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| Name:    |  |
| Class:   |  |
| Teacher: |  |



Guilt and Conscience



Deception  
(Appearance vs Reality)



Fate vs Free Will



# 'MACBETH' by Shakespeare

## AO1: Make a clear point and back it up

**How:** Make clear points in paragraphs that link to the question. Use evidence and precise vocabulary.

## AO2: Look closely at *how* the Shakespeare wrote it

**How:** Select juicy quotes and zoom in on interesting words (language), how the text is organized (structure), and the type of writing it is ( a play)

## AO3: Link to the Context

**How:** What motivated Shakespeare to write the play plus what might he have wanted the audience to think/feel/learn

**Assessed by:** a 45 minute Essay (1 hr extra time)

**Assessed in:** English Literature Paper 1 (with 'A Christmas Carol')

| Chapters                     |        |                               |     |
|------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|-----|
| Knowledge Retrieval practice | P2-18  | Extract 7: Act 2 Scene 2      | P40 |
| Context                      | P19-23 | Extract 8: Act 3 Scene 2      | P45 |
| Extract 1: Act 1 Scene 1     | P24    | Extract 9: Act 3 Scene 4      | P47 |
| Extract 2: Act 1 Scene 2     | P25    | Extract 10: Act 4 Scene 3     | P49 |
| Extract 3: Act 1 Scene 3     | P28    | Extract 11: Act 5 Scene 1     | P51 |
| Extract 4: Act 1 Scene 4     | P32    | Extract 12: Act 5 Scene 5     | P54 |
| Extract 5: Act 1 Scene 5     | P34    | Extract 13: Act 5 Scene 8     | P55 |
| Extract 6: Act 1 Scene 7     | P37    | WAGOLL and practice questions | P56 |

### Knowledge Retrieval 1 on 'A Christmas Carol'

|                                                               |                                                         |                                                            |                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Q1 Where does Scrooge work?                                   | Q4 In Stave 1, who argues with Scrooge about Christmas? | Q7 In which stave does Marley visit?                       | Q10 Where is young Scrooge left alone?  |
| Q2 Who is Scrooge's clerk?                                    | Q5 Who visits Scrooge from the dead?                    | Q8 In which stave is coal refused to make the fire warmer? | Q11 Who is Scrooge's cheerful employer? |
| Q3 In Stave 1, what does Scrooge refuse to give Bob Cratchit? | Q6 How many ghosts will visit Scrooge?                  | Q9 Which spirit visits Scrooge first?                      | Q12 Who ends Scrooge's engagement?      |

### Knowledge Retrieval 2 on 'A Christmas Carol'

|                                                             |                                                            |                                                  |                                                                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 What causes Belle to leave Scrooge?                      | Q4 In which stave does the Ghost of Christmas Past appear? | Q7 What social class are the Cratchits?          | Q10 What are the two children called that Scrooge is shown by the Ghost of Christmas Present? |
| Q2 What emotion does Scrooge feel when Belle leaves him?    | Q5 Which spirit visits Scrooge in Stave 3?                 | Q8 What is the name of the Cratchit's ill child? | Q11 In which stave does Scrooge observe Fred's party?                                         |
| Q3 In which stave does Belle end the engagement to Scrooge? | Q6 Which workers celebrate in isolation?                   | Q9 Whose party does Scrooge observe?             | Q12 In which stave do meet the whole Cratchit Family and Tiny Tim?                            |

### Knowledge Retrieval 3: 7 on 'ACC' and 5 on 'Macbeth'

|                                                               |                                            |                                                              |                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 In which stave does Scrooge see his old employer Fezziwig? | Q4 How do people react to Scrooge death?   | Q7 What day does Scrooge wake up on?                         | Q10 In 'Macbeth', what title do witches say Macbeth will be given? |
| Q2 In which stave do Ignorance and Want appear?               | Q5 What is Scrooge shown at the end?       | Q8 In Act 1 Scene 1 of 'Macbeth', who plans to meet Macbeth? | Q11 In 'Macbeth', which Act contains the witches' prophecies?      |
| Q3 Which ghost remains silent?                                | Q6 Which stave does Scrooge see his grave? | Q9 In 'Macbeth', Which two characters are brave in battle?   | Q12 In 'Macbeth', which Act contains Malcolm being named heir?     |

### Knowledge Retrieval 4: 7 on 'ACC' and 5 on 'Macbeth'

|                                                             |                                                         |                                                                                              |                                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 Who does Scrooge send a turkey to?                       | Q4 Who is Scrooge's clerk?                              | Q7 Who visits Scrooge from the dead?                                                         | Q10 In 'Macbeth', who do the witches say will be the fathers of kings? |
| Q2 In which stave does Scrooge send a Christmas Day turkey? | Q5 In Stave 1, what does Scrooge refuse to give Bob?    | Q8 Which Act of 'Macbeth' contains Macbeth thinking about murdering Duncan?                  | Q11 In 'Macbeth', who does Duncan name as heir?                        |
| Q3 Where does Scrooge work?                                 | Q6 In Stave 1, who argues with Scrooge about Christmas? | Q9 Which Act of 'Macbeth' contains praise (of Macbeth and Banquo) by the captain and Duncan? | Q12 In 'Macbeth', who reads Macbeth letter?                            |

### Knowledge Retrieval 5: 7 on 'ACC' and 5 on 'Macbeth'

|                                                            |                                        |                                                                               |                                                                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 How many spirits is Scrooge told will visit him?        | Q4 Which spirit visits Scrooge first?  | Q7 Who ends Scrooge's engagement?                                             | Q10 In 'Macbeth', what crime does Macbeth commit?                                |
| Q2 In which stave does Marley visit?                       | Q5 Where is young Scrooge left alone?  | Q8 In 'Macbeth', what crime does Lady Macbeth begin plotting?                 | Q11 In 'Macbeth', who returns the bloody daggers after Duncan has been murdered? |
| Q3 In which stave is coal refused to make the fire warmer? | Q6 Who is Scrooge's cheerful employer? | Q9 In 'Macbeth', what vision appears before Macbeth before he murders Duncan? | Q12 In 'Macbeth', which two characters flee after Duncan's body is discovered?   |

### Knowledge Retrieval 6: 4 on 'ACC' and 8 on 'Macbeth'

|                                                               |                                                           |                                                                  |                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 What causes Belle to leave Scrooge?                        | Q4 In which stave does Ghost of Christmas Past appear?    | Q7 In 'Macbeth', whose wife and children are murdered?           | Q10 In 'Macbeth', what does Macbeth prepare for in Act 5?  |
| Q2 What emotion does Scrooge feel once Belle has left him?    | Q5 In 'Macbeth', who does Macbeth hire killers to murder? | Q8 In 'Macbeth', who joins Malcolm to fight Macbeth?             | Q11 In 'Macbeth', whose head is cut off?                   |
| Q3 In which stave does Belle end her engagement with Scrooge? | Q6 In 'Macbeth', whose ghost appears at banquet?          | Q9 In 'Macbeth', what does Lady Macbeth imagine is on her hands? | Q12 In 'Macbeth', who becomes King of Scotland at the end? |

### Knowledge Retrieval 7: from now – 6 on each text

|                                            |                                                                                               |                                                                               |                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 Which spirit visits Scrooge in Stave 3? | Q4 Who is the Cratchit's ill child?                                                           | Q7 In 'Macbeth', after Duncan murder Macbeth becomes?                         | Q10 What is the genre of 'Macbeth'?                 |
| Q2 Which workers celebrate in isolation?   | Q5 Whose Christmas party does Scrooge observe?                                                | Q8 In 'Macbeth', at the start of the play he is described as being very_____? | Q11 In 'Macbeth', Macbeth's ambition is his_____?   |
| Q3 What social class are the Cratchits?    | Q6 What are the two children called that Scrooge is shown by the Spirit of Christmas Present? | Q9 In an Aristotelean Tragedy, the Protagonist starts as a_____?              | Q12 In 'Macbeth', Macbeth is the _____ of the play? |

### Knowledge Retrieval 8

|                                                                      |                                            |                                                                                           |                                                                                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 In which stave does Scrooge observe Fred's party?                 | Q4 Which ghost remains silent?             | Q7 In Act 1 Scene 1 of 'Macbeth', who plans to meet Macbeth?                              | Q10 In 'Macbeth', who reads Macbeth's letter?                                       |
| Q2 In which stave do we meet the whole Cratchit Family and Tiny Tim? | Q5 How do people react to Scrooge's death? | Q8 In 'Macbeth', what do theme do the witches represent?                                  | Q11 In 'Macbeth', what vision appears before Macbeth before he murders King Duncan? |
| Q3 In which stave do Ignorance and Want appear?                      | Q6 What is Scrooge shown at the end?       | Q9 In 'Macbeth', what is the missing word:<br><br>'fair is _____<br>and _____<br>is fair? | Q12 What is the genre of the play 'Macbeth'?                                        |

### Knowledge Retrieval 9

|                                                   |                                                               |                                                                           |                                                                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 In which stave does Scrooge see his own grave? | Q4 . In which stave does Scrooge send a Christmas Day turkey? | Q7 'In Macbeth', Macbeth is described by the Captain as?                  | Q10 Macbeth is a _____<br>_____ because he starts as a hero but he has a hamartia that leads to his downfall. |
| Q2 What day does Scrooge wake up on?              | Q5 In Stave 1, who argues with Scrooge about Christmas?       | Q8 In Macbeth', Macbeth described by Duncan as?                           | Q11 What word means main character?                                                                           |
| Q3 Who does Scrooge send a turkey to?             | Q6 In which stave does Scrooge see his old employer Fezziwig? | Q9 Fill the gap: Macbeth<br>' _____<br>him from the nave to the<br>chops' | Q12 In 'Macbeth', what is the missing word:<br><br>'fair is _____<br>and _____<br>is fair?                    |

### Knowledge Retrieval 10

|                                                                               |                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1. What word is missing from this quote: "Hard and sharp as _____"           | Q4 According to Dickens, who should take responsibility for helping others? | Q7 Which word that we have been learning best fits the gap in this sentence: Macbeth is so _____ that he is willing to risk everything to become king | Q10 Which word that we have been learning best fits the gap in this sentence: Malcolm (as King Duncan's oldest son) is the rightful _____. |
| Q2 What word is missing from this quote: "Solitary as an _____"               | Q5 Which group does Dickens criticise for dehumanising the working class?   | Q8 The witches create an _____ atmosphere that suggests terrible events are coming.                                                                   | Q11 When Macbeth speaks his thoughts aloud alone on stage, this is a _____                                                                 |
| Q3 What word is missing from this quote: "Are there no _____?... workhouses?" | Q6 What does Scrooge's transformation represent?                            | Q9 In Act 3 Scene 1, who does Macbeth hire killers to murder?                                                                                         | Q12 In Act 3 Scene 4, whose ghost appears at the banquet?                                                                                  |

### Knowledge Retrieval 11

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 What word is missing from this quote: "The poor should '_____' and 'decrease the surplus population'" | Q4 What does Dickens use in the story to appeal to the Victorian reader?            | Q7 In Act 3 Scene 3, which character escapes the murderers?              | Q10 'Will all great _____ ocean wash this blood'                                               |
| Q2 What word is missing from this quote: "I wear the _____ I forged in life"                             | Q5 What was the only form of support available to the poor under the New Poor Laws? | Q8 Macbeth was written for a _____ audience during the reign of James I. | Q11 In Act 3 Scene 4, at the banquet, what do Macbeth's thanes feel about Macbeth's behaviour? |
| Q3 According to Dickens, what is more important than money?                                              | Q6 What Victorian value focused on right and wrong behaviour?                       | Q9 "Let not _____ see my _____ and _____ desires"                        | Q12 Banquo describes the witches as "instruments of _____"                                     |

### Knowledge Retrieval 12

|                                                                                          |                                                                                |                                                                                                     |                                                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 What word is missing from this quote: "Another idol has displaced me... a _____ one." | Q4 At what age did Dickens begin working?                                      | Q7 Lady Macbeth is _____ because she deliberately influences Macbeth's decisions to what she wants. | Q10 In Act 5, who reveals he was born by caesarean?              |
| Q2 What word is missing from this quote: "Happy, _____, pleased with one another."       | Q5 What is the Catholic place of purification while you wait to get to Heaven? | Q8 Malcolm (as King Duncan's oldest son) is the rightful _____.                                     | Q11 Who did Jacobean believe decided on who should be a monarch? |
| Q3 What theory argued that poor people should not be helped very much?                   | Q6 Who did Spiritualism claim people could communicate with?                   | Q9. look like the innocent _____, but be the _____ under it"                                        | Q12 Macbeth doth murder _____"                                   |

### Knowledge Retrieval 13

|                                                                                                       |                                                                                                      |                                                                                |                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 What word is missing from this quote: "Yellow, meagre, ragged, scowling, _____... they are Man's." | Q4 According to Victorian Christian values, what was important aside from respectability and family? | Q7: Macbeth says that the only reason to kill Duncan is his "vaulting _____"   | Q10 Which word that we have been learning best fits the gap in this sentence: Macbeth commits a _____ act by betraying King Duncan. |
| Q2 . What word is missing from this quote: "Glowing torch" like "Plenty's horn ... shed its _____."   | Q5 In Catholic belief, where does a soul go before entering Heaven?                                  | Q8: Macbeth knows that is he commits regicide he will face "deep _____"        | Q11. Let not _____ see my _____ and _____ desires"                                                                                  |
| Q3 What was introduced in 1834 to supposedly provide support for the poor?                            | Q6 Which theory argued that food supplies could not keep up with population growth?                  | Q9: The witches' stating that Macbeth would become Thane of Cawdor is a _____. | Which Act contains Macbeth seeing Banquo's ghost?                                                                                   |

### Knowledge Retrieval 14

|                                                                          |                                                                  |                                                                                     |                                                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 What word is missing from this quote: "God _____ us every one"        | Q4 What Victorian movement involved communicating with the dead? | Q7 Macbeth's ambition is often seen as his _____.                                   | Q10 After Duncan's murder, Macbeth becomes deeply _____.                       |
| Q2 What word is missing from this quote: "Unwatched, unwept, _____ for." | Q5 What emotion does Scrooge feel once Belle has left him?       | Q8 The witches create an _____ atmosphere that suggests terrible events are coming. | Q11 "could not say _____"                                                      |
| Q3 What was Dickens' father imprisoned for?                              | Q6 In which stave does the Ghost of Christmas Past appear?       | Q9 take my _____ for _____"                                                         | Q12 The witches' stating that Macbeth would become Thane of Cawdor is a _____. |

### Knowledge Retrieval 15

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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 What word is missing from this quote: "As merry as a _____."                                       | Q4 In Catholic belief, where does a soul go before entering Heaven? | Q7 In what year was the Gunpowder Plot?                                                | Q10 Which word that we have been learning best fits the gap in this sentence: Killing the king is a serious ____. |
| Q2 What word is missing from this quote: "I am as light as a _____."                                  | Q5 At what age did Dickens begin working?                           | Q8 Lady Macbeth's insults are ____ because they make Macbeth question his masculinity. | Q11. look like the innocent _____, but be the _____ under it"                                                     |
| Q3 What word is missing from this quote: "Yellow, meagre, ragged, scowling, _____... they are Man's." | Q6 In which stave does Scrooge see his own grave?                   | Q9 What building did the Gunpowder plotters target?                                    | Q12 When Macbeth speaks his thoughts aloud alone on stage, this is a ____.                                        |

### Knowledge Retrieval 16

|                                                                                                      |                                                                                     |                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 What word is missing from this quote: "Are there no prisons?... _____?"                           | Q4 Which theory argued that food supplies could not keep up with population growth? | Q7 Add the missing word or words to this quotation from Act 3 of Macbeth: "_____ will have _____"  | Q10 Macbeth and Lady Macbeth can be described as m_____ because they are willing to do evil things to achieve power. |
| Q2 What word is missing from this quote: "The poor should 'die' and 'decrease the _____ population'" | Q5 What word is missing from this quote: "Happy, _____, pleased with one another."  | Q8 Malcolm (as King Duncan's oldest son) is the rightful ____.                                     | Q11. After Duncan's murder, Macbeth becomes deeply ____.                                                             |
| Q3 What word is missing from this quote: "God _____ us every one"                                    | Q6 What does Dickens use in the story to appeal to the Victorian reader?            | Q9 Lady Macbeth is ____ because she deliberately influences Macbeth's decisions to what she wants. | Q12 Which monarch became king after Elizabeth I?                                                                     |

### Knowledge Retrieval 17

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 In Stave 2, who visits Scrooge first?                                                 | Q4 According to Dickens, who should take responsibility for helping others? | Q7 What building did the Gunpowder plotters target?                     | Q10 The murder of Duncan is an act of ____.                                                      |
| Q2 In Stave 2, who visits Scrooge first?                                                 | Q5 Which group does Dickens criticize for dehumanizing the working class?   | Q8 Who did Jacobean believe decided on who should be a monarch?         | Macbeth says that the only reason to kill Duncan is his "vaulting _____"                         |
| Q3 Which stave does Scrooge wake up on Christmas Day and send a turkey to the Cratchits? | Q6 What does Scrooge's transformation represent?                            | Q9 Macbeth was written for a ____ audience during the reign of James I. | Q12 Add the missing word or words to this quotation from Act 2 of Macbeth: "could not say _____" |

### Knowledge Retrieval 18

|                                                                                     |                                                                       |                                                                                                                                          |                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 According to Dickens, what is more important than money?                         | Q4 What theory argued that poor people should not be helped too much? | Q7 Which word that we have been learning best fits the gap in this sentence: Malcolm (as King Duncan's oldest son) is the rightful ____. | Q10 Macbeth is described by Malcolm in Act 4 as "_____ Macbeth" |
| Q2 What was the only form of support available to the poor under the New Poor Laws? | Q5 What is the Catholic place of purification before Heaven?          | Q8 Macbeth is described by Malcolm in Act 4 as a "_____"                                                                                 | Q11 Macbeth doth murder _____"                                  |
| Q3 What Victorian value focused on right and wrong behaviour?                       | Q6 What did Spiritualism claim people could communicate with?         | Q9 "could not say _____"                                                                                                                 | Q12. Who helped plan the Gunpowder Plot?                        |

### Knowledge Retrieval 19

|                                                                                                      |                                                                    |                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 What was introduced in 1834 to supposedly provide support for the poor?                           | Q4 What Victorian movement involved communicating with the dead?   | Q7 What type of order governed all life?                                                              | Add the missing word or words to this quotation from Act 1 of Macbeth:<br>"Let not _____ see my _____ and _____ desires" |
| Q2 According to Victorian Christian values, what was important aside from respectability and family? | Q5 What word is missing from this quote: "Hard and sharp as _____" | Add the missing word or words to this quotation from Act 2 of Macbeth:<br>"Macbeth doth murder _____" | Q11 In Act 4 Scene 1, which wood is linked to a prophecy?                                                                |
| Q3 What was Dickens' father imprisoned for?                                                          | Q6 What word is missing from this quote: "Solitary as an _____"    | Q9 Who was James I's mother?                                                                          | Add the missing word or words to this quotation from Act 3 of Macbeth:<br>"full of _____ is my mind"                     |

### Knowledge Retrieval 20

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 What word is missing from this quote: "Are there no _____?... workhouses?"                            | Q4 What word is missing from this quote: "Another idol has displaced me... a _____ one."          | Q7 In Act 4 Scene 1, who does Macbeth seek out for advice?    | Q10 In Act 1 of 'Macbeth', Lady Macbeth says: "take my _____ for _____"                                     |
| Q2 What word is missing from this quote: "The poor should '_____' and 'decrease the surplus population'" | Q5 What word is missing from this quote: "Glowing torch" like "Plenty's horn ... shed its _____." | Q8 "something _____ this way comes"                           | Q11 In Act 4, whose wife and children are murdered?                                                         |
| Q3 What word is missing from this quote: "I wear the _____ I forged in life"                             | Q6 What word is missing from this quote: "Unwatched, unwept, _____ for."                          | Q9 In Act 4 Scene 1, which character is Macbeth warned about? | Q12 Add the missing word or words to this quotation from Act 4 of Macbeth: "something _____ this way comes" |

### Knowledge Retrieval 21

|                                                                            |                                                                                                      |                                                                             |                                                                                                           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 What word is missing from this quote: "As merry as a _____."            | Q4 What word is missing from this quote: "The poor should 'die' and 'decrease the _____ population'" | Q7 In Act 1 Scene 2, which two characters are described as brave in battle? | Q10 Who was James I's mother?                                                                             |
| Q2 What word is missing from this quote: "I am as light as a _____."       | Q5 What word is missing from this quote: "I wear the chain I _____ in life"                          | Q8 In Act 5, whose head is cut off?                                         | Q11 Macbeth is described by Malcolm in Act 4 as a "_____"                                                 |
| Q3 What word is missing from this quote: "Are there no prisons?... _____?" | Q6 What word is missing from this quote: "I am as light as a _____."                                 | Q9 In Act 4 Scene 3, who joins Malcolm to fight Macbeth?                    | Q12 Macbeth's visions of the dagger and then Banquo's ghost at the banquet highlight his _____ struggles. |

### Knowledge Retrieval 22

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 What word is missing from this quote: "As merry as a _____."                       | Q4 What word is missing from this quote: "The poor should 'die' and 'decrease the _____ population'" | Q7 Macbeth is described by Malcolm in Act 4 as "_____ Macbeth"                              | Macbeth knows that as he commits regicide he will face "deep _____"                            |
| Q2 What word is missing from this quote: "Are there no prisons?... _____?"            | Q5 What word is missing from this quote: "I wear the chain I _____ in life"                          | In Act 5 Scene 1, whilst Lady Macbeth sleepwalks, what does she imagine to be on her hands? | Q11 In Act 4 Scene 3, who joins Malcolm to fight Macbeth?                                      |
| Q3 What word is missing from this quote: "_____, grateful, pleased with one another." | Q6 What word is missing from this quote: "Another _____ has displaced me... a golden one."           | Q9 At the end of Act 5, who becomes king of Scotland?                                       | Q12 Add the missing word or words to this quotation from Act 5 of Macbeth: "Out d_____ s_____" |

### Knowledge Retrieval 23

|                                                                                                        |                                                                             |                                                        |                                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 What word is missing from this quote: "Yellow, _____, ragged, scowling, wolfish... they are Man's." | Q4 What word is missing from this quote: "As _____ as a schoolboy."         | Q7 In Act 1 Scene 4, who does Duncan name as his heir? | Q10 "your wife and babes savagely _____"                    |
| Q2 What word is missing from this quote: "Glowing torch" like "_____ horn ... shed its light."         | Q5 In Stave 2, who visits Scrooge first?                                    | Q8 Which Act contains Duncan's murder?                 | Q11 In Act 4 Scene 1, who does Macbeth seek out for advice? |
| Q3 What word is missing from this quote: "Unwatched, _____, uncared for."                              | Q6 What word is missing from this quote: "I wear the chain I _____ in life" | Q9 In what year was the Gunpowder Plot?                | Q12 Which Act contains Banquo's murder?                     |

### Knowledge Retrieval 24

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 In 'Remains', in which war did the soldier the poem is based on go to as a peacekeeper? | Q4 In Act 3, which character is revealed to be the father of Eva Smith's baby?                                       | Banquo describes the witches as "instruments of _____"                                         | Q10 In Act 5, what does Macbeth prepare for?                                                                                               |
| Q2 In 'Poppies', which family member describes her emotional reaction?                     | Q5 In Act 1, during the engagement celebration at the Birling family home in 1912, who is Sheila Birling engaged to? | Q8 In Act 5 Scene 1, whilst Lady Macbeth sleepwalks, what does she imagine to be on her hands? | Add the missing word or words to this quotation from Act 1 of Macbeth: Macbeth knows that is he commits regicide he will face "deep _____" |
| Q3 In 'Storm on the Island', how ready does the speaker think the islanders are?           | Q6 In Act 2, what led to Eva Smith asking Mrs Birling's charitable organisation for help?                            | Q9 "something _____ this way comes"                                                            | Q12 In Act 5, what do Malcolm's soldiers carry from Birnam Wood?                                                                           |

### Knowledge Retrieval 25

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|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 In 'War Photographer', what is the speaker's occupation?  | Q4 In Act 1, what motive does Sheila Birling give for having Eva Smith fired from her job at the department store? | Q7 In Act 4, whose wife and children are murdered?    | Q10 Add the missing word or words to this quotation from Act 5 of Macbeth: "dead _____ and his ____ queen" |
| Q2 In 'Kamikaze', what kind of mission does the pilot begin? | Q5 In Act 3, what does Gerald discover about Inspector Goole when he contacts the local police force?              | Q8 At the end of Act 5, who becomes king of Scotland? | Q11 Why did Elizabeth I have no successor?                                                                 |
| Q3 In 'London', where does the speaker walk?                 | Q6 In Act 2, during Inspector Goole's questioning, what name does Gerald reveal Eva Smith used when he knew her?   | Q9 Which monarch became king after Elizabeth I?       | Q12 Macbeth is described by Malcolm in Act 4 as "_____ Macbeth"                                            |

### Knowledge Retrieval 26

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|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 In 'Exposure', in which war are the soldiers fighting?      | Q4 In Act 1, according to Inspector Goole, what substance did Eva Smith drink before taking her own life? | Add the missing word or words to this quotation from Act 3 of Macbeth: "_____ will have _____"  | Q10 Add the missing word or words to this quotation from Act 5 of Macbeth: "Out o _____ b _____ c _____" |
| Q2 In 'My Last Duchess', whose portrait does the Duke discuss? | Q5 In Act 3, what did Eric steal from his father's business to try and support Eva Smith?                 | Q8 Which Act contains the murder of Macduff's family?                                           | Q11 your wife and babes savagely _____"                                                                  |
| Q3 In 'Tissue', which material does the poem explore?          | Q6 In Act 2, what does Sheila give back to Gerald after learning about his affair with Eva Smith?         | Q9 Add the missing word or words to this quotation from Act 5 of Macbeth: "Out d _____ s _____" | Q12 Which Act contains Lady Macbeth's sleepwalking?                                                      |

### Knowledge Retrieval 27

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|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 In 'Bayonet Charge', where is the soldier running?          | Q4 In Act 3, even after discovering that Inspector Goole may not have been genuine, what do Sheila and Eric still feel about their actions? | Q7 What religion was Mary Queen of Scots?                                                                                     | Q10 Which word that we have been learning best fits the gap in this sentence: Killing the king is a serious ____. |
| Q2 In 'The Emigrée', how does the speaker talk about the city? | Q5 In Act 1, what does Mr Birling say Eva Smith was leading (and why he then dismissed her)?                                                | Q8 Who did Jacobins believe decided on who should be a monarch?                                                               | Q11 According to the Great Chain of Being, everything had a what?                                                 |
| Q3 In 'Ozymandias', what does the traveller find?              | Q6 In Act 3, who is announced to be on the way in the play's final twist?                                                                   | Which word that we have been learning best fits the gap in this sentence: After Duncan's murder, Macbeth becomes deeply ____. | Q12 Add the missing word or words to this quotation from Act 5 of Macbeth: "dead _____ and his ____ queen"        |

### Knowledge Retrieval 28

|                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                         |                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 In 'Checking Out Me History', in which country was the speaker taught?                          | Q4 When was An Inspector Calls written by J.B. Priestley?                                                                             | Q7 What building did the Gunpowder plotters target?                                                     | Q10 "dead b _____ and his f ____ queen"                  |
| Q2 In 'Storm on the Island', what batters the island?                                              | Q5 In Act 3, according to the Inspector, what do all people share for Eva Smith's death and society's treatment of vulnerable people? | Q8 Which monarch ruled before James I?                                                                  | Q11 Which two characters are brave in battle?            |
| Q3 What word is missing from this quote from 'Exposure':<br>"_____ iced east winds that knife us"? | Q6 What word is missing from this quote:<br>"_____, absolutely _____" (Mr Birling, Act 1 – about the Titanic)                         | Q9 Add the missing word or words to this quotation from Act 5 of Macbeth: "Out o _____ b _____ c _____" | Q12 What title do the witches say Macbeth will be given? |

### Knowledge Retrieval 29

|                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                |                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 In 'My Last Duchess', what does the Duke plan after discussing his late wife?     | Q4 What type of <i>economic</i> system was supported by many upper-class people in Edwardian Britain (when 'An Inspector Calls' was set)?                              | Q7 Which word that we have been learning best fits the gap in this sentence: Macbeth is the _____ of the play. | Q10 Complete: "_____ him from the nave to the chaps".                   |
| Q2 What word is missing from this quote from 'Remains': "_____ armed, possibly not"? | Q5 What word is missing from this quote: "But these girls aren't cheap _____ – they're people." (Sheila Birling, Act 1 – to Mr Birling)                                | Q8 Macbeth is described by Malcolm in Act 4 as a "_____"                                                       | Q11 Complete: "dead _____ and his _____ queen".                         |
| Q3 What word is missing from this quote from 'Storm on the Island': "We are _____"?  | Q6 What word is missing from this quote: "creates at once an impression of massiveness, solidity and _____." (Inspector Goole, Act 1 – stage direction on his arrival) | Q9 Macbeth is described by the Captain in Act 1 as "_____".                                                    | Q12 Complete: "look like the innocent _____ but be the _____ under it". |

### Knowledge Retrieval 30

|                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 What word is missing from this quote from 'Exposure': "All their _____ are ice"?                                  | Q4 What word is missing from this quote: "a rather _____ woman... Her husband's social superior" (Mrs Birling, Act 1 – stage direction at the start of the play) | Q7 "dead _____ and his _____ queen"                                                                                              | Q10 Add the missing word or words to this quotation from Act 5 of Macbeth: "Out d _____ s _____"                                           |
| Q2 What word is missing from this quote from 'Ozymandias': "Half _____ a shattered visage lies"?                     | Q5 What word is missing from this quote: "The girl's dead and we all _____ to kill her – and that's what matters." (Eric Birling, Act 3 – to Mr and Mrs Birling) | Q8 Add the missing word or words to this quotation from Act 5 of Macbeth: "Out o _____ b _____ c _____"                          | Q11 Add the missing word or words to this quotation from Act 1 of Macbeth: "take my _____ for _____"                                       |
| Q3 What word is missing from this quote from 'London': "In _____ cry of every man, / In every infant's cry of fear"? | Q6 What word is missing from this quote: "We are members of one _____." (Inspector Goole, Act 3 – to the Birlings)                                               | Add the missing word or words to this quotation from Act 1 of Macbeth: "look like the innocent _____, but be the _____ under it" | Add the missing word or words to this quotation from Act 1 of Macbeth: Macbeth knows that is he commits regicide he will face "deep _____" |

### Knowledge Retrieval 31

|                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 What word is missing from this quote from 'Remains': "tosses his _____ back into his body"?                | Q4 What word is missing from this quote: "community and all that _____" (Mr Birling, Act 1 – to his family and Gerald)                      | Q7 Who helped to plan the gunpowder plot?                                                  | Q10 Which word that we have been learning best fits the gap in this sentence:<br>Macbeth is so _____<br>that he is willing to risk everything to become king.                       |
| Q2 What word is missing from this quote from 'Storm on the Island': " _____ like a tame cat / Turned savage"? | Q5 What word is missing from this quote: "You don't seem to have _____ anything." (Sheila Birling, Act 3 – to Mr and Mrs Birling)           | Q8 According to the Great Chain of Being – everything had a set _____?                     | Q11 Which word that we have been learning best fits the gap in this sentence:<br>Lady Macbeth can be described as _____ because she is willing to do evil things to achieve power.  |
| Q3 What word is missing from this quote from 'London': " _____ manacles"?                                     | Q6 What word is missing from this quote: "Why shouldn't they try for _____ wages?" (Eric Birling, Act 1 – to Mr Birling, about his workers) | Q9 In a Tragedy, the protagonist always starts the play as a _____ who has a serious flaw. | Q12 Which word that we have been learning best fits the gap in this sentence: Macbeth's visions of the dagger and then Banquo's ghost at the banquet highlight his _____ struggles. |

### Knowledge Retrieval 32

|                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 What word is missing from this quote from 'Ozymandias': "The _____ and level sands stretch far away"? | Q4 What word is missing from this quote: "nothing more than my _____" and was "justified" (Mrs Birling, Act 2 – explaining why she turned Eva away) | Q7 Which word that we have been learning best fits the gap in this sentence: Macbeth commits a _____ act by betraying King Duncan. | Q10 Macbeth is described by Duncan in Act 1 as " _____"                                                            |
| Q2 What word is missing from this quote from 'Storm on the Island': "We are _____ by the empty air"?     | Q5 What word is missing from this quote: "young and _____ and charming" (Gerald Croft, Act 2 – describing Eva/Daisy)                                | Q8 Which word that we have been learning best fits the gap in this sentence: The murder of Duncan is an act of _____.              | Q11 The witches represent the theme of _____?                                                                      |
| Q3 What word is missing from this quote from 'Exposure': "merciless iced east winds that _____ us"?      | Q6 What word is missing from this quote: "Fire and blood and _____." (Inspector Goole, Act 3 – to the Birlings)                                     | Q9 Add the missing word or words to this quotation from Act 3 of Macbeth: "full of _____ is my _____"                              | Q12 Which word that we have been learning best fits the gap in this sentence: Killing the king is a serious _____. |

|                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                   |                                                                             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1 What word is missing from this quote from 'Exposure': "But nothing _____"?                                       | Q4 What word is missing from this quote: "I am _____ of you... both of you." (Eric Birling, Act 3 – to Mr and Mrs Birling)                          | Q7 Which Act contains Duncan's murder?                            | Q10 In Act 4 Scene 1, which character is Macbeth warned about?              |
| Q2 What word is missing from this quote from 'Ozymandias': "King of kings: Look on my works, ye Mighty, and _____"? | Q5 What word is missing from this quote: "Everything is _____ no w." (Gerald Croft, Act 3 – to Sheila, offering her the engagement ring at the end) | Q8 In Act 1 Scene 5, what crime does Lady Macbeth begin plotting? | Q11 Which Act contains Banquo's murder?                                     |
| Q3 What word is missing from this quote from 'London': "mind-forg'd _____"?                                         | Q6 What word is missing from this quote: "_____ and all that nonsense" (Mr Birling, Act 1 – to his family and Gerald)                               | Q9 In Act 3 Scene 3, which character escapes the murderers?       | Q12 What word is missing from the quote: 'Fair is _____ and _____ is fair.' |



## Context: Witchcraft and the Supernatural

Jacobean people were people who lived during the reign of James I. Many believed that God, the Devil and witches were real and could affect everyday life. Illness, bad weather or an unexpected death might be blamed on supernatural forces. Witches were often believed to work for the Devil, use spells and tempt people into evil.

James I had a strong personal interest in witchcraft. After dangerous storms affected his journey from Denmark, he believed that witches had tried to attack him. This fear contributed to the North Berwick witch trials, which began in 1590. James later wrote *Daemonologie*, a book published in 1597 that supported the belief in witchcraft and discussed how witches should be identified and punished. The witches in 'Macbeth' would, therefore, have been frightening to a Jacobean audience. They tempt Macbeth with predictions, speak in confusing riddles and appear linked to disorder and chaos. Shakespeare may also have included them because he knew the subject interested James. However, the witches do not force Macbeth to murder Duncan: Macbeth chooses how to respond. This makes the play explore both supernatural temptation and personal responsibility.



## **Context: James I and Succession**

When Elizabeth I died in 1603, she had no children to inherit the throne. James VI of Scotland was chosen as her successor and became James I of England. His mother was Mary, Queen of Scots, who had been Catholic. Because of this family connection, some English Catholics hoped that James would treat them more fairly and reduce the laws that restricted Catholic worship. However, James continued to support Protestant rule and did not make the changes many Catholics wanted.

In 1605, a group of Catholic plotters planned to kill James and members of Parliament by blowing up the House of Lords during the State Opening of Parliament. Guy Fawkes was discovered guarding 36 barrels of gunpowder beneath the building. The plot failed and became known as the Gunpowder Plot. Afterwards, fear and suspicion of Catholics increased.

This context is important to Macbeth because the play was first performed soon after the Gunpowder plot. The murder of a king would have seemed especially shocking and dangerous to James and his audience. Shakespeare presents the killing of Duncan as a terrible crime that brings fear, violence and disorder to Scotland. The play also ends with the rightful ruler taking the throne, which supports stability and lawful succession.



## **Context: The Divine Right of Kings**

Many Jacobean believers in the Divine Right of Kings. This meant that a monarch received the right to rule from God, rather than from ordinary people. The king was therefore seen as God's chosen representative on Earth. Loyalty to the monarch was treated as both a political duty and a religious duty.

Going against a rightful king could therefore be understood as going against God. Killing a monarch, known as regicide, was seen as one of the most serious crimes possible. It threatened the safety of the country as well as its religious order. In Macbeth, Duncan is the rightful king, but Macbeth murders him to take the crown. Shakespeare shows this crime as unnatural and disastrous. Scotland suffers under Macbeth's rule, while Macbeth and Lady Macbeth are destroyed by fear and guilt. A Jacobean audience could see their downfall as a punishment for attacking a king chosen by God.



## Context: The Great Chain of Being

The Great Chain of Being was the belief that all parts of creation had a fixed place in a natural hierarchy. God was at the top. Angels were below God, followed by the monarch and other human beings. Animals, plants and rocks were placed lower down. Within each group, some were believed to have a higher position than others.

People were expected to accept their proper place. If somebody tried to rise above their position, or if a lower being attacked a higher one, the whole order could be disturbed. Such actions were seen as unnatural and could cause chaos throughout society and nature.

Macbeth breaks this order when he kills Duncan and takes a position that is not rightfully his. After the murder, strange events occur: darkness covers the daytime, an owl kills a falcon, and Duncan's horses become wild and eat one another. These reversals suggest that Macbeth's crime has damaged the natural order. Order begins to return only when Macbeth is defeated and Malcolm, Duncan's rightful heir, becomes king.



## Context: Tragedy (the genre of the play)

Macbeth is a tragedy: a serious play in which the main character falls from a high position and the ending involves suffering and death. It follows many features linked to Aristotelian tragedy and is organised into five acts. The protagonist, and tragic hero, is Macbeth, a respected warrior and nobleman who becomes king but then loses his honour, security and life.

A tragic hero is usually important or powerful but has a serious weakness, sometimes called a hamartia. Macbeth's uncontrolled ambition is a major flaw because it makes him willing to murder Duncan and continue using violence to protect his power. Nevertheless, other forces also influence him, including the witches' predictions and Lady Macbeth's pressure. His downfall results from the way he chooses to respond to these influences.

As Macbeth falls, the audience may feel both pity and fear. They can pity the brave man he once was, while fearing the terrible consequences of his choices. By the end, the audience learns that ambition without moral limits can destroy both an individual and the wider society. Macbeth's death also allows order to be restored.



**Glossary:**

**hurly-burly** - chaos, noise and confusion

**heath** - open, wild land

**Graymalkin** - a grey cat (the witch's familiar)

**Paddock** - a toad (the witch's familiar)

**ere** - before

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 1 Scene 1**

How does Shakespeare introduce the theme of the supernatural and the evil threat it poses?

*Thunder and Lightning. Enter three Witches.*

FIRST WITCH

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

SECOND WITCH

When the hurly-burly's done,  
When the battle's lost and won.

THIRD WITCH

That will be ere the set of sun.

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.

*They exit.*





**Glossary:**

**plight** - condition

**revolt** - rebellion

against a ruler

**broil** - battle or fight

**spent** - exhausted

**kerns** - lightly armed

Irish soldiers

**gallowglasses** -

heavily armed Irish

soldiers

**quarrel** - side in a

fight

**brandished** - raised

threateningly

**minion** - favourite

**unseamed** - cut

open

**nave** - belly button

**chops** - jaw

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 1 Scene 2**

How are we initially introduced to Macbeth's as a leader?

*Alarum within. Enter King Duncan, Malcolm, Donalbain, Lennox, with Attendants, meeting a bleeding Captain.*

DUNCAN

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

MALCOLM This is the sergeant

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

CAPTAIN

Doubtful it stood,  
10 *As two spent swimmers that do cling together*  
And choke their art. The merciless Macdonwald  
(Worthy to be a rebel, for to that  
The multiplying villainies of nature

Do swarm upon him) from the Western Isles  
15 Of kerns and gallowglasses is supplied;  
And Fortune, on his damnèd quarrel smiling,  
Showed like a rebel's whore. But all's too weak;  
For **brave Macbeth** (well he deserves that name),  
Disdaining Fortune, with his brandished steel,

20 Which smoked with bloody execution,  
Like *Valor's minion*, carved out his passage  
Till he faced the slave;

Which ne'er shook hands, nor bade farewell to him,  
Till he **unseamed him from the nave to th' chops**,

25 And fixed his head upon our battlements.





**Glossary:**  
**valiant** - very brave  
**direful** - terrible  
**valour** - bravery  
**kerns** - lightly armed soldiers  
**vantage** - advantage  
**furbished** - polished and ready for battle  
**dismayed** - made afraid  
**sooth** - truth  
**reeking** - steaming or covered with blood  
**Golgotha** - the place where Jesus was crucified  
**smack of** - show signs of

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 1 Scene 2 (continued)**

How are we initially introduced to Macbeth's as a leader?

- |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 30 | <p>DUNCAN</p> <p>O <b>valiant</b> cousin, <b>worthy gentleman</b>!</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 35 | <p>CAPTAIN</p> <p>As whence the sun 'gins his reflection<br/> Shipwracking storms and direful thunders<sup>1</sup> break, <sup>1</sup><br/> So from that spring whence comfort seemed to come<br/> Discomfort swells. Mark, King of Scotland, mark:<br/> No sooner justice had, with valour armed,<br/> Compelled these skipping kerns to trust their heels,<br/> But the Norwegian lord, surveying vantage,<br/> With furbished arms and new supplies of men,<br/> Began a fresh assault.</p> |
| 40 | <p>DUNCAN</p> <p>Dismayed not this our captains, Macbeth and Banquo?</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 45 | <p>CAPTAIN</p> <p>Yes, as sparrows eagles, or the hare the lion.<br/> If I say sooth, I must report they were<br/> As cannons overcharged with double cracks,<br/> So they doubly redoubled strokes upon the foe.<br/> Except they meant to bathe in reeking wounds<br/> Or memorize another Golgotha,<br/> I cannot tell—<br/> But I am faint. My gashes cry for help.</p>                                                                                                                    |
| 50 | <p>DUNCAN</p> <p>So well thy words become thee as thy wounds:<br/> They smack of honour both.—Go, get him surgeons.<br/> <sup>1</sup> <i>The Captain is led off by Attendants.</i> <sup>1</sup></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |



**Glossary:**  
**Thane** - a Scottish nobleman  
**bosom interest** - closest personal interests  
**pronounce** - officially announce  
**present death** - immediate execution  
**former title** - title he previously held  
**hath** - has

| 'Macbeth' Extract: Act 1 Scene 2 (continued)<br>How are we initially introduced to Macbeth's as a leader? |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 55                                                                                                        | <p>DUNCAN</p> <p>No more that Thane of Cawdor shall deceive<br/> Our bosom interest. Go, pronounce his present death,<br/> And with his former title greet Macbeth.</p> <p>ROSS I'll see it done.</p> <p>DUNCAN</p> <p>What he hath lost, <b>noble Macbeth</b> hath won.</p> |



**Glossary:**

**attire** - clothing  
**ought** - anything  
**choppy** - cracked or wrinkled  
**hail** - a greeting  
 showing respect  
**thee** - you  
**shalt** - shall / will  
**hereafter** - in the future

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 1 Scene 3**

How does Shakespeare present the witches' influence on Macbeth's ambitions?



*Thunder. Enter the three Witches.*

MACBETH

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

BANQUO

How far is 't called to ' Forres? '—What are these,  
 So withered, and so wild in their attire,  
 That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' Earth

5 And yet are on 't?—Live you? Or are you ought  
 That man may question? You seem to understand me  
 By each at once her choppy finger laying  
 Upon her skinny lips. You should be women,  
 And yet your beards forbid me to interpret  
 10 That you are so.

MACBETH Speak if you can. What are you?

FIRST WITCH

All hail, Macbeth! Hail to thee, Thane of Glamis!

SECOND WITCH

All hail, Macbeth! Hail to thee, Thane of Cawdor!

THIRD WITCH

All hail, Macbeth, that shalt be king hereafter!



**Glossary:**  
**favors** - approval  
**shalt** - shall / will  
**get kings** - father children who become kings  
**imperfect** - incomplete  
**charge** - command

**‘Macbeth’ Extract: Act 1 Scene 3**  
 How does Shakespeare present the witches’ influence on Macbeth’s ambitions?

|    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 15 | <p>BANQUO</p> <p>To me you speak not.</p> <p>If you can look into the seeds of time</p> <p>And say which grain will grow and which will not,</p> <p>Speak, then, to me, who neither beg nor fear</p> <p>Your favors nor your hate.</p>                                        |
| 20 | <p>FIRST WITCH Hail!</p> <p>SECOND WITCH Hail!</p> <p>THIRD WITCH Hail!</p> <p>FIRST WITCH</p> <p>Lesser than Macbeth and greater.</p> <p>SECOND WITCH</p> <p>Not so happy, yet much happier.</p> <p>THIRD WITCH</p>                                                          |
| 25 | <p>Thou shalt get kings, though thou be none.</p> <p>So all hail, Macbeth and Banquo!</p> <p>FIRST WITCH</p> <p>Banquo and Macbeth, all hail!</p> <p>MACBETH</p> <p>Stay, you imperfect speakers. Tell me more.</p> <p>Speak, I charge you.</p> <p><i>Witches vanish.</i></p> |



**Glossary:**

**herald** - introduce  
**earnest** - promise of more to come  
**addition** - new title  
**thine** - yours  
**aside** - words spoken so other characters cannot hear  
**behind** - still to come

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 1 Scene 3 (continued)**

How does Shakespeare present the witches' influence on Macbeth's ambitions?

|    |                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 30 | <p>MACBETH</p> <p>Your children shall be kings.</p>                                                                                                                                          |
|    | <p>BANQUO You shall be king.</p>                                                                                                                                                             |
|    | <p><i>Enter Ross and Angus.</i></p>                                                                                                                                                          |
| 35 | <p>ANGUS We are sent</p> <p>To give thee from our royal master thanks,</p> <p>Only to herald thee into his sight,</p> <p>Not pay thee.</p>                                                   |
|    | <p>ROSS</p> <p>And for an earnest of a greater honor,</p> <p>He bade me, from him, call thee Thane of Cawdor,</p> <p>In which addition, hail, most worthy thane,</p> <p>For it is thine.</p> |
| 40 | <p>BANQUO What, can the devil speak true</p>                                                                                                                                                 |
|    | <p>MACBETH,</p> <p>▮ <i>aside</i> ▮ Glamis and Thane of Cawdor!</p> <p>The greatest is behind.</p> <p>▮ <i>To Ross and Angus.</i> ▮ Thanks for your pains.</p>                               |
| 45 | <p>▮ <i>Aside to Banquo.</i> ▮ Do you not hope your children</p> <p>shall be kings,</p> <p>When those that gave the Thane of Cawdor to me</p> <p>Promised no less to them?</p>               |



**Glossary:**  
**enkindle** - stir up  
**trifles** - small, unimportant things  
**betray** - lead someone into harm  
**prologues** - introductions  
**imperial** - connected with being king  
**soliciting** - temptation  
**commencing** - beginning  
**fantastical** - imaginary  
**surmise** - uncertain thoughts or guesses

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 1 Scene 3 (continued)**

How does Shakespeare present the witches' influence on Macbeth's ambitions?

50 BANQUO  
 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.—

55 Cousins, a word, I pray you. *They step aside.*

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  
 60 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.  
 If good, why do I yield to that suggestion  
 Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair  
 65 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  
 70 That function is smothered in surmise,  
 And nothing is but what is not.



**Glossary:**  
**absolute** - complete  
**ingratitude** - failure  
to show enough  
thanks  
**hither** - here  
**enfold** - hold closely

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 1 Scene 4**

How does Shakespeare use Macbeth's reaction to Malcolm becoming Prince of Cumberland to explore the dangers of ambition?



- 1 DUNCAN  
Is execution done on Cawdor?  
He was a gentleman on whom I built  
An absolute trust.
- Enter Macbeth, Banquo, Ross, and Angus.*
- 5 O worthiest cousin,  
The sin of my ingratitude even now  
Was heavy on me.
- MACBETH  
The service and the loyalty I owe  
In doing it pays itself.
- DUNCAN  
Welcome hither.
- 10 I have begun to plant thee and will labour  
To make thee full of growing.—**Noble Banquo,**  
That hast no less deserved nor must be known  
No less to have done so, let me enfold thee  
And hold thee to my heart.



**Glossary:**

**estate** - kingdom and position as king

**invest** - give someone a title or honour

**deservers** - people who deserve reward

**hence** - from here

**o'erleap** - jump over

**desires** - strong wishes

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 1 Scene 4**

How does Shakespeare use Macbeth's reaction to Malcolm becoming Prince of Cumberland to explore the dangers of ambition?

15

BANQUO There, if I grow,  
The harvest is your own.

DUNCAN

We will establish our estate upon  
Our eldest, Malcolm, whom we name hereafter  
The Prince of Cumberland; which honor must

20

Not unaccompanied invest him only,  
But signs of nobleness, like stars, shall shine  
On all deservers.—From hence to Inverness  
And bind us further to you.

MACBETH, *aside*

25

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.**



**Glossary:**

**nearest way** -  
quickest route

**illness** - wickedness

**holily** - in a morally  
good way

**Hie thee hither** -  
come here quickly

**chastise** - control

**impedes** - prevents  
**golden round** - the  
crown

**metaphysical** -  
supernatural

**withal** - with it

**tidings** - news

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 1 Scene 5**

How does Shakespeare use Lady Macbeth's reaction to the witches' prophecy to explore the dangers of unchecked ambition?



LADY MACBETH

- 1 Glamis thou art, and Cawdor, and shalt be  
What thou art promised. Yet do I fear thy nature;  
It is **too full o' th' milk of human kindness**  
To catch the nearest way. Thou wouldst be great,  
5 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,  
10 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,  
15 Which fate and metaphysical aid doth seem  
To have thee crowned withal.

*Enter Messenger.*

What is your tidings?

MESSENGER

The King comes here tonight.



**Glossary:**

**hoarse** - rough-sounding voice

**mortal thoughts** - thoughts of death or murder

**unsex me** - remove qualities linked with femininity

**direst** - most terrible

**remorse** - guilt

**compunctious** - causing guilt

**fell purpose** - cruel intention

**gall** - bitter liquid; linked with poison

**ministers** - servants

**pall** - cover completely

**dunniest** - darkest

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 1 Scene 5 (continued)**

How does Shakespeare use Lady Macbeth's reaction to the witches' prophecy to explore the dangers of unchecked ambition?

LADY MACBETH

The raven himself is hoarse

20 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.

25 Stop up th' access and passage to remorse,

That no compunctious visitings of nature

Shake my fell purpose, nor keep peace between

Th' effect and it. Come to my woman's breasts

And **take my milk for gall**, you murd'ring ministers,

30 Wherever in your sightless substances

You wait on nature's mischief. Come, thick night,

And pall thee in the dunniest smoke of hell,

That my keen knife see not the wound it makes,

Nor heaven peep through the blanket of the dark

35 To cry "Hold, hold!"

*Enter Macbeth.*

MACBETH

My dearest love,

Duncan comes here tonight.



**Glossary:**

**morrow** - tomorrow  
**beguile** - trick  
**dispatch** - control and carry out  
**sovereign** - supreme or royal  
**sway** - control or power  
**masterdom** - complete control  
**favor** - facial expression

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 1 Scene 5 (continued)**

How does Shakespeare use Lady Macbeth's reaction to the witches' prophecy to explore the dangers of unchecked ambition?

|    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 40 | <p>LADY MACBETH</p> <p>O, never</p> <p>Shall sun that morrow see!</p> <p>Your face, my thane, is as a book where men</p> <p>May read strange matters. To beguile the time,</p> <p>Look like the time. Bear welcome in your eye,</p> <p>Your hand, your tongue. <b>Look like th' innocent flower,</b></p> <p><b>But be the serpent under 't.</b> He that's coming</p> |
| 45 | <p>Must be provided for; and you shall put</p> <p>This night's great business into my dispatch,</p> <p>Which shall to all our nights and days to come</p> <p>Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom.</p> <p><br/>MACBETH</p> <p>We will speak further.</p>                                                                                                         |
| 50 | <p>LADY MACBETH Only look up clear.</p> <p>To alter favor ever is to fear.</p> <p>Leave all the rest to me.</p> <p><br/><i>They exit</i></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |



**Glossary:**

**kinsman** - relative

**faculties** - powers

**meek** - humble

**damnation** -

punishment in hell

**taking-off** - killing

**cherubin** - angels

**couriers** -

messengers

**spur** - something

that pushes you to

act

**vaulting** - leaping

too far

**o'erleaps** - jumps

beyond

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 1 Scene 7**

How does Shakespeare use Macbeth's decision to murder Duncan to suggest that people are responsible for choosing their own actions?



MACBETH

- 1 If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well  
It were done quickly. He's here in double trust:  
First, as I am his kinsman and his subject,  
Strong both against the deed; then, as his host,  
5 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  
10 The **deep damnation** of his taking-off;  
And pity, like a naked newborn babe  
Striding the blast, or heaven's cherubin horsed  
Upon the sightless couriers of the air,  
Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye,  
15 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 th' other—

*Enter Lady Macbeth.*

How now, what news?

- 20 We will proceed no further in this business.



**Glossary:**

**afeard** - afraid

**valor** - bravery

**esteem** - respect or opinion

**ornament of life** - something that makes life valuable

**adage** - well-known saying

**Prithee** - please

**enterprise** - plan or undertaking

**durst** - dared

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 1 Scene 7**

How does Shakespeare use Macbeth's decision to murder Duncan to suggest that people are responsible for choosing their own actions?

LADY MACBETH

Was the hope drunk

Wherein you dressed yourself? Hath it slept since?

And wakes it now, to look so green and pale

At what it did so freely? From this time

25 Such I account thy love. Art thou afeard

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,

30 Letting "I dare not" wait upon "I would,"

Like the poor cat i' th' adage?

MACBETH

Prithee, peace.

I dare do all that may become a man.

Who dares <sup>1</sup> do <sup>2</sup> more is none.

LADY MACBETH

35 What beast was 't, then,

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



**Glossary:**

**adhere** - fit the plan  
**given suck** -  
breastfed a baby  
**sticking place** -  
point where  
courage must stay  
firm

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 1 Scene 7 (Continued)**

How does Shakespeare use Macbeth's decision to murder Duncan to suggest that people are responsible for choosing their own actions?

|    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 40 | <p>LADY MACBETH</p> <p>Be so much more the man. Nor time nor place<br/>Did then adhere, and yet you would make both.<br/>They have made themselves, and that their fitness now<br/>Does unmake you. I have given suck, and know<br/>How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me.<br/>I would, while it was smiling in my face,</p> |
| 45 | <p>Have plucked my nipple from his boneless gums<br/>And dashed the brains out, had I so sworn as you<br/>Have done to this.</p> <p>MACBETH</p> <p>If we should fail—</p> <p>LADY MACBETH</p> <p>We fail?</p>                                                                                                                         |
| 50 | <p>But screw your courage to the sticking place<br/>And we'll not fail.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |



**Glossary:**

**descended** - went downstairs

**Ay** - yes

**Hark** - listen

**chamber** - bedroom

**sorry** - pitiful

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 2 Scene 2**

How does Shakespeare use Macbeth and Lady Macbeth's different responses to regicide to explore the power of guilt and conscience?



*Enter Macbeth* <sup>1</sup> *with bloody daggers.* <sup>1</sup>

LADY MACBETH

1 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?

5 MACBETH When?

LADY MACBETH Now.

MACBETH As I descended?

LADY MACBETH Ay.

MACBETH Hark!—Who lies i' th' second chamber?

10 LADY MACBETH Donalbain.

MACBETH This is a sorry sight.

LADY MACBETH

A foolish thought, to say a sorry sight.



**Glossary:**

**lodged** - staying  
**hangman's hands** -  
hands of an  
executioner  
**wherefore** - why  
**pronounce** - say  
aloud

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 2 Scene 2 (continued)**

How does Shakespeare use Macbeth and Lady Macbeth's different responses to regicide to explore the power of guilt and conscience?

15

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 addressed them  
Again to sleep.

LADY MACBETH There are two lodged together.

20

MACBETH

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

LADY MACBETH Consider it not so deeply.

25

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.



**Glossary:**

**raveled sleeve** -

tangled thread

**balm** - something  
that soothes or  
heals

**nourisher** -

something that  
gives strength

**brainsickly** - in a  
disturbed or  
irrational way

**witness** - evidence;  
here, Duncan's  
blood

**grooms** - servants  
who looked after  
the horses

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 2 Scene 2 (continued)**

How does Shakespeare use Macbeth and Lady Macbeth's different responses to regicide to explore the power of guilt and conscience?

30

MACBETH

Methought I heard a voice cry "Sleep no more!

**Macbeth does murder sleep**"—the innocent sleep,

Sleep that knits up the raveled sleeve of care,

The death of each day's life, sore labor's bath,

Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,

Chief nourisher in life's feast.

35

LADY MACBETH What do you mean?

MACBETH

Still it cried "Sleep no more!" to all the house.

"Glamis hath murdered sleep, and therefore Cawdor

Shall sleep no more. Macbeth shall sleep no more."

40

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

45

The sleepy grooms with blood.



**Glossary:**  
**infirm of purpose** - weak in determination  
**gild** - smear  
**withal** - with it  
**Whence** - from where  
**appalls** - terrifies  
**Neptune** - Roman god of the sea  
**multitudinous** - countless  
**incarnadine** - turn blood-red

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 2 Scene 2 (continued)**

How does Shakespeare use Macbeth and Lady Macbeth's different responses to regicide to explore the power of guilt and conscience?

50  
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.

*She exits<sup>†</sup> with the daggers. <sup>‡</sup> Knock within.*

55  
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  
60  
The multitudinous seas incarnadine,  
Making the green one red.



**Glossary:**  
**heart so white** - a cowardly heart  
**Retire** - go back  
**constancy** - courage and self-control  
**unattended** - left you / deserted you  
**lest** - in case  
**occasion** - an event or situation  
**thou couldst** - you could

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 2 Scene 2 (Continued)**

How does Shakespeare use Macbeth and Lady Macbeth's different responses to regicide to explore the power of guilt and conscience?

*Enter Lady Macbeth.*

LADY MACBETH

My hands are of your colour, but I shame

To wear a heart so white. *Knock.*

I hear a knocking

65 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. *Knock.*

Hark, more knocking.

70 Get on your nightgown, lest occasion call us

And show us to be watchers. Be not lost

So poorly in your thoughts.

MACBETH

To know my deed 'twere best not know myself.

*Knock.*

Wake Duncan with thy knocking. I would thou couldst.

*They exit.*



**Glossary:**  
**sleek o'er** - smooth over or hide  
**rugged looks** - worried or harsh expression  
**jovial** - cheerful  
**eminence** - special honour  
**lave** - wash  
**vizards** - masks  
**eterne** - eternal; lasting forever

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 3 Scene 2**

How does Shakespeare use Macbeth's change since becoming king to warn about the destructive effects of ambition?

- 1 LADY MACBETH Come on, gentle my lord,  
 Sleek o'er your rugged looks. Be bright and jovial  
 Among your guests tonight.
- 5 MACBETH So shall I, love,  
 And so I pray be you. Let your remembrance  
 Apply to Banquo; present him eminence  
 Both with eye and tongue: unsafe the while that we  
 Must lave our honors in these flattering streams  
 And make our faces vizards to our hearts,  
 10 Disguising what they are.
- LADY MACBETH You must leave this.
- MACBETH  
 O, full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife!  
 Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fleance lives.
- LADY MACBETH  
 But in them nature's copy's not eterne.





**Glossary:**  
**assailable** - able to be attacked  
**jocund** - cheerful  
**cloistered** - hidden  
**Hecate** - goddess linked with witchcraft  
**peal** - loud ringing sound  
**chuck** - term of affection, like “dear”  
**seeling** - blinding or closing the eyes  
**rooky** - full of rooks  
**drowse** - become sleepy  
**agents** - people or forces acting for someone  
**prithee** - please

**‘Macbeth’ Extract: Act 3 Scene 2 (continued)**

How does Shakespeare use Macbeth’s change since becoming king to warn about the destructive effects of ambition?

|    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 15 | <p>MACBETH</p> <p>There’s comfort yet; they are assailable.</p> <p>Then be thou jocund. Ere the bat hath flown</p> <p>His cloistered flight, ere to black Hecate’s summons</p> <p>The shard-born beetle with his drowsy hums</p> <p>Hath rung night’s yawning peal, there shall be done</p> |
| 20 | <p>A deed of dreadful note.</p> <p>LADY MACBETH What’s to be done?</p> <p>MACBETH</p> <p>Be innocent of the knowledge, dearest chuck,</p> <p>Till thou applaud the deed.—Come, seeling night,</p> <p>Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day</p>                                             |
| 25 | <p>And with thy bloody and invisible hand</p> <p>Cancel and tear to pieces that great bond</p> <p>Which keeps me pale. Light thickens, and the crow</p> <p>Makes wing to th’ rooky wood.</p> <p>Good things of day begin to droop and drowse,</p>                                           |
| 30 | <p>Whiles night’s black agents to their preys do rouse.—</p> <p>Thou marvel’st at my words, but hold thee still.</p> <p>Things bad begun make strong themselves by ill.</p> <p>So prithee go with me.</p>                                                                                   |

*They exit.*

**Glossary:**

**Augurs** - signs that predict the future

**maggot-pies** - magpies

**choughs** - crow-like birds

**betimes** - early

**bent** - determined

**tedious** - difficult and tiring

**ere** - before

**scanned** - carefully considered

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 3 Scene 4**

*(extract begins after the ghost of Banquo has appeared and gone and the guests have been sent home)*

How does Shakespeare use Banquo's ghost to show the inescapable effects of guilt on Macbeth's conscience?



1

MACBETH

It will have blood, they say; **blood will have blood.**

Stones have been known to move, and trees to speak.

Augurs and understood relations have

By maggot pies and choughs and rooks brought forth

5

The secret'st man of blood.—What is the night?

LADY MACBETH

Almost at odds with morning, which is which.

MACBETH

How say'st thou that Macduff denies his person

At our great bidding?

LADY MACBETH Did you send to him, sir?

MACBETH

10

I hear it by the way; but I will send.

There's not a one of them but in his house

I keep a servant fee'd. I will tomorrow

(And betimes I will) to the Weïrd Sisters.

More shall they speak, for now I am bent to know

15

By the worst means the worst. For mine own good,

All causes shall give way. I am in blood

Stepped in so far that, should I wade no more,

Returning were as tedious as go o'er.

Strange things I have in head that will to hand,

20

Which must be acted ere they may be scanned.



**Glossary:**

**self-abuse** - self-deception or disturbed thinking

**initiate fear** - fear caused by being inexperienced

**wants hard use** - needs practice or experience

**young in deed** - still new to committing crimes

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 3 Scene 4 (continued)**

*(extract begins after the ghost of Banquo has appeared and gone and the guests have been sent home)*

How does Shakespeare use Banquo's ghost to show the inescapable effects of guilt on Macbeth's conscience?

LADY MACBETH

You lack the season of all natures, sleep.

MACBETH

Come, we'll to sleep. My strange and self-abuse

Is the initiate fear that wants hard use.

We are yet but young in deed.

*They exit.*



**Glossary:**  
**possess** - fill  
**surprised** - attacked unexpectedly  
**babes** - children  
**quarry** - pile of slaughtered animals  
**o'erfraught** - overloaded  
**thence** - there / that place

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 4 Scene 3**

How does Shakespeare use Macduff's reaction to his family's murder to explore the importance of love and conscience and to contrast to Macbeth's cruel and tyrannical leadership?



- 1      MACDUFF   If it be mine,  
                  Keep it not from me. Quickly let me have it.
- ROSS  
                  Let not your ears despise my tongue forever,  
                  Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound
- 5      That ever yet they heard.
- MACDUFF   Hum! I guess at it.
- ROSS  
                  Your castle is surprised, your wife and babes  
                  Savagely slaughtered. To relate the manner  
                  Were on the quarry of these murdered deer
- 10     To add the death of you.
- MALCOLM   Merciful heaven!—
- What, man, 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.
- 15     MACDUFF   My children too?
- ROSS  
                  Wife, children, servants, all that could be found.
- MACDUFF  
                  And I must be from thence? My wife killed too?
- ROSS   I have said.



**Glossary:**  
**med'cines** - remedies or cures  
**hell-kite** - evil bird of prey  
**dam** - mother of an animal  
**demerits** - faults  
**whetstone** - stone used to sharpen a blade  
**braggart** - person who boasts  
**intermission** - pause  
**fiend** - devil

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 4 Scene 3 (continued)**

How does Shakespeare use Macduff's reaction to his family's murder to explore the importance of love and conscience and to contrast to Macbeth's cruel and tyrannical leadership?

20

MALCOLM Be comforted.

Let's make us med'cines of our great revenge  
To cure this deadly grief.

MACDUFF

He has no children. All my pretty ones?  
Did you say "all"? O hell-kite! All?

25

What, all my pretty chickens and their dam  
At one fell swoop?

MALCOLM Dispute it like a man.

MACDUFF I shall do so,  
But I must also feel it as a man.

30

I cannot but remember such things were  
That were most precious to me. Did heaven look on  
And would not take their part? Sinful Macduff,  
They were all struck for thee! Naught that I am,  
Not for their own demerits, but for mine,  
Fell slaughter on their souls. Heaven rest them now.

35

MALCOLM

Be this the whetstone of your sword. Let grief  
Convert to anger. Blunt not the heart; enrage it.

MACDUFF

O, I could play the woman with mine eyes  
And braggart with my tongue! But, gentle heavens,  
Cut short all intermission! Front to front

40

Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself.  
Within my sword's length set him. If he 'scape,  
Heaven forgive him too.



**Glossary:**

**damned** - cursed or condemned

**murky** - dark and gloomy

**Fie** - an expression of disgust

**afeard** - afraid

**account** - hold responsible

**mar** - ruin

**starting** - sudden frightened movements

**perfumes of Arabia**

- very powerful, luxurious perfumes

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 5 Scene 1**

How does Shakespeare use Lady Macbeth's sleepwalking to show that guilt cannot be permanently suppressed (held back)?



LADY MACBETH

1 Out, damned spot, out, I say! One. Two.

Why then, 'tis time to do 't. Hell is murky. Fie, my

lord, fie, a soldier and afeard? What need we fear

who knows it, when none can call our power to

5 account? Yet who would have thought the old man to have had so much blood in him?

DOCTOR

Do you mark that?

LADY MACBETH

The Thane of Fife had a wife. Where is

she now? What, will these hands ne'er be clean? No

10 more o' that, my lord, no more o' that. You mar all with this starting.

DOCTOR

Go to, go to. You have known what you should not.

GENTLEWOMAN

She has spoke what she should not,

I am sure of that. Heaven knows what she has known.

LADY MACBETH

15 Here's the smell of the blood still. All

the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little

hand. O, O, O!



**Glossary:**  
**sorely charged** - troubled  
**bosom** - chest  
**dignity** - honour  
**practice** - medical skill  
**holily** - in a holy or innocent way

| <b>'Macbeth' Extract: Act 5 Scene 1 (Continued)</b><br>How does Shakespeare use Lady Macbeth's sleepwalking to show that guilt cannot be permanently suppressed (held back)? |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 20                                                                                                                                                                           | <p>DOCTOR</p> <p>What a sigh is there! The heart is sorely charged.</p> <p>GENTLEWOMAN I would not have such a heart in my bosom for the dignity of the whole body.</p> <p>DOCTOR</p> <p>Well, well, well.</p> <p>GENTLEWOMAN</p> <p>Pray God it be, sir.</p>                                                                                   |
| 25                                                                                                                                                                           | <p>DOCTOR</p> <p>This disease is beyond my practice. Yet I have known those which have walked in their sleep, who have died holily in their beds.</p> <p>LADY MACBETH</p> <p>Wash your hands. Put on your nightgown.</p> <p>Look not so pale. I tell you yet again, Banquo's buried; he cannot come out on 's grave.</p> <p>DOCTOR Even so?</p> |



**Glossary:**  
**whisp' rings** - whispers or rumours  
**abroad** - spreading around  
**breed** - produce  
**discharge** - reveal  
**divine** - religious help  
**physician** - doctor  
**annoyance** - harm  
**mated** - defeated

|    | <p><b>'Macbeth' Extract: Act 5 Scene 1 (Continued)</b><br/>           How does Shakespeare use Lady Macbeth's sleepwalking to show that guilt cannot be permanently suppressed (held back)?</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 30 | <p>LADY MACBETH</p> <p>To bed, to bed. There's knocking at the gate.<br/>           Come, come, come, come. Give me your hand.<br/>           What's done cannot be undone. To bed, to bed, to bed.<br/> <i>「 Lady Macbeth 」 exits.</i></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 35 | <p>DOCTOR</p> <p>Will she go now to bed?</p> <p>GENTLEWOMAN Directly.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 40 | <p>DOCTOR</p> <p>Foul whisp' rings are abroad. Unnatural deeds<br/>           Do breed unnatural troubles. Infected minds<br/>           To their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets.<br/>           More needs she the divine than the physician.<br/>           God, God forgive us all. Look after her.<br/>           Remove from her the means of all annoyance<br/>           And still keep eyes upon her. So, good night.<br/>           My mind she has mated, and amazed my sight.<br/>           I think but dare not speak.</p> |
| 45 | <p>GENTLEWOMAN Good night, good doctor.</p> <p><i>They exit.</i></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

**Glossary:**

**fell of hair** - hair or scalp

**dismal** - gloomy and frightening

**treatise** - speech or account

**supped full** - had more than enough

**direness** - horror

**slaughterous** - murderous

**petty pace** - slow, insignificant movement

**struts** - walks proudly

**frets** - worries or fusses

**signifying** - meaning

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 5 Scene 5**

How does Shakespeare use Macbeth's reaction to Lady Macbeth's death to reveal the emptiness of unchecked ambition?



- |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | <p>MACBETH</p> <p>I have almost forgot the taste of fears.</p> <p>The time has been my senses would have cooled</p> <p>To hear a night-shriek, and my fell of hair</p> <p>Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir</p>                                       |
| 5  | <p>As life were in 't. I have supped full with horrors.</p> <p>Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,</p> <p>Cannot once start me.</p> <p>⌈ Enter Seyton. ⌋</p> <p>Wherefore was that cry?</p> <p>SEYTON The Queen, my lord, is dead.</p>            |
| 10 | <p>MACBETH She should have died hereafter.</p> <p>There would have been a time for such a word.</p> <p>Tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow</p> <p>Creeps in this petty pace from day to day</p> <p>To the last syllable of recorded time,</p>                  |
| 15 | <p>And all our yesterdays have lighted fools</p> <p>The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle!</p> <p>Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player</p> <p>That struts and frets his hour upon the stage</p> <p>And then is heard no more. It is a tale</p> |
| 20 | <p>Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,</p> <p>Signifying nothing.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                   |

**Glossary:**

**usurper** - someone who takes a throne illegally  
**compassed** - surrounded  
**kingdom's pearl** - the nobles of the kingdom  
**salutation** - greeting  
**reckon with** - repay  
**henceforth** - from now on  
**exiled** - forced to leave the country  
**snares** - traps  
**tyranny** - cruel and unfair rule  
**ministers** - agents or servants  
**fiend-like** - like a devil  
**Scone** - place where Scottish kings were traditionally crowned

**'Macbeth' Extract: Act 5 Scene 8**

How does Shakespeare use Macbeth's defeat and Malcolm's victory to present the restoration of rightful leadership and order?

*Enter Macduff with Macbeth's head.*

MACDUFF

1 Hail, King! for so thou art. Behold where stands  
Th' usurper's cursèd head. The time is free.

I see thee compassed with thy kingdom's pearl,  
That speak my salutation in their minds,  
5 Whose voices I desire aloud with mine.  
Hail, King of Scotland!

ALL Hail, King of Scotland! *Flourish.*

MALCOLM

We shall not spend a large expense of time  
Before we reckon with your several loves  
10 And make us even with you. My thanes and kinsmen,  
Henceforth be earls, the first that ever Scotland  
In such an honor named. What's more to do,  
Which would be planted newly with the time,  
As calling home our exiled friends abroad  
15 That fled the snares of watchful tyranny,  
Producing forth the cruel ministers  
Of this dead butcher and his fiend-like queen  
(Who, as 'tis thought, by self and violent hands,  
Took off her life)—this, and what needful else  
20 That calls upon us, by the grace of grace,  
We will perform in measure, time, and place.  
So thanks to all at once and to each one,  
Whom we invite to see us crowned at Scone.

*Flourish. All exit.*





### WAGOLL paragraph: Supernatural

At the start of the play, Shakespeare presents the **supernatural** as controlling the action. The fact that he has the witches, who represent the **supernatural**, meet in Act 1 Scene 1 of the play suggests how much power and control they have as they seem to know what will happen before the other characters. Shakespeare also makes it clear that supernatural power, believed to be demonic by the **Jacobean** audience, wants to disturb the natural order and create chaos and confusion. This could be shown when Shakespeare has the witches say, "fair is foul, and foul is fair," when they are gathered on a heath in 'thunder' and 'lightning'. The use of chiasmus suggests that the Witches are flipping reality on its head because the sentence structure itself mirrors the chaos they want to create. \* In particular, the adjective 'foul' means disgusting and so it typically makes us picture something filthy and very unpleasant to look at or be close to. Used here, this perhaps implies the witches want what is 'fair' and good to become so repulsive and corrupt that it would make humanity, and society, ill to even see it or be near it. In this way, Shakespeare could be warning the audience of the dangers of the **supernatural** in his presentation of the supernatural as a threat to the natural order as the witches' desire to create unnatural chaos is a **transgression** against both God and society. Their **manipulative** supernatural influence is later shown to have a **psychological** effect on Macbeth, as it begins to infect the **tragic hero's** mind.

#### Additional analysis:

\*The use of alliteration with the 'f' sound makes us imagine the words almost being spat out in disgust. Used here, the words sound ugly and reflect the hideous and morally repulsive speakers. In addition, it also sounds like a chant or a spell that can't, and won't, be broken.

#### More conceptual

*Furthermore, the words 'fair' and 'foul' are used as both adjectives and nouns in this line. This implies that 'foulness' isn't just a way to describe something; it is a physical thing that exists in their world. It reflects the idea that the Witches have the power to change the very nature of things, turning good into evil. This idea is further supported when Macbeth's first line in the play is 'so foul and fair a day I have not seen', showing that the supernatural influence is already infecting his mind.*



Practise Question (answer follows)

**Macbeth**

Read the following extract from Act 5 Scene 3 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Macbeth hears that the English army is approaching and asks the Doctor for a report about Lady Macbeth.

**MACBETH** Seyton! – I am sick at heart,  
When I behold – Seyton, I say! – this push  
Will cheer me ever or disseat me now.  
I have lived long enough. My way of life  
5 Is fall'n into the sere, the yellow leaf,  
And that which should accompany old age,  
As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,  
I must not look to have; but in their stead,  
Curses, not loud but deep, mouth-honour, breath  
10 Which the poor heart would fain deny, and dare not.  
Seyton!

*Enter SEYTON*

**SEYTON** What's your gracious pleasure?  
**MACBETH** What news more?  
15 **SEYTON** All is confirmed, my lord, which was reported.  
**MACBETH** I'll fight till from my bones my flesh be hacked.  
Give me my armour.  
**SEYTON** 'Tis not needed yet.  
**MACBETH** I'll put it on;  
20 Send out more horses; skirr the country round.  
Hang those that talk of fear. Give me mine armour.  
How does your patient, doctor?  
**DOCTOR** Not so sick, my lord,  
As she is troubled with thick-coming fancies  
25 That keep her from her rest.  
**MACBETH** Cure her of that.  
Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,  
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,  
Raze out the written troubles of the brain,  
30 And with some sweet oblivious antidote  
Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff  
Which weighs upon the heart?

Starting with this conversation, explore how far Shakespeare presents Macbeth as a male character who changes during the play.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Macbeth in this conversation
- how far Shakespeare presents Macbeth as a male character who changes in the play as a whole.



**WAGOLL: whole essay**

In the play 'Macbeth', Shakespeare presents Macbeth as a male character who changes a lot during the play. From a noble thane, hesitant about committing treachery, to a determined rebel, and ultimately to a hopeless man, engulfed in guilt – Macbeth embodies all of these throughout the course of the play.

At the very beginning, the protagonist is introduced to the audience as a noble general – although very violent, he uses his loyalty to the King correctly. While fighting rebels, he is described to have “unseam’d (MacDonwald) from the naves to the chops” which depicts his gruesome nature, already foreshadowing the ever-so-present theme of violence in the play. Then, after the Witches inform the hero of his destiny, Macbeth hesitates. He, both the King’s “kinsman and loyal subject”, wouldn’t dare commit the sin of regicide. Lady Macbeth, however, doesn’t share his morality, convincing Macbeth to go through with ‘The deed.’ “Was the hope drunk, wherein you dressed yourself?” is a rhetorical question that she asks her husband in order to spark his ambition. In particular, the use of the adjective “drunk” means that you have had so much alcohol to drink that you are not in control and so might make us picture someone who does not really know what they are doing and who is almost not clear on what is real. Used here, this suggests that Macbeth has become intoxicated by the possibility of becoming king, even though he still hesitates to act. Shakespeare shows how foolish it was for Macbeth to contemplate the murder yet hesitate about it. The protagonist had been “drunk” on the idea of becoming king but hasn’t sacrificed enough for it to come true. Such a bold accusation and the undermining of his manhood convinced Macbeth to commit the crime, since in the Jacobean era society was patriarchal. It was humiliating for the hero, a man of great power and strength, to be undermined by his own wife. From this moment on, the audience witnesses the first transformation of Macbeth: from a loyal thane to an ambitious rebel, ready to murder the King to fulfil his goal.



**WAGOLL: whole essay (continued)**

In the given extract, which comes much later in the play, there is a clear decline in the ambition of Macbeth. He admits that “honour, love, obedience, troops of friends, I must not look to have”. By listing a wide range of things he cannot afford, the protagonist demonstrates the limit to his achievements – whilst he had become King, he’s had no sacrifice both the lives of his subjects as well as all of the favourable qualities that he possessed. In particular, the use of the noun “honour” displays the irony in Macbeth’s fate: to achieve the most honourable title of them all, the title of “King”, he has lost all of the honour that he had accumulated in his life by being loyal. Shakespeare uses Macbeth’s decline in ambition to prove that it is condemnable to defy the Great Chain of Being, which was a belief in the Jacobean society that the King was chosen by God. Macbeth had failed to obey the Great Chain of Being, committing regicide and claiming the title for himself. While his ambition grew, everything dear to him, everything good that he has done was fading, and this resulted in another change of the male character from one filled with ambition to one who slowly grasped the horror of its consequences.

Lastly, by the end of the play, Macbeth becomes hopeless. Upon hearing of his wife’s death, he proclaims that “life is but a walking shadow”. This metaphor shows that, no matter how hard you try, being a flashback to the protagonist’s elaborate schemes such as killing the King and anyone else who stood in his way, it is all meaningless. In particular, the noun “shadow” might make us think of something insubstantial that can never be caught and continually slips away from a person’s grasp. Used here, this perhaps implies that Macbeth now views life as empty and impossible to control. After Macbeth realises his hamartia, his fatal flaw, which had been his ambition, he begins to have nihilistic views on everything that he’s known. And even though he fits to the end, the fact that he had accepted his defeat ultimately proves his last change as a character: from an ambitious tyrant to a man who has lost all meaning in life.



**Practice Question:**

**CAPTAIN**

Doubtful it stood,  
As two spent swimmers that do cling together  
And choke their art. The merciless Macdonwald  
(Worthy to be a rebel, for to that  
The multiplying villainies of nature  
Do swarm upon him) from the Western Isles  
Of kerns and ♂ gallowglasses ♂ is supplied;  
And Fortune, on his damnèd ♂ quarrel ♂ smiling,  
Showed like a rebel's whore. But all's too weak;  
For brave Macbeth (well he deserves that name),  
Disdaining Fortune, with his brandished steel,  
Which smoked with bloody execution,  
Like Valor's minion, carved out his passage  
Till he faced the slave;  
Which ne'er shook hands, nor bade farewell to him,  
Till he unseamed him from the nave to th' chops,  
And fixed his head upon our battlements.

**DUNCAN**

O valiant cousin, worthy gentleman!

Starting with this extract, explore how Shakespeare *initially* presents Macbeth as a leader?



Practise Question

Read the following extract from Act 1 Scene 3 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, after receiving The Witches' prophecies, Macbeth and Banquo have just been told that Duncan has made Macbeth Thane of Cawdor.

**BANQUO**

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  
5 In deepest consequence. —  
Cousins, a word, I pray you.

**MACBETH [Aside]**

Two truths are told,  
As happy prologues to the swelling act  
Of the imperial theme. — I thank you, gentlemen. —  
10 This supernatural soliciting  
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.  
If good, why do I yield to that suggestion,  
15 Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair  
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,  
20 Shakes so my single state of man that function  
Is smothered in surmise, and nothing is,  
But what is not.

Starting with this moment in the play, explore how Shakespeare presents the attitudes of Macbeth and Banquo towards the supernatural.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents the attitudes of Macbeth and Banquo towards the supernatural in this extract
- how Shakespeare presents the attitudes of Macbeth and Banquo towards the supernatural in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]  
AO4 [4 marks]



## Practise Question

Read the following extract from Act 1 Scene 5 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Lady Macbeth is speaking. She has just read Macbeth's letter telling her about his meeting with the three witches.

**LADY MACBETH**

Glamis thou art, and Cawdor, and shalt be  
What thou art promised; yet do I fear thy nature,  
It is too full o'th'milk of human kindness  
To catch the nearest way. Thou wouldst be great,  
5 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;  
10 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 valour of my tongue  
All that impedes thee from the golden round,  
15 Which fate and metaphysical aid doth seem  
To have thee crowned withal.

Starting with this speech, explore how Shakespeare presents ambition in *Macbeth*.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents ambition in this speech
- how Shakespeare presents ambition in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]  
AO4 [4 marks]