Henry IV Part I: Genealogy

King Edward III.
(Dead at start of King Richard II)

Duke of Clarence
Son of Edward III, not mentioned in play.

Edmund Mortimer
Son-in-law of Glendower, Earl of March. Shakespeare combines characters of Edmund I younger nephew who actually married daughter (name not mentioned) to the throne of England.

Edward, The Black Prince
Father of Richard II, great warrior. King, killed in battle - left son heir to throne.

Richard II
Oldest son of Edward, ascends throne at the tender age of 12, is deposed after a suspicious rule by Henry Bolingbroke and murdered by a loyal subject to Henry. (Exton) already dead at start of play.

Duke of Lancaster (Gaunt)
Father of Henry Bolingbroke, died after exile of his son in Richard II after exposing the invalidity of Richard's right to the throne, "The Royal throne of Kings..." characterized by his name - "gaynt."

Henry Bolingbroke (Henry IV)
Oldest son of Duke of Lancaster, returns from banishment to claim his rights of inheritance in Richard II and thus usurps the throne. A "common" man, he appeared to the masses yet has a strained relationship with his son Hal.

Lady Percy
Sister of Edmund Mortimer, wife to Hotspur. Affectionate yet feels neglected by her husband's love of warfare.

Henry, Prince of Wales (Hal)
Son of Earl of Northumberland, emerges as leader of the northern rebels after eldest son of Henry IV, characterized as a hot-tempered youth but excellent warrior.

Henry, Prince of Wales (Hal)
Characterized as a wild, mischievous frequenter of tawnyards with suspicious company, but is redeemed by the courage he exhibits in battle with Hotspur at Shrewsbury.