VIII	Wolsey	III, ii, 85-104	Wolsey privately rages over King Henry's secret marriage to Anne Bullenn because he had arranged for Henry to marry the French king's sister.
Henry VIII	Wolsey	III, ii, 203-227	Wolsey upbraids himself from 'negligence'
Henry VIII	Wolsey	III, ii, 350-372	Wolsey's farewell. He realizes his power is gone and he has fallen.
Henry VIII	Wolsey	III, ii, 373-459	After his fall from power, Wolsey advises Cromwell to serve God and King before himself.
Henry VIII	Cranmer	V, iii, 32-48, 58-69	Cranmer's defense of himself against the charge of heresy.
Henry VIII	Cranmer	V, v, 15-63	Cranmer praises the infant Elizabeth at her christening.
Henry VIII	Katharine	II, iv, 13-57	Kneeling before Henry VIII, Queen Katharine pleads the legality of their marriage.
Henry VIII	Katharine	II, iv, 68-84, 105-121	Queen Katharine rejects Cardinal Wolsey as her judge the trial regarding the legality of her marriage to King Henry, calling her enemy.
Henry VIII	Gentleman	IV, i, 62-94	The Third Gentleman describes Anne Bullen's coronation.
Henry VIII	Porter's Man	V, iv, 40-62	The Porter's man describes some of the commoners who are carousing at the christening.
Henry VIII	King	II, iv, 134-143, 155-209, 217-230	King Henry, miserable about the trial regarding his marriage to Katharine, explains to the court that his conscience drove him to call the trial.
Henry VIII	King	V, i, 91-157	King Henry tells Cranmer that he must reside in the Tower until he is brought to trial and gives him his ring as a sign of trust.
Henry VIII	King	V, iii, 122-147, 154-163, 175-182	King Henry upbraids the council for humiliating Cranmer rather than treating him as an equal.
King John	Bastard	I, i, 180-220	Philip the Bastard muses on his new social position now that he has been knighted by King John. Now he can be rude to people.
King John	Bastard	II, i, 561-598	Philip the Bastard's "commodity" speech that condemns political compromises.
King John	Bastard	II, i, 56	
King John	Bastard	V, iii, 139	
King John	Bastard	V, ii, 127-158, 166-178	Philip the Bastard, as King John's envoy, rousingly warns the French that the English will fight. An energetic call-to-arms.
King John	Bastard	V, I, 30-36, 44-61, 65-76, 78-79	Because he brings news of French victories, Philip the Bastard must rous King John's morale.
King John	John	II, i, 207	
King John	John	III, iii, 19-64	King John hints broadly to Hebert that he wants Arthur dead.
King John	John	IV, ii, 203-269	King John, believing Hubert has killed Arthur, regrets Hubert's obedience. Then he learns that Aruther is alive and is relieved.
King John	King Philip	II, i, 235	
King John	Pandulph	III, i, 263	
King John	Arthur	IV, i, 39-121	
King John	Melun	I, i, 10-48	The dying Melun warns Salisbury and Pembroke that the French will kill them once France beats England.
King John	Lewis	V, ii, 78-116	Lewis tells the Papal Legate, Pandulph, that he went to war with England with the Church's blessing but, now that England has regained the Church's blessing, France will not back away from her rightful claims in England.
King John	Constance	III, i, 83-129	Constance rages over the betrothal of Blanche and Lewis and the peace between England and France, for this will ruin her hopes for her son's Arthur's succession.
King John	Constance	III, i, 83-129	Constance rails against the politics that have ignored her son's claim to the English throne. She becomes hysterical.
King John	Constance	III, iv, 21-105	Constance, mad with grief over the capture of her son, Arthur, berates King Philip and Pandulph for betraying him to the English.
King John	Constance	III, i, 1-74, iv, 21-105	Combine for a longer monologue.
King John	Pandulph	III, i, 253-297	Pandulph threatens King Philp with excommunication if Philip doesn't do as the Church commands.
King John	Pandulph	III, iv, 112-181	Pandulph reason with Lewis that Arthur's necessary death will mean King John's demise and Lewis' ascendancy to the English throne.
Richard II	Richard	III, ii, 4-26, 36-62	Richard weeps at being in England again and conjures the land to kill his enemies who dare challenge God's anointed.
Richard II	Richard	III, ii, 144-218	King Richard alternately despairs and hopes about retaining the crown.
Richard II	Richard	III, iii, 72-100, 121-130, 133-141	King Richard scolds Northumberland for his lack of protocol, gives in to Bolingbrooke's demands, and then regrets that he, the king, has debased himself so.
Richard II	Richard	III, iii, 143-209	King Richard decides to abdicate.
Richard II	Richard	III, iii, 72-209	At Flint Castle, King Richard agrees to abdicate.
Richard II	Richard	IV, i, 162-199	King Richard abdicates: "Alack, why am I sent for to a king/Before I have shook off the regal thoughts/Wherewith I reigned?"
Richard II	Richard	IV, I, 201-22	Asked if he is "contented to resign the crown," King Richard muster all his sense of the dramatic to deliver his abdication speech.
Richard II	Richard	IV, is, 162-302	King Richard abdicates; the deposition scene.
Richard II	Richard	V, v, 1-66	King Richard phiolsophizes about his deposition and imprisonment.
Richard II	Gaunt	II, i, 31-68	As he dies, Gaunt describes England.

Richard II	York	II, i, 163-214	York pleads with King Richard not to seize John of Gaunt's lands and revenues
Richard II	York	II, ii, 78-122	As Lord Governor of England, the harried York must deal with Bolingbrooke's invasion of England.
Richard II	York	V, ii, 8-45	Sadly, York describes Bolingbrooke's procession into London with the deposed King Richard.
Richard II	Queen	V, i, 1-34	Richard's Queen bids him farewell as he goes to his internment.
Richard II	Bolingbrooke	III, i, 1-30	Bolingbrooke enumerates the charges for which Bushy and Green will die.
Richard II	Bolingbrooke	III, iii, 31-67	Bolingbrooke sends his lords to King Richard, offering to disband the rebellion if Richard will repeal Bolingbrooke's banishment.
Richard II	Carlisle	IV, i, 114-149	The Bishop of Carlisle warns the would-be-Henry IV and the lords that the usurpation of Kings Richard's crown will bring about natural and civil strife.
Richard II	Duchess	I, ii, 9-44	The Duchess begs her brother-in-law, John of Gaunt, to aid her in revenging her husband's death.
Richard II	Gardener	III, iv, 29-71	The gardener compares the state and the king's affairs to the garden he works in.
Richard III	Richard	I, i, 1-41	Richard, Duke of Gloucester plans to seize the throne.
Richard III	Richard	I, ii, 152-184	Richard, Duke of Gloucester swears he killed for love of Lady Anne.
Richard III	Richard	I, ii, 228-264	Richard, Duke of Gloucester, having successfully wooed Lady Anne after killing her husband.
Richard III	Richard	I, iii, 324-356	Richard, Duke of Gloucester's soliloquy.
Richard III	Richard	III, v, 72-94	Richard, Duke of Gloucester instructs Buckingham and of Edward himself.
Richard III	Richard	III, vii, 141-236	Gloucester (later Richard III) cleverly refuses, then accepts, Buckingham's offer of the crown.
Richard III	Richard	IV, iv, 291-335	King Richard glibly explains how his marrying Queen Elizabeth's daughter will right all the wrongs he has done to her.
Richard III	Richard	IV, iv, 397-417	King Richard argues that there can be no happiness for anyone unless Queen Elizabeth's daughter marries him.
Richard III	Richard	V, iii, 177-206	King Richard's despair before the Battles of Bosworth Field.
Richard III	Richard	V, iii, 304-341	King Richard's oration to his army.
Richard III	Richard	V, ii, 1	
Richard III	Tyrrel	IV, iii, 1-23	Tyrrel recounts the murder of the young Duke of York and Prince Edward which King Richard hired him.
Richard III	Clarence	I, iv, 2-63	
Richard III	Edward	II, i, 102-133	King Edward, mortally ill, is shocked to hear that his brother, Clarence, died because his pardon didn't arrive in time.
Richard III	Buckingham	III, vii, 117-140, 177-140, 202, 208-219	Buckingham offers Gloucester the English crown.
Richard III	Buckingham	V, i, 3-30	Buckingham's "All-Soul's day" death speech.
Richard III	Buckingham	III, vii, 2-41	Buckingham recounts his failure to incite the Londoners to Gloucester's cause.
Richard III	Hastings	III, iv, 82-109	Hastings is stunned by the swiftness of Gloucester's wrath and his pronouncement of death.
Richard III	Margaret	I, iii, 188-214	Queen Margaret berates four lords for mourning Rutland's murder more than the bloody fall of the House of Lancaster.
Richard III	Margaret	I, iii, 216-234	Queen Margaret hurls invectives at Gloucester.
Richard III	Margaret	I, iii, 157-63, 170-73, 188-214, 216,34	Queen Margaret interrupts a gathering of triumphant Yorkists, quarreling among themselves, and curses all of them, foreshadowing the rest of the play.
Richard III	Margaret	IV, iv, 35-78	Queen Margaret lists the crimes King Richard has committed against her family.
Richard III	Margaret	IV, iv, 82-125	Queen Margaret takes her revenge on Queen Elizabeth.
Richard III	Margaret	IV, iv, 35-78, 82-125	For a longer monologue.
Richard III	Lady Anne	I, ii, 1-32	Anne, following the coffin of King Henry VI, laments the king's death, and curses his murderer, Gloucester.
Richard III	Lady Anne	IV, I, 58-87	Anne, upon learning she is to be crowned queen, resigns herself to the idea that Richard will be rid of her.
Richard III	Duchess of York	II, ii, 47-88	The Duchess laments the deaths of her husband and two sons.
Richard III	Duchess of York	IV, iv, 165-195	The Duchess of York stops her son, King Richard, on his way to battle and cursed him.
Richard III	Richmond	V, iii, 74-120	Richmond's oration to his troops.
Richard III	Elizabeth	IV, iv, 377-396	Queen Elizabeth asks Richard to swear by something he hasn't profaned.