

YORK NOTES for
GCSE

Rapid
Revision



YORK NOTES



***Rapid* Revision**

Cards

Macbeth

AQA GCSE English Literature



York Notes Rapid Revision

Macbeth

AQA GCSE English Literature
Revision Cards

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CONTENTS

PLOT AND STRUCTURE

1. Act I Scenes 1–4
2. Act I Scenes 5–7
3. Act II
4. Act III Scenes 1–3
5. Act III Scenes 4–6
6. Act IV
7. Act V
8. Form and structure
9. Quick test

SETTING AND CONTEXT

10. Jacobean society
11. Succession and order
12. Settings
13. Quick test

CHARACTERS

14. Macbeth (Acts I and II)
15. Macbeth (Acts III–V)
16. Lady Macbeth
17. Banquo
18. Macduff and Lady Macduff
19. King Duncan and Malcolm
20. The witches
21. Quick test

THEMES

22. Ambition
23. Betrayal and revenge
24. The supernatural
25. Fate and free will
26. Appearance and reality
27. Guilt and madness
28. Quick test

LANGUAGE

29. Imagery and symbolism
30. Dramatic techniques
31. Quick test

EXAM PRACTICE

32. The exam
33. Character questions
34. Planning your character response
35. Grade 5 annotated sample answer (character)
36. Grade 7+ annotated sample answer (character)
37. Practice character questions 1
38. Practice character questions 2
39. Theme questions
40. Planning your theme response
41. Grade 5 annotated sample answer (theme)
42. Grade 7+ annotated sample answer (theme)
43. Practice theme questions 1
44. Practice theme questions 2

LAST-MINUTE REVISION**Key quotations**

45. Plot
46. Setting and context
47. Characters
48. Themes

Ideas maps

49. Plot 1
50. Plot 2
51. Setting and context
52. Characters 1
53. Characters 2
54. Themes 1
55. Themes 2

How to use your revision cards

These cards will make revising quick, easy and fun!

Boost your revision even further by organising your cards. Here's how:

1. Find the **three sorting cards** at the front of the box: **'Needs more work'**, **'Getting there'**, **'Sorted!'**.
2. Now read each card from **'Plot and structure'** through to **'Language'**. You might want to work through them **all in one go**, or take **one section at a time**.
3. **Read the text** on the first side of the card and **answer** the questions. Think carefully before you turn over.
4. If you got the answers **right** or **mostly right**, move the card to a new pile called **'Getting there'**.
5. If you got the answer **wrong** or **don't feel confident** about it, move the card to a pile called **'Needs more work'**.
6. Remember to use the **extra help** on the back of the card, i.e. **learn** the key quotations and **think** about how you could use them in **the exam**.
7. **Focus** on the cards in the **'Needs more work'** pile. When you feel more confident, move them to the **'Getting there'** pile.
8. Next, read over all the cards in the **'Getting there'** pile to make sure you still know your stuff! If you do, move the cards to a new pile called **'Sorted!'**.
9. If you don't, move them back to **'Needs more work'** and try again.
10. **The day before your exam**, read over **all the cards** for perfect preparation!

Group revision game

Play this revision game with a friend or in a small group.

1. Remove the exam practice and last-minute revision cards from the pack and shuffle the remainder (about 32 cards).
2. Deal the cards so that each player has approximately the same number (for two people it will be about 16 cards each, for a group of five players, six cards each or so).
3. Player A chooses a card from their set, keeping the contents hidden from the others.
4. They read out either a bullet point of information (e.g. from 'What happens?' or 'What do we learn about X?') or a key quotation, then they ask a question such as 'When in the play did this happen?', 'Who is this describing?', 'Who said this?' or 'What theme does this relate to?'. If the card they choose to use is a 'Quick quiz' card, they can ask one of the numbered questions.
5. Player B has to answer the question. If they get it right, then Player A passes the card to them. If they get it wrong, Player A gets to keep the card.
6. It is now Player B's turn to ask Player C a question based on the information on one of their own cards. The game continues, rotating around the group.

The winner is either the person who collects all the cards (very difficult!) or whoever has the most cards in their hands after a set time, such as 15 or 20 minutes.

How to use your exam practice cards

The exam practice cards show you:

- What an AQA exam question will look like
- What you need to do to get a good mark (the Assessment Objectives)
- How to decode the question and plan your answer
- What a Grade 5 answer looks like
- What a Grade 7+ answer looks like

Plus, you'll find lots of character and theme practice questions to boost your revision!

How can you use these cards to revise?

1. Read through **each card** and make sure you **understand** what it's telling you.
2. Complete the '**Identify**' and '**Think**' tasks to test your skills.
3. Read through the **Practice questions** and think of at least **five key points** for each. Or, on a separate piece of paper or in your exercise book, **make a plan** for each one.
4. Check your planned points against the **answers**.
5. Now get writing! On a separate piece of paper, or in your exercise book, **write a response** for each question. You could complete **one a week** leading up to your exam.
6. Check your answers against the **Assessment Objectives** and the **Grade 5** and **Grade 7+** extracts.
7. How did you do? Can you find **ways to improve**? If so, make notes in the margin or rewrite your answers.
8. Remember: **practice makes perfect**! Make some time the **week before your exam** to practise your **writing skills** as well as revising key quotations and ideas.

Good luck!

How to use your last-minute revision cards

Short on time and need a bit of **last-minute revision** before your exam? Here are some tips for using these handy cards.

1. If you have ONE HOUR ...

- Pick an **ideas map** card.
- What other **ideas**, **links** and **quotations** could you add to the map on side 1?
- Turn over to side 2. Using the ideas given, create **your own** visual revision aid on **one** of the **given subjects**.
- Complete the **'Think'** task below by planning **five to seven paragraphs**, either for the ideas map on side 1 or the visual revision aid you have made yourself.

2. If you have 30 MINUTES ...

- Pick an **ideas map** card.
- Create your own ideas map for a different part of the plot, or a new setting, character or theme.
- Include as many **quotations** as you can.

3. If you have 10 MINUTES ...

- Pick a **key quotations** card at random.
- Turn to **side 2**.
- Test yourself by **filling the gaps** in each quotation.

4. If you only have FIVE MINUTES ...

- Pick a **key quotations** card.
- Read the quotations on **side 1**.
- Choose the correct word to **fill the gaps** in each quotation.

Remember – whether you have five minutes or five hours, the extra bits of revision you do can make a BIG difference!

PLOT AND STRUCTURE Act I Scenes 1-4

1

What happens?

- **Scene 1:** In the midst of a **storm**, **three witches** arrange to meet **Macbeth**.
- **Scene 2:** An army captain informs **King Duncan** that Macbeth and his friend, Banquo, **fought courageously** in a battle against the king's enemies.
- **Scene 3:** **Macbeth** and **Banquo** meet the witches who hail Macbeth as '**Thane of Cawdor**' and '**king hereafter**' and tell Banquo that his **sons** will be **kings**.
- One of the witches' **prophecies** comes true immediately when King Duncan makes Macbeth **Thane of Cawdor**.
- **Scene 4:** We learn that the previous Thane of Cawdor, a man who betrayed King Duncan's '**absolute trust**', has been executed.
- King Duncan names Malcolm, his eldest son, as his heir and Macbeth concludes he will need to '**o'erleap**' Malcolm in order to **become king**.



Q Three key questions

1. Which supernatural beings are we introduced to and what is the setting?
2. How is Macbeth presented in Scenes 1 and 2?
3. Which key themes are introduced?

Answers

1. We are introduced to the three witches who are out in a storm.
2. Macbeth is presented in Scenes 1 and 2 as a brave warrior, who appears to be loyal to King Duncan.
3. The key themes introduced are the supernatural, ambition, violent conflict and appearance and reality.

Learn

Now learn these key quotations to enhance your skills.

1. Appearance and reality: **'Fair is foul, and foul is fair'** (witches) (I.1.12)
2. Macbeth's violent conduct: **'his brandish'd steel,/ Which smok'd with bloody execution'** (Captain) (I.2.16–17)
3. Macbeth's interest in the supernatural: **'Stay, you imperfect speakers. Tell me more'** (I.3.68)

Think

How could you use one of the quotations above to complete this paragraph?

Macbeth seems fascinated by the witches in Scene 3. He says

PLOT AND STRUCTURE Act I Scenes 5-7

What happens?

- **Scene 5:** At home in Inverness, **Lady Macbeth** reads a **letter** from Macbeth about the witches' **prophecies**.
- She asks **dark spirits** to fill her with '**direst cruelty**' so she can persuade Macbeth to **murder King Duncan**.
- When Macbeth arrives, the couple **discuss** the murder.
- **Scene 6:** **King Duncan, Banquo** and other royal attendants arrive at **Macbeth's castle**.
- Lady Macbeth **welcomes** King Duncan, playing the **role** of the perfect hostess.
- **Scene 7:** Macbeth wrestles with his **conscience** because he knows that '**Vaulting ambition**' is his only reason for **murdering** King Duncan.
- Macbeth tells Lady Macbeth that he will **not proceed** with the murder.
- Lady Macbeth **questions** her husband's **manliness** and **persuades** him to kill King Duncan.



Q Three key questions

1. Where does the action take place?
2. Which key female character do we meet and how is she presented?
3. Which key themes are developed?

Answers

1. The action takes place in one of the play's main settings: Macbeth's castle in Inverness.
2. We meet Lady Macbeth – a strong, ambitious woman who seems to have a close relationship with her husband.
3. The key themes of ambition and good and evil are developed.

Learn

Now learn these key quotations to enhance your skills.

1. The relationship between Macbeth and his wife: **'my dearest partner of greatness'** (Macbeth) (I.5.10)
2. Lady Macbeth's view of Macbeth: **'too full o'th'milk of human kindness'** (I.5.16)
3. Ambition: **'Glamis thou art, and Cawdor, and shalt be/What thou art promis'd'** (Lady Macbeth) (I.7.14–15)

Think

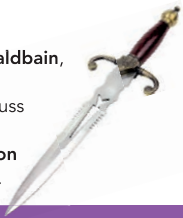
How could you use one of the quotations above to complete this paragraph?

The Macbeths seem to have a close relationship. This is evident when

PLOT AND STRUCTURE Act II

What happens?

- **Scene 1:** Banquo tells Macbeth that he **dreamt** about the **witches**.
- Macbeth thinks he sees a **dagger**.
- **Scene 2:** At night, in their castle, Lady Macbeth **waits nervously** for Macbeth.
- Having killed Duncan, Macbeth appears carrying two bloody **daggers**. He is **distressed** and claims he heard a voice saying '**Sleep no more**'. This introduces the motifs of blood and sleep.
- Lady Macbeth returns the daggers and **smears the grooms** with blood. She claims '**A little water**' will wash away the deed.
- They hear knocking and hurry to bed.
- **Scene 3:** **Macduff** and **Lennox** arrive.
- Macduff discovers **Duncan's body**.
- Macbeth **kills** Duncan's grooms.
- The king's sons, **Malcolm** and **Donaldbain**, **flee** for their lives.
- **Scene 4:** Ross and an old man discuss **disturbances in nature**.
- **Macbeth** prepares for his **coronation** but **Macduff** decides not to attend.



Q Three key questions

1. When and where does Duncan's murder take place?
2. How does Macbeth feel about killing Duncan?
3. What motifs are explored?

Answers

1. Duncan's murder takes place in the middle of the night inside Macbeth's castle.
2. Macbeth's conscience is troubled before and after King Duncan's murder.
3. The key motifs explored are blood, water and sleep.

Learn

Now learn these key quotations to enhance your skills.

1. Macbeth's vision: **'art thou but/A dagger of the mind, a false creation,/Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain?'** (II.1.37–9)
2. Lady Macbeth taking control: **'Infirm of purpose!/ Give me the daggers'** (II.2.55–6)
3. Disturbance in the natural world: **'On Tuesday last,/A falcon tow'ring in her pride of place/Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd'** (Old Man) (II.4.11–13)

Think

How could you use one of the quotations above to complete this paragraph?

Lady Macbeth seems infuriated by Macbeth's distress about killing Duncan. She exclaims

PLOT AND STRUCTURE Act III Scenes 1-3

What happens?

- **Scene 1:** At Macbeth's castle, **Banquo** realises that Macbeth has everything that the witches promised and is **suspicious**. However, he takes **no action** against Macbeth, which leaves him **vulnerable**.
- Macbeth invites Banquo to his **banquet** and discovers that he is going riding with his son, Fleance.
- Macbeth feels **threatened** by the prediction that Banquo's offspring will become **kings**.
- He persuades two **murderers** to **kill Banquo** and **Fleance**.
- **Scene 2:** **Lady Macbeth** is concerned about **Macbeth** spending too much time **alone**.
- **Macbeth** tells his wife that he is worried about **Banquo** and **Fleance** but does not share his plan to **kill** them.
- **Scene 3:** The two original **murderers** are joined by a third.
- When **Banquo** and **Fleance** appear, the men try to **murder** them.
- Banquo is killed but Fleance **escapes**. As Banquo dies, a **light** symbolising his life and goodness goes out.

Q Three key questions

1. Where is the opening of Act III set and what is happening?
2. What do we learn about Banquo?
3. Which motifs are explored?

Answers

1. This act opens in Macbeth's castle as Banquo is getting ready to go riding.
2. Banquo takes no action against Macbeth or to make the witches' predictions for his descendants come true. He goes riding with his son and is murdered.
3. The motifs of darkness and light are explored.

Learn

Now learn these key quotations to enhance your skills.

1. Banquo's suspicions: **'I fear/Thou played'st most foully for't'** (III.1.2–3)
2. Macbeth's troubled mind: **'O, full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife!'** (III.2.37)
3. The motif of darkness: **'Come, seeling night,/Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day'** (Macbeth) (III.2.46–7)

Think

How could you use one of the quotations above to complete this paragraph?

We learn that Macbeth's mind is troubled. This is evident when

PLOT AND STRUCTURE Act III Scenes 4–6

5

What happens?

- **Scene 4:** Macbeth is now **king**.
- Macbeth and Lady Macbeth host a **banquet**.
- Macbeth learns that Banquo is **dead** but Fleance **escaped**.
- **Banquo's ghost** appears, sitting in Macbeth's chair.
- Macbeth fears Banquo is there to seek **revenge** for his murder.
- Lady Macbeth tries to cover up Macbeth's **distress** then asks the guests to leave.
- Macbeth feels **threatened** by **Macduff's absence** and decides to consult the **witches**.
- **Scene 5:** **Hecate**, queen of the witches, **reprimands** the other witches for their dealings with Macbeth.
- The witches prepare a **spell** to **deceive** Macbeth.
- **Scene 6:** We learn that **Malcolm** has been welcomed by the **English king** and that **Macduff**, the Thane of Fife, plans to join them in overthrowing Macbeth.

Q Three key questions

1. Where is the beginning of Scene 4 set and what is happening?
2. What do we learn about Macduff?
3. What themes are developed by the appearance of Banquo's ghost?



Answers

1. Scene 4 begins in the banqueting hall of Macbeth's castle as his guests arrive for a feast.
2. We learn that Macduff refused to attend the banquet and is planning to go to England and gather support for an army to depose Macbeth.
3. The themes of the supernatural and revenge are developed through the appearance of Banquo's ghost.

Learn

Now learn these key quotations to enhance your skills.

1. The theme of revenge: **'blood will have blood'** (Macbeth) (I.4.122)
2. The motif of blood: **'I am in blood/Stepp'd in so far that should I wade no more,/Returning were as tedious as go'er'** (Macbeth) (III.4.136–8)
3. Lennox's use of irony: **'Did he not straight/In pious rage the two delinquents tear ...?'** (III.6.11–12)

Think

How could you use one of the quotations above to complete this paragraph?

Macbeth suggests that he feels unable to turn back from evil when

PLOT AND STRUCTURE Act IV

What happens?

- **Scene 1:** The **witches** summon **apparitions** for Macbeth.
- An apparition of an **armoured head** warns Macbeth to **'beware Macduff'** and a **bloody child** tells him that **'none of woman born/Shall harm Macbeth'**.
- A child wearing a crown and carrying a branch suggests Macbeth is safe until **Birnam Wood** comes to **Dunsinane**. **Eight kings** appear, followed by **Banquo's ghost**.
- Macbeth decides to have **Macduff's family** murdered.
- **Scene 2:** **Lady Macduff** and her children are at their castle. She is a caring mother and feels that her husband has abandoned his family.
- Macbeth's hired murderers **kill** Lady Macduff and her children.
- **Scene 3:** In England, Malcolm tests Macduff's **loyalty** and laments the troubled state of Scotland, describing it as sinking under **'a yoke'**, weeping and bleeding.
- **Ross** tells **Macduff** his family have been murdered.
- The rebel Scottish army prepares to **attack** Macbeth's castle.

Q Three key questions

1. What do the witches do in Scene 1?
2. Which new character is introduced in Scene 2 and what do we learn about this character?
3. What kind of imagery does Malcolm use to represent the state of Scotland in Scene 3?

Answers

1. The witches summon up apparitions that make predictions for Macbeth.
2. We are introduced to Macduff's wife, Lady Macduff. She is a caring mother who thinks her husband should not have abandoned his family. She is proved right when they are murdered.
3. Malcolm uses imagery of sorrow (weeping), sickness or injury (bleeding) and enslavement (a yoke) to represent Scotland's suffering.

Learn

Now learn these key quotations to enhance your skills.

1. Macbeth's evil: **'By the pricking of my thumbs,/ Something wicked this way comes'** (Second Witch) (IV.1.44–5)
2. Macduff's distress: **'All my pretty ones?/Did you say all?'** (IV.3.218–19)
3. Malcolm preparing to attack: **'Macbeth/Is ripe for shaking'** (IV.3.240–1)

Think

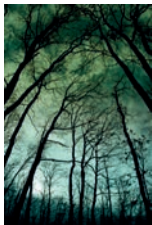
How could you use one of the quotations above to complete this paragraph?

The witches acknowledge Macbeth's capacity for evil. This is apparent when

PLOT AND STRUCTURE Act V

What happens?

- **Scene 1:** A Doctor and Gentlewoman discuss **Lady Macbeth's sleepwalking**.
- Lady Macbeth sleepwalks, **washing** imaginary **blood** from her hands.
- **Scene 2:** **Malcolm's** army prepares to **attack** Macbeth's castle.
- **Scene 3:** Macbeth remains confident due to the witches' **predictions**.
- **Scene 4:** Malcolm's army cuts down branches from **Birnam Wood** to use as camouflage.
- **Scene 5:** Macbeth hears that his **wife** is **dead**.
- A messenger claims that **Birnam Wood** is **moving**.
- **Scene 6:** Malcolm's men throw down their branches.
- **Scene 7:** Macbeth **fights** and kills **Young Siward**.
- **Scene 8:** **Macduff** tells Macbeth that he was born by **caesarean** section.
- Macduff fights and **kills Macbeth**.
- **Scene 9:** **Malcolm** is hailed as **king**.



Q Three key questions

1. What happens to Macbeth and Lady Macbeth in Act V?
2. What happens at the end of the play in terms of succession?
3. What themes are developed throughout Act V?

Answers

1. Act V sees the downfall and death of Lady Macbeth and Macbeth.
2. Malcolm, as rightful king, is restored to the throne.
3. The themes of guilt, madness and revenge are developed throughout Act V.

Learn

Now learn these key quotations to enhance your skills.

1. Lady Macbeth's guilt: **'who would have thought the old man to have had so much blood in him?'** (V.1.34–6)
2. Macbeth's determination to fight: **'Why should I play the Roman fool and die/On mine own sword?'** (V.8.1–2)
3. The theme of revenge: **'I have no words;/My voice is in my sword'** (Macduff) (V.8.6–7)

Think

How could you use one of the quotations above to complete this paragraph?

Shakespeare develops his theme of revenge when Macduff confronts Macbeth and claims

PLOT AND STRUCTURE *Form and structure*

8

How does Shakespeare use form and structure in the play?

- This play is a **tragedy**, a form of classical drama associated with the ancient Greeks and Romans.
- In tragedies, the protagonist's **tragic flaw** results in his **downfall**: Macbeth's flaw is his ambition.
- The play is in **five acts**, although Shakespeare may not have written it this way.
- **Act I** is about Macbeth plotting to overthrow King Duncan.
- **Act II** sees him killing Duncan.
- **Act III** is a **turning point** where Macbeth is king but Fleance's escape and Banquo's ghost distress him.
- From **Act IV** onwards other characters start to plot against Macbeth.
- In **Act V** Macduff kills him and Malcolm is hailed as king.



Q Three key questions

1. What type of play is this and what usually happens in this type of play?
2. What happens in the first half? What happens in the second half?
3. How is the play structured?

Answers

1. The play is a tragedy. Tragedies deal with the downfall of the protagonist, in this case Macbeth, due to a tragic flaw.
2. We see Macbeth's rise in the first half, as he kills Duncan and becomes king, and his fall in the second, as others plot against him and he is killed.
3. The play is in five separate acts, but we do not know if Shakespeare designed it in this way.

Learn

Now learn these key quotations to enhance your skills.

1. The witches' prediction for Banquo: **'Thou shalt get kings, though thou be none'** (Third Witch) (I.3.65)
2. The First Apparition's warning: **'beware Macduff,/ Beware the Thane of Fife'** (IV.1.70–1)
3. Macbeth's downfall foreshadowed: **'I bear a charmed life which must not yield/To one of woman born'** (V.8.12–13)

Think

How could you use one of the quotations above to complete this paragraph?

The witches' prediction for Banquo foreshadows future conflict with Macbeth because

PLOT AND STRUCTURE Quick test

Quick quiz

1. What is the weather like in the opening scene when the witches first appear?
2. What vision does Macbeth see just before he kills King Duncan?
3. Where does Banquo's ghost sit at the banquet?
4. Who tells Macduff that his family have been murdered?
5. Which two characters watch Lady Macbeth sleepwalking?
6. Why does it look like Birnam Wood is moving in Act V?
7. Who does Macbeth fight and kill before he fights Macduff?
8. Who is hailed as king at the end of the play?
9. What is Macbeth's fatal flaw?
10. Which scene in Act III marks the turning point between Macbeth's rise and fall?

Think more deeply

Answer these questions. For each question try to think of two or three points and use at least one quotation from this section.

1. What positive characteristics does Macbeth show in Act I?
2. Why is the first Thane of Cawdor a significant character in the play even though he has been executed by Act I Scene 4?

A Answers Quick quiz

1. Stormy.
2. A dagger.
3. In Macbeth's place.
4. Ross.
5. The Doctor and a Gentlewoman.
6. Malcolm's men cut down branches from Birnam Wood as camouflage.
7. Young Siward.
8. Malcolm.
9. Ambition.
10. The banquet scene (Act III Scene 4).

A Answers Think more deeply

Question 1:

- Macbeth fights bravely in a battle against Duncan's enemies and appears to be loyal to the king.
- Lady Macbeth claims that Macbeth is full of 'human kindness', suggesting that he is too kind to kill.
- Macbeth also reveals a strong moral conscience as he debates whether to kill Duncan.

Question 2:

- King Duncan places an 'absolute trust' in the first Thane of Cawdor, but Cawdor betrays him.
- This foreshadows Macbeth's later betrayal.
- When King Duncan awards Cawdor's title to Macbeth, Macbeth turns against him, just like his predecessor, and proves unworthy of his trust by murdering him.

SETTING AND CONTEXT Jacobean society

10

What was Jacobean society like?

- **Education** was mainly for **boys**, while **girls** stayed at home learning **domestic skills**; very few girls were taught to read and write.
- Most **married women** looked after the **children** while their **husbands** went out to **work**.
- The **nobility** enjoyed **lavish lifestyles**, while poor **peasants struggled** to survive.
- **Masculinity** was usually associated with strength and courage, and **femininity** with nurturing and caring for children.
- Many people believed in **witches** with magical powers such as the ability to conjure up **apparitions** and vanish into thin air. The king himself wrote a book called *Daemonologie*.
- Most people went to **church** and learnt Bible stories so they would have recognised **links** such as Lady Macbeth tempting Macbeth to evil like **Eve tempting Adam** in the Garden of Eden.



Q Three key questions

1. How did life differ for poor and rich people in Jacobean society?
2. What was the role of women in Jacobean society?
3. What beliefs did most people, and James I, have?

Answers

1. Poor people struggled to survive while the rich lived lavishly.
2. Women's role in society was limited at this time. Few women were educated and their role was to care for their children.
3. Most people in Jacobean society went to church and learnt Bible stories. King James I was interested in witchcraft and many people believed in witches.

Learn

Now learn these key quotations to enhance your skills.

1. Lady Macbeth reverses gender roles: **'put/This night's great business into my dispatch'** (I.5.66–7)
2. Witches' ability to vanish: **'what seem'd corporal,/ Melted into the wind'** (I.3.79–80)
3. Witches' power to summon spirits: **'raise such artificial sprites'** (Hecate, III.5.27)

Think

How could you use one of the quotations above to complete this paragraph?

Many Jacobean people believed that witches could summon apparitions. Hecate calls these

Why are succession and order important issues?

- From Henry VIII's time onwards, there were many **uprisings** against the monarch. This is reflected in Act I, when we learn about a violent **battle** between **King Duncan's army** and the **Norwegians**.
- Elizabeth I didn't name James I as her **successor** until she was dying, which caused great **uncertainty**. In the play, Macbeth's thoughts turn to **murder** when Duncan names **Malcolm** as his **successor**.
- Scottish kings were crowned at **Scone**.
- **James I** faced two **plots** to seize his throne in 1603, and an attempt to blow up parliament in 1605 (the **Gunpowder Plot**).
- James I believed in the **divine right of kings** – that the king's power came directly from God. Shakespeare portrays **Duncan** as saintly and King **Edward of England** as having the spiritual powers of healing and prophecy.

Q Three key questions

1. In what way is Duncan's murder caused by the issue of succession, and why was succession an issue at the time the play was written?
2. What does the play open with and what does this suggest?
3. What was the divine right of kings and which character is used to demonstrate this in *Macbeth*?



Answers

1. When King Duncan names Malcolm as his successor, Macbeth views Malcolm as an obstacle in his path. Succession was an issue at the time because people were not sure who the next ruler of England would be.
2. The play opens with a battle, suggesting a society in conflict.
3. The divine right of kings was a belief that the king's power came from God. This is suggested when King Edward of England is reported to have divine powers of healing and prophecy.

Learn

Now learn these key quotations to enhance your skills.

1. The true line of succession: **'The son of Duncan,/From whom this tyrant holds the due of birth'** (Lord, about Malcolm) (III.6.24–5)
2. The idea that God supports the king: **'Macbeth/Is ripe for shaking, and the powers above/Put on their instruments'** (Malcolm, about attacking Macbeth) (IV.3.240–2)
3. The rightful heir: **'To dew the sovereign flower and drown the weeds'** (Lennox, about supporting Malcolm) (V.2.30)

Think

How could you use one of the quotations above to complete this paragraph?

Malcolm's supporters suggest that Macbeth has stolen his birthright when