

8:6 Macbeth



The Golden Idea

In this unit students will be studying the iconic play, Macbeth. Through exploring the central characters of The Witches, Macbeth and Lady Macbeth, the themes of psychology and guilt, as well as the contrasting ideas of masculinity adhered to by different characters in the play, students will begin to address complex themes and ideas and develop their ability to make insightful interpretations and about texts..

Our Golden Threads

Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❑ Annotating an extract from the play clearly, using the PETER paragraph structure to help note down evidence, techniques and effects.
Control of paragraph organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❑ Use of introductory and concluding paragraphs.❑ Clear use of controlled paragraphs for different points.❑ Clear use of discourse markers for new paragraphs.
Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❑ Be able to use a variety of different verbs to explore the effect on the reader (particularly synonyms for 'show')❑ Use complex literary and language terminology to analyse quotations.
Control of purpose and tone in writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❑ Addressing the question throughout❑ Use of formal language.

Homework	Seneca
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Wider Weblinks	Shakespeare in Shorts: Macbeth BBC Teach - YouTube
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The Golden Product

Students are working towards their own personal analysis of the main character, Macbeth, using PETER (Point – Evidence – Technique – Effect on the Reader) and Context

Macbeth's power within the battle cannot be underestimated, as the passage begins by telling us that the battle's outcome was 'doubtful' and Macbeth himself seems to single-handedly change the tide of 'fortune' who was 'on his damned quarrel smiling'. This personification of fate's view of the battle reveals that Macdonalwald's actions were always 'damned', because his act of treason could have no positive outcome for him. Even if fate were to aid him and help him win the battle, his attempted regicide would not lead to great power, but instead to eternal damnation. This is a clear warning to the Jacobean audience, that they should not challenge King James I because it will lead to their own downfall.

Ironically this message is one which Macbeth does not heed himself as he later kills Duncan, despite knowing that 'who dares do more is none' and that he will be removed from the chain of being and God's protection if he commits the murder. As soon as Macbeth does kill Duncan, his power wanes as he no longer has the support of God (admitted by his acknowledgement that he could not say 'amen') and instead spirals into paranoia and solitude, losing friends, thanes, his wife and life as his power weakens.

8.6 Knowledge Organiser – Macbeth



William Shakespeare:
An English playwright, poet and actor who is widely regarded as the world's greatest dramatist. Often called the 'Bard of Avon' (or simply "the Bard") he wrote 39 plays, 154 sonnets and 3 long narrative poems. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more than those of any other playwright in history.

Macbeth:
A tragedy play by William Shakespeare, which dramatises the damaging physical and psychological effects of political ambition on those who seek power.

Soliloquy:
Speaking one's thoughts aloud when by oneself, especially by characters in a play. This allows the audience to understand the characters thoughts, feelings, plans and motivations.

- key Terminology:**
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|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Soliloquy | <input type="checkbox"/> Jacobean |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Character | <input type="checkbox"/> Shakespeare |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regicide | <input type="checkbox"/> Connotations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hero | <input type="checkbox"/> Audience |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-hero | <input type="checkbox"/> Direct Address |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dramatic Irony | <input type="checkbox"/> Metaphor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Protagonist | <input type="checkbox"/> Supernatural |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Antagonist | <input type="checkbox"/> Hamartia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rhetorical Question | <input type="checkbox"/> Hubris |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Conflict |

- Famous Quotes from Macbeth**
- "Fair is foul, and foul is fair."
 - "If you can look into the seeds of time, And say which grain will grow and which will not."
 - "There's daggers in men's smiles"
 - "Double, double toil and trouble"
 - "Or have we eaten on the insane root. That takes the reason prisoner?"

Protagonist:
The leading character in a play, film or novel.

Antagonist:
The character in a play, film or novel who opposes the protagonist.

Anti-hero:
a central character in a story, film, or drama who lacks the expected heroism.

Hubris:
Excessive pride or self confidence.

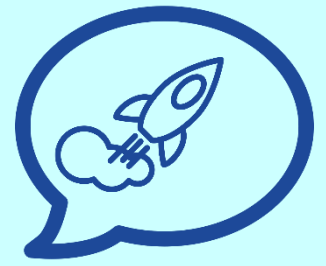
Hamartia:
A fatal flaw leading to the downfall of a main character. Often this flaw is **hubris**.

 Add **A SPICE** to your **SENTENCES!**

Adjective	Searing, shocking, boiling pain flooded his mouth!
Simile	Like a volcano, the pain erupted.
Preposition	In his mouth, the chillies danced.
ing verb	Cursing and wailing, he dived for a glass of water.
Connective	But there was hope!
ed verb	Relieved, he drank the water.



8.6 Vocabulary Boost



<p>Accurse Verb</p> <p>To put a curse on</p> <p>He was an accursed soul.</p>	<p>Apparition Noun</p> <p>A ghost or ghostlike image of a person.</p> <p>The apparition seemed so real and yet I knew that it was not possible that she was sat opposite me.</p>	<p>Cauldron Noun</p> <p>A large metal pot with a lid and handle used for cooking on an open fire OR a situation characterised by strong emotions and instability.</p> <p>The meeting was a cauldron of anger.</p>
<p>Equivocate Verb</p> <p>To say something in a way that can be understood in multiple ways, especially used to deceive people so that they think you mean something different.</p> <p>The politician was known to equivocate and so I didn't trust a word he said.</p>	<p>Incarnadine Verb</p> <p>Bright crimson or pinkish-red in colour.</p> <p>Her cheeks were incarnadine with rage, perfectly matching her crimson nails and dress.</p>	<p>Provoke Verb</p> <p>To stimulate or give rise to (a reaction or emotion, typically a strong or unwelcome one) in someone.</p> <p>'He provoked me' I cried, as a pitiful excuse.</p>
<p>Slumber Verb/Noun</p> <p>Sleep</p> <p>The puppy instantly fell into a deep slumber, exhausted from the walk.</p>	<p>Treasonous Adjective</p> <p>Betraying ones country, sovereign or someone who trusted you.</p> <p>It was a treasonous thought, but for a brief moment I considered leaving her behind.</p>	<p>Tyrant Noun</p> <p>A cruel, oppressive ruler.</p> <p>She was a tyrant, even as a toddler – her younger sister never stood a chance.</p>

Start your thinking...

I felt

I checked

The first few moments were

My stomach was