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## Dramatic irony in macbeth act 5 scene 3

Please see the bottom of the page for full explanatory notes and helpful resources. ACT V SCENE III Dunsinane. A room in the castle. [Enter MACBETH, Doctor, and Attendants] MACBETHBring 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.10 [Enter a Servant] The devil damn thee black, thou cream-faced loon! Where got'st thou that goose look? ServantThere is ten thousand-- MACBETHGeese, villain! ServantSoldiers, sir. MACBETHGo prick thy face, and over-red thy fear, Thou lily-liver'd boy. What soldiers, patch? Death of thy soul! those linen cheeks of thine Are counsellors to fear. What soldiers, whey-face? ServantThe English force, so please you. MACBETHTake thy face hence. [Exit Servant] Seyton!-I am sick at heart, When I behold--Seyton, I say!- This push20 Will cheer me ever, or disseat me now. I have lived long enough: my way of life is fall'n into the sear, the yellow leaf, And that which should accompany old age, As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends, I must not look to have; but, in their stead, Curses, not loud but deep, mouth-honour, breath, Which the poor heart would fain deny, and dare not. Seyton! [Enter SEYTON] SEYTONWhat is your gracious pleasure? MACBETHWhat news more?30 SEYTONAll is confirm'd, my lord, which was reported. MACBETHI'll fight till from my bones my flesh be hack'd. Give me my armour. SEYTON'Tis not needed yet. MACBETHI'll put it on. Send out more horses; skir the country round; Hang those that talk of fear. Give me mine armour. How does your patient, doctor? DoctorNot so sick, my lord. As she is troubled with thick coming fancies, That keep her from her rest. MACBETHCure her of that. Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,40 Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow, Raze out the written troubles of the brain And with some sweet oblivious antidote Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff Which weighs upon the heart? DoctorTherein the patient Must minister to himself. MACBETHThrow physic to the dogs; I'll none of it. Come, put mine armour on; give me my staff. Seyton, send out. Doctor, the thanes fly from me. Come, sir, dispatch. If thou couldst, doctor, cast The water of my land, find her disease,50 And purge it to a sound and pristine health, I would applaud thee to the very echo, That should applaud again.--Pull't off, I say!-- What rhubarb, cyme, or what purgative drug, Would scour these English hence? Hear'st thou of them? DoctorAy, my good lord; your royal preparation Makes us hear something. MACBETHBring it after me. I will not be afraid of death and bane, Till Birnam forest come to Dunsinane.60 Doctor[Aside] Were I from Dunsinane away and clear, Profit again should hardly draw me here. [Exeunt] Next: Macbeth, Act 5, Scene 4 Explanatory Notes for Act 5, Scene 3 From Macbeth. Ed. Thomas Marc Parrott. New York: American Book Co. (Line numbers have been altered.) Macbeth, who has been absent from the stage for some time, reappears in this scene. The student will note at once that he is in a different mood from that which characterized him in the earlier acts. He is no longer disturbed by "terrible dreams" and seeking to lull them by the perpetration of acts of violence. On the contrary, he relies so fully on the witches' prediction that not even the revolt of his thanes and the approach of the English army alarm him. Nevertheless he is restless, imperious, and gloomy. He has obtained all that he sought to win and is confident of the future, and yet he knows all happiness has gone out of his life. 1. reports, of the revolt of his subjects; 3. taint, be infected; 5. all mortal consequences, the future of all men. 5. me, the indirect object of "pronounced." The line contains a feminine ending before the caesura and a trisyllabic fourth foot. 8. English epicures. The hardy Scotch despised the luxurious manners of their English neighbours. 11. loon, fool, a characteristically Scottish term of abuse. 12. goose look, look of foolish fear. 15. lily-liver'd, cowardly. 15. patch, fool. 20. behold, Macbeth interrupts his speech here to call Seyton again. Perhaps he would have added some such phrase as "these cowards around me." 20, 21. This push ... now, this struggle, i.e. the approaching battle, will give me peace forever, or will at once push me from my throne. 21. disseat, dethrone. 22. way of life, course of life, or simply, life. 27. breath, flattery. 30. The unaccented syllable is wanting in the first foot of this line. 43. oblivious, causing forgetfulness. 47. Throw physic, etc. Macbeth turns impatiently from the doctor. If "physic" can do nothing, if the cure for such a sickness as Lady Macbeth's lies in the power of the patient only, Macbeth scorns the medical art. He, too, has been troubled by "thick-coming fancies," but he means to seek relief from them in action, not in a doctor's prescription. 48. staff, baton. 50. Come, sir. Probably addressed to the servant who is buckling on Macbeth's armour. 50. dispatch, be quick. 50, 51. cast The water, inspect the urine. This was an Elizabethan method of diagnosis. 52. purge ... health, cure it so that the land would be as healthy as before. 54. Pull't off. Another phrase addressed to the attendant. Macbeth's restlessness is shown in the way he orders his armour to be put on in haste, although there is no need of it, and then has it, or part of it, perhaps the helmet, taken off again. The phrase, "Bring it after me," in line 58, refers to the same piece of armour. 55. rhubarb, senna. Plants from which purgative medicines are obtained. 61, 62. Were I ... here. The doctor is thoroughly frightened. Between his discovery of Lady Macbeth's terrible secrets and the rough contempt with which Macbeth has treated him, his one desire is to get out of this dangerous neighbourhood as quickly as possible. How to cite the explanatory notes: Shakespeare, William. Macbeth. Ed. Thomas Marc Parrott. New York: American Book Co., 1904. Shakespeare Online. 10 Aug. 2010. < >. More Resources The Chronology of Shakespeare's Plays Establishing the Order of the Plays How Many Plays Did Shakespeare Write? 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Macbeth, Duncan and Shakespeare's Changes King James I and Shakespeare's Sources for Macbeth Contemporary References to King James I in Macbeth The Royal Patent that Changed Shakespeare's Life Soliloquy Analysis: If it were done when 'tis done (1.7.1-29) Soliloquy Analysis: Is this a dagger (2.1.33-61) Soliloquy Analysis: To be thus is nothing (3.1.47-71) Soliloquy Analysis: She should have died hereafter (5.5.17-28) Differences Between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth Explanatory Notes for Lady Macbeth's Soliloquy (1.5) The Psychoanalysis of Lady Macbeth (Sleepwalking Scene) Is Lady Macbeth's Swoon Real? Fall'n into the sear ... Macbeth's metaphor bears a striking resemblance to Shakespeare's Sonnet 73: That time of year thou mayst in me behold When yellow leaves, or none, or few, do hang Upon those boughs which shake against the cold, Bare ruin'd choirs, where late the sweet birds sang... Sonnets 71-74 are typically analyzed as a group, linked by the poet's thoughts of his own mortality. However, Sonnet 73 contains many of the themes common throughout the entire body of sonnets, including the ravages of time on one's physical well-being and the mental anguish associated with moving further from youth and closer to death. Time's destruction of great monuments juxtaposed with the effects of age on human beings is a convention seen before, most notably in Sonnet 55. Read on... Explanatory Notes for the Witches' Chants (4.1) Macbeth Plot Summary (Acts 1 and 2) Macbeth Plot Summary (Acts 3, 4 and 5) How to Stage a Production of Macbeth (Scene Suggestions) A Comparison of Macbeth and Hamlet The Effect of Lady Macbeth's Death on Macbeth The Curse of Macbeth Shakespeare's Sources for Macbeth Macbeth Q & A Essay Topics on Macbeth Aesthetic Examination Questions on Macbeth What is Tragic Irony? Stages of Plot Development in Macbeth Time Analysis of the Action in Macbeth Macbeth Study Quiz (with detailed answers) Quotations from Macbeth (Full) Top 10 Quotations from Macbeth Crafting a Sympathetic Macbeth The Moral Character of Macbeth Origin of the Weird Sisters Temptation, Sin, Retribution: Lecture Notes on Macbeth Untie the winds: Exploring the Witches' Control Over Nature Characteristics of Elizabethan Tragedy Why Shakespeare is so Important Shakespeare's Language Summary: Act 3, scene 6 Nevertheless, both men suspect Macbeth, whomtheycall a "tyrant," in the murders of Duncan andBanquo.The lord tells Lennox that Macduff has gone to England,where hewill join Malcolm in pleading withEngland's King Edwardfor aid.News of these plots has prompted Macbeth to prepareforwar.Click to see full answer. Also, what is the purpose of Lennox's speech in Scene Six?Its lines are full of pauses, half-spoken thoughts,andfragments of reported speech. Its functionistwofold: first to convince the audience of Lennox'srealthoughts about Macbeth.Also Know, what is the dramatic irony in Macbeth Act 3? Dramatic irony occurs when the audience isawareof something that is happening unlike the maincharacters/actorswho are oblivious to such information. In Act3, Scene 1,Banquo suspects that Macbeth is responsiblefor the murderof Duncan given the fact that the first part of thewitches'prediction came true. Herein, what is the purpose of Act 5 Scene 6 in Macbeth? In the country near Birnam Wood, Malcolm talks withtheEnglish lord Sward and his officers about Macbeth's plantodefend the fortified castle. They decide that each soldiershouldcut down a bough of the forest and carry it in front of himas theymarch to the castle, thereby disguising theirnumbers.Was Macbeth pitied?In his opening twenty lines, Lennox, with greatirony,recounts Macbeth's crimes. To paraphrase Lennox:"Macbethpitied Duncan but -- by the Virgin Mary! -- he wasdead[implying that Macbeth pitied Duncan only after hewasdead]. Professional It is, in fact, Lennox's sarcasm that sustainsthedramatic irony. The audience knows that Macbeth isguilty,and subsequently that Fleance and Duncan's sons areinnocent.Dramatic irony occurs when the audience knows somethingthat the characters do not. Professional Macbeth has every reason to fearBanquobecause Banquo represents an end toMacbeth's rise topower. First of all, Banquo was withMacbeth when thewitches delivered their prophecies. In fact,the witches revealthat Banquo's sons will be kings.Banquo knows thatDuncan's death was suspicious. Professional She tells him that King Duncan has had hisdinner,and is asking for him. Macbeth tellsher that he haschanged his mind and will not kill the King. Thismakes LadyMacbeth extremely angry. She rips intoMacbeth andsays, 'Art thou afraid To be the same inthine own act andvalour As thou art indesire?' Explainer Banquo's murder has been officially blamedonFleance, who has fled. Nevertheless, both mensuspectMacbeth, whom they call a "tyrant," in themurders ofDuncan and Banquo. The lord tells Lennox that Macduffhasgone to England, where he will join Malcolm in pleadingwithEngland's King Edward for aid. Explainer Lennox is telling us of people's belief thatbyrunning away, Fleance has placed suspicion onhimself.Lennox concludes by stating that men should not gououtwalking late at night. He then turns his attention to KingDuncan'smurder and "how monstrous" Malcolm andDonalbain wereto kill their "gracious father." Explainer Dramatic irony (as other editors havenoted)occurs when the audience knows more than the charactersonstage,and as such, is a wonderful device to createuspense. Whenan audience knows that a character is walkinginto a trap, thesuspense is very high. Pundit The three apparitions tell Macbethtobeware Macduff, no man born of woman can harm him, and that heissafe until the forest comes. Macbeth is starting tofeeluneasy at the end of Act 3. He decides he needs to confer withthewitches. Pundit Summary: Act 3, scene3 It is dusk, and the two murderers, now joined byathird, linger in a wooded park outside the palace. BanquoandFleance approach on their horses and dismount. They light atorch,and the murderers set upon them. The murderers kill Banquo,whodies urging his son to flee and to avengehisdeath. Pundit Macbeth's tragic flaw is his ambition anditconsequently leads to his downfall and ultimatedeath.Macbeth is a tragic hero who is introduced inthe playas being well-liked and respected by the general andthepeople. He brings his death upon himself from histragicflaw. Pundit The main theme ofMacbeth--thedestruction wrought when ambition goesunchecked by moralconstraints-- finds its most powerfulexpression in the play'stwo main characters. Macbeth is acourageous Scottishsgeneral who is not naturally inclined to commitevil deeds, yet hedeeply desires power andadvancement. Pundit Act 5, Scene 3 At Dunsinane, Macbeth tires of hearing reportsfromnobles who have defected to join the English forces. Hefeelsconsoled, however, by the witches' prophesy that he hasnothing tofear until Birnam Wood comes to Dunsinane, or until hecounters aman not born of woman. Teacher She goads her husband into the act, and mocks him forthis"heart so white." But it's Macbeth whostabsDuncan, and who, later, kills the guards so they won'ttalk,and who, even later, orders the deaths of his friend BanquoandBanquo's son Fleance (though Fleance escapes) and alsoMacduff'swife and son. Teacher Macbeth's reaction to the news that his wifeisdead is sadness mixed with regret. He says, "Sheshouldhave died hereafter; / There would have been a timefor such a word." He means that he wishes she would havevaded when hehad the time to properly mourn her. Teacher Teacher The way to dusty death. Out, out, briefcandle!"Tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow" isthebeginning of the second sentence of one of the mostfamoussoliloquies in William Shakespeare's tragedy Macbeth.Seytonthen tells Macbeth of Lady Macbeth's death,andMacbeth delivers this soliloquy ashisresponse to the news. Reviewer Macbeth dies when Macduff kills him in battleinAct 5. Macbeth chooses to kill King Duncan so thathecan become king. He is successful in doing so, and he thinkshedeserves to become king. He has this idea because threewitchesprophesized it, telling him he wouldbecomeking. Reviewer She dies off-stage, with suicide being suggested asthecause, when Malcolm declares that she died by "self-andviolent hands." In the First Folio, the only source for theplay,she is never referred to as Lady Macbeth, but variouslyas"Macbeth's wife", "Macbeth's lady", "ogust"lady". Reviewer Macbeth (/m?k b?b/; full titleTheTragedy of Macbeth) is a tragedy by William Shakespeare;it's thought to have been first performed in 1606. Consumedbyambition and spurred to action by his wife, MacbethmurdersKing Duncan and takes the Scottish throne for himself. He isthenwracked with guilt and paranoia.





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