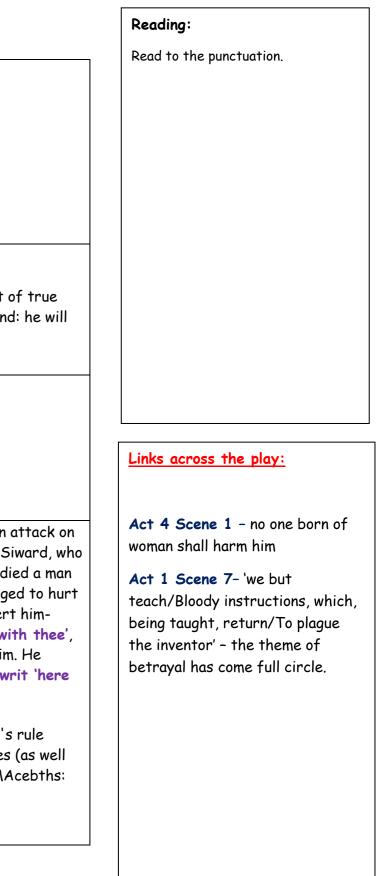
By the end of studying <u>Act 5 Scene 8</u> I need to know;

Plot: Malcom, Macduff and Siward approach Macbeths castles and the battle commences. Macbeth kills Young Siward Macbeth encounters Macduff not 'born' of woman. They fight. Macduff defeats Macbeth and places his head on a stick. Malcom is named King of Scotland

Ideas: Macbeth's fall from power and grace is complete- he will not be remembered kindly. Macbeth refuses to surrender, this is because he is too concerned about how he will be treated. If he is to be mocked and ridiculed, he'd rather not be alive to witness it.

Vocabulary	intrenchant - uncuttable
	the Angel served - i.e. the Devil
	cow'd - caused me to cower
	juggling fiends - deceiving devils (or Fates)
	palter - toy with
	go off - perish
	unshrinking station - unvielding position
	before - on his chest
	compassed pearl - surrounded by the elite of Scotland
Context	Witchcraft - the witches have betrayed Macbeth with the prophecies
	Masculinity - Macbeth is primarily presented as a warrior. By giving in to the temptation that the witches offer, he loses almost every aspect o
	humanity. Even his courage temporarily fails him when he learns from Macduff how false the prophecies are - yet his courage returns at the end
	not yield.
Themes	Betrayal
	Witchcraft
	Anger
	Revenge
	Masculinity
	Retribution
Deeper	Masculinity: Macbeth taunts Macduff over the murders of his family 'my soul is charged too much with the blood of thine already'. It's an a
understanding	Macduff's masculinity that he wasn't able to protect them, the expectation of him in the society at the time. Masculinity is also important to Six Macbeth killed in Act 5 Scene 7- 'if I had as many sons as I had hairs, I couldn't wish them to a fairer death'. He's happy that his son die (by fighting Macbeth). It shows how honourable being a man is. Also, Ross says Young Siward 'had his hurts' before he died, meaning he manage Macbeth before dying. This contrasts with the great fighter Macbeth was at the start of the play. Macbeth's own masculinity appears to desert despite claiming, in Act 5 Scene 3 that he'll fight til [his] flesh be hacked', upon hearing that Macduff was born by caesarean 'I'll not fight wit revealing his fears of his impending death. The only reason he fights Macduff now is when Macduff uses expectations of masculinity against him. knows Macbeth will not 'yield to kiss the ground before young Malcolm's feet' nor wanted to be captured and 'painted on a pole, and underwr may you see the tyrant". To Macbeth, public shame is far worse than death- therefore he opts to fight, fully aware that he will die.
	<u>Malcolm is the rightful king</u> : he ends the play- which signifies he's an important character and it also re-establishes the order that Macbeth's destroyed. He is also not going to abuse his power, he tells everyone they won't spend long before being able to return home to their loved ones as using collective pronoun 'we' rather than 'I'). He will be more like Duncan than Macbeth. He also ends with identifying the legacy of te MAC 'this dead butcher and his fiendlike queen'.



Quotes	'Turn, hell-hound, turn!' 'let the angel whom thou still hast served' 'I will not yield, to kiss the ground before young Malcolm's feet,' 'Had I as many sons as I have hairs, I would not wish them to a fairer death' 'my soul is charged too much with the blood of thine already'.
Terminology	Collective pronouns Short sentences Anaphora Allusion Repetition

