

### Part 1: Historical and Cultural Background

1. *Macbeth* was written during the reign of:
2. *Macbeth* celebrates which theme:
3. Which historical event provided part of the inspiration for the play.
4. The play deals with which issue that was key to England at the time it was written:
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7. The king of England at this time was originally the king of:
8. Who was the queen of England shortly before this king took the throne?
9. The play is set during which period?
10. James wrote a book about witchcraft and demons.
11. James thought he was descended from:
12. Shakespeare often wrote to please his monarch.
13. Shakespeare often wrote to please his audience so he could make more money.
14. *Macbeth* is which genre of play?
15. Women were supposed to be submissive at the time this play was written.
16. Neither of the women in the play (Lady Macbeth, Lady Macduff) follow their prescribed gender roles.
17. Elizabeth I didn't follow her prescribed gender role.
18. Which feature of the three weird sisters is reflective of their gender reversal?
19. In the Renaissance, people believed that if you killed a man you:
20. The end of the play shows a Stuart king on the throne of Scotland.

### Part 2: Character Identification—Who is the statement referring to?

(each selection may be used more than once...)

21. Was not born of woman.
22. Was king at the end of the play.
23. Was king at the beginning of the play.
24. Provided comic relief between Duncan's murder and the discovery of it.
25. Thane of Glamis.
26. Duncan's son and crown prince.
27. Duncan's other son.
28. Controlled her husband.
29. Could look into the seeds of time.
30. Greek goddess of hell.
31. Father of a line of kings.
32. Killed Duncan.
33. In hiding at the end of the play.
34. Brought Burnham wood to Dunsinane.
35. Killed Macbeth.
36. Killed herself out of grief.
37. Give the prophecy that begins Macbeth's demise.
38. Killed by Macbeth's hired men.
39. Escapes death at the hands of Macbeth's hired men.
40. Murders Sleep.

### Part 3: Plot Details

41. At the beginning of the play, Scotland has been at war with:
42. Who emerges as the champion in the last battle of the war?
43. At first, Macbeth seeks out the three weird sisters.
44. Who is with Macbeth when he receives the prophecy?
45. Who does Duncan name Prince of Cumberland?
46. Scottish kingship could have been conferred upon a man who was not the king's son.
47. Shakespeare uses characters, like Lady Macbeth, reading letters as:
48. How much time elapses between the end of the war, the first prophecy, and Duncan's murder?
49. Who do Lady and Macbeth frame for the murder?
50. How do they do it?

51. Macbeth is able to complete the murder and the framing of the two “murderers.”
52. The porter equivocates \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_.
53. There is a big storm on the night of Duncan’s murder.
54. What unnatural occurrence is symbolic of the destruction of the social order?
55. Malcolm and Donalbain go where after the murder?
56. Banquo is planning to expose Macbeth as the murderer.
57. Who is made king after Duncan’s murder?
58. Lady Macbeth urges Macbeth to kill Banquo and Macduff.
59. Who sits in Macbeth’s seat at his coronation dinner?
60. For the second prophecy, the weird sisters come to Macbeth’s castle.
61. Hecate chastises the weird sisters for not including her in the first prophecy.
62. Macduff questions Malcolm’s fitness to rule.
63. Lady Macduff curses her husband for:
64. Lady Macduff and her son are killed by Macbeth himself.
65. Macduff leaves his wife and child in danger because of his cowardice.
66. Lady Macbeth begins to sleepwalk at the end of the play.
67. What is Lady Macbeth trying to do when she sleepwalks?
68. How does Burnham wood come to Dunsinane?
69. Why is Macduff not born of woman?
70. Do the witches’ prophecies all come true?

#### Part 4: Quote Identification

For each quote, identify the speaker—each may be used more than once.

71. “All hail, Macbeth, that shalt be king hereafter!”
72. “To me you speak not./ If you can look into the seeds of time/ And say which grain will grow and which will not,”
73. “If chance will have me king, why, chance may crown me/ Without my stir.”
74. “We will establish our estate upon/ Our eldest, Malcolm, whom we name hereafter/ The Prince of Cumberland;”
75. (Reading a letter) “Glamis thou art, and Cawdor, and shalt be/ What thou art promised. Yet do I fear thy nature;/ It is too full o’th’ milk of human kindness/ To catch the nearest way.”
76. “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!”
77. “We will proceed no further in this business./ He hath honored me of late, and I have bought/ Golden opinions from all sorts of people./ Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,/ Not cast aside so soon.”
78. “Words to the heat of deeds too cold breath gives.”
79. “Lechery, sir, it provokes and unprovokes: it provokes the desire but it takes away the performance.”
80. “Thou hast it now—King Cawdor, Glamis, all/ As the weird women promised, and I fear/ Thou played’st most foully for’t.”
81. “put a barren scepter in my grip,”
82. “Oh, treachery! Fly, good Fleance, fly, fly, fly!”
83. “Double, double toil and trouble;/ Fire burn, and cauldron bubble.”
84. “The castle of Macduff I will surprise,/ Seize upon Fife, give to th’edge o’th’ sword/ His wife, his babes, and all unfortunate souls/ That trace him in his line.”
85. “I bear a charmed life, which must not yield/ To one of woman born.”
86. “Despair thy charm,/ And let the angel whom thou still hast served/ Tell thee, Macduff was from his mother’s womb/ Untimely ripped.”
87. “Hail, King! For so thou art. Behold where stands/ Th’usurper’s cursed head.”
88. “So thanks to all at once and to each one,/ Whom we invite to see us crowned at Scone.”