

# Y10 EOYE Mini Lit Exam

<b>A Christmas Carol by Charles Dickens</b>	<b>Love and Relationships Poetry: Love and Loss</b>	<b>Macbeth by William Shakespeare</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Plot, characters, themes</li> <li>2. Context: Charles Dickens' beliefs, Dickens' childhood, the class-divide, Workhouses, living in poverty, child labour, religion, Malthusian theory</li> <li>3. Themes: class-divide, social responsibility, transformation, redemption, poverty, family, supernatural</li> <li>4. Key quotations</li> <li>5. Language analysis</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Sonnet 29 by Elizabeth Browning</li> <li>✓ Love's Philosophy by Percy Shelley</li> <li>✓ Singh Song! by Daljit Nagra</li> <li>✓ Winter Swans by Owen Sheers</li> <li>✓ Letters from Yorkshire by Maura Dooley</li> <li>✓ The Farmer's Bride by Charlotte Mew</li> <li>✓ Porphyria's Lover by Robert Browning</li> <li>✓ When We Two Parted by Lord Byron</li> <li>✓ Neutral Tones by Thomas Hardy.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Plot, characters, themes</li> <li>2. Context: King James 1<sup>st</sup>, Divine Right of Kings, attitudes towards witches, Guy Fawkes and the Gun Powder Plot, Jacobean gender stereotypes</li> <li>3. Themes: treason and regicide, loyalty and betrayal, transformation, guilt, supernatural, punishment and sin, gender</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Key quotations</li> <li>2. Language analysis</li> </ol>








# A Christmas Carol

Chapter	Plot – ‘A Christmas Carol’ by Charles Dickens	Character	Context
Stave 1	<p>Scrooge walks the streets of London and everyone avoids him. Fred, Scrooge’s nephew visits his uncle to invite him to Christmas dinner. Scrooge refuses him and says he hates Christmas, while his nephew tries to convince him to love Christmas. Two portly gentlemen visit to ask Scrooge to give money to charity, but he refuses and says they should be in prisons or workhouses, or dead. Scrooge’s clerk requests Christmas day off, and Scrooge grudgingly allows it, telling him to come in earlier on Boxing Day. Scrooge returns home, witnessing a series of supernatural events, starting with Marley’s face appearing in the door knocker. Marley’s ghost appears and tells Scrooge he will be doomed to walk the earth in chains after death unless he begins to be kind to people, and tells him he will be haunted by three spirits.</p>	<p><b>Ebenezer Scrooge</b> A miserable, bitter old miser, Scrooge hates irrational things like happiness, generosity, and Christmas, until a trio of Ghosts shows him the error of his ways.</p> <p><b>Bob Cratchit</b> The poor clerk that works for Scrooge’s moneylending firm, Cratchit is the father of Tiny Tim.</p>	<p><b>Charles Dickens</b> – in 1824 Dickens’ father was sent to jail for debt and Dickens had to give up his education and was put to work in a warehouse age 12, pasting labels on bottles. He had experience of poverty. His father inherited some money and was able to send Dickens back to private school. Dickens became a writer and in December 1843 Dickens wrote ‘A Christmas Carol’.</p>
Stave 2	<p>Scrooge is awoken by the Ghost of Christmas past, who is a shape-changing creature with a beam of light shining from his head and a fire extinguisher cap. Scrooge sees his childhood hometown, and then himself sitting alone at Christmas in school. He sobs at this sight, then sees another Christmas at the school, where his sister, Fan, brings him home. The spirit reminds Scrooge she died, but had a child (Scrooge’s nephew), and Scrooge is uneasy. Scrooge sees his old boss Fezziwig throwing a Christmas party for his staff and family. Scrooge enjoys the party, and wishes he could speak to his own clerk. Scrooge see his ex-fiance, Belle, breaking off their engagement because Scrooge is too obsessed with money and she has none. Scrooge describes this as torture. Finally, Scrooge sees Belle seven years ago with her charming family. Her husband says he has seen Scrooge, who is all alone. Scrooge is overcome and puts the cap on the spirit’s head in a rage.</p>	<p><b>Tiny Tim Cratchit</b> The youngest member of the Cratchit family, Tiny Tim is a sickly and angelic small boy whose life hinges in the balance of Scrooge’s transformation into a better man.</p> <p><b>Ghost of Christmas Past</b> An unsettling combination of a small child and an old man, this Ghost takes Scrooge on a tour of his past Christmases in order to reconnect him to his feelings.</p> <p><b>Ghost of Christmas Present</b> A hale and hearty fellow, the Ghost of Christmas Present shows Scrooge how the other half—or rather the 99%—spend their Christmas holidays.</p>	<p><b>The Poor Law Amendment Act (1834)</b> – Led to a cut in aid given to poor people to help them stay in their own homes. Workhouses were created which poor people would have to live and work in, if they were unable to pay for their own housing. Workhouses - Discipline was intentionally harsh to deter people from going. You could be starved, beaten or jailed for minor offences such as being ‘disorderly’ or ‘work shy’.</p> <p><b>The Supernatural</b> – Dickens was a member of ‘The Ghost Club’, a group who met to discuss and research paranormal activities. The supernatural was a popular topic in Victorian England as advances in science contrasted with religious beliefs. Dickens was sceptical but interested. Christmas – Turkey was more expensive and popular at middle class Christmas dinners, and goose was a cheaper and smaller option for lower class families.</p>
Stave 3	<p>The Ghost of Christmas Present appears in Scrooge’s home. He is a jolly giant who carries a horn, and the room is decorated in Christmas splendour. Scrooge sees the Cratchit family and their paltry Christmas. He is moved by Tiny Tim, but the spirit tells him he will die if things don’t change. The spirit shows Scrooge Christmas around the country, from the streets, to the miners, to the lighthouse keepers and sailors. All are festive and happy. Scrooge sees his nephew’s Christmas party, where Fred says he pities Scrooge, while the others make fun of him. Scrooge joins in with the party games. The spirit shows Scrooge two starved children, Ignorance and Want. He vanishes as Scrooge notices a dark, hooded figure coming.</p>	<p><b>Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come</b> This thing isn’t even called a ghost any more— Dickens changes the terminology and starts referring to this super menacing cloaked figure as a “phantom.”</p>	<p><b>Family</b> – in the 1800s the average lower class family had between 5 and 7 children. Having more children was desirable as they could work. By 1840 about 1 in 6 children died at birth, and 1/3 died before the age of five. Dying in childbirth was a real threat to women, who would often give birth at home without medical assistance unless they were wealthy.</p>
Stave 4	<p>The Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come appears. He is a shadowy, frightening creature, similar to the Grim Reaper. The ghost shows Scrooge some businessman carelessly discussing the death of an unnamed man. Moving to the backstreets of London, a group of thieves meet. Mrs Dilber, Scrooge’s laundress, laughs about the sheets and bed clothes that she has stolen from the dead man. The spirit shows Scrooge a lonely dead body under a sheet. Scrooge is greatly disturbed, and begs to see someone who feels emotion at the man’s death. Scrooge sees a couple who are happy about the man’s death because their debt is erased. Scrooge begs to see some tenderness towards the man. Scrooge sees the Cratchit family, who are mourning the death of Tiny Tim. It could be that Scrooge’s death hurt the family as Bob became unemployed and was unable to support Tiny Tim. Scrooge finds himself in a churchyard with the spirit pointing to a grave. Scrooge looks at the headstone and is shocked to read his own name. He begs to be told he can change, and wakes up in his own bed.</p>	<p><b>Jacob Marley</b> Scrooge’s long-dead business partner is the first ghostly visitor who haunts him, warning him about the Christmas ghosts soon to come.</p> <p><b>Fred</b> Scrooge’s nephew, the son of his beloved but now dead sister, is his only living relative, and also the only person who wants to pull him out of isolation and back into the world.</p> <p><b>Fezziwig</b> The jolly businessman with whom Scrooge apprenticed, Fezziwig appears in the one happy memory of Christmas Past.</p>	<p><b>Techniques and Terminology</b></p> <p><b>Anti-hero</b> – Scrooge is the hero of our story who lacks conventionally heroic features.</p> <p><b>Morality tale</b> – the story has a clear moral: that greed leads to social decay, and charity should be embraced. Pathetic fallacy – the weather gets darker and more foreboding as the ghosts appear.</p> <p><b>Repetition</b> – Scrooge’s words are turned around on him by spirits, echoing his earlier self.</p> <p><b>Omniscient narrator</b> – the story is told by an all-knowing narrator.</p> <p><b>Staves</b> – the ‘carol’ is broken into 5 staves, representing the 5 lines of a musical staff, linking the structure to Christmas and symbolising the story building to a crescendo, like music.</p>
Stave 5	<p>Scrooge awakens with excitement and happiness. He sends a turkey to the Cratchit house. walks among the streets and has happy interactions with people – including the charity from earlier - and goes to Fred’s party. Bob is late to work on Boxing Day and terrified he will lose his job. Scrooge pretends he will sack him but raises his salary instead. As the years go by, he continues to celebrate Christmas with all his heart. He treats Tiny Tim as if he were his own child, gives gifts for the poor and is kind, generous and warm.</p>	<p><b>Themes</b></p> <p>Compassion and forgiveness      Time</p> <p>Isolation      Family</p> <p>Transformation      Memory and the past</p> <p>Choices      Guilt and blame</p>	

## Love and Relationships Poetry Anthology - Context Knowledge Organiser

<p><b>'When We Two Parted'</b> is thought to be based upon one of the many scandalous relationships Byron was involved in during his lifetime. He was notorious and labelled 'mad, bad and dangerous to know.' It is claimed that Byron falsely stated the poem was written in 1808 in order to protect the reputation of the lady it was written about, Lady Frances Webster, and was actually written in 1816. Lady Webster was also said to be involved in an affair with the Duke of Wellington. Byron was a leading Romantic poet.</p>	<p><b>'Winter Swans'</b> poet Owen Sheers is a Welsh poet born in 1974, so Winter Swans is a contemporary poem. Much of Sheers' poetry draws upon natural landscapes. This poem was taken from a collection called Skirrid Hill. This can be literally translated as 'shattered mountain'. The word Skirrid in Welsh can also be interpreted as 'divorce' or 'separate'.</p>	<p><b>'Singh Song!'</b> poet Nagra is the son of Indian parents who moved to the UK in the 1950's. His family opened a corner shop when they moved to Sheffield. He wanted to use the dialect of the Indian language as he felt it had often been made fun of and instead wanted to celebrate it. The poem 'Singh Song' highlights the merging of two cultures, as well as the love between a man and his new bride.</p>	<p><b>'Love's Philosophy'</b> A Romantic poet, who was a well known atheist in an age when many people engaged in religious practices – going to church, respect for religious beliefs etc. Shelley was expelled from Oxford for his views. He had scandalous relationships, and is best known for his marriage to Mary Shelley, author of Frankenstein and friendship with Lord Byron. He drowned at the age of 29.</p>	<p><b>'Farmer's Bride'</b> poet Mew was a Victorian poet, who had a hard upbringing in poverty. Many of her family suffered mental health problems and she was terrified of experiencing the same difficulties. Her poems were often told using a male persona, who were social outcasts. She was recognised as a great talent by many poets in her day, including Thomas Hardy (Neutral Tones). The Farmer's Bride symbolises several different elements such as women in society in the Victorian age, the natural world vs industrialization and desire over fear.</p>
<p><b>'Porphyria's Lover'</b> poet Robert Browning was an important Victorian poet, who married Elizabeth Barrett Browning (Sonnet 29). The Victorian Era was known for its sense of morality, the line between public respectability and private behaviour, religious beliefs and attitudes to women. Browning admired the Romantic poets, but was most successful when he found his own unique style. He became known for dramatic monologues, often voiced by dark personas. Porphyria's Lover was part of a 2 poem collection called 'Madhouse Cells', with the second poem also about a disturbed man. Porphyria translates as purple (colour), which is often associated with royalty and could be a clue to the difficulties faced by the lovers.</p>	<p><b>'Sonnet 29 – I think of thee'</b> by Elizabeth Barrett Browning (1806 – 1861) Elizabeth Barrett Browning was in ill health for much of her life. She had an overbearing father who refused permission for any of his daughters to marry. She was a very successful and famous poet in her lifetime. Elizabeth and another poet, Robert Browning (Porphyria's Lover) began writing letters to each other in secret and eventually married. She was disinherited by her father</p>	<p><b>'Walking Away'</b> poet Day Lewis' mother died when he was very young and he was brought up by his father. His poetry is often romantic and uses nature to explore personal experiences. This poem is about his son Sean, from his first marriage. He became the Poet Laureate until his death in 1972.</p>	<p><b>'Follower'</b> poet Heaney was brought up in a simple, rural family and was the eldest of 8 children. He became an English teacher and began to write poetry. He became the Professor of Poetry at Oxford and in 1995 won the Nobel prize for literature. He was also offered the role of Poet Laureate, an honour given by the King/Queen to be the national Poet. Heaney turned this down because of his strong Irish roots and identity.</p>	<p><b>'Mother any Distance'</b> poet Simon Armitage was Born in Yorkshire. This poem comes from a collection of poems called the 'Book of Matches', named because Armitage intended each poem to be read in the time it takes for a match to burn. He often writes about complex emotions using everyday events. He was recently made the Oxford Professor of Poetry.</p>
<p><b>'Climbing my Grandfather'</b> poet Waterhouse was a teacher, environmentalist, poet and musician. He committed suicide, having suffered from depression throughout his life. He was described in his obituary as imagining a 'world...full of solid objects and hard edges, stones, wood and frozen ground'.</p>	<p><b>'Eden Rock'</b> poet Charles Causley was brought up in Cornwall. The poem can be considered partly autobiographical as his father died when he was around 7 years old, after returning from WWI and never recovered from injuries. Causley was private &amp; believed everything people needed to know about him was in his poems. The poem was published after his mother had died, when he was well into old age.</p>	<p><b>'Before you were Mine'</b> An autobiographical poem of the poet's mother, her youth and her mother (Duffy's Grandmother). It moves between the past (1950's) and the present. Duffy was raised in Scotland before moving to England as a child. The poem was published in 1993.</p>	<p><b>'Letters from Yorkshire'</b> Dooley was born in Cornwall and went to University in York. Now living in London, Dooley lived in Yorkshire for some years before moving to London. Letters from Yorkshire was published in 2002</p>	<p><b>'Neutral Tones'</b> poet Thomas Hardy was a Victorian novelist and poet. Much of his poetry is autobiographical, about his relationships and the failure of his relationships. He famously wrote a great deal of his poetry about his first wife, Emma, who he became estranged from, and mourned her death for the rest of his life. Neutral Tones, however, was written about a previous relationship that did not last. Hardy was influenced by the Romantic poets.</p>

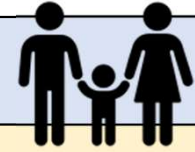


Stave	Super Seven Quotations	Image	Themes
1	"Solitary as an oyster"		Isolation Class-divide Family
1	"Are there no prisons? Are there no workhouses... If they had rather die, they had better do it, and decrease the surplus population"		Class-divide Social responsibility Poverty
1	"I wear the chain I forged in life. I made it link by link and yard by yard."		Social responsibility Avarice Supernatural
2	"What idol has displaced you?" he rejoined "A golden one."		Avarice Regret Family
3	"Tell me spirit, will Tiny Tim live?"		Social responsibility Metamorphosis Class-divide Poverty
4	"I will honour Christmas in my heart"		Metamorphosis Christmas
5	"I am light as a feather, I am happy as an angel, I am merry as a school-boy"		Social responsibility Metamorphosis Family

Poetry



## Y10 Exam Revision Booklet: Poetry Anthology Question



You will need to revise the following Love and Loss poems:

1. *Sonnet 29* by Elizabeth Browning
2. *Love's Philosophy* by Percy Shelley
3. *Singh Song!* by Daljit Nagra
4. *Winter Swans* by Owen Sheers
5. *Letters from Yorkshire* by Maura Dooley
6. *The Farmer's Bride* by Charlotte Mew
7. *Porphyria's Lover* by Robert Browning
8. *When We Two Parted* by Lord Byron
9. *Neutral Tones* by Thomas Hardy.

### Focus on:

1. Content – what is the poem about?
2. Context – what do you know about the poet and the time period?
3. Language – 3 key quotations: suggests? Key words? Techniques?
4. Structure – how are the poems set out and why?
5. Themes – what big ideas are explored?
6. Similarities/differences to other poems?

**Poem title:**

**Content: What is the poem about?**

- What happens?
- Who is it about?
- When was it written/does it take place?
- Why did the poet write it? What is the message of the poem?

**Context: What do we know about the poet and the time period?**

**Structure: How is the poem set out and why?**

**Language: 3 key quotations with annotations**

**Themes: What big ideas does the poem explore and which quotations show them?**

1.

2.

3.

# Macbeth



# MACBETH



## Plot

1. While returning from battle, Macbeth meets three Witches who predict that he will become King of Scotland.
2. Macbeth tells his wife of the Witches' predictions and she encourages him to murder the current king, Duncan, who is staying with them as a guest.
3. After Macduff discovers the murder, Duncan's sons flee the country, leaving the way clear for Macbeth to become king.
4. Banquo, Macbeth's best friend, becomes suspicious of what his friend has done so Macbeth has him murdered too.
5. Macbeth pays a second visit to the Witches and receives more predictions.
6. In England, Malcolm and Macduff, plan to invade Scotland to win back the throne. An enraged Macbeth has Macduff's wife and children killed; Macduff swears revenge.
7. Lady Macbeth suffers from guilt for what she has done and eventually commits suicide.
8. Malcolm's invasion is successful and Macduff kills Macbeth. Malcolm becomes the new King of Scotland and the country counts the cost of Macbeth's short but bloody reign.

## Characters

- **Macbeth:** A brave warrior and leader at the start of the drama but he falls victim to the Witches' predictions.
- **Lady Macbeth:** Lady Macbeth is even more ambitious than her husband. She persuades Macbeth to kill Duncan but she later becomes unable to deal with the guilt of what she has done.
- **Banquo:** Another general in King Duncan's army and Macbeth's best friend. While both men have ambitious thoughts, Banquo is more cautious.
- **Macduff:** The Thane of Fife, is Macbeth's deadly enemy. According to the Witches' prediction, Macduff is the only one who can stop Macbeth. The two men meet face-to-face on the battlefield and Macduff kills Macbeth.
- **The witches:** Their predictions lead to Macbeth killing King Duncan. They plant ideas in Macbeth's mind and let his ambition do the rest.
- **King Duncan:** The good King of Scotland whom Macbeth murders. Duncan is the model of a virtuous, compassionate, and farsighted ruler.
- **Malcolm:** The son of Duncan, whose restoration to the throne signals Scotland's return to order following Macbeth's reign of terror.



## Themes

- Ambition, power and greed
- Loyalty and kingship
- Guilt
- Death, violence and conflict
- Light and dark
- Blood and water
- Masculinity/Manliness
- The supernatural



## Context

**Unrest:** The early 17th century was a time of unrest, suspicion and superstition. A new king had just come to power and the future of the country seemed quite uncertain.

**Monarchs:** A king in Shakespeare's time was thought to rule by 'divine right'. This meant that God had chosen that person directly. The killing of a king (regicide) was considered to be the worst crime that anyone could commit.

**Gunpowder Plot:** The new King James I was paranoid about assassination attempts. This was unsurprising, since the infamous Gunpowder Plot to blow up the King had taken place just months before Macbeth was first performed.

**Supernatural:** King James believed in the supernatural. He wrote a book called *Daemonologie* in which he encouraged the trials of witches. Many in his audience would have believed in these things. This is one of the reasons that Shakespeare included the characters of the witches.

**Women:** Women had a much lower status than would be the case today. Wives were little more than the property of their husbands and had no legal rights.



# King James 1st



When Elizabeth I died, she left no direct **\*heir** to the throne. Her nearest relative was her cousin James VI of Scotland, who also became king of England as Queen Elizabeth had no children to pass the throne on to.

**\*heir: relation to pass the throne on to**



Some people were not happy about King James being made king of England; Catholicism was a popular religion in England during that time; however King James was a protestant. His reign was under constant threat due to the religious and political tension in England.



The idea of sin and punishment is important in the play. Guy Fawkes (a catholic) had committed **\*treason** against King James by attempting to blow up Parliament in the Gun Powder Plot (he was executed as punishment), just before Shakespeare wrote Macbeth. Shakespeare therefore intentionally wrote the play as a clear warning to the audience about betraying the king and committing treason and regicide – it will result in death. As Macbeth was going to be the first play seen by King James, Shakespeare was eager for the King be a fan of his plays to secure his success as a playwright.

**\*Treason: betraying the monarchy/King/Queen**



If King James was to be a successful king, he had to have the respect and loyalty of the people. Macbeth encourages the audience to watch and consider what can happen if a **\*tyrant** takes over as ruler of a country.

**\*tyrant: cruel and feared leader**

1. Summarise in 5 bullet points:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



2. Why was King James I particularly interested in the play Macbeth?

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3. How does Shakespeare warn the audience about committing treason through the play?

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# The Witches



In the Jacobean era, people believed in the existence of witches, who supposedly practiced with spells, magic and curses.



There were 270 Elizabethan/Jacobean witch trials, of 247 were women and only 23 were men. During the Jacobean era people blamed unexplainable events as the work of witches - the Bubonic Plague, unexplained deaths or unpleasant illnesses, bad harvests or crop failures, the death of animals and unexplained fires.



A Jacobean audience would've reacted very differently to the witches than a modern audience – they would've perceived them as creatures of evil/the Devil's children whose purpose was to spread evil; therefore judging Macbeth for his involvement with them.



King James was very religious ( a Protestant), and therefore detested witches, who he believed worked for the devil. The king wrote a book called 'Daemonologie' to warn people against meddling with witches. He had recently passed a law which condemned those who practice witchcraft to death. Shakespeare purposely portrays the witches as evil, chaos inducing creatures to impress King James 1<sup>st</sup>!

1. Summarise in 5 bullet points:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

2. Why did people fear witches in the Jacobean era?

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3. How does Shakespeare present witches negatively in the play?

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4. How did King James 1<sup>st</sup> feel about witches and why?

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# Macbeth Key Quotations



1. "Fair is foul, and foul is fair"- The Witches (Act 1 sc.1).

2. "For brave Macbeth - well, he deserves that name"



The captain reporting on Macbeth's courage and loyalty in the battle, to King Duncan (Act 1 sc.2)



3. "why do I yield to that suggestion/ Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair/ And make my seated heart knock at my rib"

Macbeth implying he is contemplating murdering King Duncan, after the witches prophecies (Act 1 sc.3).



4. "Come, you spirits/ That tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here/ And fill me from the crown to the toe top-full/Of direst cruelty."

LM fears Macbeth is too weak to go through with the murder. She asks spirits to make her more masculine, in order to dominate Macbeth and commit regicide (Act 1 sc.5).



5. "When you durst do it, then you were a man."

LM undermines her husband's masculinity after he changes his mind about murdering Duncan, in an attempt to manipulate him (Act 1 sc. 7).

6. "Is this a dagger which I see before me/The handle toward my hand?"



This opening line of Macbeth's soliloquy introduces his internal debate about whether or not he should accept the 'dagger' and kill Duncan. His hallucination demonstrates his struggle with morality ( Act 2 sc. 2).

7. "Macbeth doth murder sleep... Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hand?"



Macbeth's obsession with the blood demonstrates his instant guilt and descent into madness after the murder is committed (Act 2 sc.2).





**8. "My hands are of your colour, but I shame to wear a heart so white"**

LM after she plants the daggers on the guards for Macbeth, as he cannot face his sin. Here colour imagery demonstrates the contrast between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth; it also maintains the focus on Macbeth's guilty hands. (Act 2 sc. 2)



**9. " O, full of scorpions is my mind"**

Macbeth descends further into madness as he desire to keep the throne consumes him. He is metaphorically poisoned by ambition, and paranoid thoughts of Banquo's sons taking the throne (Act 3 sc. 1).

**10. "Thou canst not say I did it; never shake thy gory locks at me!"**



After ordering Banquo's murder, Macbeth hallucinates Banquo's ghost at his celebration feast. He is being metaphorically haunted by his sins (Act 3 sc.4).



**11. " By the pricking of my thumbs, something wicked this way comes"**

The Witches. Macbeth meets the witches again to seek further advice. They show Macbeth more prophecies, which he interprets to means he is invincible (Act 4 sc.1)

**12. "This tyrant, who sole name blisters on out tongue, was once thought honest"**

Malcolm about Macbeth. Juxtaposes how Macbeth was described in Act 1 sc.2, emphasising his downfall (Act 4.sc.3).

**TYRANT**



**13. "Out, damned spot! Out, I say! [...] will these hands ne'er be clean?"**

LM has descended into madness as a result of guilt. She is antithesis of her former self (Act 5 sc. 1).



**14. "Out, out, brief candle! Life's but a walking shadow...It is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."**

When Macbeth is informed of LM's suicide, he is apathetic. He states life no longer has any meaning.



**15. "Behold, where stands, the usurper's cursed head"**

Macbeth is murdered by Macduff. Macbeth's role as a 'usurper' shows that he never deserved the crown, while the reference to his head reminds us that the 'head' of Scotland has now been removed, ready for Malcolm to take charge and the natural order of the Divine Right of Kings to be resumed.