

**Power that is seized, rather than divinely gifted, becomes an all-consuming force that leads to a life of suffering and ruin.**

1. The desire for power can corrupt even those who initially possess honour and loyalty.
2. Unchecked ambition for power leads individuals to commit increasingly immoral acts.
3. Power obtained through illegitimate means causes insecurity and instability.
4. The abuse of power results in suffering for both the ruler and the wider society.
5. Those who gain power immorally become increasingly isolated and detached from humanity.
6. Maintaining power through fear and violence ultimately leads to downfall.
7. True power cannot be sustained without legitimacy, moral authority, and the support of others.
8. Power that is divinely given can be used to protect and defend King and country.

**Morality that is rejected and goes against the natural order erodes both humanity and inner peace.**

1. Moral integrity can be eroded by ambition.
2. Violating God's natural and moral order results in guilt, chaos, and ultimate retribution.
3. Immorality destroys the calm of the natural world.
4. Guilt acts as a powerful psychological consequence of immoral actions.
5. Suppressing one's conscience leads to inner conflict and mental disintegration.
6. Once moral boundaries are crossed, further wrongdoing becomes easier to justify.
7. Moral corruption can spread, influencing others and damaging relationships.
8. Moral order is always superior as wrongdoing is punished, and justice prevails.

**The supernatural encourages defiance of God's will and leads to separation from divine order.**

1. The supernatural is duplicitous and prioritises chaos.
2. Trusting in supernatural forces can create false confidence and lead to downfall.
3. The presence of the supernatural reflects the disruption of the natural order.
4. Supernatural influence exposes the darker aspects of human nature.
5. The supernatural acts as a catalyst for ambition and moral corruption.
6. The supernatural represents a force that opposes God's divine order, tempting individuals toward sin and destruction

**Contextual information**

- God created the Natural Order which sets out a hierarchy in society that must be respected. Due to the Divine Right of Kings, monarchs were considered as 'God on earth' and therefore, were not subject to earthly authority.
- The supernatural was considered agents of the Devil, therefore any engagement with them was considered sinful.
- Jacobean society was patriarchal. The expectation of Jacobean men was to be providers, protectors and patriots. The expectation of Jacobean women was to be sensitive, submissive and supportive to their husbands.
- King James I taking the throne of England led to religious animosity between the Protestant Church and Catholicism. This animosity fuelled the Gunpowder plot where a group of Catholics tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament and kill King James. The king was a sponsor of Shakespeare's theatre group.

**Act 1:** 'Brave Macbeth...disdaining fortune with his brandish'd steel' (Captain, shows Macbeth's bravery in battle) / 'Till he unseamed him from the nave to th' chaps and fixed his head upon our battlements' (Captain, highlights Macbeth's violent ruthlessness) / 'Fair is foul and foul is fair' (Witches, introduces theme of appearance vs reality) / 'Stay you imperfect speakers tell me more...speak I charge you' (Macbeth, shows his fascination with the witches) / 'The instruments of darkness tell us truths' (Banquo, warns that evil can deceive) / 'This supernatural soliciting cannot be ill, cannot be good' (Macbeth, shows inner conflict) / 'Stars hide your fires let light not see my black and deep desires' (Macbeth, reveals hidden ambition) / 'dearest partner in greatness' (Macbeth, shows closeness with Lady Macbeth) / 'come you spirits unsex me here...stop up the access and passage to remorse' (Lady Macbeth, rejects femininity and guilt) / 'I have no spur to prick the sides of my intent, but only vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself' (Macbeth, admits ambition is his only motive) / 'When you durst do it, then you were a man' (Lady Macbeth, manipulates Macbeth's masculinity) / 'I would, while it was smiling in my face, have plucked my nipple from his boneless gums and dashed the brains out, had I so sworn as you have done to this' (Lady Macbeth, shows extreme ruthlessness and determination to follow through with the regicide)

**Act 2:** 'Is this a dagger I see before me?...Come, let me clutch thee' (Macbeth, hallucination before killing Duncan) / 'A little water clears us of this deed' (Lady Macbeth, believes guilt is easily removed) / 'Sleep no more! Macbeth does murder sleep!' (Macbeth, realises he has destroyed his peace) / 'Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clear from my hands?' (Macbeth, expresses overwhelming guilt) / 'O horror, horror, horror!' (Macduff, reacts to Duncan's murder) / 'The night has been unruly...lamentings heard i'th' air, strange screams of death' (Lennox, nature reflects the chaos after the murder) / 'Dark night strangles the travelling lamp' (Ross, darkness symbolises evil taking over) / 'A falcon...was by a mousing owl hawked at and killed' (Old Man, natural order in chaos after the regicide)

**Act 3:** 'Upon my head they place a fruitless crown, and put a barren sceptre in my gripe' (Macbeth, fears his kingship is meaningless without heirs) / 'What's done is done' (Lady Macbeth, tries to dismiss guilt and move on) / 'O full of scorpions is my mind dear wife!' (Macbeth, mind filled with dangerous and paranoid thoughts) / 'Tis safer to be that which we destroy than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy' (Lady Macbeth, suggests it is better to be dead than live in fear and guilt) / 'O, these flaws and starts, impostors to true fear' (Lady Macbeth, dismisses Macbeth's behaviour as weakness) / 'This is the very painting of your fear; this is the air-drawn dagger which you said led you to Duncan' (Lady Macbeth, mocks his vision as imaginary like the dagger) / 'Never shake thy gory locks at me!' (Macbeth, terrified by Banquo's ghost) / 'Thou canst not say I did it: never shake thy gory locks at me!' (Macbeth, denies guilt but reveals paranoia) / 'Avaunt! and quit my sight!' (Macbeth, tries to banish the ghost) / 'You look but on a stool' (Lady Macbeth, attempts to cover Macbeth's madness in front of guests)

**Act 4:** 'By the pricking of my thumbs, something wicked this way comes' (Witches, Macbeth is now considered evil) / 'Double, double toil and trouble; fire burn and cauldron bubble' (Witches, shows the witches' dark supernatural power) / 'None of woman born shall harm Macbeth' (Apparition, gives Macbeth false confidence through a misleading prophecy) / 'Macbeth shall never vanquished be until Great Birnam Wood to high Dunsinane Hill shall come against him' (Apparition, another deceptive prophecy that makes Macbeth feel invincible) / 'Bleed, bleed poor country!' (Macduff, Scotland suffers under Macbeth's rule) / 'O nation miserable!' (Macduff, expresses grief for Scotland's state) / 'He has no children' (Macduff, realises Macbeth cannot understand his personal loss) / 'All my pretty ones? Did you say all?' (Macduff, reacts in shock to his family's murder) / 'Front to front bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself' (Macduff, vows revenge against Macbeth)

**Act 5:** 'Out, damned spot! Out, I say!' (Lady Macbeth, consumed by guilt and imagining blood on her hands) / 'Hell is murky' (Lady Macbeth, acknowledges the evil she is trapped in) / 'All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand' (Lady Macbeth, guilt cannot be removed) / 'What's done cannot be undone' (Lady Macbeth, realises her actions are permanent) / 'Here's the smell of the blood still' (Lady Macbeth, guilt haunts her senses) / 'I'll fight till from my bones my flesh be hacked. Give me my armour' (Macbeth, determined to fight to the death) / 'Tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow...Out, out, brief candle! Life's but a walking shadow' (Macbeth, reflects on the meaninglessness and brevity of life) / 'Tyrant, show thy face!' (Macduff, challenges Macbeth as a cruel ruler) / 'Dead butcher and his fiend like Queen' (Malcolm, condemns Macbeth and Lady Macbeth as evil)