

# Literature Component 1

## Shakespeare

### Macbeth extracts booklet



**ACT I SCENE I. A desert place.**

*Thunder and lightning. Enter three Witches*

**First Witch**

When shall we three meet again  
In thunder, lightning, or in rain?

**Second Witch**

When the hurly-burly's done,  
When the battle's lost and won.

**Third Witch**

That will be ere the set of sun.

**First Witch**

Where the place?

**Second Witch**

Upon the heath.

**Third Witch**

There to meet with Macbeth.

**First Witch**

I come, Graymalkin!

**Second Witch**

Paddock calls.

**Third Witch**

Anon.

**ALL**

Fair is foul, and foul is fair:  
Hover through the fog and filthy air.

*Exeunt*

1. What is the "hurly-burly" the witches refer to?
2. Who are the witches meeting?
3. Why is this significant?
4. Why do the witches call on "Graymalkin" and "Paddock"?
5. What is significant about the line "Fair is foul and foul is fair"?

**ACT 1 SCENE 2.**

A camp near Forres.

*Alarum within. Enter DUNCAN, MALCOLM, DONALBAIN, LENNOX, with Attendants, meeting a bleeding Sergeant*

DUNCAN

What bloody man is that? He can report,  
As seemeth by his plight, of the revolt  
The newest state.

MALCOLM

This is the sergeant  
Who like a good and hardy soldier fought  
'Gainst my captivity. Hail, brave friend!  
Say to the king the knowledge of the broil  
As thou didst leave it.

SERGEANT

Doubtful it stood;  
As two spent swimmers, that do cling together  
And choke their art. The merciless Macdonwald--  
Worthy to be a rebel, for to that  
The multiplying villanies of nature  
Do swarm upon him--from the western isles  
Of kerns and gallowglasses is supplied;  
And fortune, on his damned quarrel smiling,  
Show'd like a rebel's whore: but all's too weak:  
For brave Macbeth--well he deserves that name--  
Disdaining fortune, with his brandish'd steel,  
Which smoked with bloody execution,  
Like valour's minion carved out his passage  
Till he faced the slave;  
Which ne'er shook hands, nor bade farewell to him,  
Till he unseam'd him from the nave to the chaps,  
And fix'd his head upon our battlements.

DUNCAN

1. Who gives the report of the battle?
2. How is this man described?
3. How is the battle described at the beginning of the sergeant's speech?
4. How is Macbeth described? What does this suggest about him?
5. Find a simile that describes how Macbeth fought on the battlefield.
6. What did Macbeth do to Macdonwald?
7. What does this show about Macbeth?
8. How does Duncan respond to this description of the battle?
9. What animals are Macbeth and Banquo compared to?
10. What does this suggest about them?
11. What does Duncan say to the sergeant when he has finished speaking?

O valiant cousin! worthy gentleman!

SERGEANT

As whence the sun 'gins his reflection  
Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break,  
So from that spring whence comfort seem'd to come  
Discomfort swells. Mark, king of Scotland, mark:  
No sooner justice had with valour arm'd  
Compell'd these skipping kerns to trust their heels,  
But the Norwegian lord surveying vantage,  
With furbish'd arms and new supplies of men  
Began a fresh assault.

DUNCAN

Dismay'd not this  
Our captains, Macbeth and Banquo?

SERGEANT

Yes;  
As sparrows eagles, or the hare the lion.  
If I say sooth, I must report they were  
As cannons overcharged with double cracks, so they  
Doubly redoubled strokes upon the foe:  
Except they meant to bathe in reeking wounds,  
Or memorise another Golgotha,  
I cannot tell.  
But I am faint, my gashes cry for help.

DUNCAN

So well thy words become thee as thy wounds;  
They smack of honour both. Go get him surgeons

**ACT 1 SCENE 5. Inverness. Macbeth's castle.**

*Enter LADY MACBETH, reading a letter*

LADY MACBETH

'They met me in the day of success: and I have learned by the perfectest report, they have more in them than mortal knowledge. When I burned in desire to question them further, they made themselves air, into which they vanished. Whiles I stood rapt in the wonder of it, came missives from the king, who all-hailed me 'Thane of Cawdor;' by which title, before, these weird sisters saluted me, and referred me to the coming on of time, with 'Hail, king that shalt be!' This have I thought good to deliver thee, my dearest partner of greatness, that thou mightst not lose the dues of rejoicing, by being ignorant of what greatness is promised thee. Lay it to thy heart, and farewell.'

Glamis thou art, and Cawdor; and shalt be  
What thou art promised: yet do I fear thy nature;  
It is too full o' the milk of human kindness  
To catch the nearest way: thou wouldst be great;  
Art not without ambition, but without  
The illness should attend it: what thou wouldst highly,  
That wouldst thou holily; wouldst not play false,  
And yet wouldst wrongly win: thou'ldst have, great Glamis,  
That which cries 'Thus thou must do, if thou have it;  
And that which rather thou dost fear to do  
Than wishest should be undone.' Hie thee hither,  
That I may pour my spirits in thine ear;  
And chastise with the valour of my tongue  
All that impedes thee from the golden round,  
Which fate and metaphysical aid doth seem  
To have thee crown'd withal.

*Enter a Messenger*

What is your tidings?

1. What has Macbeth put in his letter to Lady Macbeth? Summarise briefly.
2. How does Lady Macbeth react?
3. How does she describe Macbeth?
4. What does "but without the illness should attend it" mean?
5. What qualities does Lady Macbeth recognise that Macbeth has?
6. What does Lady Macbeth say she would like to do?
7. What news does the messenger bring?
8. How does Lady Macbeth react?

*Messenger*

The king comes here to-night.

LADY MACBETH

Thou'rt mad to say it:

Is not thy master with him? who, were't so,  
Would have inform'd for preparation.

*Messenger*

So please you, it is true: our thane is coming:  
One of my fellows had the speed of him,  
Who, almost dead for breath, had scarcely more  
Than would make up his message.

**ACT 1 SCENE 5**

LADY MACBETH

Give him tending;  
He brings great news.

*Exit Messenger*

The raven himself is hoarse  
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan  
Under my battlements. 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! make thick my blood;  
Stop up the access and passage to remorse,  
That no compunctious visitings of nature  
Shake my fell purpose, nor keep peace between  
The effect and it! Come to my woman's breasts,  
And take my milk for gall, you murdering ministers,  
Wherever in your sightless substances  
You wait on nature's mischief! Come, thick night,  
And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell,  
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes,  
Nor heaven peep through the blanket of the dark,  
To cry 'Hold, hold!'

Enter MACBETH

Great Glamis! worthy Cawdor!  
Greater than both, by the all-hail hereafter!  
Thy letters have transported me beyond  
This ignorant present, and I feel now  
The future in the instant.

1. How does Lady Macbeth describe the arrival of King Duncan to her home?
2. What is significant about this?
3. What does Lady Macbeth ask the spirits to do?
4. Why does Lady Macbeth ask for this?
5. What does "Come, thick night, and pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell" mean?
6. How does Lady Macbeth greet Macbeth?
7. What does Lady Macbeth mean "I feel now the future in the instant"?

## ACT 1 SCENE 7

MACBETH

If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well  
It were done quickly: if the assassination  
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch  
With his surcease success; that but this blow  
Might be the be-all and the end-all here,  
But here, upon this bank and shoal of time,  
We'd jump the life to come. But in these cases  
We still have judgment here; that we but teach  
Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return  
To plague the inventor: this even-handed justice  
Commends the ingredients of our poison'd chalice  
To our own lips. He's here in double trust;  
First, as I am his kinsman and his subject,  
Strong both against the deed; then, as his host,  
Who should against his murderer shut the door,  
Not bear the knife myself. Besides, this Duncan  
Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been  
So clear in his great office, that his virtues  
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against  
The deep damnation of his taking-off;  
And pity, like a naked new-born babe,  
Striding the blast, or heaven's cherubim, horsed  
Upon the sightless couriers of the air,  
Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye,  
That tears shall drown the wind. I have no spur  
To prick the sides of my intent, but only  
Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself  
And falls on the other.

1. What is Macbeth talking about here? "If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly"
2. What reasons does Macbeth give for not killing Duncan?
3. What does Macbeth say about the way Duncan has treated him?
4. How does Macbeth describe King Duncan?
5. How does Macbeth describe how the murder of Duncan would be seen?
6. What does this suggest about King Duncan?
7. What is Macbeth's only reason to commit the murder?

## ACT 1 SCENE 7

MACBETH

Prithee, peace:

I dare do all that may become a man;  
Who dares do more is none.

LADY MACBETH

What beast was't, then,  
That made you break this enterprise to me?  
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. I have given suck, and know  
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me:  
I would, while it was smiling in my face,  
Have pluck'd my nipple from his boneless gums,  
And dash'd the brains out, had I so sworn as you  
Have done to this.

MACBETH

If we should fail?

LADY MACBETH

We fail!

But screw your courage to the sticking-place,  
And we'll not fail. When Duncan is asleep--  
Whereto the rather shall his day's hard journey  
Soundly invite him--his two chamberlains  
Will I with wine and wassail so convince  
That memory, the warder of the brain,  
Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason  
A limbeck only: when in swinish sleep  
Their drenched natures lie as in a death,  
What cannot you and I perform upon  
The unguarded Duncan? what not put upon

1. How does Lady Macbeth speak to Macbeth?
2. What does Lady Macbeth say she would do if she had made a promise like Macbeth has done?
3. How do you think an audience might respond to this?
4. What is Macbeth concerned about?
5. How does Lady Macbeth respond to Macbeth's doubts?
6. What does Lady Macbeth say she will do?
7. Who will be blamed for the murder?

His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt  
Of our great quell?

## ACT 2 SCENE 1

MACBETH

Is this a dagger which I see before me,  
The handle toward my hand? Come, let me clutch thee.  
I have thee not, and yet I see thee still.  
Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible  
To feeling as to sight? or art thou but  
A dagger of the mind, a false creation,  
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain?  
I see thee yet, in form as palpable  
As this which now I draw.  
Thou marshall'st me the way that I was going;  
And such an instrument I was to use.  
Mine eyes are made the fools o' the other senses,  
Or else worth all the rest; I see thee still,  
And on thy blade and dudgeon gouts of blood,  
Which was not so before. There's no such thing:  
It is the bloody business which informs  
Thus to mine eyes. Now o'er the one halfworld  
Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse  
The curtain'd sleep; witchcraft celebrates  
Pale Hecate's offerings, and wither'd murder,  
Alarum'd by his sentinel, the wolf,  
Whose howl's his watch, thus with his stealthy pace.  
With Tarquin's ravishing strides, towards his design  
Moves like a ghost. Thou sure and firm-set earth,  
Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear  
Thy very stones prate of my whereabouts,  
And take the present horror from the time,  
Which now suits with it. Whiles I threat, he lives:  
Words to the heat of deeds too cold breath gives.

*A bell rings*

I go, and it is done; the bell invites me.  
Hear it not, Duncan; for it is a knell  
That summons thee to heaven or to hell.

Read the extract opposite. Then answer the following question.

Look at how the character speaks and behaves here. How do you think an audience might respond to this part of the play? Refer closely to details from the extract to support your answer.

[15]

## ACT 2 SCENE 2

MACBETH

But wherefore could not I pronounce 'Amen'?  
I had most need of blessing, and 'Amen'  
Stuck in my throat.

LADY MACBETH

These deeds must not be thought  
After these ways; so, it will make us mad.

MACBETH

Methought I heard a voice cry 'Sleep no more!  
Macbeth does murder sleep', the innocent sleep,  
Sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care,  
The death of each day's life, sore labour's bath,  
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,  
Chief nourisher in life's feast,--

LADY MACBETH

What do you mean?

MACBETH

Still it cried 'Sleep no more!' to all the house:  
'Glamis hath murder'd sleep, and therefore Cawdor  
Shall sleep no more; Macbeth shall sleep no more.'

1. What has happened just before this scene?
2. What is Macbeth upset about?
3. Why is this significant?
4. How does Lady Macbeth react to Macbeth?
5. What does this show about Lady Macbeth?
6. Pick out three metaphors Macbeth uses to describe sleep.
7. How does Lady Macbeth react?
8. What does this suggest about her?
9. What do we learn about Macbeth from this scene?

### ACT 2 SCENE 3

LENNOX

Goes the king hence to-day?

MACBETH

He does: he did appoint so.

LENNOX

The night has been unruly: where we lay,  
Our chimneys were blown down; and, as they say,  
Lamentings heard i' the air; strange screams of death,  
And prophesying with accents terrible  
Of dire combustion and confused events  
New hatch'd to the woeful time: the obscure bird  
Clamour'd the livelong night: some say, the earth  
Was feverous and did shake.

MACBETH

'Twas a rough night.

LENNOX

My young remembrance cannot parallel  
A fellow to it.

*Re-enter MACDUFF*

MACDUFF

O horror, horror, horror! Tongue nor heart  
Cannot conceive nor name thee!

1. What does Lennox tell Macbeth?
2. Why is this important?
3. What does Lennox say to show how stormy the night was?
4. What does Macduff say to show his horror at the murder of King Duncan?
5. How does the audience know Macduff is shocked by what he has seen?

### ACT 3 SCENE 4

LADY MACBETH

My royal lord,  
You do not give the cheer: the feast is sold  
That is not often vouch'd, while 'tis a-making,  
'Tis given with welcome: to feed were best at home;  
From thence the sauce to meat is ceremony;  
Meeting were bare without it.

MACBETH

Sweet remembrancer!  
Now, good digestion wait on appetite,  
And health on both!

LENNOX

May't please your highness sit.

*The GHOST OF BANQUO enters, and sits in MACBETH's place*

MACBETH

Here had we now our country's honour roof'd,  
Were the graced person of our Banquo present;  
Who may I rather challenge for unkindness  
Than pity for mischance!

ROSS

His absence, sir,  
Lays blame upon his promise. Please't your highness  
To grace us with your royal company.

MACBETH

The table's full.

LENNOX

Here is a place reserved, sir.

1. Who does Macbeth mention before he sits down?
2. How does he speak about Banquo?
3. Macbeth is asked to sit down twice – how does he reply?
4. What happens in the rest of this scene?
5. Why is this important?
6. What does it show about Macbeth?
7. How is Macbeth changing?

## ACT 4 SCENE 2

LADY MACDUFF

Whither should I fly?

I have done no harm. But I remember now  
I am in this earthly world; where to do harm  
Is often laudable, to do good sometime  
Accounted dangerous folly: why then, alas,  
Do I put up that womanly defence,  
To say I have done no harm?

*Enter Murderers*

What are these faces?

First Murderer

Where is your husband?

LADY MACDUFF

I hope, in no place so unsanctified  
Where such as thou mayst find him.

First Murderer

He's a traitor.

Son

Thou liest, thou shag-hair'd villain!

First Murderer

What, you egg!

*Stabbing him*

Young fry of treachery!

Son

He has kill'd me, mother:

Run away, I pray you!

*Dies*

1. What does Lady Macduff reveal about Scotland and how people now live?
2. How does Lady Macduff protect her husband?
3. How does Macduff's son stand up for his father?
4. What is shocking about this scene?
5. How would an audience respond to this scene?

*Exit LADY MACDUFF, crying 'Murder!' Exeunt Murderers, following her*

### ACT 4 SCENE 3

MACDUFF  
O Scotland, Scotland!

MALCOLM  
If such a one be fit to govern, speak:  
I am as I have spoken.

MACDUFF  
Fit to govern!  
No, not to live. O nation miserable,  
With an untitled tyrant bloody-scepter'd,  
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again,  
Since that the truest issue of thy throne  
By his own interdiction stands accursed,  
And does blaspheme his breed? Thy royal father  
Was a most sainted king: the queen that bore thee,  
Oftener upon her knees than on her feet,  
Died every day she lived. Fare thee well!  
These evils thou repeat'st upon thyself  
Have banish'd me from Scotland. O my breast,  
Thy hope ends here!

MALCOLM  
Macduff, this noble passion,  
Child of integrity, hath from my soul  
Wiped the black scruples, reconciled my thoughts  
To thy good truth and honour. Devilish Macbeth  
By many of these trains hath sought to win me  
Into his power, and modest wisdom plucks me  
From over-credulous haste: but God above  
Deal between thee and me! for even now  
I put myself to thy direction, and  
Unspoke mine own detraction, here abjure  
The taints and blames I laid upon myself,  
For strangers to my nature. I am yet  
Unknown to woman, never was forsworn,  
Scarcely have coveted what was mine own,  
At no time broke my faith, would not betray  
The devil to his fellow and delight  
No less in truth than life: my first false speaking  
Was this upon myself: what I am truly,  
Is thine and my poor country's to command:

1. What has Malcom told Macduff just before this scene?
2. How does Macduff react?
3. What does it show about Macduff?
4. How does Malcolm respond to your concerns?
5. What does this show about Malcolm?

Whither indeed, before thy here-approach,  
Old Siward, with ten thousand warlike men,  
Already at a point, was setting forth.  
Now we'll together; and the chance of goodness  
Be like our warranted quarrel! Why are you silent?

### ACT 4 SCENE 3

MALCOLM  
Merciful heaven!  
What, man! ne'er pull your hat upon your brows;  
Give sorrow words: the grief that does not speak  
Whispers the o'er-fraught heart and bids it break.

MACDUFF  
My children too?

ROSS  
Wife, children, servants, all  
That could be found.

MACDUFF  
And I must be from thence!  
My wife kill'd too?

ROSS  
I have said.

MALCOLM  
Be comforted:  
Let's make us medicines of our great revenge,  
To cure this deadly grief.

MACDUFF  
He has no children. All my pretty ones?  
Did you say all? O hell-kite! All?  
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam  
At one fell swoop?

MALCOLM  
Dispute it like a man.

MACDUFF  
I shall do so;  
But I must also feel it as a man:  
I cannot but remember such things were,  
That were most precious to me. Did heaven look on,  
And would not take their part? Sinful Macduff,  
They were all struck for thee! naught that I am,  
Not for their own demerits, but for mine,

1. What has Ross told Macduff just before this extract?
2. How does Malcolm react?
3. What does Macduff say to show his shock?
4. What does Malcolm say he should do?
5. What does Macduff say Macbeth does not have?
6. What does Macduff say he must do before he can avenge their deaths?
7. What does this show about Macduff in contrast to Macbeth?

Fell slaughter on their souls. Heaven rest them now!

## ACT 5 SCENE 1

LADY MACBETH  
Yet here's a spot.

Doctor  
Hark! she speaks: I will set down what comes from her, to satisfy my remembrance the more strongly.

LADY MACBETH  
Out, damned spot! out, I say!--One: two: why, then, 'tis time to do't.--Hell is murky!--Fie, my lord, fie! a soldier, and afeard? What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account?--Yet who would have thought the old man to have had so much blood in him.

Doctor  
Do you mark that?

LADY MACBETH  
The thane of Fife had a wife: where is she now?--What, will these hands ne'er be clean?--No more o' that, my lord, no more o' that: you mar all with this starting.

Doctor  
Go to, go to; you have known what you should not.

Gentlewoman  
She has spoke what she should not, I am sure of that: heaven knows what she has known.

LADY MACBETH  
Here's the smell of the blood still: all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh, oh, oh!

Doctor  
What a sigh is there! The heart is sorely charged.

Gentlewoman  
I would not have such a heart in my bosom for the dignity of the whole body.

1. What is Lady Macbeth doing in this scene?
2. What is significant about this?
3. What is Lady Macbeth doing?
4. Find a quote that refers to the murder of King Duncan.
5. Who is the Thane of Fife's wife?
6. What has happened to her?
7. How do the doctor and gentlewoman react to what they have heard?
8. What does this show about what they have heard?
9. Can the doctor help Lady Macbeth? Why?

Doctor  
Well, well, well,--

Gentlewoman  
Pray God it be, sir.

## ACT 5 SCENE 5

MACBETH  
I have almost forgot the taste of fears;  
The time has been, my senses would have cool'd  
To hear a night-shriek; and my fell of hair  
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir  
As life were in't: I have supp'd full with horrors;  
Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts  
Cannot once start me.

Re-enter SEYTON  
Wherefore was that cry?

SEYTON  
The queen, my lord, is dead.

MACBETH  
She should have died hereafter;  
There would have been a time for such a word.  
To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,  
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day  
To the last syllable of recorded time,  
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools  
The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle!  
Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player  
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage  
And then is heard no more: it is a tale  
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,  
Signifying nothing.

*Enter a Messenger*

Thou comest to use thy tongue; thy story quickly.

Messenger  
Gracious my lord,  
I should report that which I say I saw,  
But know not how to do it.

1. How has Macbeth changed from the beginning of the play?
2. What does Macbeth mean when he says "I have supp'd full with horrors"?
3. How does Macbeth react to the death of Lady Macbeth?
4. How does Macbeth describe his life?
5. What has Macbeth lost in becoming king in the way that he did?
6. Does the audience feel sympathy for Macbeth at this point in the play? Explain.
7. What does the messenger tell Macbeth in this scene?

## ACT 5 SCENE 8

MACDUFF  
Turn, hell-hound, turn!

MACBETH  
Of all men else I have avoided thee:  
But get thee back; my soul is too much charged  
With blood of thine already.

MACDUFF  
I have no words:  
My voice is in my sword: thou bloodier villain  
Than terms can give thee out!

*They fight*

MACBETH  
Thou lovest labour:  
As easy mayst thou the intrenchant air  
With thy keen sword impress as make me bleed:  
Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests;  
I bear a charmed life, which must not yield,  
To one of woman born.

MACDUFF  
Despair thy charm;  
And let the angel whom thou still hast served  
Tell thee, Macduff was from his mother's womb  
Untimely ripp'd.

MACBETH  
Accursed be that tongue that tells me so,  
For it hath cow'd my better part of man!  
And be these juggling fiends no more believed,  
That palter with us in a double sense;  
That keep the word of promise to our ear,  
And break it to our hope. I'll not fight with thee.

MACDUFF  
Then yield thee, coward,  
And live to be the show and gaze o' the time:  
We'll have thee, as our rarer monsters are,  
Painted on a pole, and underwrit,

Read the extract opposite. Then answer the following question.

Look at how the characters speak and behave here. How do you think an audience might respond to this part of the play? Refer closely to details from the extract to support your answer.

[15]

'Here may you see the tyrant.'

MACBETH

I will not yield,  
To kiss the ground before young Malcolm's feet,  
And to be baited with the rabble's curse.  
Though Birnam wood be come to Dunsinane,  
And thou opposed, being of no woman born,  
Yet I will try the last. Before my body  
I throw my warlike shield. Lay on, Macduff,  
And damn'd be him that first cries, 'Hold, enough!'

*Exeunt, fighting. Alarums*

*Retreat. Flourish. Enter, with drum and colours, MALCOLM, SIWARD, ROSS, the other Thanes, and Soldiers*

## ACT 5 SCENE 8

MALCOLM

We shall not spend a large expense of time  
Before we reckon with your several loves,  
And make us even with you. My thanes and kinsmen,  
Henceforth be earls, the first that ever Scotland  
In such an honour named. What's more to do,  
Which would be planted newly with the time,  
As calling home our exiled friends abroad  
That fled the snares of watchful tyranny;  
Producing forth the cruel ministers  
Of this dead butcher and his fiend-like queen,  
Who, as 'tis thought, by self and violent hands  
Took off her life; this, and what needful else  
That calls upon us, by the grace of Grace,  
We will perform in measure, time and place:  
So, thanks to all at once and to each one,  
Whom we invite to see us crown'd at Scone.

*Flourish. Exeunt*

1. Who does Malcolm say will be called home?
2. How does he refer to Macbeth and Lady Macbeth?
3. What sort of a king do you think Malcolm will be?
4. Is it fair to describe Macbeth as "this dead butcher"? How has Macbeth changed from the beginning of the play?