

Macbeth compiled notes

From the creator:

Hi! This is D :) i spent a long 2 years making these notes so i hope this inspires you to enjoy lit a little more/revise more painlessly because memorising quotes for O levels is honestly a pain in the ass HAHAHA

Ps; take lit in jc all the exams are open book

Character analysis

Macbeth

Point		
Macbeth is ambitious and easily tempted by the promise of greater power	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- "Why do you start, and seem to fear things that do sound so fair?" (scene 3)- "rapt withal"- "Would they had stayed!"- "Glamis, and Thane of Cawdor; the greatest is behind"- "Present fears are less than horrible imaginings: my thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical"- "That is a step on which I must fall down, or else o'erleap" (scene 4)- "The eye wink at the hand; yet let that be which the eye fears, when it is done, to see."- "What thou wouldst highly, that wouldst thou holily" (scene 5)- "I am settled, and bend up each corporal agent to this terrible feat" (scene 7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Shocked and startled by the witches saying he would become king, probably already thinking about it- Wanted them to stay and feed his ego more- Desire to become king- Afraid of his thoughts of murdering Duncan to usurp the throne- Considers Malcolm an obstacle in his way he needs to get rid off- He's planning to do something so horrible even his own eyes should not see it- Macbeth really wants the crown- Commits his whole body into doing the deed
Macbeth has a rich inner thought life and	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- "rapt withal" (scene 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- His mind is immediately

<p>constantly overthinks (relatable boi)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Present fears are less than horrible imaginings: my thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical" - "is smothered in surmise, and nothing is but that is not" - "But here, upon this bank and shoal of time---we'd jump the life to come." (scene 7) - "But in this cases we still have judgement here---that we but teach bloody instructions, which, being taught, return to plague the inventor. This even-handed justice commends th'ingredience of our poisoned chalice to our own lips" - "And Pity, like a naked new-born babe, striding the blast, or heaven's cherubin, horsed upon the sightless couriers of the air, shall blow the horrid deed in every eye, that tears shall drown the wind" 	<p>preoccupied at the first mention of getting the throne</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He is more afraid of thoughts in his head than his actual fears (fertile, vivid imagination, overthinker) - Paralysed by his thoughts and he can only worry about the future - Knows life and time is temporary (analogy) - Gives a full analogy of how karma works, elaborates greatly, very rich thought process and very philosophical - Gives a full analogy of why he should not kill Duncan, uses rich metaphors and complicated language
<p>Macbeth's moral compass spirals, and he goes from an honourable person to a potential murderer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The merciless Macdonwald--worthy to be a rebel, for to that the multiplying villanies of nature do swarm upon him" (scene 2) "brave Macbeth", "valour's minion", "o valiant cousin, worthy gentleman", "Bellona's bridegroom", "noble Macbeth" - "Yet i do fear thy nature; it is too full 'o 'th milk of human kindness to catch the nearest way" (scene 5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First described as honourable, chivalrous, brave and good. Loyal to the country and Duncan, and selfless. Excellent in battle - Described by Lady Macbeth as too kind to commit a murder on an innocent

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Your face, my Thane, is as a book where men may read strange matters" - "assassination" to "bloody instructions" to "horrid deed" to "terrible feat" (scene 7) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wears his heart on his sleeve, too emotional to be deceitful - Descriptions of the murder slowly lessen in severity, indicates how he warms up to the idea of murder
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Point	Evidence	Explanation
Lady Macbeth is evil and lacks human compassion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Yet I do fear thy nature; it is too full o' th' milk of human kindness" (scene 5) - "I may pour my spirits in thine ear, and chastise with the valour of my tongue, all that impedes thee from the golden round, which fate and metaphysical aid doth seem" - "Come, you spirits that tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here, and fill me, from the crown to the toe, top-full of direst cruelty!" - "Make thick my blood, stop up th'access and passage to remorse, that no compunctious visitings of nature shake my fell purpose" - "Come to my woman's breasts, and take my milk for gall, you murd'ring ministers" - "Come, thick Night, and pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell, that my keen knife see not the wound it makes" - "I have given suck, and know how tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me I would, while it was smiling in my face, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Considers kindness to be a flaw in character - Wants to influence Macbeth to commit the murder and chase out any weakness (morals). Suggest that the witches may help him too - Openly and fearlessly calls upon the forces of evil. Wants them to remove her of any feminine traits (maternal, kindness, nurturing) - Wants them to remove any ability to feel remorse or guilt so she can achieve her goal of murder - Wants the invisible evil spirits to remove her milk (maternity) and replace it with gall (bitterness) - Calls on darkness and asks them to take things from her (similar to a curse, witch?) - Very stark contrast between the tender imagery and the brutal violence and gore she

	<p>have plucked my nipple from his boneless gums and dashed the brains out, had I so sworn as you have done to this" (scene 7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Great Glamis! Worthy Cawdor! Greater than both, by the all-hail hereafter!" 	<p>describes. Shows the extent of her desire and dedication to her goals and Macbeth, that she would even kill an innocent baby.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greeting similar to the witches', indicates some alignment between them
<p>Knows Macbeth very well, very accomplished, has more conviction than Macbeth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Was the hope drunk wherein you dressed yourself? Hath it slept since?" (scene 7) - "live a coward in thine own esteem" - "When you durst do it, then you were a man; and to be more than what you were, you would be so much more the man." - "bring forth man-children only!" - "Screw your courage to the sticking-place, and we'll not fail" - "Why have you left the chamber?" - "When Duncan is asleep" "his two chamberlains will i with wine and wassail so convince (that they would forget everything)" - "Unguarded Duncan? What not put upon his spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt of out great quell?" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calls Macbeth a coward - Questions his bravery and manhood - Is so impressive even Macbeth calls her manly - Firm and determined in achieving her aims - Maintains her composure and is aware of how things should appear to convey a sense of normalcy - Answers Macbeth's fears directly and takes the role as the dominant person. Suggests that everything had been thought through already so there's nothing he needs to be concerned about. (very methodical, thorough, calm and resourceful)
<p>She is manipulative and scheming. Very good liar.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "To beguile the time, look like the time" - "Look like the innocent flower, but be the serpent under't" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - She coaches Macbeth on how to be deceitful and get away with murder

	- "Only look up clear, to alter favour ever is to fear"	
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Themes (act 1, act 2)

Good and evil/order and disorder

Point	Evidence	Explanation
Seen from the witches and Lady Macbeth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "That will be ere the set of sun" (scene 1) - "Upon the heath" - "Fair is foul and foul is fair: hover through the fog and filthy air" - "Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine, and thrice again, to make up nine" (scene 3) - "So withered, and so wild in their attire, that look not like the inhabitants o'th' earth" - "You should be women, and yet your beards forbid me to interpret that you are so" - "Oftentimes, to win us to our harm, the instruments of darkness tell us truths, win us with honest trifles, and to betray's in deepest consequence" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicates onset of evil and the unholy - Barren and wild place where life cannot survive (reflects state of disorder caused by the witches) - 3 is a significant number and is considered unlucky - Unnatural appearance reflects the disorder and chaos they incite in the world - Sexless and "unnatural", not of mortal existence - Ultimate aim of the witches is to cause the downfall of men
Evil deeds done affect the natural order of the world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "In thunder, lightning or in rain?" (scene 1) - "As whence the sun 'gins his reflection shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break, so from that spring whence comfort seemed to come discomfort swells" - "But in a sieve i'll thither 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Witches are associated to bad weather - Instead of having sun, there is thunder, lightning and rain (reflects chaos in battle and echoes the witches' opening lines) - The witches

	<p>sail" (scene 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "I'll drain him dry as hay; sleep shall neither night or day" - "The raven himself is hoarse that croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan" (scene 6) - "Never shall sun that morrow see!" (scene 5) - "But signs of nobleness, like stars, shall shine on all deservers" (scene 4) - "Stars, hide your fires, let not light see my black and deep desires" 	<p>(instruments of chaos) have control over the elements, showing that they influence the natural world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affects someone's natural day rhythm to get revenge - Ravens are associated with darkness and foreshadow Duncan's tragic murder - Darkness is evil - Nobility and honour are associated with light - The light (good) cannot see the true evil nature of the darkness (murder)
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Power and ambition

point	evidence	explanation
Macbeth and Lady Macbeth's ambition to steal the throne		
Desire for power can overcome even the most level headed people	<p>Reasons not to kill Duncan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "We but teach bloody instructions, which, being taught, return to plague th' inventor" (scene 7) - "He's here in double trust: first, as I am his kinsman and his subject" - "As his host, who should against his murderer shut the door, not bear the knife myself" - "Duncan hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been so clear in his great office, that his virtues will plead like angels trumpet- tongued against the deep damnation of his taking off" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Would set a bad example for others to follow him and murder him too - Duncan is his cousin and his king - Duncan is his guest and he should be a good host - Duncan has been such a good king, his murder would upset a lot of people (represents goodness, holiness and innocence)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "And Pity, like a new-born babe, striding the blast, or heaven's cherubin, horsed upon the sightless couriers of the air, shall blow the horrid deed in every eye, that tears shall drown the wind" - "He hath recently honoured me" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Macbeth's power is not as powerful as the pity the other subjects would have for Duncan - Macbeth has to return Duncan's favour of honouring him
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Actions and consequences

Point	Evidence	Explanation
All actions have a consequence and all evil returns to the doer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "we but teach bloody instructions, which, being taught, return to plague th' inventor." (Scene 7) - "This even-handed justice commends th' ingredients of our poisoned chalice to our own lips" - "Ten thousand dollars to our general use" - "Assisted by the most disloyal traitor, the Thane of Cawdor" "go pronounce his present death" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By killing Duncan, Macbeth would spread murderous thoughts which would end up back against him - Doing something bad and karma is like drinking from your own cup of poison - Norwegian king ends up having to pay reparations - By going against Duncan, the Thane of Cawdor loses his life

Appearance VS reality

Point	Evidence	explanation
Macbeth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "That is a step on which i must fall down, or else o'erleap" (scene 4) - "Stars, hide your fires, let not light see my black and deep desires" - "The eye wink at the hand; yet let that be which the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Claims to be completely devoted to Duncan and the country, but plots to murder Duncan and his family (viewing them as an obstacle) - Doesn't want anyone to find out about his secret desires (light vs darkness) - Even his own eyes should not see the deed (too

	<p>eye fears, when it is done, to see”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Your face, my Thane, is as a book where men may read strange matters” (scene 5) - “Away, and mock the time with the fairest show; false face must hide what the false heart doth know” (scene 7) 	<p>terrible, doesn’t want to face reality)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transparent person, emotions always displayed on his face (wears heart on sleeve) - Look the way people want you to and avoid suspicion (echo of serpent phrase), Macbeth finally starts to embrace being deceitful in order to commit the murder and get the crown
Lady Macbeth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “To beguile the time, look like the time” (scene 5) - “Look like the innocent flower but be the serpent under’t” - “Only look up clear; to alter favour ever is to fear” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To deceive people, behave the way they expect you to - Allusion (biblical reference) to the serpent in the garden of eden, representing the devil - If you change expressions a lot it is a sign of fear (keep a consistent expression)
Equivocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “When the battle’s lost and won” - “Fair is foul, and foul is fair: hover through the fog and filthy air” (scene 1) - “He that’s coming must be provided for” (lady macbeth, scene 5) - “This night’s great business into my dispatch” - “All our service, in every point twice done, and then done double” (scene 6) - “For those of old, and the late dignities heaped up to them, we rest your hermits” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Could mean how the 2 sides fare or the cost of battle - What appears fair on the surface may be foul underneath - Preparations to host Duncan OR for his murder? - Completing an errand for the feast OR committing the murder? - All our service will never be enough to honour you OR point=knife? - We remain as your servants OR we will allow those who pray for you to rest (life taken away, no blessings/death is cursed)

Macbeth and Lady Macbeth

Point	Evidence	Explanation
Lady Macbeth is the dominant in their relationship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Why have you left the chamber?" (scene 7) - "When Duncan is asleep" "his two chamberlains will i with wine and wassail so convince (that they would forget everything)" - "Unguarded Duncan? What not put upon his spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt of out great quell?" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintains her composure and is aware of how things should appear to convey a sense of normalcy - Answers Macbeth's fears directly and takes the role as the dominant person. Suggests that everything had been thought through already so there's nothing he needs to be concerned about. (very methodical, thorough, calm and resourceful)
They truly love and want the best for each other. They are both equals in terms of position and treatment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "My dearest partner of greatness" (scene 5) - "Under my battlements" - "My dearest love" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Macbeth is unafraid of showing affection to his wife, an unusual contrast to his intimidating personality - Lady Macbeth has equal ownership of the castle

MACBETH ACT 3

Actions and consequences

point		
Duncan's murder and their hollow victory and gaining of power causes Macbeth and Lady Macbeth to feel empty and pessimistic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown, and put a barren sceptre in my gripe, thence to be wrenched with an unlineal hand, no son of mine succeeding" - "Nought's all had, all's spent, where our desire is got without content. 'Tis safer to be that which we destroy than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy" - "Using those thoughts which should indeed have died with them they think on? Things without all remedy should be without regard; what's done is done" - "Ere we eat our meal in fear, and sleep in the affliction of these terrible dreams that shake us nightly. Better be with the dead, whom we, to gain our peace, have sent to peace than on the torture of the mind to lie in restless ecstasy" - "Treason has done his worst: not steel, nor poison...nothing can touch him further" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Macbeth is childless and thus has no one to pass the throne onto. It is inauspicious for a king to be childless, and he is deeply paranoid of the thought of having to relinquish power one day - There's no point getting power is there's no peace of mind, and it's better to be dead like Banquo than live in limbo between fear and joy - Lady MB worries that MB is still fixated on Duncan's murder and the guilt from it - They suffer from nightmares and unease, it is better to be dead than suffer from such an unstable mental state - MB envies Duncan, since the worst thing possible has already happened to him
Uneasy and insecure about keeping power that it drives him	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "For them the gracious Duncan have I murdered, put rancours in the vessel of my peace only for them, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MB succumbed to his thoughts and murdered Duncan, thus tainting his cup of life, selling his

to murder	<p>mine eternal jewel given to the common Enemy of man"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "I require a clearness-and with him to leave no rubs nor botches in the work" - "Must embrace the fate of that dark hour" - "O, full of scorpions is my mind" - "But now I am cabined, cribbed, confined, bound in to saucy doubts and fears" - "There the grown serpent lies; the worm that's fled hath nature that in time will venom breed, no teeth for the present" - "It will have blood, they say; blood will have blood" "stones have been known to move, and trees to speak" - "How say'st thou, that Macduff denies his person at our great bidding?" - "There's not one of them but in his house I keep a servant fee'd" - "Who wear our health but sickly in his life, which in his death were perfect" 	<p>soul and damning himself to hell</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MB orders Banquo's death coldly, and his fears of being discovered show when he asks for it to be clean and untraceable back to him - Banquo must die - MB's mind is tortured with fear and dark thoughts - He is trapped in his mind with his intrusive thoughts and overthinking - MB equates Banquo, his best friend, to a snake to be killed, showing how cold and unfeeling he has become - Revenge; if you murder someone, another person will try and murder you next. Nature revolts when a sin is committed (i.e. murder) - MB's mind immediately fixates on a new threat to rid off, and the cycle continues, causing him to spiral into chaos - MB has become so suspicious that he already has a system of spies in every nobleman's house - As long as Banquo is alive, MB will feel insecure from his position
Sees illusions and starts to become mad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Thou canst not say I did it; never shake thy gory locks at me" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MB is overwhelmed by guilt and immediately tries to defend himself

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "That which might appal the Devil" - "This is the very painting of your fear, this is the air-drawn dagger which you said led you to Duncan" - "Avaunt, and quit my sight!" "thy bones are marrowless, thy blood is cold; thou hast no speculation in those eyes which thou dost glare with!" - "Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves shall never tremble" - "I am in blood stepped in so far that, should i wade no more, returning were as tedious as go o'er" - "You lack the season of all natures, sleep." - "My strange and self-abuse is the initiate fear that wants hard use: we are yet but young in deed" - "Things bad begun make strong themselves by ill" 	<p>and avert blame for Banquo's murder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The vision of dead Banquo is so horrible, MB is scared - Lady MB sees through MB and could tell that his fears and paranoia had caused him to suffer from hallucinations - MB shows more anger and fear, and calls the ghost lifeless to try and convince himself that it cannot hurt him - His mental state has become weaker from the fear of being found out as a murderer - MB thinks that he is already in the worst possible state, so he might as well keep going forward - MB needs sleep, since he has no peaceful state of mind (from overthinking) - His weird self-inflicted pain is there only because he is an amateur on lying, so he needs to work harder to become emotionless as worse things are yet to come - MB's sins are increasing because of one bad deed (evil begets evil)
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Good and evil/ order and disorder

point	example	explanation
Nature reflects the chaos of human sin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Banquo, thy soul’s flight, if it find heaven, must find it out tonight” - “But let the frame of things disjoint, both the worlds suffer” - “Ere the bat hath flown his cloistered flight, ere to black Hecate’s summons the shard-borne beetle, with his drowsy hums hath rung night’s yawning peal, there shall be done a deed of dreadful note” - “Come, seeling night, scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day, and with thy bloody and invisible hand cancel and tear to pieces that great bond which keeps me pale” - “Good things of day begin to droop and drowse, whiles night’s black agents to their preys do rouse” - “If charnal-houses and our graves must send those that we bury back, our monuments shall be the maws of kites” - “When the brains were out, the man would die, and there an end. But now they rise again, with twenty mortal murders on their crowns, and push us from our stools” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MB invokes heaven and hell and disrupts the natural order of life and death by murdering him - The external world (heaven and hell) is falling into chaos as they reflect MB (the king)’s inner state - Imagery of nighttime, darkness and evil is associated to the witches, and MB calls Hecate’s name and invokes unholy powers. Something terrible is going to happen, since the night is parallel to Duncan’s murder. - MB invokes darkness to cover up light and goodness to kill Banquo - Goodness will fade away and the spirits of evil will prey - Questions the existence of monuments if the dead never die, (if the dead cannot stay in their graves they would be eaten by kite birds) - Banquo’s ghost breaks the natural order of death by coming back despite his 20 stabs, and steals MB’s seat
Alignment to either good or evil/ heaven or hell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “I will tomorrow, (and betimes I will) to the Weird Sisters” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MB resorts to evil in desperation to find out what’s the worst that can happen to him and actively seeks out the

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The son of Duncan, from whom this tyrant holds the due of birth" - "...with Him above to ratify the work" - "Some holy angel" - "His message ere he come, that a swift blessing may soon return to this our suffering country under a hand accursed" - "I'll send my prayers with him" 	<p>witches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The lords clearly align themselves against MB - He aligns himself with good and has great faith in God - Invokes goodness and holiness - MB is associated with evil and they believe he has cursed Scotland - Clearly align themselves with good and holiness
Macbeth's rule causes chaos and is reflected in the disorder of royal customs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "You know your own degrees, sit down" - "Ourself will mingle with society, and play the humble host" "both sides are even; here I'll sit i' the midst" - "There's blood on thy face" - "You do not give the cheer. The feast is sold that is not often vouched" - "You have displaced the mirth, broke the good meeting with most admired disorder" - "Stand not upon the order of your going but go at once" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MB starts off the dinner by sticking to the men sitting according to ranks - MB is too informal and sets foundation for disorder. He is unfit to be king as he cannot follow customs properly - MB invites disorder to the dinner, by getting the murderer to come over - MB leaves the party waiting and disrupts the fun - Disorder in the banquet reflects MB's state of mind and his rule - Lady MB cannot salvage the situation and gets them to forget about ceremony and proper order

Appearance vs reality

point	example	explanation
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<p>Deceitful appearances are used as a means to gain and hold on to power</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Thou hast it now, King, Cawdor, Glamis, all.....I fear thou play'dst most foully for't" "Why by the verities on thee made good, may they not be my oracles as well, and set me up in hope?" - "Ride you this afternoon?" "is't far your ride?" "fail not our feast" "goes Fleance with you?" "I wish your horses swift and sure of foot" - "In the catalogue ye go for men" "the values file distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle, the housekeeper, the hunter" - "For certain friends that are both his and mine, whose loves I may not drop, but wail his fall who I myself struck down. And thence it is that I to your assistance do make love, masking the business from the common eye for sundry weighty reasons" - "We must lave our honours in these fluttering streams, and make our faces vizards to our hearts" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banquo has become suspicious of MB, and almost manages to see past his falseness. Banquo also becomes slightly jealous of MB's power - MB pretends to be a concerned friend, when in fact he is gathering info and setting the stage for Banquo's murder - They might appear to be all the same but actually they're opposites - MB has to keep up appearances and grieve for Banquo. He needs the murderers to cover up for him from the public eye, because if he kills Banquo he will lose their mutual friends. - MB tells Lady MB to put up a false front and hide her emotions - Must be nice to Banquo and flatter him as they are in a vulnerable position and must appear honourable again
<p>misc</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "As, by the strength of their illusion, shall draw him on to his confessions" - "It will be rain tonight" "let it come down" - "We are men" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Illusion of the wood moving towards his castle as a warning - 1st meaning: we are only humans, we do not have the patience to forgive him

		- 2nd meaning: we are men, brave and strong
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Power and ambition

point	example	explanation
MB goes to great lengths to hold onto his power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Our fears in Banquo stick deep; and in his royalty of nature reigns that which would be feared" - "There is none but he whose being I do fear" - "To make them kings, the seed of Banquo kings! Rather than so, come, fate, into the list, and champion me to the utterance" - "It was he, in the times past, which held you so under fortune, which you thought had been our innocent self" "thus did Banquo" - "Do you find your patience so predominant in your nature that you can let this go?" - "We have scorched the snake, not killed it; she'll close, and be herself, whilst our poor malice remains in danger of her former tooth" - "Strange things I have in head that will to hand, which must be acted ere they may be scanned" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MB's paranoia and jealousy of Banquo's kingly qualities would lead him to kill Banquo - MB's paranoia of losing the throne leads him to thinking irrationally and fearing his best friend - MB wants to fight destiny and the witches' prophecies for making Banquo's children king - Twists facts to make it seem like Banquo caused all their misfortunes and not the king so they are more motivated to kill him - Goads them and taunts their self-respect to get them to kill Banquo - Sees Banquo and his son as threats to him and his rule - MB creates plans for himself and starts to act on them before they get scrutinised (more decisive)

Relationships

point	example	explanation
Lady MB and MB	- "Sit, worthy friends. My lord is	- Lady MB quickly picks

<p>still work together and pick up on each other's thoughts.</p>	<p>often thus,...the fit is momentary; upon a thought he will again be well. If much you note him, you shall offend him and extend his passion"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "I pray you, speak not...question enrages him" "a kind good night to all" - "Do not muse at me, my most worthy friends; i have a strange infirmity, which is nothing to those that know me" - "Are you a man?" - "A woman's story at a winter's fire, authorised by her grandam" "you look but on a stool" 	<p>up on MB's fear and weaves a lie of how he suffers from fits to cover up for him</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lady MB finds a way to keep the noblemen away from MB so that he won't expose himself - MB corroborates with his wife and quickly picks up on what she says as she guides him in social situations - Their minds work similarly - Lady MB uses her usual method of poking at MB's masculinity and bravery, calling him feminine for being scared of a chair to try and snap him out of his fear
<p>Their relationship steadily grows apart and their dynamic changes (MB as the dominant one now)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "How now, my lord? Why do you keep alone, of sorriest fancies your companions making" - "Gentle my lord, sleek o'er your rugged looks; be bright and jovial among your guests tonight" - "You must leave this" - "But in them Nature's copy's not eterne" - "Be innocent of the knowledge, dearest chuck" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lady MB worries about MB and why he isolates himself with his worst thoughts as company - Lady MB is only able to try and soothe MB's emotions, as he won't let her know what is actually happening - She instructs him to use ignoring issues as a coping measure - Tries to soothe his anxiety by reminding him that Banquo and Fleance are not immortal - MB calls her "little thing", as though she is a plaything and something to just look after and not as a trusted equal anymore

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Thou marvell'st at my words.....so, prithee, go with me" - "Let your remembrance apply to Banquo: present him eminence" - "Our hostess keeps her state, but in best time we will require her welcome" "sweet remembrancer!" 	<p>(almost talking down)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MB keeps his wife completely in the dark about his plans and expects her to still trust him fully - "No u" MB instructs his wife to treat Banquo well and single him out for special honour - Starts giving orders for Lady MB instead of the other way round
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MACBETH ACT 4

Actions and consequences

point	quote	explanation
Macbeth's desperate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "By the pricking of my thumbs, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Macbeth's evil deeds have caused the witches to call him so

<p>actions to secure his throne causes him to spiral further</p>	<p>something wicked this way comes”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “How now, you secret, black, and midnight hags? What is’t you do?” - “I conjure you, by that which you profess---Howe’er you come to know it----answer me” - “Against the churches” - “Though bladed corn be lodged, and trees blown down;...of Nature’s germens tumble all together” - “Though castles topple on their warders’ heads; though palaces and pyramids do slope” - “Call’em, let me see ‘em” - “Be bloody, bold, and resolute; laugh to scorn the power of man” - “Be lion-mettled, proud, and take no care who chafes, who frets, or where conspirers are” - “Our high-placed Macbeth shall live the lease of Nature, pay his breath to time and mortal customs” 	<p>accordingly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He actively seeks out the witches and asks what they’re doing, showing that he wants to partake in their evil plans - Rudely demands an answer without caring how they get it, as he is reckless and throws himself fully into their disorder and destruction - “Conjure”: aligning himself with the dark arts - Aligns himself against religion - Against natural order and nature, causing disorder and disarray - Toppling of the king (head of society) represents collapse of society) - Against royal order and society - Asks to see the witches’ master, inciting more trouble for himself - The apparitions build up Macbeth’s confidence and ego, convincing him that he is infallible, causing him to become more reckless and heartened (makes it seem like he’s guaranteed success) - (ironic) his reign is not natural, and yet he wants to live a natural, ordered life but his actions don’t match up (has unnatural means to obtain desires)
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "I will be satisfied, deny me this, and an eternal curse fall on you" - "Show his eyes, and grieve his heart" - "Infected be the air whereon they ride, and damned all those who trust them" - "From this moment, the very firstlings of my heart shall be the firstlings of my hand" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MB wants to know more despite warnings and foolishly curses the witches - The witches resent him for trying to control them so they revel in his anguish - Ironically damning himself, since he continues to trust the prophecies till the end - (character change) he resolves to act rashly and impulsively, leading to his downfall as he decides without regard for the consequences
Macbeth's cursed reign has affected Scotland, causing its state to worsen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Each new morn new widows howl, new orphans cry, new sorrows strike heaven on the face" - "This tyrant, whose sole name blisters our tongue, was once thought honest" - "To offer up a weak, poor, innocent lamb t'appease an angry god" - "It cannot be called our mother, but our grave" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Macbeth's reign has brought loss, grief and sorrow to Scotland, making it unfair and unholy - Macbeth associated with sickness and evil now due to his change in alignment to the unholy and his murderous actions - When man tries to play god, there are terrible consequences - Scotland was once life giving, but because of Macbeth it now represents the loss of life and everything nurturing (images of sickness, death, sorrow and violence)

Appearances and reality

point	quote	explanation
	- "Angels are bright	- Allusion to Lucifer

	<p>still, though the brightest fell; though all things foul would wear the brows of grace, yet grace must still look so”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “That which you are, my thoughts cannot transpose” 	<p>falling from heaven</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appearances can be deceiving, but ultimately hope/the truth must still shine through - You cannot read thoughts/ tell what kind of person one is by appearance (Malcolm, act 4)

Fate and free will

point	quote	explanation
External influence on MB (witches and Lady MB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Glamis, and Thane of Cawdor, the greatest is behind” - “Present fears are less than horrible imaginings: my thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical” - “Which fate and metaphysical aid doth seem to have thee crowned withal” - (every quote about appearances vs reality and evil spirits) - “Art thou afeard to be the same in thine own act and valour as thou art in desire?” - “...live a coward in thine own esteem, letting ‘i dare not’ wait upon ‘i would’, like the poor cat i’ the adage” - “When you durst do it, then you were a man; and to be more than what you were, you would be so 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The witches are the first to plant the seed of murderous ambition in MB (greatest is yet to be) - The witches will assist MB in getting the crown - Lady MB taunts him and goads him to murder Duncan - Wait upon means follow

	much more the man"	
MB initially did not have the capacity of committing treason but later gets influenced by Lady MB (inner MB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Yet I do fear thy nature; it is too full o' th' milk of human kindness to catch the nearest way" - "What thou wouldst highly, what wouldst holily; wouldst not play false, and yet wouldst holily win" - "We will proceed no further in this business" - "Bring forth man-children only! For thy undaunted mettle should compose nothing but males" - "I am settled, and bend up each corporal agent to this terrible feat" - "Away, and mock the time with fairest show, false face must hide what the false heart doth know" - Dagger speech - "I am afraid to think what I have done; look on't again I dare not" - "To know my deed, 'twere best not know myself" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MB's wife, who up to that point, knew his character the best, acknowledged that he was too nice to commit treason and murder even though he really wanted the title - MB had a debate with himself and realised that killing Duncan was a bad idea - MB is ultimately convinced by his wife and lauds her. She is emboldened by his ambitions and urges him to be more courageous and ambitious - His words echo Lady MB's earlier coaching on how to get away with murder - Dagger is a symbol for his ambition and the death of his honour - Evidence of the witches' dabbling in his actions/his alliance with them - Immediately overwhelmed by magnitude of the murder, possible implications and the guilt - MB focuses on repressing his emotions and dissociating from his own existence, creating a dysfunctional state of mind - Dissociation/emotional

		numbing/self-destructive coping mechanism - Allows MB to create a separate sense of self: murderer MB and honourable king MB (can maintain his appearance of integrity to others and his persona)
King MB (the persona)	- “Had I but died an hour before this chance, I had lived a blessed time”	- Deeply regrets his actions but still has to maintain appearance of innocence (his inner deceitful nature shines through, represented by his equivocation)

Ultimately, the spiral of MB was caused by himself. Even though he faced influence from his wife and the witches, instead of giving into temptation of ambition and obtaining more power, if he had remained firmly grounded to his personal values and loyalty to Duncan and the state, he would not have committed the murder, which was the sole catalyst of his descent into dishonour. Macbeth has underlying insecurities about his masculinity, since he was so easily goaded into murder just from a few insults from his wife. He also overthinks and complicates his dilemmas, confusing himself and the situation and leading him to make irrational decisions. The prophecy had unearthed a deep-buried longing to become king, and his own murderous desperation to achieve his aims. Lady Macbeth had probably “coached” him in the past to repress his emotions in the face of pursuing his goals, since his moral alignment had easily been shifted under her persuasion. When Macbeth committed murder, it went against his internal beliefs and values (despite Lady MB’s attempts to convert him into a psychopath), thus he coped from the psychological conflict by trying to repress more emotions, acting out recklessly and seeking out the witches. The witches push him further into giving into his insecurities and he orchestrates a meaningless massacre of innocents. Finally, Macbeth dies after his greed and arrogance lead Macduff to him. Fatal flaws: insecurity, lack of conviction, greed, ambition.

Power and ambition

point	quote	explanation
Despite gaining the “ultimate power, Macbeth is now crippled by the burden of maintaining such a high position.	Show of eight kings: - “Thou art too like the spirit of Banquo” - “Thy crown does sear mine eye-balls” - “The eighth appears, who bears a glass”	- MB’s greed for more power and ambition has caused him to try and deny Banquo’s prophecy that his children will reign for many generations instead of Macbeth, and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "That twofold balls and treble sceptres carry" - "Now i see 'tis true, for the blood-boltered Banquo smiles upon me" - "The castle of Macduff I will surprise, seize upon Fife, give to th'edge o' the sword his wife, his babes, and all unfortunate souls that trace him in his line" - "No boasting like a fool, this deed, I'll do before purpose cool" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - that he will win in the end - Macbeth defiled his own soul by murdering for no reason - Macbeth's sudden gain of power and his paranoia that someone will replace him have caused him to disregard his humanity and value for others' lives, and to order a massacre of innocents including women and children, not just old dudes.
Macduff massacre is a glaring reminder of Macbeth's gradual loss of humanity due to his repressed guilt and emotions, his paranoia over protecting his political influence and his hubris of ambition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Sirrah, your father's dead, and what will you do now? How will you live?" "as birds do, mother" "what, with worms and flies" "with what i get, i mean; and so do they" - "If he were dead, you'd weep for him; if you would not, it were a good sign that I should quickly have a new father" - "I hope in no place so unsanctifies where such as thou mayst find him" - "Thou liest" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This murder has the most pathos: feelings of sympathy and pity, due to the picture of domestic life and familial ties portrayed - Destruction of innocence, further making Macbeth seem pure evil - Son and mother joke affectionally/playfully, and son is witty and charming, making the loss sadder - They spite and curse at the murderers and show their final displays of allegiance to Macduff in the face of death----Macduff is probably a good person to warrant such loyalty from his family

Good and evil

point	quote	explanation
Despite the evil disease that is Macbeth, some	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "In this earthly world, where to do harm is often laudable, to do good 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lady Macduff (before her murder) recalls how she may be punished even

people stick to their principles.	<p>sometime accounted dangerous folly”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “A good and virtuous nature may recoil in an imperial charge 	<p>though she has done nothing wrong</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under Macbeth’s tyranny, there has been a reversal of values: to do good is to be punished, evil is rewarded - Under orders from authority, people are more likely to commit sins, since they are not intimidated by prohibitions
MACBETH EVIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “I think our country sinks beneath the yoke (**burden=Macbeth); it weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash is added to her wounds” - “Not in the legions of horrid hell can come a devil more damned in evils to top Macbeth” - “I grant him bloody, luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful, sudden, malicious, smacking of every sin that has a name” - “Where sighs and groans and shrieks that rend the air are made, not marked; where violent sorrow seems a modern ecstasy. The dead man’s knell is there scarce asked for who, and good man’s lives expire before the flower in their caps, dying or ere they sicken” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Imagery of death and violence is proof that Macbeth’s evil reign has greatly affected the environment around him (toxic people=toxic environment) - Macbeth is the most evil person in the world - List of all of Macbeth’s sins (carnal sins: lust, greed, wrath) - More of Macbeth’s effect on Scotland: unnatural deaths

Foils to Macbeth

person	quote	explanation
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Malcolm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “To show an unfelt sorrow is an office which the false man does easy” “there’s daggers in men’s smiles” “there’s warrant in the theft which steals itself, when there’s no mercy left” - “When i shall tread upon the tyrant’s head or wear it on my sword” - “King-becoming graces....justice, verity (truth), temperance, stableness, bounty (generosity), perseverance, mercy, lowliness devotion, patience, courage, fortitude” - “But God above deal between thee and me!” - “I am yet unknown to woman, never was forsworn, scarcely have coveted what was mine own, at no time broke my faith, would not betray the Devil to his fellow, and delight no less in truth than life” - “What I am truly is thine and my poor country’s to command” - “Merciful heavens! What, amn, ne’er pull your hat upon your brows; give sorrow words” - “The grief that does not speak whispers the o’erfraught heart and bids it break” - “Let’s make us medicines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wise: knows how appearances are deceiving and is aware of the fact that Duncan’s murder was conducted by someone else - Knows that they can steal away to safety without thanking the host - Convicted, assertive and confident in achieving his aims - Well aware of the specific qualities required to be a good king and to lead people properly - More qualified than Macbeth (qualities of a warrior rather than a king: impulsiveness, desire to kill, ruthlessness, all or nothing on battlefield) - Aligning himself with God, implores him to help him deal with Macbeth - He is a virgin, has never told a lie until his test for Macduff, and is a child of God - Servant leadership: knows that the king’s true role is to serve his country and people well - Emotional maturity: encourages Macduff to express his sorrow of his family tragedy instead of bottling it up - Wise: knows that unresolved emotions will slowly consume a person’s mental health as things must be worked through - Levelheaded, gives good advice
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	<p>of our great revenge to cure this deadly grief”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Dispute it like a man” “I must also feel it like a man” - “Be this whetstone of your sword. Let grief convert to anger; blunt not the heart, enrage it” - “The Powers above put on their instruments” - “The night is long that never find the day” - “Thy royal father was a most sainted King; the Queen that bore thee, ortener upon her knees than on her feet, died every day she lived” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Healthy coping measure: channeling anger and grief into defeating Macbeth - Healthy partnership: they have a positive influence on each other, and Macduff gets emotional support and a comfortable space for his loss from Malcolm - Gives encouragement instead of belittling Macduff for being emotional - Aligns himself with goodness and heaven - Reminds Macduff not to let his grief consume him - Holy, righteous upbringing - His mother more devoted to heavenly life than earthly life - Prayed for him more than she carried him
Macduff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Most sacrilegious murder hath broke ope the Lord’s anointed temple, and stole thence the life o’the building” - “...lest our old robes sit easier than our new” - “He is noble, wise, judicious, and best knows the fits o’ the season” (Malcolm to his wife) - Malcolm: “...pour the sweet milk of concord into hell, uproar the universal peace, confound all unity on earth” bHAHAHAHA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has strong religious beliefs, since the body is the temple of God, so murder is an act of rebellion against God - Wary of Macbeth, smart enough to suspect him - Macduff is noble and wise, and reads situations correctly and acts accordingly e.g. Macbeth the disease - Malcolm tries to test Macduff by pretending to be worse than Macbeth - Macduff reacts by mourning Scotland and telling Malcolm to go to hell

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Macduff: "fit to govern! No, not to live" "untitled tyrant bloody-sceptered" - "Macduff, this noble passion, Child of integrity...reconciled my thoughts to thy good truth and honour" - "But, gentle heavens, cut short all intermission" "heaven forgive him too!" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proves that his loyalty is not to a person but the king (more noble and upright) - Macduff's integrity and loyalty to Scotland has fully reassured Malcolm - Calls upon the power of good to help him quickly kill Macbeth
Banquo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Our fears in Banquo stick deep; and in his royalty of nature reigns that which would be feared" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has more kingly qualities than Macbeth and is more deserving of the title
King Edward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "...at his touch, such sanctity hath heaven given his hand, they presently amend" - "He leaves the healing benediction, with this strange virtue he hath a heavenly gift of prophecy, and sundry blessings hang about his throne that speak him full of grace" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Associated with holiness and heaven - So holy people are healed with his touch (Macbeth: disease) - Represents hope of Scotland: chance that you can be renewed and life can be restored (Macbeth: death-bringer) (owl before murders: harbingers of death)

ACT 5

Actions and consequences

Point	Quotes	Explanation
Lady MB commits suicide out of guilt for the Duncan murder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "A great perturbation in nature, to receive at once the benefit of sleep and do the effects of watching" - "She has light by her continually; 'tis her command" - "...accustomed action with her...washing her hands...continue in this a quarter of an hour" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sleepwalking is a disruption to the natural pattern of humans - Unnatural habits exhibited by Lady MB - Blood on hands is a symbol of her guilt

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Out, damned spot!" - "Hell is murky...yet who would have thought the old man to have so much blood in him?" - "The smell of blood still: all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand" - "The Thane of Fife had a wife; where is she now?" - "Unnatural deeds do breed unnatural troubles; infected minds to their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets" - "She is troubled with thick-coming fancies that keep her from her rest" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fear that she represses is coming out - Reference to smearing the grooms with blood - Alienation from MB and the world - Evil deeds will cause unnatural troubles - Eventually commits suicide, leaving MB alone and their troubles unresolved
MB's character atrophies, becomes isolated and deserted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "He cannot buckle his distempered cause within the belt of rule" - "Now does he feel his secret murders sticking on his hands; now minutely revolts upbraid his faith-breach; those that he commands move only in command, nothing in love" - "I have lived long enough: my way of life is fall'n into the sere, the yellow leaf" - "...accompany old age, as honour, love, obedience, troops of friends" - "Hang those that talk of fear" - "...a mind diseased, pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow, raze out the written troubles of a brain" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unfit ruler, so diseased that he has become the root of problem for Scotland - Guilt for the murders and betraying Duncan's faith in him - Use of dramatic irony: lady MB's vision of bloody hands - Lost his followers and all loyalty/respect - Sense of weariness, his life is ending - No point - Things that should be with him at this time have deserted him (aware of isolation) - Merciless, cruel - Descriptions of sickness and tumours - MB= cancer???

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Throw physic to the dogs" - "...cast the water of my land, find her disease, and purge it to a sound and pristine health" - "...what purgative drug would scour these English hence?" - "Were I from Dunsinane away and clear, profit again should hardly draw me here" - "Both more and less have given him the revolt, and none serve with him but constrained things whose hearts are absent too" - "I have supped full with horrors: direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts, cannot once start me" - "She should have died hereafter" - "Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow, creeps in this petty pace from day to day" - "Out, out brief candle!" - "Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player that struts and frets his hour upon the stage and then is heard no more. It is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lady Mb illness is suddenly unimportant to him at such a crucial period - Acknowledges Scotland's diseased state - Doesn't realise that he is the cause of it (THE CANCER) - MB repulsive that even the doctor wouldn't work for him for money - There's no one left that is loyal to him/loves him - Perfect picture of isolation - Murderous thoughts have been his constant companion (self-reflecting) - Lost part of his humanity - Rather indifferent to lady MB's death, far cry from MB at the start of the play - Time passes regularly (pointless) - MB believes that death is inevitable (depressed, nihilistic) - Everyday is one day closer to death - A reminder of the illusionary nature of theatre - This attitude can extend to the whole play - MB weary, feels like a puppet manipulated to live another's life (futility at the mercy of the
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "I'gin to be aweary of the sun, and wish th'estate o' the world were now undone" 	<p>witches)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wishing that he were dead, very weary
MB actually dies, throne goes to Malcolm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Make all our trumpets speak; give them all breath, those clamorous harbingers of blood and death" - "The tyrant's people on both sides do fight; the noble thanes do bravely in the war" - "Tell thee, Macduff was from his mother's womb untimely ripped" - "These juggling fiends no more believed, that palter with us in a double sense; that keep the word of promise to our ear, and break it to our hope. I'll not fight with thee" - "...thou opposed, being of no woman born, yet I will try the last" - "Hail king! For so thou art. Behold, where stands the usurper's cursed head. The time is free" - "I see thee compassed with thy kingdom's pearl, that speak my salutation in their minds" - "...producing forth the cruel ministers of this dead butcher and his fiend-like queen... (who) by self and violent hands took off her life" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Echo of MB's line: hear it not Duncan, for it is a knell, that summons thee to heaven or to hell - Things have come full circle for MB, sense of finality - Even his own forces have abandoned him - MB will die to MD because MD was born from cesarean section - MB realises that he got played by the witches - Knows that he will die, sense of despair - Cut MB's crown off his head - Scotland is free from MB - Scotland greeting its rightful king, Malcolm - All that remains of MB's and LMB's legacy - Wasteful, tragic: even though they were honoured before, all that people will remember is the evil deeds they have

		done
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MB's final stand

quote	explanation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "I'll fight, till from my bones my flesh be hacked" - "...at least we'll die with harness on our back" - "What's he that was not born of woman? Such a one am I to fear, or none" - "But swords I smile at, weapons laugh to scorn, brandished by a man that's of a woman born" - "Why should I play the Roman fool and die on my own sword? Whiles I see lives, the gashes do better upon them" - "Of all men else I have avoided thee. But get thee back, my soul is too much charged with blood of thine already." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong sense of bravado and defiance, bravery - Redeeming quality? - Gives himself false sense of hope, confidence by thinking of the prophecies - Actually scared - He will not shame himself by committing suicide - mortality/fatality/psychological suicide - Feels guilty for killing MD's family?

Point	Evidence	Explanation
(comments by others) Macbeth had an innocent and kind nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Yet i do fear thy nature; it is too full 'o 'th milk of human kindness to catch the nearest way" (scene 5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Macbeth is too kind to kill Duncan for the throne
Macbeth is honourable, courageous and excellent in battle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "What bloody man is that?" (scene 2) - "Brave Macbeth--well he deserves that name" - "Valour's minion" - "O valiant cousin" - "Bellona's bridegroom" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sheds blood for the country, honourable - Macbeth's bravery in battle cause him to be greatly praised by the messenger and Duncan
(relationships)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "My dearest partner of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Macbeth is actually an

<p>formed) Macbeth and Lady Macbeth</p>	<p>greatness" (scene 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Under my battlements" - "My dearest love" - "I have given suck, and know how tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me" 	<p>affectionate person and loves his wife a lot, and treats her like an equal. They trust each other completely.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contrary to how he suppresses feelings of guilt in order to kill Duncan - They have lost a child before and gone through grief, showing how their desire for power may partly be an attempt to fill the void that the child had left
<p>Duncan and Macbeth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "live a coward in thine own esteem" - "When you durst do it, then you were a man; and to be more than what you were, you would be so much more the man." - "I am settled, and bend up each corporal agent to this terrible feat" (scene 7) - "We love him highly, and shall continue our graces towards him" - (refer to Duncan notes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - However, his love and dedication to his wife and his desire to make her proud is a factor in him becoming a murderer and killing Duncan, against, his logic and loyalty. - Duncan highly appreciates and praises Macbeth, showing us that Macbeth was probably very impressive in his loyalty and excellence in battle. - Gained complete trust from the king
<p>(actions and reactions) Macbeth tends to be paranoid and obsess over his troubles.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Present fears are less than horrible imaginings: my thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical" - "is smothered in surmise, and nothing is but that is not" - "And Pity, like a naked new-born babe, striding the blast, or heaven's cherubin, horsed upon the sightless couriers of the air, shall blow the horrid deed in every eye, that tears shall drown the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He is more afraid of his thoughts than his feelings, showing how his own obsessive pattern of thinking consumes his mind - Paralysed by his thoughts and he can only worry about the future - Uses rich metaphors and mulls over every thought he has. Instead of being straightforward, he prefers to give analogies, showing that he is a thoughtful person with a tendency to overthink

Macbeth also worries over the public's opinion of him.	<p>wind"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "But here, upon this bank and shoal of time---we'd jump the life to come." (scene 7) - "I have bought golden opinions from all sorts of people, which would be worn now in their newest gloss, not cast aside so soon" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Life is temporary so just take the chance to get the crown (nihilistic ambition?) - Fearful of how public opinion would turn against him - Holds the opinion of others very highly----requires external validation from achievements and praise from others
(physical description) Macbeth is an excellent fighter and ruthless in battle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The multiplying villainies of nature do swarm upon him" "and Fortune, on his damned quarrel smiling showed like a rebel's whore" - "Brave Macbeth" "disdaining Fortune, with his brandished steel, which smoked with bloody execution, like valour's minion, carved out his passage" - "Unseamed him from the nave to th' chops" - "Nothing afeard of what thyself didst make, strange images of death" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Macbeth's troops were greatly outnumbered in the battle and luck was not on their side - Macbeth still won, disregarding bad luck for the good of the country. He smoothly and fastly cut down and killed many opponents - So ruthless he cut Macdonwald (the rebel) in half - Even gory images of death don't faze him (very brave)

Role and significance of macbeth

Point	Evidence	Explanation
(foil or parallel to) Duncan	<p>Macbeth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (refer to quotes above) - "Stars, hide your fires, let not light see my black and deep desires" - "The eye wink at the hand; yet let that be which the eye fears, when it is done, to see" <p>Duncan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "And in his commendations I am fed: it is a banquet to me" - "My plenteous joys, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Macbeth appears more accomplished and capable by his skill in battle - Macbeth succumbs to his own selfish thoughts and desires - Duncan seems like a foolish king, overly praising and fawning over Macbeth. - He is also

Banquo	<p>wanton in fulness, seek to hide themselves in drops of sorrow”</p> <p>Macbeth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Why hath it given me earnest of success, commencing in a truth?” - “Would they had stayed!” - “The service and the loyalty I owe, in doing it, pays itself. Your highness’ part is to receive our duties” “doing everything safe toward your love and honour” <p>Banquo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear your favours nor your hate” (scene 3) - “Or have we eaten on the insane root that takes reason prisoner?” - “And oftentimes, to win us to our harm, the instruments of darkness tell us truths, win us with honest trifles, to betray’s in deepest consequences” - “There if I grow, the harvest is your own” 	<p>uncharacteristically emotional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taken to and begins to obsess over the witches’ prophecy - Long winded in declaring his loyalty, overspeaks of how dedicated he is (probably insincere, trying too hard) - Very clear in his belief that the witches are evil, and strong in his rejection of them, neglecting to even take what they say as truths - Straight to the point in his loyalty (nothing to prove/guilty and needs to hide)
(relation to plot)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It’s the 3 witches who first put the seed of fatal ambition in Macbeth’s mind with the prophecy - Lady Macbeth goads him on and influences him to learn to be deceitful and murder - But ultimately it’s Macbeth who decides himself to murder Duncan
(reflection of theme)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appearance and reality (refer to notes) - Power and ambition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lies and becomes deceitful in order to conceal his murderous intents to usurp the throne - Goes from an honourable

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good and evil - Fate and freewill 	<p>and loyal nobleman to a murderer who commits regicide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Influenced greatly by the 3 witches and Lady Macbeth, but ultimately still makes the choice to commit the murder
(writer's craft)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Macbeth only appears in scene 3 after the witches and Duncan have talked about him - Preconceived opinion of him as honourable and brave but cursed by the witches