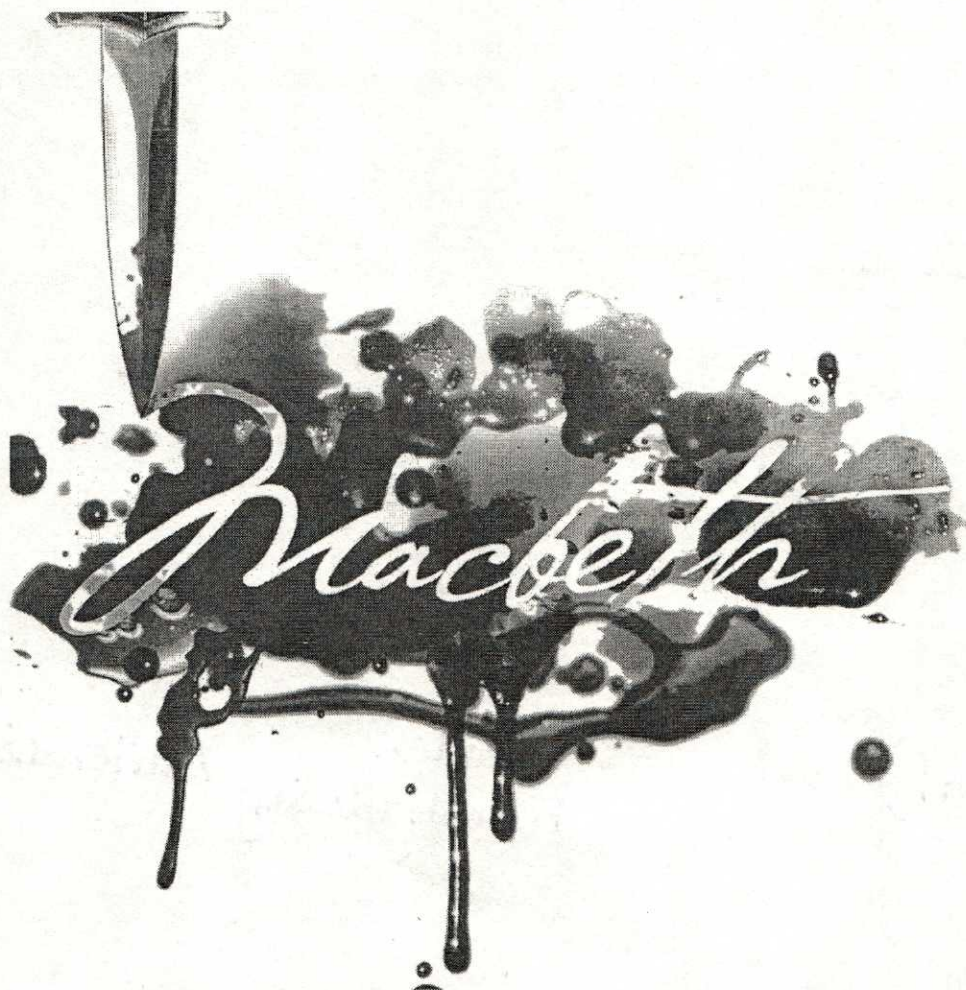


Macbeth Selected Scenes Analysis Packet

Name: Keigher / 5



Scene Analysis: *Macbeth* Act I, Scene 1



A desert place.

Thunder and lightning. Enter three Witches

First Witch

When shall we three meet again
In thunder, lightning, or in rain?

Second Witch

When the hurlyburly's done,
When the battle's lost and won.

Third Witch *→ before*
That will be ere the set of sun.
→ tonight!

First Witch

Where the place?

Second Witch

Upon the heath.

Third Witch

There to meet with Macbeth.

First Witch

I come, Graymalkin!

Second Witch

Paddock calls.

Third Witch

Anon.

ALL

Fair is foul, and foul is fair:
Hover through the fog and filthy air.

Exeunt *(vanish!)*

The three witches meet. Each witch would have a familiar (animal spirit) that would help them carry out evil deeds. A graymalkin is a gray cat. A paddock is a toad. They will meet again on the heath (shrubby land).

1. Who are the witches planning to meet?

Macbeth

2. "Fair is foul, and foul is fair" will appear again later on. What literary device is this an example of?

*Paradox
Foreshadowing
Alliteration*

• Scene Analysis: *Macbeth* Act I, Scene 2



camp near Forres. (city in Scotland)

[Alarum within. Enter Duncan, Malcolm, Donalbain, Lennox, with Attendants, meeting a bleeding Captain]

 Duncan

What bloody man is that? He can report,
As seemeth by his plight, of the revolt
The newest state.

Malcolm

This is the sergeant
Who like a good and hardy soldier fought 5
'Gainst my captivity. Hail, brave friend!
Say to the king the knowledge of the broil
As thou didst leave it.

Captain

Doubtful it stood;
As two spent swimmers, that do cling together 10
And choke their art. The merciless Macdonwald*

simile

battle

Worthy to be a rebel, for to that
The multiplying villanies of nature = sins
Do swarm upon him--from the Western Isles
Of kerns and gallowglasses is supplied; (troops) 15

metaphor

Personif. simile

And fortune, on his damned quarrel smiling,
Show'd like a rebel's whore: but all's too weak:
For brave Macbeth--well he deserves that name--
Disdaining fortune, with his brandish'd steel, Sword

Which smoked with bloody execution, 20
Like valour's minion carved out his passage
Till he faced the slave; → Macdon.

Which ne'er shook hands, nor bade farewell to him,
Till he unseam'd him from the nave to the chaps,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements. 25

Duncan

O valiant cousin! worthy gentleman! (Macbeth)

Captain

As whence the sun 'gins his reflection
Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break,
So from that spring whence comfort seem'd to come
Discomfort swells. Mark, king of Scotland, mark: 30
No sooner justice had with valour arm'd retreat
Compell'd these skipping kerns to trust their heels,
But the Norwegian lord surveying vantage,
With furbish'd arms and new supplies of men
Began a fresh assault. 35

Duncan

Dismay'd not this
Our captains, Macbeth and Banquo?

Captain

Yes;
As sparrows eagles, or the hare the lion. (No!)

1. What do King Duncan and his son Malcolm want from the wounded soldier?

What is the status of the battle?

Scotland vs. Norway* ;)
* Scottish rebels

2. In your own words, describe what Macbeth does to the enemy, Macdonwald (lines 19-25).

3. How would you characterize Macbeth based on the Captain's description?

4. How did the enemy respond to Macbeth's actions (lines 33-35)?

The enemy, Norway, sent in more troops as reinforcement.

M+B

If I say sooth, I must report they were 40
As cannons overcharged with double cracks, so they
Doubly redoubled strokes upon the foe:
Except they meant to bathe in reeking wounds,
Or memorize another Golgotha, Allusion 45
I cannot tell.
But I am faint, my gashes cry for help.

5. How did the enemy's reaction affect Macbeth and Banquo (lines 38-46)?

They fought back twice as hard.

Duncan So well thy words become thee as thy wounds;
They smack of honour both. Go get him surgeons.
[Exit Captain, attended]
Who comes here?
[Enter Ross]

6. Based on King Duncan's TONE, what does he think of the wounded Captain?

He is a true soldier and very brave.

Malcolm The worthy thane of Ross. 50

Lennox What a haste looks through his eyes! So should he look
That seems to speak things strange.

Ross God save the king!

Duncan Whence camest thou, worthy thane?

Ross From Fife, great king; 55
Where the Norway banners flout the sky
And fan our people cold. Norway himself, (king)
With terrible numbers,
Assisted by that most disloyal traitor
The thane of Cawdor, * began a dismal conflict; 60
Till that Bellona's bridegroom, lapp'd in proof,
Confronted him with self-comparisons,
Point against point rebellious, arm 'gainst arm.
Curbing his lavish spirit: and, to conclude,
The victory fell on us. 😊 65

7. Which side has won the battle?

Scotland (yay!)

Duncan Great happiness!

8. What has happened to the traitorous Thane of Cawdor?

He will be executed

Ross That now
Sweno, the Norway's king, craves composition:
Nor would we deign him burial of his men
Till he disbursed at Saint Colme's inch 70
Ten thousand dollars to our general use.

9. What new honor will Duncan give Macbeth?

Title, Thane of Cawdor.

Duncan No more that thane of Cawdor shall deceive
our bosom interest: **go pronounce his present death,**
And with his former title greet Macbeth.

10. What literary element is this an example of?
(Remember, Macbeth doesn't know he is receiving this honor yet!)

Dramatic irony

Ross I'll see it done. 75

Duncan What he hath lost noble Macbeth hath won. [Exeunt]



Scene Analysis: *Macbeth* Act I, Scene 3

A heath near Forres.

[Thunder. Enter the three Witches.]

Third Witch A drum, a drum!
Macbeth doth come.

ALL The weird sisters, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land,
Thus do go about, about: 35
Thrice to thine and thrice to mine
And thrice again, to make up nine. } spell
Peace! the charm's wound up.
[Enter MACBETH and BANQUO.]

MACBETH So foul and fair a day I have not seen.

BANQUO How far is't call'd to Forres? seps witches 40
So wither'd and so wild in their attire,
That look not like the inhabitants o' the earth,
And yet are on't? Live you? or are you aught
That man may question? You seem to understand me,
By each at once her choppy finger laying 45
Upon her skinny lips: you should be women,
And yet your beards forbid me to interpret
That you are so.

MACBETH Speak, if you can: what are you?

First Witch All hail, Macbeth! hail to thee, thane of Glamis! 50

Second Witch All hail, Macbeth, hail to thee, thane of Cawdor!

Third Witch All hail, Macbeth, thou shalt be king hereafter!

BANQUO Good sir, why do you start; and seem to fear
Things that do sound so fair? 'I' the name of truth,
Are ye fantastical, or that indeed 55
Which outwardly ye show? My noble partner
You greet with present grace and great prediction
Of noble having and of royal hope,
That he seems rapt withal: to me you speak not.
If you can look into the seeds of time, metaphor 60
And say which grain will grow and which will not,
Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear
Your favours nor your hate.

First Witch Hail!

Second Witch Hail!

35

40

45

55

65

1. Reread Macbeth's first line. Where have we heard this before? What might this line foreshadow?

The witches said this line before.

This line could foreshadow that Macbeth may find out information that will both good and bad for him in the future.

2A. How would you describe Banquo's reaction to seeing the witches?

What are you? Are you real?

3. What three prophecies about Macbeth do the witches reveal (lines 50-52)?

Macbeth is the Thane of Glamis

Macbeth will become the Thane of Cawdor

Macbeth will become the king

4. Banquo wants to know if the witches have any information for him, too. How would you describe his tone toward the witches?

Curious
Calm
Unbelieving
Skeptical

Third Witch Hail!
First Witch [Lesser than Macbeth, and greater.] Paradox

Second Witch [Not so happy, yet much happier.] Paradox

Third Witch Thou shalt get kings, though thou be none:
So all hail, Macbeth and Banquo! 70

First Witch Banquo and Macbeth, all hail!

MACBETH (dad) Stay, you imperfect speakers, tell me more:
By Sinel's death I know I am thane of Glamis;
But how of Cawdor? the thane of Cawdor lives,
A prosperous gentleman; and to be king 75
Stands not within the prospect of belief,
No more than to be Cawdor. Say from whence
You owe this strange intelligence? or why
Upon this blasted heath you stop our way
With such prophetic greeting? Speak, I charge you. 80
[Witches vanish.]

BANQUO The earth hath bubbles, as the water has,
And these are of them. Whither are they vanish'd?

MACBETH Into the air; and what seem'd corporal melted
As breath into the wind. Would they had stay'd!

BANQUO Were such things here as we do speak about? 85
Or have we eaten on the insane root
That takes the reason prisoner?

Was that real?
Are we on drugs?

MACBETH Your children shall be kings.

BANQUO You shall be king.

MACBETH And thane of Cawdor too: went it not so?

BANQUO To the selfsame tune and words. Who's here?
[Enter ROSS and ANGUS.]

(other noblemen)

5. What three prophecies about Banquo do the
witches reveal (lines 50-52)?

Banquo will be lesser than Macbeth and
greater.

Banquo will not be as happy as Macbeth,
but will be happier.

Banquo will never be king but his
children will become kings.

Macbeth wants to know more details!

Banquo and Macbeth talk about what they just saw.
Banquo wonders if they were actually real. Macbeth
wishes they would have stayed longer.

ANGUS We are sent
To give thee from our royal master thanks; 105
Only to herald thee into his sight,
Not pay thee.

ROSS And, for an earnest of a greater honour,
He bade me, from him, call thee thane of Cawdor:
In which addition, hail, most worthy thane!
For it is thine.

BANQUO What, can the witches devil speak true?

MACBETH The thane of Cawdor lives: why do you dress me
In borrow'd robes? metaphor

ANGUS Who was the thane lives yet; 115
But under heavy judgment bears that life
Which he deserves to lose. Whether he was combined
With those of Norway, or did line the rebel
With hidden help and vantage, or that with both
He labour'd in his country's wrack, I know not;
But treasons capital, confess'd and proved,
Have overthrown him.

MACBETH To Self Convicted traitor
[Aside] Glamis, and Thane of Cawdor:
The greatest is behind. 2/3 of prophecies are true!

[To ROSS and ANGUS.] Thanks for your pains.

[Aside to BANQUO.] Do you not hope your children shall be kings,
When those that gave the thane of Cawdor to me
Promised no less to them? 127

BANQUO [Aside to Macbeth] That trusted home
Might yet enkindle you unto the crown,
Besides the thane of Cawdor. But 'tis strange:
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 consequence.
Cousins, a word, I pray you. 135

6. What news do Angus and Ross bring for Macbeth?

Macbeth is also given the title: Thane
of Cawdor.

7. How does this fulfill two of the witches' prophecies?

The witches said Macbeth would become the
Thane of Glamis
and the Thane of
Cawdor.

8. What warning does Banquo give Macbeth?

Be careful, these witches may
be only telling you part of the
truth. They may be hiding
things from you that will hurt you later.

1) Glamis 2) Cawdor

MACBETH [Aside] Two truths are told,
As happy prologues to the swelling act
Of the imperial theme. -- I thank you, gentlemen.
[Aside] This supernatural soliciting
Paradox [Cannot be ill, cannot be good:] if ill,
Why hath it given me earnest of success,
Commencing in a truth? I am thane of Cawdor: 140
If good, why do I yield to that suggestion
Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair **nervous**
And make my seated heart knock at my ribs,
Against the use of nature? Present fears
Are less than horrible imaginings:
My thought, whose **murder** yet is but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man that function
Is smother'd in surmise, and nothing is
But what is not.

BANQUO Look, how our partner's rapt. 150

MACBETH [Aside] If chance will have me king, why,
chance may crown me,
Without my stir. **personif.**

BANQUO New honors come upon him,
Like our strange garments, cleave not to their mould
But with the aid of use.

MACBETH [Aside] Come what come may, 155
Time and the hour runs through the roughest day.

BANQUO Worthy Macbeth, we stay upon your leisure.

MACBETH Give me your favour: my dull brain was wrought
With things forgotten. Kind gentlemen, your pains
Are register'd where every day I turn
The leaf to read them. Let us toward the king. 160

Let's go!

[Aside to Banquo] Think upon what hath chanced, and, at more time,
The interim having weigh'd it, let us speak
Our free hearts each to other.

BANQUO [Aside to Macbeth] Very gladly.

MACBETH [Aside to Banquo] Till then, enough. Come, friends.
[Exeunt]

9. What is Macbeth thinking about (lines 141-148)?

Macbeth starts believing that the witches' prophecies are true. He is unsure whether he should wait to become king or kill for it.

10. What is Macbeth's tone during this monologue?

Uncertain
Fear

11. What does Macbeth decide on this matter?

Macbeth decides that he will wait and leave his future up to fate.

Macbeth and Banquo decide to talk more about the witches' prophecies later.



Scene Analysis: *Macbeth* Act I, Scene 4

Forres. Duncan's palace.

In this scene, Malcolm reports that the former traitorous Thane of Cawdor was executed for his treason. As Macbeth and Banquo return from battle, King Duncan commends them for their bravery and victory over the Norwegians.

DUNCAN

My plenteous joys,
Wanton in fullness, seek to hide themselves
In drops of sorrow. Sons, kinsmen, thanes,
And you whose places are the nearest, know
We will establish our estate upon
Our eldest, Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The Prince of Cumberland; which honour must
Not unaccompanied invest him only,
But signs of nobleness, like stars, shall shine
On all deservers. From hence to Inverness, *(Macbeth's house)*
And bind us further to you.

MACBETH

The rest is labour, which is not used for you:
I'll be myself the harbinger and make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach;
So humbly take my leave.

DUNCAN

My worthy Cawdor!

MACBETH

[Aside] The Prince of Cumberland! that is a step
On which I must fall down, or else o'erleap,
For in my way it lies. 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.
Exit

DUNCAN

Macbeth
True, worthy Banquo; he is full so valiant,
And in his commendations I am fed;
It is a banquet to me. Let's after him,
Whose care is gone before to bid us welcome:
It is a peerless kinsman. one-of-a-kind
Flourish. Exeunt

Dramatic Irony

1. What honor does Duncan bestow upon Malcolm?

Malcolm is now the Prince of
Cumberland. This means he is the heir to the
throne.

2. In his aside, Macbeth reveals his private thoughts only to the audience. What does Macbeth consider?

Macbeth knows that to become king, two
people stand in his way. These two people are
Duncan who is the king and
Malcolm, who is his heir or next
in line. By "overleaping the step" Macbeth
really means that he may have to kill
them both to be king.

3. What is the mood of this scene?

The mood of this scene should be
happy, but hearing
Macbeth's concerns about his own fate make
the scene feel dark/tense.

Scene Analysis: *Macbeth* Act I, Scene 5



A Room in Macbeth's Castle, Inverness.

[Enter Lady Macbeth, reading a letter.]

LADY MACBETH.

Witches
↓

"They met me in the day of success; and I have learned by the perfectest report they have more in them than mortal knowledge. When I burned in desire to question them further, they made themselves air, into which they vanished. Whiles I stood rapt in the wonder of it, came missives from the King, who all-hailed me, 'Thane of Cawdor'; by which title, before, these weird sisters saluted me, and referred me to the coming on of time, with 'Hail, king that shalt be!' This have I thought good to deliver thee, my * dearest partner of greatness; that thou mightst not lose the dues of rejoicing, by being ignorant of what greatness is promised thee. Lay it to thy heart, and farewell."

(queen)

Glamis thou art, and Cawdor; and shalt be What thou art promis'd; yet do I fear thy nature; It is too full o' the milk of human kindness To catch the nearest way: thou wouldst be great; Art not without ambition; but without The illness should attend it. What thou wouldst highly, That wouldst thou holily; wouldst not play false, And yet wouldst wrongly win: thou'dst have, great Glamis, That which cries, "Thus thou must do, if thou have it: And that which rather thou dost fear to do Than wishest should be undone." Hie thee hither, That I may pour my spirits in thine ear; And chastise with the valor of my tongue All that impedes thee from the golden round, crown Which fate and metaphysical aid doth seem To have thee crown'd withal.

...
The raven himself is hoarse That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan Under my battlements. 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 the access and passage to remorse, That no compunctious visitings of nature Shake my fell purpose, nor keep peace between The effect and it! Come to my woman's breasts, And take my milk for gall, your murdering ministers, Wherever in your sightless substances You wait on nature's mischief!

1. What does Lady Macbeth now know?

Since Lady Macbeth read the letter from her husband, she now knows all about the witches' prophecies and how they seem to be coming true.

5
10

* equals in relationship

2. Paraphrase the stanza to the left by filling in the blanks below.

Macbeth is the The Thane of Glamis and of Cawdor and shall be the king as promised.

Unfortunately, I fear that Macbeth is too soft to be able to gain the throne by murder, even though he does have the motivation to be king.

I will do my best to convince him of what must be done.

15
20
25

3. What does the raven often symbolize?

Death

4. Consider the bolded words and phrases. What is Lady Macbeth asking the spirits to help her do? Be specific.

Lady Macbeth asks the spirits to make her act more like a man. She does not want to feel guilty so she will be tough enough to help her husband carry out Duncan's murder.

40
45

Come, thick night, 50
And **pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell**
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes
Nor heaven peep through the blanket of the dark
To cry, "Hold, hold!"

[Enter Macbeth.]

Great Glamis! Worthy Cawdor!
Greater than both, by the all-hail hereafter! 55
Thy letters have transported me beyond
This ignorant present, and I feel now
The future in the instant.

MACBETH.

My dearest love,
Duncan comes here tonight.

LADY MACBETH.

And when goes hence?

MACBETH.

To-morrow,--as he purposes. 60

LADY MACBETH.

O, never

Shall sun that morrow see!

Your face, my thane, is as a book where men
May read strange matters:--**to beguile the time,**
Look like the time; bear welcome in your eye,
Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent flower, 65
But be the serpent under't. He that's coming

Must be provided for: and *you shall put*
This night's great business into my dispatch;
Which shall to all our nights and days to come
Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom. 70

MACBETH.

We will speak further.

LADY MACBETH.

Only look up clear;
To alter favor ever is to fear:
Leave all the rest to me.

[Exeunt.]

5. What does Lady Macbeth ask of the night? Why?

Lady Macbeth wants the night to be very dark
so that she will not be able to see what she is doing
and feel guilty and so that nobody will be able to see
the murder of Duncan.

6. Who is coming to visit?

Duncan

7a. How does Lady Macbeth say her husband should act when the guests arrive? Why?

Lady Macbeth tells Macbeth that he should act
innocent so that nobody will
become suspicious of them.

7b. What literary devices are present in these lines?

Metaphor Symbol
Simile

8. What does Lady Macbeth instruct her husband to do?

Lady Macbeth tells Macbeth that he should let
her come up with a murder plan.

9. Does Macbeth agree to murder Duncan at this point?

No

Scene Analysis: *Macbeth* Act I, Scene 7



[Hautboys. Torches. Enter a Sewer, and divers Servants with dishes and service over the stage. Then enter Macbeth.]

MACBETH.

(Inner monologue)

If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well

It were done quickly. If the assassination
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch,

With his surcease, success; that but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end-all--here,

But here, upon this bank and shoal of time,--

We'd jump the life to come. But in these 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 the ingredients of our poison'd chalice

To our own lips. (He's here in double trust: Duncan

First, as I am his kinsman and his subject,

Strong both against the deed: then, as his host,

Who should against his murderer shut the door,

Not bear the knife myself. Besides, this 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:

And pity, like a naked new-born babe,

Striding the blast, or heaven's cherubin, hors'd

Upon the sightless couriers of the air,

Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye,

That tears shall drown the wind.--I have no spur

To prick the sides of my intent, but only

Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself,

And falls on the other.

[Enter Lady Macbeth.]

How now! what news?

LADY MACBETH.

He has almost supp'd: why have you left the chamber?

MACBETH.

Hath he ask'd for me?

LADY MACBETH.

Know you not he has?

Macbeth argues with himself about whether he should murder King Duncan.

1. In this scene, Macbeth talks himself out of killing Duncan. First, he worries that killing the king may have terrible consequences for himself.

2. Next, Macbeth knows that he currently has a good relationship with King Duncan. He is Duncan's kinsman and his subject. He is also Duncan's host.

3. Duncan has been a good king so far and has done nothing wrong.

4. Macbeth has no real reason to kill King Duncan. The only reason Macbeth would be killing Duncan is for his own desire for power.

MACBETH.

We will proceed no further in this business:
He hath honour'd me of late; and I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not cast aside so soon.

LADY MACBETH.

Was the hope drunk
Wherein you dress'd yourself? hath it slept since?
And wakes it now, to look so green and pale
At what it did so freely? From this time
Such I account thy love. Art thou afear'd
To be the same in thine own act and valor
As thou art in desire? Wouldst thou have that
Which thou esteem'st the ornament of life,
And live a coward in thine own esteem;
Letting "I dare not" wait upon "I would,"
Like the poor cat i' the adage?

MACBETH.

Pr'ythee, peace!
I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more is none.

LADY MACBETH.

What beast was't, then, Promise
That made you break this enterprise to me?
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. Nor time nor place
Did then adhere, and yet you would make both:
They have made themselves, and that their fitness now
Does unmake you. 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,
Have pluck'd my nipple from his boneless gums
And dash'd the brains out, had I so sworn as you
Have done to this.

MACBETH.

If we should fail?

LADY MACBETH.

We fail!
But screw your courage to the sticking-place,
And we'll not fail. When Duncan is asleep,
-- Whereto the rather shall his day's hard journey
Soundly invite him, his two chamberlains Guards

4. What decision has Macbeth made?

Macbeth will not murder Duncan.

5. Explain Lady Macbeth's reaction in your own words.

Lady Macbeth feels angry and accuses her husband of being a coward.

6. Lady Macbeth uses the words, "pale," "coward," and "poor" to describe Macbeth. What connotation do these words have?

Weak foolish
negative soft

6. According to Lady Macbeth, what has Macbeth done?

According to Lady Macbeth, Macbeth has broken a promise to her; however, Macbeth never actually agreed to the plan.

5. What point is Lady Macbeth trying to make when she references killing a baby?

Lady Macbeth would do something so extreme like killing a baby if her husband asked, because she loves him that much.

7. According to Lady Macbeth, what will ensure they get away with murder?

They will be able to get away with murder if Macbeth can be brave and not scared.

Will I with **wine and wassail** so convince
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason
A limbec (drink) only: when in swinish sleep
Their drenched natures lie as in a death,
What cannot you and I perform upon
The unguarded Duncan? what not put upon
His spongy officers; who shall bear the guilt
Of our great quell?

MACBETH.

Bring forth men-children only;
For thy undaunted mettle should compose
Nothing but males. Will it not be receiv'd,
When we have **mark'd with blood those sleepy two**
Of his own chamber, and **us'd their very daggers**,
That they have don't?

LADY MACBETH.

Who dares receive it other,
As we **shall make our griefs and clamor roar**
Upon his death?

MACBETH.

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.

[Exeunt.]

8. What is Lady Macbeth's plan to carry out the murder?

Lady Macbeth will get the guards drunk.

While the guards are asleep, Macbeth will take the
guards' daggers and stab King Duncan to
death. Macbeth and Lady Macbeth will then take the
daggers and put them back on the guards so the
guards will be blamed for the crime. The
couple will cry so they will seem like they
actually feel sad that the king is dead.

9. Does Macbeth agree to Lady Macbeth's plan to kill King
Duncan?

yes

10. By the end of Act I, what has Lady Macbeth accomplished? What has Macbeth decided? What do their words/actions reveal about each of their characters?

MACBETH	LADY MACBETH
<p>Important Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Killed the rebel Macdonwald • Earned title: Thane of Cawdor • Decides to kill Duncan 	<p>Important Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports / convinces Macbeth to kill Duncan • Plans Duncan's murder
<p>One Important Quote</p>	<p>One Important Quote</p>
<p>What do we learn about Macbeth's character (his personality, values, what kind of person he is)?</p> <p>Strong Humble Brave Well-liked</p> <p>Insecurity → easily influenced ambitious</p>	<p>What do we learn about Lady Macbeth's character (her personality, values, what kind of person she is)?</p> <p>+ Supportive loyal (to M) sacrificing</p> <p>- Selfish temper scary rash</p>

Scene Analysis: *Macbeth* Act II, Scene 2
A bedroom chamber at Inverness.



Macbeth has gone to kill Duncan, and Lady Macbeth awaits his return.

LADY MACBETH

That which hath made guards drunk hath made me bold;
What hath quenched them hath given me fire.
Hark! Peace!
It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal bellman,
Which gives the stern'st good-night. He is about it:
The doors are open; and the surfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with snores: I have drugg'd
their possets,
That death and nature do contend about them,
Whether they live or die.

1. What has Lady Macbeth done? What emotions does she display?

Lady Macbeth has gotten the guards drunk so now they are passed out.

Lady Macbeth is feeling bold/sure.

MACBETH

[Within] Who's there? what, ho!

LADY MACBETH

Alack, I am afraid they have awaked,
And 'tis not done. The attempt and not the deed
Confounds us. Hark! I laid their daggers ready;
He could not miss 'em. Had he not resembled D
My father as he slept, I had done't.

Enter MACBETH

My husband!

MACBETH

I have done the deed. Didst thou not hear a noise?

LADY MACBETH

I heard the owl scream and the crickets cry.
Did not you speak?

MACBETH

When?

LADY MACBETH

Now.

MACBETH

As I descended?

LADY MACBETH

Ay.

MACBETH

Hark!

Who lies i' the second chamber?

LADY MACBETH

Donalbain.

2. What does Lady Macbeth fear?

Lady Macbeth worries that the guards might be awake.

3. What excuse does Lady Macbeth give for being unable to kill Duncan herself?

Duncan looked like her father.

4. Consider the behavior and actions of Macbeth and Lady Macbeth. What is the mood of this scene?

paranoid
anxious tense

MACBETH

This is a sorry sight.
Looking on his hands

LADY MACBETH

A foolish thought, to say a sorry sight.

MACBETH

There's one did laugh in's sleep, and one cried
'Murder!'
That they did wake each other: I stood and heard them:
But they did say their prayers, and address'd them
Again to sleep.

LADY MACBETH

There are two lodged together.

MACBETH

One cried 'God bless us!' and 'Amen' the other;
As they had seen me with **these hangman's hands**.
Listening their fear, I could not say 'Amen,'
When they did say 'God bless us!'

LADY MACBETH

Consider it not so deeply.

MACBETH

But wherefore could not I pronounce 'Amen'?
I had most need of blessing, and 'Amen'
Stuck in my throat.

LADY MACBETH

These deeds must not be thought
After these ways; so, **it will make us mad.**

MACBETH

Methought I heard a voice cry 'Sleep no more!
Macbeth does murder sleep', the innocent sleep,
Sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care,
The death of each day's life, sore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,
Chief nourisher in life's feast,--

} metaphors
for sleep

LADY MACBETH

What do you mean?

MACBETH

Still it cried 'Sleep no more!' to all the house:
'Glamis hath murder'd sleep, and therefore Cawdor
Shall sleep no more; Macbeth shall sleep no more.'

5. What does Macbeth see on his hands?

Blood

6. What is Macbeth's mental state at this point if he can't say "Amen?"

Macbeth is feeling guilty.

7. What is Lady Macbeth's warning to her husband?

Lady Macbeth warns her husband not to think about the crime so he doesn't go crazy.

8. What may be the meaning of the lines "Macbeth shall sleep no more" and "Glamis hath murder'd sleep?"

Macbeth will not be able to sleep or feel peace anymore because he has committed murder.

LADY MACBETH

Who was it that thus cried? Why, worthy thane,
You do unbend your noble strength, to think
So brainsickly of things. Go get some water,
And wash this filthy witness from your hand.
Why did you bring these daggers from the place?
They must lie there: go carry them; and smear
The sleepy grooms with blood.

MACBETH

I'll go no more:
I am afraid to think what I have done;
Look on't again I dare not.

LADY MACBETH

Infirm of purpose!
Give me the daggers: the sleeping and the dead
Are but as pictures: 'tis the eye of childhood
That fears a painted devil. If he do bleed,
I'll gild the faces of the grooms withal;
For it must seem their guilt.
Exit. Knocking within

MACBETH

Whence is that knocking?
How is't with me, when every noise appalls me?
What hands are here? ha! they pluck out mine eyes.
**Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas incarnadine,
Making the green one red.**
Re-enter LADY MACBETH

LADY MACBETH

My hands are of your colour; but I shame
To wear a heart so white. → *purity*
Knocking within

I hear a knocking

At the south entry: retire we to our chamber;

[A little water clears us of this deed:]

How easy is it, then! Your constancy
Hath left you unattended.

Knocking within

Hark! more knocking.

Get on your nightgown, lest occasion call us,

And show us to be watchers. **Be not lost**

So poorly in your thoughts.

9. What mistake in the plans has Macbeth made?

Macbeth forgets to put the daggers back on the guards.

10. Why won't Macbeth put the daggers back?

Macbeth feels too scared to go back.

11. What does Lady Macbeth say about fearing the dead? What does she suggest about Macbeth? What is Lady Macbeth going to do?

Lady Macbeth says that you should not fear the dead because they cannot hurt you. She suggests that Macbeth is acting like a child.
Lady Macbeth will put the daggers back.

12. What does Macbeth notice about his hands? What does his statement about the ocean reveal?

Macbeth says that all the ocean water could never wash the blood from his hands. Instead, the ocean would turn the color, red. This statement reveals that Macbeth feels guilty for killing Duncan.

13. What does Lady Macbeth accuse her husband of when she talks about the color of her hands?

Lady Macbeth mentions that she also helped kill King Duncan, but she does not feel guilty.

14. What does Lady Macbeth say will help them feel better?

They should wash their hands and not think about the murder.

*Allusion
Pontius Pilate
(Bible)*

MACBETH

To know my deed, 'twere best not know myself.

Knocking within

Wake Duncan with thy knocking! I would (wish) thou couldst!

Exeunt

Scene Analysis *Macbeth* Act II, Scene 3

Noblemen, Lennox and Macduff, arrive at Inverness to meet Duncan and escort him to his next destination. Macbeth answers the door, welcoming them to his castle.

LENNOX [to Macbeth]: The night has been unruly: where we lay,

Our chimneys were blown down; and, as they say,
Lamentings heard i' the air; strange screams of death,
And prophesying with accents terrible
Of dire combustion and confused events
New hatch'd to the woeful time: the obscure bird
Clamour'd the livelong night: some say, **the earth**
Was feverous and did shake.

Macduff leaves to wake up Duncan.

MACDUFF: O horror, horror, horror! Tongue nor heart
Cannot conceive nor name thee!

Confusion now hath made his masterpiece!

Most sacrilegious murder hath **broke ope**
The Lord's anointed temple, and stole thence
The life o' the building!

At some point, Macbeth sneaks to Duncan's room and kills the guards so they won't be able to tell what happened. Soon, the men discover the bloody guards, but they don't understand how the suspected murderers have died. Macbeth confesses to killing the guards.

MACBETH: O, yet I do repent me of my **fury**,
That I did kill them.

Who can be wise, amazed, temperate and furious,
Loyal and neutral, in a moment? No man:

The expedition my violent love
Outrun the pauser, reason. Here lay Duncan,
His silver skin laced with his golden blood;
And his gash'd stabs look'd like a breach in nature
For ruin's wasteful entrance: there, the murderers,
Steep'd in the colours of their trade, their daggers
Unmannerly breech'd with gore: **who could refrain,**
That had a heart to love, and in that heart
Courage to make 's love known?

15. How does Macbeth feel about his participation in the Duncan's murder?

Macbeth wishes that the knocking could wake Duncan.

1. Strange things have happened tonight.

Our chimneys were blown down by strong

wind. We could hear
screams and bird shrieking.

There was even an earth quake!

2. The bolded comparison (murder of King Duncan = breaking open a temple) is an example of which literary device?

Metaphor
Duncan = temple
+

3. When I saw my king all dead and bloody, I

felt furious and knew I had to

show my loyalty for the king

and kill the murderers!

challenge:

4. If you loved the king like I

do, you would do the same thing!

BANQUO: Fears and scruples shake us:
In the great hand of God I stand; and thence
Against the undivulged pretence I fight
Of treasonous malice. **Treason!**

MACDUFF: And so do I.

ALL: So all.

MACBETH: Let's briefly put on manly readiness,
And meet i' the hall together.

ALL: Well contented.

[*Exeunt all but Malcolm and Donalbain.*]

D's sons

MALCOLM: What will you do? Let's not consort with
them:

To show an unfelt sorrow is an office **leave!**
Which **the false man** does easy. I'll to **England**.

DONALBAIN: To **Ireland**, I; our separated fortune
Shall keep us both the safer: where we are,
There's daggers in men's smiles: the near in blood,
The nearer bloody. **metaphor**

[*Exeunt*]

The men realize that someone hungry for power must have hired the guards to kill the king. Banquo and all the men pledge to find out who the murderer is and bring him to justice!

5. The king's sons will not stay around with everyone else because one of them could be the murderer.

Malcolm will head to England
and Donalbain will go to Ireland
so they can stay safe from the killer(s).

Scene Summary: *Macbeth* Act II, Scene 4

Outside Macbeth's Castle



Word Bank

~~brothers~~

~~eat~~

~~killed~~

~~night~~

~~refuses~~

~~strange~~

Malcolm and Donalbain have left Scotland because they fear that they will be killed next. The nobility of Scotland believe that the brothers may have been behind their father's murder. Since Malcolm, the current heir to the throne, is gone and a suspect, Macbeth will be next in line as king. In this scene, we learn of more strange events that have been happening since Duncan's death. It is so dark during the daytime that it looks like night. An owl kills a falcon and King Duncan's horses break out of their stalls and begin to eat each other. Macduff refuses to go to Scone to see Macbeth be crowned king.

Making Inferences:

1. What can we infer (tell) about Macduff if he is refusing to see Macbeth be crowned king?

Macduff is suspicious of Macbeth and doesn't believe he should be king.

2. Weather and nature are acting very strangely and unnaturally (pathetic fallacy). What might this foreshadow about Macbeth's rule as king?

Macbeth's rule is not going to go as planned.

**Divine Right of Kings → Duncan chosen by God → Macbeth kills Duncan
↓
God is angry**