

at the beginning of scene 3 → the three sisters are discussing the kind of animals that they have killed → they killed swine.

↓ wild pig

The first witch tells the others how she tortured one human being because his wife refused to give her chestnuts.

↓ (the wife of a sailor)

→ this is how witches deal with human beings

page 15: "The weird sisters - - - wine"

Why Thrice? why 3?

↓ holy Trinity

unholy trinity → the number 3 of witches.

3 fates → 3 Gods.

weird → what's mean?

↓ means fate (in Greek mythology).

What is the effect of beginning the play with the witches? it creates atmosphere of suspense, mystery and introduces features of supernatural that are outside human role.

Whom are the witches going to meet? Macbeth.

What are going to talk about? part of mystery

→ features of supernatural world → dark world

Chaos, ambiguous.

What do witches have to do with human world?

what do we learn about and from the "bloody captain"
Macbeth is violent, brave

There are other traitors / rebels

↳ (Thane of Cawdor)

what does King Duncan say about the traitor and about his title? page 13.

"No more ... Macbeth" → the title of Thane of Cawdor is given to Macbeth.

what's the effect of what the witches tell each other?

↳ it shows us that "kind of punishment of his wife (his wife didn't give him chestnuts and that why she tortured his husband).

→ discussing, evil things that they do (not only to humans but also to animals).

what does the first witch mean by line 9 2nd But in a sieve ... I'll do, I'll do, I'll do important word

↳ kind of revenge against human beings

they could change the way they travel from one place to another (they are not human beings).

"do" important word

How do the witches prepare for Macbeth's arrival (and what do they say)?

↳ They drum and dance in the circle.

"The weird ... - nine"

holy trinity → in Christianity is the trinity of the father, the son and the holy spirit
but witches
↳ unholy trinity
the three are in one it's believed in Christianity

In Greek Mythology → 3 fates = 3 Gods

They spin the thread of life

↳ is like a wheel of fortune

3 sisters

So they are the fates that decide on the life and death of human beings.

Nine → why it's significant and it's important number

↳ repeated in different forms in the play

"So foul and fair a day, I have not seen"

↳ Macbeth repeats that, that's important

Banquo → Macbeth's friend

According to Banquo → the witches look like
wild in their attire

↳ they are presenting as a women but still

Banquo and Macbeth didn't see them as women.

→ they hail Macbeth

↳ means, kind of salutation / address

↳ they tell Macbeth that he's the Thane of Glamis and the Thane of Cawdor.

The prophecy to Macbeth is that he will be the Thane of Cawdor and he's already the King.

→ Macbeth still doesn't know of his new title. Duncan decide to give him this title of the Thane of Cawdor.

↳ Macbeth describe them as "imperfect speakers."

↳ why 3 important

they only give hints

and they never tell everything in detail

"Strange Intelligence" → They are strange in their intelligence. The place that they meet is "a heath", and they have a prophetic greeting.

page 21 line 108: "And for ... robes?" → this is the first instance that the prophecy becomes true. → the fact that he became the Thane of Glamis, so Macbeth starts believing in what the witches have told him.

page 23: "aside" → when a character speaks on the edge of the stage, other characters are there on the stage but cannot listen.

"two truths are told ... not"

1) Macbeth will become a King

2) he will be a Thane of Cawdore.

→ these prophecies made by witches → are happy imaginings / prologues.

"Soliciting" → suspense full consideration

"cannot be ill, cannot be Good"

↳ They could be good but they could be ill at the same time (Fair, Foul).

so he started considering these two prophecies as truth but he still cannot explain if they are good or bad / ill. → this is the beginning of his mental kind of investigation into the prophecies.

* How Lady Macbeth (his wife) responds to these Prophecies? Scene 5.

Scene 5 → he sends her a letter and she reads his letter "~~They meet~~ Farewell".

Macbeth is in the battle field

he addresses her → My dearest Partner of greatness

he seems confident in the letter

"Mortal Knowledge" → he believes in what he sees
it's not only the mortal knowledge (knowledge of human being), it's the knowledge beyond that
he tells her that he's already now the Thane of Cawdor
and the first prophecy comes true

"My dearest Partner - - - Farewell" → he has sent letter in order that she rejoice in that greatness (future greatness that he'll get).

* How she responds to his letter? "Glamis, Thane - - - crowned with thal." → this is her response to the letter.

→ she's addressing Macbeth → she's happy

"Yet do I fear my nature" → she fears his nature.

↓ the fact that his nature is too full of the milk of human kindness

Why "milk"?

↓

reference to white,

Pure, associated with

women (mothers) and

gentleness and warmth with kindness

↓ his nature is full of kindness

Act 1 scene 5 Lady Macbeth reads a letter from Macbeth. (and the letter uses prose not verse to distinguish it from other speech)

* The way she speaks (the way she reacts to the prophecy) she lust for power → so her lust for power

and her reactions (bodily reaction) → she would do anything

↳ strength in her voice

* why would the film produce her behind the door?

↳ like prison, secret place

Lady Macbeth's Response to the news in the letter (soliloquy) - "Glamis ... withal"

Lady Macbeth is talking about the compassion that Macbeth has and it's a weakness

"Thou ... attend it" → Macbeth has ambition and that ambition should be combined with

illness / evil and the nearest way to do that is to commit the murder (to kill the king).

→ Macbeth lacks the necessary illness in order to realize his ambitions.

Lady Macbeth is already calculating murder like the only way that can she achieve his ambition through murders and in order to commit murder → he has to have evil side

"What thou wouldst ... win" → Lady Macbeth feels that Macbeth is once a high status and he wants to do highly (in moral manner) using a moral approach.

"Thou 'dst have ... undone" → she repeats the idea that if he has ambition he has to reach his ambition through evil manner. Lady Macbeth asserts that Macbeth doesn't want to use moral approach "play false" but wants to win something that doesn't have the right to using a moral approach.

Lady Macbeth's soliloquy is "Hie thee ... withal" → she will do anything for her spirits.
Ear → whispering → pouring her spirits in his ear.
Lady Macbeth will make him evil spirits listen to her.

she wishes that she will return, she would pour his pestilence into his ear.

Valor → strength, courage.

she will use her words to influence Macbeth and criticize any kind of obstacles that might stand in the way of achieving his own ambition of becoming king.

she assumes that Macbeth will listen to her using her own tongue convincing him of what she had do.

She is afraid of his nature that is too kind to be King in the future and that's important.

she says that he does have ambition but "without the illness should attend it" → means you should not be that kind if you want to become king in the future → but there are a certain things that he must do and she talks about these things - power
"Hee thee hither ... withal" → she intends to interfere

"Pour my spirits" → she says that she's ready to pour all her ^{and} spirits → all her toughness into his ears and she will use her tongue in order to ^{cross} impede ^{her} from the golden crown → she will do whatever it takes in order to for him to get to the top → to get to that kingship.

"Metaphysical aid" → kind of assistance that she seeks.

The witches laugh (make fun) of prophecies.

Three prophecies: - 1) Hail to thee, Thane of Cawdor (Act 1, scene 3 line 49).

2) All hail Macbeth that shalt be King hereafter. (Act 1 scene 3 line 50)

3) To Banquo → Thou shalt get Kings though thou be none". (Act 1 scene 3 line 69).

1) Macbeth - Thane of Cawdor

2) Macbeth will be king of Scotland

3) Banquo's children will be kings.

P. 33

lady Macbeth continues with that soliloquy saying
"The raven himself is hoarse that
croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan under
my battlements" → she is making reference to
the messengers (to what the messenger told her)

↓ that she should expect a
visit of the king to her own

raven → kind of bird (raven-bird of ill dwelling
omen)

croaks → indicates with the sound that the
raven makes, it indicates the fatal death

battlement → the place that she lives in her position - of Duncan

So she saying "the raven with the sound that
it makes indicates the death of King Duncan
in her own place"

P. 33 "Come, you spirits - - - blood" → she starts
addressing the spirits → evil spirits (part of her
evil spirits tend on mortal thoughts, monologue)

She commands the spirits control of human
being

to remove from her any kind of
sex or kindness in order to fulfill
certain mission that she has in mind

blood → associated with affliction

she wants to remove that affliction
from her body, so she wants to restrict

"stop effect and it" → she doesn't want any kind of consumers to control her. She has a purpose / ambition and she wants to achieve his ambition in the absence of any kind of consumers.

She's addressing the evil spirits as murdering minister she wants to remove from her body any kind of natural qualities / breast milk that should be available in her body as a woman / mother so she wants all his milk transform into a kind of poisoned substances in order to achieve her goal and Macbeth's goal

"thick night hold!" → she addresses the thick night. Why? → night is associated with dark and evil → smoke of hell so she wants the thick night to act as a cover

"thick my keen knife" → the night will cover up so that the knife itself that she used / may use will not see the wound that the knife makes so she wants the thick night to cover and hide the crime that she may make so Lady Macbeth embraces darkness as it hides her crimes.

→ she seeks absolute an foul darkness (darkest)
* Darkness to her is a kind of blanket to cover her evil deeds

evil dead → killing Duncan

• keen knife see hot → the knife is given personal features of seeing (personification) knife is personified like it's committing the murder.

we don't see Lady Macbeth as a woman/mother
→ she doesn't want to be human and she doesn't want to be mother + woman at all

her ultimate aim/goal to become queen
at this stage on the play → we listen to her thoughts of committing the murder herself
will she be able to commit the murder?

to kill King Duncan?

will he follow her plans? / will he be influenced by Lady Macbeth?

Macbeth's Solitary Scene 7 "If it were done when 'twere done" - P. 39

→ Macbeth is hosting the king of their house (Duncan) and he's ^{is} contemplating the murder of the king
→ Lady Macbeth gives him a piece of advice to how to behave when King Duncan is in their house (Scene 6) P. 35

"Your hand / Your tongue ... under need" → be the serpent of the need

→ once Duncan comes into their house he should be more like "innocent flower" (appearance)
→ but under need he's a serpent
like snake (poisoned).

p.39 → Macbeth's soliloquy "If it were done..."
"why he repeated that phrase"? "it" → refers to murder
→ he has his confusion / hesitation about the murder itself and he refers to the murder "it" because he's afraid to call it murder.
→ the murder done quickly and if he kills the king quickly → it will be fulfil his ambition it will be all and the end-all → he'll achieve his purpose but it has to be done quickly:

"This even-handed justice... tips"

"poisoned chalice" → cup of wine and it's symbolic of life but the chalice that Macbeth is referring to is poisoned chalice
→ who is he going to give him poisoned chalice to?
→ the King Duncan → he'll murder the king and the idea of murder is explained in a poisoned chalice → he's hesitated of the murder, he says if he does give that poisoned chalice to the king, it'll return to him (it will poison him as well) so the consequences might be bad to him / fatal consequences

"He's here in double trust" → the King Duncan is in double trust, the first part of that trust is Macbeth is King's man and his subject (someone who should be loyal to the king but he's also his host so being the host he should protect him from any danger.

«Besides his Demeanor...» "Evil"

↳ he's describing Duncan as someone who has faculties so gentle
"clear in his great office" "weak"

↓
The king is transparent in his office as he doesn't cheat

↳ his virtues like an angel that will protect Duncan from being murdered/death

"his talking off" means death

"pity, like a naked newborn babe..."

↳ pity for the king, in case the king is murdered there's pity for him and his pity like naked newborn means innocence, purity.

If the king is murdered → the murder of the king
be sadness and pity in every eye (Public)

it's public response to the murder of the king

Because he has virtues and transparent as a king
his death will cause a lot of pity among people

"horrid deed" means the murder itself

→ the murder of the king will cause fears (sadness is

"I have no spur... other"

↓ small spike wheel that is worn on a rider's heel and used for urging a horse forward

spurs are used for a horse, → what's the relationship? he cannot escape from the danger and consequences of killing the king → and he looks to his intention as horse and his horse is being kicked by the spurs. his only intention of killing the king is **vaulting ambition** → if the horse is kicked too hard, it might overleap and fall on the other side → means it's like if Macbeth commits the murder, it will turn out badly, it might have negative consequences to that murder. his conclusion for his soliloquy → this intended murder might end up badly for Macbeth.

What are the reasons that Macbeth considers against the murder? (7 reasons): p. 39.

1. He might be punished when in life to come (after he dies) so he's afraid of punishment (**fear of punishment**).

2. Fear of punishment in life on earth.

3. Fear (moral) → he's in double trust.

→ Macbeth now is king's man and the subject of the king and also the host (loyal).

4. Duncan as a king is virtuous (good king) and his death might cause a lot of pity among public. (affect public opinion).

5. The murder itself might return to him (poisoned chalice) "karma".

6. he's talking about vaulting ambition.

p.33 "Take my milk for gall" → turn milk into gall
in her (she wants to get rid of all these feminine
kind of features → no feminine qualities)

p.41 → Lady Macbeth asks Macbeth 3 questions in
order to convince him to carry out the murder

① "Was the hope drunk where in you dressed
When you 'drunk' → talks about your yourself?
ambition / desire being drunk

② "Hath it slept since? -- freely" → means were
you sleeping and dreaming of this desire to
become king?

③ Are you afraid to be the same in this
own act and valor as thou art in desire?

→ she asks another question "wouldst thou

have that adorn? → she appeals to manhood
"ornament of life" → symbol of kingship (crown itself)

→ Lady Macbeth is appealing to manhood the
fact that he is a coward if he doesn't do it.

→ he's coward if he doesn't carry out the murder
so if he has the courage and the daring to
do it then he becomes a man

→ Act 2 Scene 1 → Rising action

↓
Actual murder itself

The mood in scene 1 → Tension reflected in
language (before the murder)

Setting → it's dark, the fact that the candles are out
so it's a fearful atmosphere.

→ Macbeth lies to Banquo in this scene → about
the witches p. 51 line 24 "I dreamt ... truth"

↳ how this truth presented? By being the theme
of cowardice

"I think not of them" → he's lying, he doesn't
think of the weird sisters because he wants to
hide the fact that he's even thinks about the witches
and prophecy because he has a plan (secret plan).

What is the signal that it is time to commit the
murder? → ring of a bell (1)

Sound that has a certain
function

first part of the murder

→ the sound of the bell → means maybe warning

(2) a sign for the audience to get their attention
and bell also the sound indicating funeral

p. 51 Macbeth's second soliloquy "Go bid ...

to hell" (important soliloquy).

↳ this shows his mental disturbance

Macbeth is committing a crime but also is affected
by his internal psyche. → Macbeth is disturbed

when he starts hallucinating he starts seeing
things that are not there "like a dagger"

↓
imagine it

Then he address his dagger in apostrophe
Apostrophe → technical term, literary term
which means a character might address a
non living things and speak to it like
it's a living things.

→ he imagines the dagger in front of him
so he makes use of dagger to commit the
he murder.

"I see thee still" line 47

↓ difference between appearance and
body vs mind, reality.

"fatal visions"

↓ Damn kind of vision

↓ to commit the evil

→ This is his

image of the dagger

still he cannot touch
and feel it.

This is disturbance → he's very confused and he's
talking to himself (his body).

"heat-oppressed brain" → describing his brain
as heat oppressed (very much disturb)

he still emphasizes the fact that he can see it

"palpable" → physical

"Thou marshal'st me the way to use"

↓ he's still talking to the dagger that he
sees → it's an instrument that is directing him
to the thing that has to do

"mine eyes are made he fools ... rest" → why his eyes
fools? → only imaginations and he knows / aware of this
so on the one hand, he's hallucinating and on the other hand
he's aware that he just imagining things not real
"There's no such ... eyes" → he's going back to
rationality the fact there's no such business (deeper)
↓ he knows he's imagining

"bloody business" → means murder itself,

"now ... curtains sleep" → it's dark (night time)
his dreams are wicked and evil.

"witchcraft ... ghost" → according to him, the
murder moves like a ghost that frightens him
and it's still invisible and has to be done,

"He cate's" → Queen of the witches

"There ... suits with it" → he's addressing the earth
underneath his steps (he's talking to the earth).
he asking the earth not to hear his steps as
he approaches Duncan's room.

"They" → referring to the earth.

so he's telling the earth not to expose him and the
stones in the earth not to hear his steps
trying to cover up his horror deed.

"while I threaten he lives" → refers to Duncan
↓ thinking about threats

"I go and it's done" → he catches up his all
courage and kill the king.

& "The bell invites me ... to hell" → he's addressing Duncan, he's in a sleep in his room so he's addressing him to not hear the bell because the bell will become a knell.

"solitary knell" indicating death → so he's addressing the absence of Duncan not to hear the bell (because it becomes the sound of his funeral).

This solitary shows oscillation between being rational and ^{irrational} irrational. A serious act → murder, itself reminds us of defiance the violation of "The Great Chain of Being".

(concept of the universe)

God → Angels → human beings → King → 16th
Crown → round like sun (Top of human beings)

(symbolic of kingship)

Force of because the king are energy in representative of God the universe on earth.

So when Macbeth kills the king he's disturbing that order (getting rid of that source of energy in the universe).

So the king represents → God on the earth and source of energy on the country.

So he has disturbed that he's fearful

there's a sense of guilt, shame.

he do something dishonorable

Act 2 scene 2: "That which hath made ... bold"

↳ she wishes that the wine that she gave to the guards would make her bold.

So she wishes some outside force give her this internal courage. ↓ **Courageous**

↳ This is a hint as a lack of courage → (she needs wine in order to give her boldness).

"owl" → symbolic of evil / death.

"Fatal bellman" → evil.

P. 55 line 16 + 17 "Had ~~he~~ not resembled my father as he slept, I had done it" refers to the king Duncan.

↳ he resembled her father → she's not fully evil, the fact that she is "full of milk of kindness" she doesn't want to kill him because he resembled her father.

↳ she's not the evil character that she presents herself to be in the first Act.

Perhaps she cannot kill → she's trying to justify her inability to commit murder.

"My husband? "I have done the deed - - - - sleep"

↳ short dialogue, short words and phrases / questions
this shows they are stressful (Macbeth is more stressed) because he has the hands full of bloods of Duncan.

"This is a sorry sight" → he looks at his hands with all the blood.

"But wherefore throat" → he couldn't say "Amen"
and usually you say Amen at the end of the prayer.
So he cut himself from God (guilt).

"these deeds must not mind" → she's gained her
courage and she's telling him not thinking about it
because it will make him mad. → this for shadowing but
then she's becomes mad.

"I thought sleep no more!" → sleep is
reference he couldn't sleep anymore (feeling of
guilt inside him) → so the king is dead then Macbeth
becomes the king (Part of the aftermath).

"water" → is a metaphor in the play.

After he murder → Macbeth claims he hears voices → the
voices tell him no more sleep now because he's
done his terrible deed.

Lady Macbeth takes the daggers full of blood → and
takes them back to the murder scene (guard's hands)
→ she hears knocking. That terrifies him.

"Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
clean from my hand red"

Neptune → God of the seas in the Greek mythology.
→ he says nothing can clean the blood away from
his hands even Neptune's ocean

↓ All of the sea cannot wash
the blood.

Act 2 scene 3: After murder

"Here's a knocking ... anon! anon!"

"Here's knocking indeed ... key" → what is the Porter saying? what does he mean?

↓ is the one who opens the door (he doesn't know about the murder).

he's asleep but woken up by **Knocking** and he's drunk → he heard some knocking and want to open the door.

"hell gate" → refers to death that has taken place in the household (castle). he's not aware that he murder has committed → maybe he has intuition about the murder but he's saying non-sense.

Porter supposed to be some kind of relief from the tension that has taken place before. → **Shakespeare technique** → releasing tension

↓ in most of his plays, when there's murder → death → there's scenes to relax the audience
Macduff and Lennox Enter: P. 65

(Scottish noble man) who's the first one who discover the king's death:

"O horror, horror, horror!"

"Confusion ... building" → he says that murder has stolen the life of the king but also the life of the building.

↓ (The Throne) → The life of the whole nation

and that shows the importance of the king as representative of God on earth (Great chain of being).

p. 67 → Lady Macbeth enters and pretending that she doesn't know anything "What's his business... speak!"

→ she's acting like innocent flower

"O gentle lady... fell." → it signifies serious thing

cannot say to a lady in patriarchal society and lady Macbeth is a gentle lady who cannot be there to listen to the story of the murder

Macbeth goes and murders the guards → who witness of the murder of guards?

p. 69 - 71 Malcolm and Donalbain

the king's sons

"Those of his chambers... them" → Lennox suspects those of his chambers (guards) & they were covered by blood

→ why Macbeth says "That I did kill them"

"Who can be wise... no man" → he did it out of wisdom, out of amazement, out of loyalty and no one can be neutral when the king is found dead.

"Here by Duncan... murders" → he's admitting his skin showing that he's love him. he says that he killed the guards out of love out of loyalty, because of the murder

Malcolm and Donalbain decide to escape and they do escape to different countries.
↳ for 2 reasons: 1) They might be accused of the murder itself

2) They might be accused of wanting the throne.
p. 73 Scene 4 → The murder has been known everywhere.

↳ description of nature, and how nature is impacted by the death of the king.
2 characters discussing the murder

Malcolm — old man

↳ Scottish noble man

↳ They talk about unnatural events happening

"travelling lamp" → means sun
it's dark even though the sun should be up
→ instead of living light there is darkness.
↳ "daytime"

Falcon. "howling" in her pride of place,
↳ was by a mourning owl hawked and killed

↳ A falcon is being unnatural.

killed by an owl and this is not natural

"Duncan's horses" → The horses turned wild and eat each other.

→ There is chaos in the natural world that is reflected in human world.

P 75 "They were suborned ... dead" → they are suspected once they leave away?

Macbeth takes the throne

→ the resulting of the meeting inside the castle is Macbeth now is becoming the king

At the end of Act 2 → Macduff and Ross are questioning the guilt of the source (Macbeth and Donalbain) and the guilt of the guards.

"God's benison ... friends of foes"

may God be in your side

we don't know who is the old man (he has arisen) he knows that there is much relationship between nature and human beings.

By the end of Act 2 → everybody knows about the murder

Macbeth committed 3 murders:

- 1) traitor (Macdonald)
- 2) king
- 3) guards

Act 3 Scene 1: "Thou hast no more"

Macbeth saying to himself →

Macbeth now have the kingdom / throne → he's the king, so the prophecy 2 is now being fulfilled. He feels that he became the king (Thane of Cawdor).

→ 2 Prophecy becomes true

P. 85 → Macbeth's soliloquy (long and it's different from other soliloquies that he has given)

"Bring them..... who's there?" - he fears Banquo
"To be thus is nothing, But to be safely thus"
↓ to be king/monarch

↳ why nothing? → he has to be safe, he can only enjoy and satisfied with the kingship by being safe, so he's fearful - he has to assure himself, and make his surrounding state by getting rid of Banquo.

↳ why there fear of Banquo? - he's also address by the witches.

↳ Because he has his royalty of nature but also according to Macbeth → Banquo is 1) wise (he has the wisdom) 2) he can act safely 3) because of his courage. 4) the prophecy (the father of kings)

"He chid the sisters -- speak to him" → he asks the witches to speak about him (Banquo).

"Fruitless crown"

Why? → he's not satisfied, he doesn't find any kind of gain in his ^{also} monarchy.

"Scepter" → staff or wand held that the king holds in his hands = symbolic of monarchy.

"No son of mine succeeding." → he says that it's Banquo's sons that would succeed and it's not Macbeth's sons that will succeed.
1) the fact that he may not have any children
2) or the fact that his children may not be kings.

"for them, and mine eternal jewel"

(refers to sons of Banquo)

he's killed Duncan for the sons of Banquo

"gracious Duncan have I murdered" → There's a

trace of guilt in his murder of the King

he says that he kills the King not for himself, but for the Banquo's sons

"Put rancors in the vessel of my peace"

↳ Hatred / evil, he fills his heart and mind with hatred

"vessel of my peace" → he changes his peace of mind with hatred

"eternal jewel" → his soul, he sold his soul to the devil

This soliloquy → shows fear, guilt, paranoia

↳ he worried that Banquo's children will become kings and that he's done all his murders for nothing

↳ The next step / thing that he has to do is kill / get rid of Banquo's children → thought - transformed

into action (plan the murder of Banquo's children)

1) so he orders these murders 2) he arranges of some kind of Banquet / celebration to celebrate his king and Banquo is the guest of honor

↳ his innocent flower with serpent underneath

(he invites Banquo as innocent flower and

the serpent underneath → he's arranged with some murderers to kill Banquo

Banquo → he's in a haunting trip with his sons.

P. 87 → it shows how Macbeth decent into
evil, tyrant, monster and murderer

P. 93 "What's done is done" ~~why?~~

It means he deed.

→ there is some kind of internal torture

→ No internal Peace → he doesn't sleep

Macbeth is not peaceful in mind, she

encourages him to not think of it.

so Lady Macbeth in order to comfort Macbeth

she says "What's done is done" → means forget

about everything that got, we'd done he dead and

line 30, "Come on, gentle my lord - ... tonight!" that is.

like the innocent flower

"A full of ^{poison} scorpions is my mind ... lives"

→ his mind full of evil, poison

but in the first time, Macbeth doesn't share

with her (Lady Macbeth) his plan → he keeps

his plan to himself (the relationship between

Macbeth & Lady Macbeth is falling apart).

→ Macbeth murders Banquo and his son escapes

→ when Macbeth starts losing his mind (hallucinated)

he orders murderers to kill him only.

P. 105 Macbeth starts hallucinating and having

a vision of Banquo → he imagine Banquo

sitting in his seat and he makes it scary by

talking to Banquo & seeing his bloody face

→ he's talking to a ghost (Banquo's ghost).

P. 109 "A kind good night to all" → she covers
herself up.

Macbeth plans to go back to the weird sisters
in order to give himself the confidence that he's
losing → to get some reassurance of what
he should do. ② he wants to ask them of his future
he commits his murders because of prophecy
he's in the (belly of the whale).

↓ means he's confused, he's in
the middle of confusion.

The weird sisters continue to manipulate him.

↳ they drive him into darkness and he
continues to plan murders (kills other characters).

* Macbeth is now the king. He invites Banquo
to Banquet but then hires some men
to murder him. Although Banquo is killed
his son escapes and so the

witches' prophecies will remain true.

That evening Banquo's ghost appears to Macbeth.

discussing his suspicions about
Macbeth with another lord and we hear plans
to overthrow him.

* Act 3 Scene 1 - Macbeth's Soliloquy - contrast with the soliloquies in the previous acts in act 1 scene 7 and act 2 scene 1.

The previous soliloquies are dominated by doubt and guilt. This soliloquy is dominated by certainty and anger.

P. 85 Macbeth's soliloquy - "To be thus is nothing ~~in~~ thus" - inversion of Parathesis could convey the inversion of Macbeth's goals.

* To be King is pointless unless his crown is secure. Scene 2 shift in relationships (Macbeth + Lady Macbeth)

Act 4 scene 1 - transport the audience into the realm of the witches.

Main events in Act 4: 1) more prophecies of the witches 2) Another murder 3) Malcolm and Macduff. Witches Cauldron - is a classic symbol of witchcraft and magic.

The Cauldron, often portrayed as large black iron pot is where witches are said to brew their mysterious concoction - the infamous "witches brew".

This bubbling, steaming Cauldron is a central part of many witchcraft rituals and spells. The Cauldron presents transformation as the ingredients inside are mixed together into a new potent mixture.

Act 4 scene 1: - horror of the witches → the 3 witches and the lead witch Hecate are standing around a cauldron → They chant "Double, double toil and trouble" choral chant to double the suffering of the world → Internal rhyme and repetition of the word "double"

Cauldron → Additional horror is created through the spell and the content of the cauldron

* Toad has been sweating poison for 31 days.

"Toad, that under cold stone,

Days and nights thirty-one

Sweltered venom sleeping got, Bait thou first the charmed foot" p.120

Ingredients of the Cauldron: 1) A wolf's tooth and a dragon's scale 2) A variety of body parts of animals 3) Snake, owl, dog, bat, lizard 4) Supernatural creatures.

5) human body parts: extended description of a finger of a baby being strangled by a prostitute in the ditch in which the baby was born

6) Baby would be damned as a result of not being baptised as would a Jew, a Turk

Macbeth's approach: - one of the witches feels a pricking in her thumb indicating the arrival of Macbeth. "By the pricking of my thumbs, something wicked this way comes!"

P.123

The witches as the embodiment of evil illustrate
the extent of Macbeth's evil "wicked".

Three Visions or apparitions

Two meanings: 1) meaning A → No one that was
born of a woman can hurt you

2) No one can hurt. Everyone is born of a woman

Meaning B is revealed later in the play

Macbeth's response: p. 125 "Then live... Thunder"

Jung: what we need most is found where we
least want to look.

Macbeth does not want to face reality even though
he doesn't fear Macduff, he will kill him anyway.

p. 127: Third Apparition → Macbeth's Response
he asks witches about the children of Banquo.

Witches' Torment of Macbeth:

1) Witches show him the seeds of Banquo's children
all kings

2) Macbeth's journey through the "belly of the whale"

3) Deep into his psyche.

The Supernatural manipulating Macbeth.

1) unthinking Macbeth 2) Macbeth believes that he can
do whatever he wishes to do

3) Macbeth will act (versus thinking)

4) Macbeth will send soldiers to kill everyone in Macduff's
castle: his wife, children and servants.

p. 131: Macbeth's response "And even now ... purpose cool"

Act 4 scene 2 → Macduff's Castle scene of murder on stage, slaughter of innocence

* Murderers kill Macduff's son and wife
Macduff's son defends him against Macduff being a traitor

→ They are innocent and the audience feel sympathy after the slaughter of the innocent people
Macbeth becomes a monster and wicked (bloody monster).

Then There is a scene between Macduff and Malcolm

* **Act 4 scene 3** : long scene but important in terms of kingship and some of the themes of the play
Military camp in England

→ Macduff has arrived to join forces with Malcolm (Duncan's elder son) and gather forces against Macbeth in Scotland

* Ross gives Macduff the news that his family has been savagely murdered.

→ Malcolm wants to meet Macbeth to kill him

* **Lady Macbeth and the thick night**

Gentlewoman explains that she commands that a light be her continually.

Lady Macbeth is terrified of the dark - contrast to Act 1 scene 5 "Come thick night" reveals the change in her character

Act 5 scene 1 → Lady Macbeth has a sickness when she walks and talks through her sleep. Shakespeare presents the theme of sleep out of guilt. She's not sleeping naturally, she's afraid of the dark.

"What's done cannot be undone"

The doctor said people who walk through their sleep → end up dying and the disease is beyond his abilities, maybe it's foreshadowing Lady M's death.

Act 5 scene 2 p. 165 "The English Power is near..."

① use of hyperbole to illustrate the extent of Macduff's and Malcolm's motivation for revenge

② A dead man getting excited to revenge

③ Lack of love for Macbeth in Scotland

④ Macbeth being unable to control his rule, as he lost control

p. 167 Macbeth's secret murders are shown on his hands, everybody can see them now and can see his guilt.

Macbeth's murders cannot be washed away

p. 189 "Bring me... - false"

Juxtaposition of the beginning of this scene with the end of the last one with the Scottish lords prep'ing for their march towards Birnham.

- * Prepares the audience for Macbeth's tragic fall as a result of his hubris (Arrogant pride).
- * Shakespeare reminds the audience that the cause of Macbeth's hubris is supernatural (the spirits)
- Macbeth is invulnerable
- * Removed all fears.

"Seyton I am sick at heart... dare" → Metaphor of Macbeth's life as a dying plant

2) A sense of self awareness

Macbeth: "I will fight till... armor" → Bravery, violence and horror reminders of reference to Macbeth Act 2 scene 2.

* Macbeth's frustration and impatience of putting on his armor does when it is not needed. Macbeth is not in the right mind, he is not dealing with the situation.

P. 175: "let every soldier... report us" → Theme of concealment, the fulfilment of the third apparition

P. 177: "I have almost... me" → Macbeth has been desensitized to fear and horror because he has experienced it all.

(2) Lady Macbeth dies off stage.

(3) To keep the dramatic focus on Macbeth's tragic fall.

① He is not moved by screams.

Macheth's Soliloquy :- P. 177 "She should have candle

1) Ambiguous 2) could mean - she should have died later at old age or after the battle when there would be an opportunity to mourn (Compassionate) - an appropriate time for such a word (dead).

Macheth has changed from someone who is disturbed by murder to someone who is not moved by screaming.

"Tomorrow... death" → repetition and alliteration convey the endless passage of time.

Despite the slow and lengthy passage of time this has done nothing to illuminate our lives but to show us the way to death.

Death does not provide a release from the monotony of life but is only a return to dust. A tone of melancholy.

Candle could be life itself.

"out, out, brief candle" Lady Macbeth associated with candle (Act 5 scene 1).

② Repetition of "out - out" → an allusion to "Lady Macbeth" out damned spot".

③ Main idea life is like a candle - time is short - life is short.

④ Macheth's life is short but life in general is brief in contrast to the eternity of time (tomorrow and tomorrow -)

the Tragic significance is that Macbeth has damned himself for eternity by the acts that he has committed.

p. 179 "life but a walking ... nothing" → 1) Theme of the brevity of life is extended to a poor actor

2) walking shadow - could be reference to an actor (MSND)

3) Poor player - Poor actor - life being brief and full of insignificance

4) when it's over the individual is forgotten by history.

5) life as a play or speech rather than the actor delivering it.

6) The tale is meaningless and so is life.

"I Pull ... Dunsinane" → Macbeth is losing his over confidence and recognizes that he has been manipulated by supernatural.
Decides to ride out of Dunsinane.

p. 181 "They have lied ... none" → Macbeth realizes that there are no options for him. He's like a bear tied to a stake with dogs around.

② An Elizabethan sport activity

③ An acceptance of his death.

p. 183 "No though ... hell" → Macbeth referred to semantically - hell.

P. 185 "on mine - - - them" → Romans would rather take their own lives than suffer defeat
he rejects this as foolish when he still can make his enemies suffer

"Despair - - - ripped" → Macduff reveals that he was born before Macbeth so fulfilling the prophecy of second apparition -

P. 187 "Accursed - - - thee" → Macbeth must finally accept that has been tricked by the witches.

• highlights of the contrast between hopes created by the witches and destruction of these hopes.

• Macbeth killed by Macduff
Malcom → becomes the king -