

MACBETH: REVISION BOOKLET

- 1) **TIER 2 VOCABULARY:** Look at the list of tier 2 vocabulary below. Define each term and make a quick note of how they link to 'Macbeth'. One has been done for you.

'MACBETH' – TIER 2 VOCABULARY LIST		
Term	Definition	Link to 'Macbeth'
hubris		
hamartia		
ambition		
heinous		
malevolent		
mercurial	Subject to sudden or unpredictable changes of mood or mind.	Macbeth becomes increasingly mercurial as his guilt begins to overwhelm him. An example of this is when he sees Banquo's ghost.
regicide		

- 2) **MISCONCEPTIONS:** The following statements are incorrect. Explain why around the outside of the grid.

Macbeth kills Banquo because he is concerned about his friends' jealousy.	We see all of the prophecies come true in the play.	Lady Macbeth feigns madness to avoid suspicion.
Ambition is seen as irrelevant and unimportant.	Hope does not exist in the play.	Macbeth never acts of his own accord. Lady Macbeth and/or the witches are behind his every action.

3) CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING 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, Macbeth tells his wife that King Duncan plans to leave the next day, but Lady Macbeth declares that this will not happen.

MACBETH
My dearest love, Duncan is coming here tonight.

LADY MACBETH
And when goes hence?

MACBETH
Tomorrow, as he purposes.

LADY MACBETH
O, never
Shall sun that morrow see!
Your face, my thane, is as a book where men
May read strange matters. To beguile the time,
Look like the time. Bear welcome in your eye,
Your hand, your tongue. Look like th' innocent flower,
But be the serpent under 't. He that's coming
Must be provided for; and you shall put
This night's great business into my dispatch,
Which shall to all our nights and days to come
Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom.

Starting with this extract, explore how Shakespeare presents appearance versus reality.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents appearance versus reality in this extract.
- how Shakespeare presents the significance of appearance versus reality in the play as a whole.

Annotate the extract with your ideas. Remember, most of your AO2 marks can be gained from the extract itself, so try and pick out everything you can before turning your attention to the rest of the play. Look at the notes below to help you with your annotations.

- Find the quotation where Lady Macbeth speaks of Macbeth's face. What is she saying about it?
- Find a quotation where Lady Macbeth is telling Macbeth how to act. How does this link to the idea of appearance versus reality?
- Find a simile and a metaphor that links to appearance versus reality.
- Find the quotation where Lady Macbeth tells Macbeth she will take care of everything. How does this link to the idea of appearance vs reality? Consider the role of women at the time.

- 4) Remember, your introduction should be an overriding response to the main question: Write an introduction for your answer.

A03: *social and historical context*

Intention: *what is the writer trying to achieve with their text?*

Anchor to question: *Refer to the question. Make a point that answers it.*

Now write a first paragraph. Remember, we need to hit the assessment objectives listed below. The majority of your marks are awarded for A01 and A02 but pay particular attention to how you integrate A03. Avoid 'bolting on' A03 to the end of the paragraph and don't include sweeping statements.

A01: *Identify and interpret explicit and implicit information. Use quotations.*

A02: *Analyse language and structure using the correct terminology.*

A03: *Discuss the social/historical context.*

Now highlight the assessment objectives in your answer (PETAL annotate).

5) CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION:

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 is under siege from the English army.

MACBETH

Bring me no more reports; let them fly all:
Till Birnam wood remove to Dunsinane,
I cannot taint with fear. What's the boy Malcolm?
Was he not born of woman? The spirits that know
All mortal consequences have pronounced me thus:
'Fear not, Macbeth; no man that's born of woman
Shall e'er have power upon thee.' Then fly,
false thanes,
And mingle with the English epicures:
The mind I sway by and the heart I bear
Shall never sag with doubt nor shake with fear.
Enter a Servant
The devil damn thee black, thou cream-faced loon!
Where got'st thou that goose look?

Starting with this speech, explain how far you think Shakespeare presents Macbeth as a hero.

Write about:

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

Annotate the extract with your ideas. Remember, most of your AO2 marks can be gained from the extract itself, so try and pick out everything you can before turning your attention to the rest of the play. Look at the notes below to help you with your annotations.

- What do Macbeth's use of rhetorical questions tell us about how he is feeling?
- What does Macbeth say about his heart and mind? What does this tell us about him?
- What is Macbeth saying when he refers to the devil?
- Why does Macbeth quote the witches and the prophecies they gave? Is this heroics or plain arrogance?

6) Now write an introduction in the box below for the answer to the question.

AO3: *social and historical context*

Intention: *what is the writer trying to achieve with their text?*

Anchor to question: *Refer to the question. Make a point that answers it.*

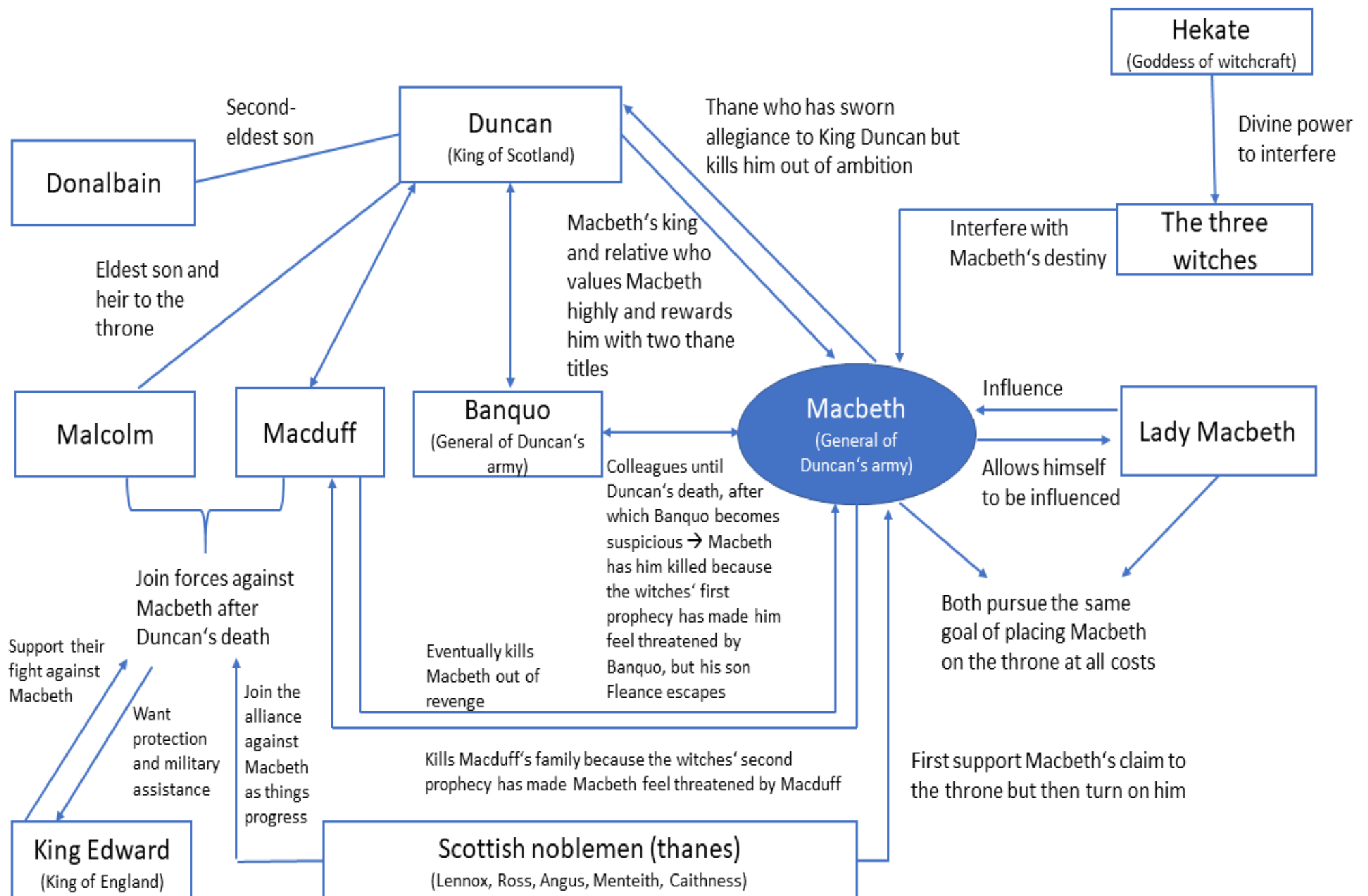
Now write your first paragraph. Remember to hit the assessment objectives listed below. The majority of your marks are awarded for AO1 and AO2 but pay particular attention to how you integrate AO3. Avoid 'bolting on' AO3 to the end of the paragraph and don't include sweeping statements.

AO1: *Identify and interpret explicit and implicit information. Use quotations.*

AO2: *Analyse language and structure using the correct terminology.*

AO3: *Discuss the social/historical context.*

Now highlight the assessment objectives in your own answer.



GCSE Thinking Quilt: 'Macbeth' Shade in each of the themes. Then shade in each box (quotation/character) that links to that theme. Some could be more than one theme. Annotate the quotations, identify the methods used, link.

Ambition	Power	Appearance vs Reality	The Supernatural	Violence	Fate and Free Will
'Is this a dagger which I see before me, the handle toward my hand?'	'If you can look into the seeds of time and say which grain will grow and which will not, speak then to me...' (1.3)	'Come, your spirits that tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here, and fill me from the crown to the toe top-full of direst cruelty.' (1.5)	'I think our country sinks beneath the yoke; it weeps, it bleeds; and each new day a gash is added to her wounds.' (4.3)	'I have no spur to prick the sides of my intent, but only vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself and falls on th'other.' (1.7)	Macduff
Macbeth	'And oftentimes, to win us to our harm, the instruments of darkness tell us truths; win us in honest trifles, to betray's in deepest consequence.' (1.3)	'Out, out, brief candle!' (5.5)	'All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand.' (5.1)	'Look like the innocent flower, but be the serpent under't' (1.5)	'Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown and put a barren sceptre in my grip, thence to be wrenched with an unlineal hand, no son of mine succeeding.' (3.1)
'To be thus is nothing, but to be safely thus.' (3.1)	'This tyrant, whose sole name blisters our tongues, was once thought honest.' (4.3)	'Disdaining Fortune, with his brandished steel, which smoked with bloody execution.' (1.2)	Lady Macbeth	'Here lay Duncan, is silver skin laced with his golden blood...' (2.3)	'All hail, Macbeth, that shalt be king hereafter!' (1.3)
Banquo	'Fair is foul and foul is fair.' (1.1)	'Stars, hide your fires; Let no light see my black and deep desires.' (1.4)	'Never shake thy gory locks at me!'	The Witches	King Duncan

The play begins with the brief appearance of a trio of witches and then moves to a military camp, where the Scottish King Duncan hears the news that his generals, Macbeth and Banquo, have defeated two separate invading armies—one from Ireland, led by the rebel MacDonwald, and one from Norway. Following their pitched battle with these enemy forces, Macbeth and Banquo encounter the witches as they cross a moor. The witches prophesy that Macbeth will be made thane (a rank of Scottish nobility) of Cawdor and eventually King of Scotland. They also prophesy that Macbeth's companion, Banquo, will beget a line of Scottish kings, although Banquo will never be king himself.

The witches vanish, and Macbeth and Banquo treat their prophecies sceptically until some of King Duncan's men come to thank the two generals for their victories in battle and to tell Macbeth that he has indeed been named thane of Cawdor. The previous thane betrayed Scotland by fighting for the Norwegians and Duncan has condemned him to death. Macbeth is intrigued by the possibility that the remainder of the witches' prophecy—that he will be crowned king—might be true, but he is uncertain what to expect. He visits with King Duncan, and they plan to dine together at Inverness, Macbeth's castle, that night. Macbeth writes ahead to his wife, Lady Macbeth, telling her all that has happened.

Lady Macbeth suffers none of her husband's uncertainty. She desires the kingship for him and wants him to murder Duncan in order to obtain it. When Macbeth arrives at Inverness, she overrides all of her husband's objections and persuades him to kill the king that very night. He and Lady Macbeth plan to get Duncan's two chamberlains drunk so they will black out; the next morning they will blame the murder on the chamberlains, who will be defenceless, as they will remember nothing. While Duncan is asleep, Macbeth stabs him, despite his doubts and a number of supernatural portents, including a vision of a bloody dagger. When Duncan's death is discovered the next morning, Macbeth kills the chamberlains—ostensibly out of rage at their crime—and easily assumes the kingship. Duncan's sons Malcolm and Donalbain flee to England and Ireland, respectively, fearing that whoever killed Duncan desires their demise as well.

Fearful of the witches' prophecy that Banquo's heirs will seize the throne, Macbeth hires a group of murderers to kill Banquo and his son Fleance. They ambush Banquo on his way to a royal feast, but they fail to kill Fleance, who escapes into the night. Macbeth becomes furious: as long as Fleance is alive, he fears that his power remains insecure. At the feast that night, Banquo's ghost visits Macbeth. When he sees the ghost, Macbeth raves fearfully, startling his guests, who include most of the great Scottish nobility. Lady Macbeth tries to neutralize the damage, but Macbeth's kingship incites increasing resistance from his nobles and subjects.

Frightened, Macbeth goes to visit the witches in their cavern. There, they show him a sequence of demons and spirits who present him with further prophecies: he must beware of Macduff, a Scottish nobleman who opposed Macbeth's accession to the throne; he is incapable of being harmed by any man born of woman; and he will be safe until Birnam Wood comes to Dunsinane Castle. Macbeth is relieved and feels secure, because he knows that all men are born of women and that forests cannot move. When he learns that Macduff has fled to England to join Malcolm, Macbeth orders that Macduff's castle be seized and, most cruelly, that Lady Macduff and her children be murdered.

When news of his family's execution reaches Macduff in England, he is stricken with grief and vows revenge. Prince Malcolm, Duncan's son, has succeeded in raising an army in England, and Macduff joins him as he rides to Scotland to challenge Macbeth's forces. The invasion has the support of the Scottish nobles, who are appalled and frightened by Macbeth's tyrannical and murderous behaviour. Lady Macbeth, meanwhile, becomes plagued with fits of sleepwalking in which she bemoans what she believes to be bloodstains on her hands. Before Macbeth's opponents arrive, Macbeth receives news that she has killed herself, causing him to sink into a deep and pessimistic despair. Nevertheless, he awaits the English and fortifies Dunsinane, to which he seems to have withdrawn in order to defend himself, certain that the witches' prophecies guarantee his invincibility. He is struck numb with fear, however, when he learns that the English army is advancing on Dunsinane shielded with boughs cut from Birnam Wood. Birnam Wood is indeed coming to Dunsinane, fulfilling half of the witches' prophecy.

In the battle, Macbeth hews violently, but the English forces gradually overwhelm his army and castle. On the battlefield, Macbeth encounters the vengeful Macduff, who declares that he was not "of woman born" but was instead "untimely ripped" from his mother's womb (what we now call birth by cesarean section). Though he realizes that he is doomed, Macbeth continues to fight until Macduff kills and beheads him. Malcolm, now the King of Scotland, declares his benevolent intentions for the country and invites all to see him crowned at Scone.