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| **Quote**(Act. Scene. Line) | **Theme**(violence, supernatural, fate, power, appearance vs reality, gender roles, power and kingship) | **Context**(Who? When? Where?) | **Analysis**(What is it saying and why is it significant?) |
| Fair is foul, and foul is fair;Hover through the fog and filthy air. (1.1.12-13) |  |  |  |
| For brave Macbeth (well he deserves that name) Disdaining Fortune, with his brandished steel, Which smoked with bloody execution, (1.2.16-20) |  |  |  |
| FIRST WITCHAll hail, Macbeth! Hail to thee, Thane of Glamis!SECOND WITCHAll hail, Macbeth! Hail to thee, Thane of Cawdor!THIRD WITCHAll hail, Macbeth, that shalt be king hereafter! (1.3.51-53) |  |  |  |
| **Quote**(Act. Scene. Line) | **Theme**(violence, supernatural, fate, power, appearance vs reality, gender roles, power and kingship) | **Context**(Who? When? Where?) | **Analysis**(What is it saying and why is it significant?) |
| 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: (1.4.55-58) |  |  |  |
| …Yet do I fear thy nature; It is too full o' th' milk of human kindnessTo catch the nearest way. Thou wouldst be great,Art not without ambition, but without The illness should attend it. (1.5.15-20) |  |  |  |
|  look like th' innocent     flower, But be the serpent under't. (1.5.73-78) | Appearance Vs Reality | Lady Macbeth to MacbethLady MB is trying to convince MB to kill the king. | * Let your outward appearance be innocent, but have sinister intentions.
* Using simile to make a comparison to flowers and snakes.  Flowers having an innocent and pure connotation, while snakes are seen as evil and deceptive (think snakes in the garden of Eden)
 |
| **Quote**(Act. Scene. Line) | **Theme**(violence, supernatural, fate, power, appearance vs reality, gender roles, power and kingship) | **Context**(Who? When? Where?) | **Analysis**(What is it saying and why is it significant?) |
| …Come, you spirits That tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here,And fill me from the crown to the toe top-fullOf direst cruelty…(1.5.47-50) | Gender Roles | Said after lady Macbeth hears of the prophesy before she meets her husband. She is alone as she speaks this line. | * Lady Macbeth calls on “spirits” (pagan allusion) to fill her with evil from head to toe.
* She calls to be “unsexed” because it is not in a women’s nature to have such impure thoughts. She wishes to have the thoughts of a man.
 |
| I have no spurTo prick the sides of my intent, but onlyVaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself And falls on the other— (1.7.25-28) | Power and Kingship | Macbeth says in a monologue where he is struggling with his dilemma, should he kill the king or not.Right after this line Lady Macbeth enter to convince him to kill the king. | * I have no moral reason to kill the king, only ambition, which can often leap to bad conclusions.
* Using a metaphor to compare his ambition to a large leap.
* Alludes to horse riding with the reference to “spur”
* This shows Macbeth’s moral dilemma, he has a very weak desire to kill the King.
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| **Quote**(Act. Scene. Line) | **Theme**(violence, supernatural, fate, power, appearance vs reality, gender roles, power and kingship) | **Context**(Who? When? Where?) | **Analysis**(What is it saying and why is it significant?) |
| Is this a dagger which I see before me, The handle toward my hand?... (2.1.44-45) |  |  |  |
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**Act 3**

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| **Quote**(Act. Scene. Line) | **Theme**(violence, supernatural, fate, appearance vs reality, gender roles, power, and kingship) | **Context**(Who? When? Where?) | **Analysis**(What is it saying and why is it significant?) |
| Though hast it now: king, Cawdor, Glamis, all.As the Weird women promised; and I fearThou play’dst most foully for it (3.1.1-3) |  |  |  |
| Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown,And put a barren sceptre in my grip (3.1.65-64) |  |  |  |
| O, these flaws and starts,Impostors to true fear, would well becomeA woman's story at a winter's fire, (3.4.73-75) |  |  |  |
| The son of Duncan […]Lives in the English court and is receivedOf the most pious Edward with such grace That the malevolence of fortune nothing Takes from his high respect. (3.6.28-43) |  |  |  |

**Act 4**

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| **Quote**(Act. Scene. Line) | **Theme**(violence, supernatural, fate, appearance vs reality, gender roles, power, and kingship) | **Context**(Who? When? Where?) | **Analysis**(What is it saying and why is it significant?) |
| …Laugh to scornThe power of man, for none of woman bornShall harm Macbeth.(4.1.35-28) |  |  |  |
| Macbeth shall never vanquished be until Great Birnam Wood to high Dunsinane Hill Shall come against him.(4.1.100-103) |  |  |  |
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**Act 5 – AT LAST!!**

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| **Quote**(Act. Scene. Line) | **Theme**(violence, supernatural, fate, appearance vs reality, gender roles, power, and kingship) | **Context**(Who? When? Where?) | **Analysis**(What is it saying and why is it significant?) |
| Out, damned spot; out, I say. One, two,—why, then ’tis time to do’t. Hell is murky…Yet who would have thought the old man to have had so much blood in him? (5.1.30–34) |  |  |  |
| Out, out, brief candle. Life’s but a walking shadow, a poor player That struts and frets his hour upon the stage, And then is heard no more. It is a tale Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, Signifying nothing. (5.5.22-27)  |  |  |  |
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**Act 5 Questions**

1. Why is Lady Macbeth sleep walking?
2. What is Macbeth's current psychological condition?
3. How is the prophesy of Birnam Wood moving to Dusinane Hill fulfilled?
4. Why doesn't Macbeth put his armor on when he goes out to do battle?
5. What is said that frightens Macbeth before he is killed by Macduff?
6. Who decides who becomes king and who does he choose?
7. Fill out the remainder of your quotation chart with quotations that are relevant to your essay topic.