## The Knowledge: Macbeth, by William Shakespeare



- 1. Macbeth begins the play as 'brave' and ends as a 'dead butcher'.
- 2. He believes that Duncan is a good king and has been 'so clear in his great office'.
- 3. Macbeth's 'vaulting ambition' leads him to kill Duncan, although he initially says he will 'proceed no further in this business'.
- 4. Lady Macbeth accuses him of being 'green and pale' and calls him a 'coward' when he expresses doubts.
- 5. He worries that Duncan's blood will never wash clean from his hands and that he will 'sleep no more'.
- 6. In the aftermath of the murder, Lady Macbeth accuses Macbeth of being 'infirm of purpose!'
- 7. With Duncan 'in his grave', Macbeth hires murderers to kill Banquo and Fleance.
- 8. Macbeth's mental fragility is demonstrated when he accuses Banquo's ghost of shaking 'thy gory locks' at him.
- 9. With the feast disrupted, Lady Macbeth once again accuses him of being 'unmann'd'.
- 10. At the end of the play, isolated and deluded, Macbeth vows that he will 'not be afraid of death and bane'.

Brave	Ruthless	Ambitious	Treacherous	Deluded
Loyal	Violent	Hesitant	Cowardly	Isolated

## **Lady Macbeth**

- 1. Lady Macbeth is ambitious and intelligent, but at the end of the play she is described as a 'fiend-like queen'.
- 2. She believes her husband is equally ambitious, but also 'too full o' the milk of human kindness' (i.e. not ruthless enough).
- 3. Lady Macbeth evokes the power of evil spirtis to 'unsex' her and fill her 'top-full of direst cruelty!'
- 4. She is the architect of the plan to murder Duncan; she tells Macbeth to 'leave all the rest to me'.
- 5. In the aftermath of the murder, Lady Macbeth is decisive and domineering; she orders Macbeth to 'give me the daggers'.
- 6. She scolds Macbeth for his weakness by saying that it is 'a foolish thought to say a sorry sight'.
- 7. When Macbeth sees the ghost of Banquo, Lady Macbeth attempts to calm the situation by asking the 'worthy' thanes to 'sit'.
- 8. Towards the end of the play, Lady Macbeth sleepwalks and 'rubs her hands'.
- 9. She sees spots of Duncan's blood on her hands and says that 'all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand'.
- 10. The doctor eventually reports to Macbeth that Lady Macbeth is 'troubled with thick coming fancies'.

Intelligent	Charming	Manipulative	Domineering	Cruel
Ambitious	Persuasive	Decisive	Ruthless	Troubled

## Macduff

- Macduff arrives to wake the Duncan the morning after the murder takes place; he was commanded 'to call timely on him'.
- 2. Macduff dutifuly describes Duncan as 'royal', his 'master' and his 'king'.
- 3. Upon discovering Duncan's dead body, he loudly exclaims 'O horror! horror! horror!' in anguished confusion.
- 4. Maduff's loss of control contrasts to Macbeth's hyperbole; Macbeth eulogises Duncan's 'silver skin' and 'golden blood'.
- Macbeth furiously notes Macduff's absence at the feast, remarking that he 'denies his person at our great bidding'.
- 6. The witches warn Macbeth to 'beware Macduff', but he is confident that 'none of woman born shall harm' him.
- 7. Macbeth hires murderers to kill Macduff's wife and family; the first murderer calls Macduff a 'traitor'.
- 8. Before being slaughtered, Macduff's son calls the first murderer a 'liar' and 'shag-hair'd villain!'
- 9. Meanwhile, in England, Macduff bemoans Macbeth's 'great tyranny' and calls him a 'hell-kite' for slaughtering his family.
- 10. In the final stages of the play, Macduff demands that Macbeth 'show thy face!' before killing him.

Principled	Dutiful	Moral	Intelligent	Vengeful
Honourable	Devoted	Honest	Suspicious	Merciless

