

Chapter 1 : Douglas Macbeth | The Ohio State University EHE Faculty and Staff Directory

*macbeth reconsidered; an essay: intended as an answer to part of the remarks on some of the characters of shakspeare. london: printed for t. and j. egerton, whitehall. mdccclxxxvi.*

Was the hope drunk Wherein you dressed yourself? Hath it slept since? And wakes it now to look so green and pale At what it did so freely? From this time Such I account thy love. I dare do all that may become a man; Who dares do more is none. When you durst do it, then you were a man; And to be more than what you were, you would Be so much more the man. Nor time nor place Did then adhere, and yet you would make both. They have made themselves, and that their fitness now Does unmake you. Macbeth has reconsidered and wants to forfeit the plan altogether, or else lose his mental, spiritual, and possibly his social wellbeing. Lady Macbeth wants to forge ahead, or else be doomed to cowardice, anonymity, and regret. The passage is iambic pentameter, the structure of choice for the human nobility in Macbeth. In terms of power and understanding, this puts Macbeth and Lady Macbeth somewhat above characters like the porter, who speak their lines in prose, and somewhat beneath characters like the witches and Hecate, who speak in mystical tetrameter. The overall form of the verse is split by caesurae between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth. Macbeth and his wife initially seem to have very different ideas of what manhood is when it comes to murder. Lady Macbeth seems to think that her husband is more of a man in his ambition than he is in the follow-through: Whether that refers only to the conversations they had in private to plan the regicide or also to sexual intercourse is left unsaid, but the result is the same: It disrupts the iambic pentameter with a slow spondee and draws attention to itself. The OED gives a definition that appears elsewhere in Macbeth as well: As Macbeth understands it, violence outside of the context of battle especially violence done to the king who recently honored him would make him less of a man and more of a monster. Action, she feels, especially violent action, is the mark of a true man, and would make her husband even more of a man than he already was. She is the one pushing for the murder while her husband pulls back, afraid of the social and spiritual ruin that may follow. After Lady Macbeth cuts in with this latest argument, she delivers a short monologue to push Macbeth to action. Lady Macbeth goes on to say that time and place have made themselves, the sleeping king and bloodstained alibi presenting a perfect chance for murder, and yet Macbeth hesitates. In this way, the regicide presents a crux between becoming a self-made man and losing whatever manhood was there to begin with, with husband and wife both contributing different ideas as to which would be the result of which.

### Chapter 2 : Helen Howell Shares Embedded Nonfiction Ideas for Macbeth - Teach Like a Champion

*The 18th century was a wealth of knowledge, exploration and rapidly growing technology and expanding record-keeping made possible by advances in the printing press.*

Fair is foul, and foul is fair: This is uttered by the three witches in scene 1, using alliteration for emphasis. The words introduce the theme of paradox I have listed what I believe are the most significant quotes from Acts 1 and 2, with brief explanations as to why they are important: The metaphors and similes create the impression of an honorable man who deserves respect. And with his former title greet Macbeth. Duncan makes this declaration at the end of scene two. He awards the title of the captured traitor, the thane of Cawdor, as a reward to Macbeth for his valour on the battlefield. All hail, Macbeth, thou shalt be king hereafter! These greetings are extended by the second and third witches in scene 3. When he later discovers that the first prediction has come true, he believes that it is also his destiny to be king. Thou shalt get kings, though thou be none: This declaration, by the witches, is addressed to Banquo. They are both seen as a threat not only to Macbeth but also to his lineage. If chance will have me king, why, chance may crown me, Without my stir. He muses that if it should be his destiny to be king, that he might achieve the position without any action on his part. Glamis thou art, and Cawdor; and shalt be What thou art promised: She cannot wait for him to arrive so that she may encourage him. He should not act in a suspicious manner, for Duncan must be taken care of, innuendo for the fact that he must be murdered. Ambition has made her ruthlessly determined to usurp the crown. We will proceed no further in this business: Told to lady Macbeth in scene 7. The line indicates that he still has integrity and also fears that they might fail in their pernicious venture. Is this a dagger which I see before me, The handle toward my hand? This quote indicates that Macbeth has not reconciled with the fact that he has committed such a terrible deed. He has brought the daggers with which he killed Duncan with him and Lady Macbeth has instructed him to return them. He cannot go back and witness the carnage again. A little water clears us of this deed: He is overwhelmed by guilt. His purpose is clearly to deceive others to believe that he feels great sorrow at this most heinous crime. The dramatic irony is obvious. O, yet I do repent me of my fury, That I did kill them. He states that he had lost all reason in that instance. The true purpose, however, was to avoid all suspicion. The guards could have implicated him or his wife. Well, may you see things well done there: Lest our old robes sit easier than our new! He clearly also feels vulnerable and threatened. Begin with a strong thesis statement in your opening paragraph in which you present the idea of how the occurrences in these two acts determined and affected the development of all the events in the play. You can use the quotes to construct paragraphs which would relate the most pertinent occurrences in the two acts. Each paragraph can be constructed around one or two quotes. Your conclusion can provide a brief summary regarding the fact that the Macbeths had achieved their pernicious purpose and some suggestion as to how things may develop further. Look especially for the irony in their actions.

### Chapter 3 : Shakespeare Uncovered | PBS

*Macbeth Reconsidered; an Essay [by J. P. Kemble] Intended as an Answer to Part of the Remarks [by T. Wheatley] on Some of the Characters of Shakespeare. [William Shakespeare] on theinnatdunvilla.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

### Chapter 4 : Kollmorgen Timeline | Kollmorgen

*Title: Macbeth reconsidered; an essay [by J. P. Kemble] intended as an answer to part of the remarks [by T. Wheatley] on some of the characters of theinnatdunvilla.comher: British Library, Historical Print EditionsThe British Library is the national library of the United Kingdom.*

### Chapter 5 : When you durst do it, close reading of Macbeth | Damn Spot

*Macbeth reconsidered; an essay intended as an answer to part of the remarks on some of the characters of Shakespeare.*

### Chapter 6 : Macbeth Archives - Teach Like a Champion

*ebook version of Macbeth reconsidered; an essay: intended as an answer to part of the Remarks on some of the characters of Shakspeare Macbeth reconsidered; an essay: intended as an answer to part of the Remarks on some of the characters of Shakspeare (Kemble, John Philip, ) [4],36p. ; 8â•°.*

### Chapter 7 : ShakespeaRe-Told â€“ Variety

*Macbeth Reconsidered An Essay By J P Kemble Intended As An Answer To Part Of The Remarks By T Wheatley On Some Of The Characters Of Shakespeare.*

### Chapter 8 : Project MUSE - "Tragedy," Reconsidered

*Fear. In "Macbeth reconsidered; an essay", J.P. Kemble attributes the hero's most questionable actions to his disproportionate ambition<sup>1</sup>. His pride and lust for power are even regarded as his.*

### Chapter 9 : Whately, Thomas (DNB00) - Wikisource, the free online library

*To understand the symptoms and cause that affect Lady Macbeth such as stress and sleep deprivation. Misogyny in the Jacobean Era; Explore the links between contemporary perceptions of women and Shakespeare's characterisation of Lady Macbeth and the witches as well as the association of cruelty with masculinity.*