

TNPG TRB ENGLISH

UNIT-5-

Questions with Answers

Type Study Material

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE(1564-1616)

1. On seeing whom does Miranda exclaim, "O, father, surely that is spirit, Lord ! How it looks about"?

- (a) Caliban
- (b) **Ferdinand**
- (c) Alonso
- (d) Stephano

2. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) 'We are such stuff as dreams are made on' –The Tempest
- (b) 'Fair is foul and foul is fair' – Macbeth
- (c) 'If music be the food of love, play on' – Twelfth Night
- (d) **'Some are born great, others achieve greatness' – Richard II**

3. Who in Richard II kills Richard when he hears of Henry's coronation?

- (a) Bolingbroke
- (b) **Piers Exton**
- (c) Anmerie
- (d) Thomas Mowbray

4. Whose speech is this? "Present fears/Are less than horrible imaginings"

- (a) Macbeth
- (b) Banquo
- (c) Macduff
- (d) Duncan

5. In the Tempest, what are Miranda and Ferdinand doing in the final scene?

- (a) Playing cards
- (b) Carrying wood
- (c) **Playing chess**
- (d) Playing tag

6. Who called Shakespeare "An Upstart Crow"?

- (a) Robert Laffan
- (b) Annat Jolianna
- (c) **Robert Greene**
- (d) Lucrence

7. Who among the heroes of Shakespearean plays has been described as melancholic and a neurotic having Oedipus complex?

- (a) **Hamlet**
- (b) Romeo & Juliet
- (c) Macbeth
- (d) Othello

8. Which of the following plays of Shakespeare contains the lines–
"What a piece of work is man"?

- (a) Macbeth
- (b) Othello
- (c) King Lear
- (d) Hamlet

9. The late plays of Shakespeare end in

- (a) Harmony
- (b) Disharmony
- (c) Tragedy
- (d) None of the above

10. Who made the following statement?

‘Neither a borrower nor a lender be.

For loan oft loses both itself and friend

And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.

- (a) Cordelia in King Lear
- (b) Macbeth in Macbeth
- (c) Rosalind in As You Like It
- (d) Polonius in Hamlet

11. The character, Julia, appears in which of the following plays of Shakespeare?

- (a) The Two Gentlemen of Verona
- (b) Measure for Measure
- (c) The Taming of the Shrew
- (d) The Comedy of Errors

12. 'Ariel' in 'The Rape of the Lock' by Alexander Pope is a supernatural agency of.

- (a) Earth (gnoone)
- (b) Water (nymph)
- (c) Fire (Salamander)
- (d) Air (sylph)

13. What might the speaker mean when he addresses 'Time' in a Shakespearean sonnet and declares that "I will be true, despite thy scythe and thee"?

- A. Time preserves human life.
- B. With time comes change.
- C. Time creates opportunities.
- D. Time removes human life.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A and B only
- (b) C and D only
- (c) B and D only
- (d) A and C only

14. What was poor Yorick in Hamlet?

- (a) Jester
- (b) Actor
- (c) Soldier
- (d) Gravedigger

15. Who is the author of the essay "Lear, Tolstoy and the Fool"?

- (a) Aldous Huxley
- (b) George Orwell

- (c) Virginia Woolf
- (d) Somerset Maugham

16. Which character in *Hamlet* utters the line:

“Something is rotten in the state of Denmark”?

- (a) Bernardo
- (b) Ghost
- (c) Horatio
- (d) Marcellus**

17. Characters of Shakespeare's Plays is a book of criticism written by:

- (a) Charles Lamb
- (b) William Hazlitt**
- (c) S.T. Coleridge
- (d) Thomas De Quincey

18. Which notorious critic of Shakespeare said that his plays were "trivial and positively bad" and what was the title of work/essay?

- (a) Leo Tolstoy-On Shakespeare and Drama**
- (b) George Bernard Shaw in Saturday Review
- (c) J.R.R. Tolkien in his Letters
- (d) Thomas De Quincey in "On the knocking at the Gate" in 'Macbeth'

19. G. Wilson Knight's The Wheel of Fire is a collection of essays on___?

- (a) Shakespeare's plays**
- (b) T.S. Eliot's poetry
- (c) Dante's The Divine Comedy
- (d) Goethe's Faust

20. Which commentator calls Shakespeare's Hamlet "an indifferent play, the lines but mean"?

- (a) Abraham Wright
- (b) T.S. Eliot
- (c) Maynard Mack
- (d) John Calvin

21. A.C. Bradley's Shakespearean Tragedy consists of ____ lectures.

- (a) 23
- (b) 16
- (c) 12
- (d) 10

22. The Forest of Arden appears in.....

- (a) All's Well that Ends Well
- (b) Macbeth
- (c) A Midsummer Night's Dream
- (d) As You Like It

23. Who authored the long essay commenting on the 'Porter Scene' in Macbeth?

- (a) Richard Steele
- (b) Thomas De Quincey
- (c) Oliver Goldsmith
- (d) Dover Wilson

24. Who said, "The hero of Shakespeare's great classical trilogy is Rome"?

- (a) Wilson knight
- (b) L.C. Knights

(c) Dover Wilson

(d) Edward Dowden

25. Which of Claudius and Laertes' traps for Hamlet succeeds in Killing him?

(a) The poisoned cup

(b) The sharpened sword

(c) The poisoned dagger

(d) The poisoned sword

26. To which festival does the title of the play Twelfth Night refer?

(a) Epiphany

(b) Whitsun

(c) Lent

(d) Easter

27. Who of the following was not a predecessor of William Shakespeare?

(a) C. Marlowe

(b) R. Greene

(c) T. Lodge

(d) Ben Jonson

28. Who, among the following critics, stated about Shakespeare that, "He was the man, who of all modern, and perhaps ancient poets, had the largest and most comprehensive soul"?

(a) G. Wilson Knight

(b) Edward Dowden

(c) Dryden

(d) Dr. Johnson

29. Which Shakespearean character has spoken these lines?

**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.**

- (a) Othello
- (b) Macbeth
- (c) King Lear
- (d) Hamlet

30. Who has spoken following lines in

Shakespeare's 'Macbeth':

**Me-thought, I heard a voice cry, "sleep no
more! Macbeth does murder sleep," – the innocent sleep;**

- (a) Lady Macbeth
- (b) Banquo
- (c) Macduff
- (d) Macbeth

**31. Which of the following works by William Shakespeare is a
pastoral romance?**

- (a) As You Like It
- (b) Twelfth Night
- (c) The Tempest
- (d) Othello

**32. In which of the following plays, the middle class provincial life
has been depicted, by Shakespeare?**

- (a) Timon of Athens
- (b) The Merry Wives**
- (c) Coriolanus
- (d) The Winter's Tale

33. Shakespeare's sonnets have the following features. Find out correct statements.

1. Shakespeare has written 154 sonnets.
2. Sonnets from 1 to 126 are addressed to Dark Lady.
3. He dedicated his some sonnets to his Patron Earl of Southampton.
4. The rhyme scheme of his sonnets are generally ab ab cd cd, ef ef, gg.

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (b) Both 1 and 4
- (c) 1, 3 and 4**
- (d) Only 4

34. Which of the following works of William Shakespeare is written in six-line stanza, and shows decided signs of immaturity?

- (a) The Passionate Pilgrim
- (b) The Rape of Lucrece
- (c) Venus and Adonis**
- (d) None of the above

35. The knock about scenes in Shakespeare's The Taming of the Shrew and The Merry Wives of Windsor are the examples of

- (a) Vulgar comedy
- (b) Comedy of humours
- (c) Farce**
- (d) The science of buffoonery

36. Among these following pairs find out incorrect pair of Shakespeare's comedy and their characters–

- (a) Love's Labour's Lost – Biron and Rosaline
- (b) A Midsummer Night's Dream – Benedick and Beatrice**
- (c) The Merchant of Venice – Bassanio Portia
- (d) As You Like It – Orlando and Rosalind

37. Which of the following drama does not belong to the last phase of Shakespeare's literary career?

- (a) The Tempest
- (b) Cymbeline
- (c) Winter's Tale
- (d) As You Like It.**

38. The first folio, the first collected edition of Shakespeare's plays was edited by

- (a) Heminge and Thomas Sackville
- (b) Nicholas Udall and Thomas Nortan
- (c) Nicholas Udall and Condell
- (d) Heminge and Condell**

39. Which of the following plays by Shakespeare is not classified as a Roman play?

- (a) Antony and Cleopatra
- (b) Julius Caesar
- (c) Hamlet**
- (d) Coriolanus

(c) Dryden

(d) Pope

79. In which Shakespearean play, "Oedipus Complex" is reflected?

(a) Othello

(b) King Lear

(c) Hamlet

(d) Macbeth

80. Which One is not a fool in Shakespeare's plays?

(a) Jacques [*As You Like It*]

(b) Trinculo [*The Tempest*]

(c) The Gravediggers [*Hamlet*]

(d) Touchstone [*As You Like It*]

81. Sonnet no.-130 of Shakespeare begins with this line:

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun

Often dubbed a spoof, the sonnet _____

(a) repudiates all Shakespeare has said of his Dark Lady earlier.

(b) parodies the 'conventions' of Elizabethan love sonnets, both in content and structure

(c) is an example of the non-idyllic love felt and expressed by common folk.

(d) describes the cooling aspect of his lady love's eyes, bereft of lust.

82. In the *Twelfth Night*, Malvolio reads aloud, while alone, Maria's forged letter; he is utterly ignore other characters and audience who would actually engage in some kind of "dialogue" with him. This gives rise to—

120. Who called Shakespeare, "The largest and most comprehensive soul"?

- (a) Dr. Johnson
- (b) Dryden**
- (c) T. S. Eliot
- (d) I. A. Richards

121. _____ is the Queen of Denmark and mother of Prince Hamlet.

- (a) Portia
- (b) Rosalind
- (c) Gertrude**
- (d) Ophelia

122. 'The Comedy of Errors' by Shakespeare, has which of the following plots/stories?

- (a) Twin brothers**
- (b) Two sisters
- (c) Hero and villain
- (d) King and queen

123. One of the best dramas ever written by William Shakespeare, known as the darkest of the dark comedy is _____.

- (a) Measure for Measure**
- (b) As you Like it
- (c) The Merchant of Venice
- (d) Twelfth Night

124. 'All's Well that Ends Well' as a romantic comedy by _____

- (a) William Shakespeare**
- (b) Ben Johnson

(b) (A) and (C)

(c) (C) and (D)

(d) (A) and (D)

163. Which of these Greek plays was a source for *The Winter's Tale*?

(a) Iphigeneia at Aulis

(b) Alcestis

(c) Medea

(d) Iphigeneia at Tauris

164. In Shakespeare's time who owned the rights to a theatrical script?

(a) the playwright (s)

(b) the patron of the acting company

(c) the printer

(d) the acting company

165. If you cannot understand an argument and remark, "It's Greek to me", you are quoting_____.

(a) John Milton

(b) Samuel Johnson

(c) William Shakespeare

(d) John Donne

166. In 'King Lear' for what reason does Kent assume a disguise?

(a) To continue to serve Lear, though Lear has banished him

(b) To spy on Edmund

(c) To antagonize Goneril and Regan

(d) To revenge upon Lear for banishing him

- (a) 1-C 2-A 3-D 4-B
- (b) 1-D 2-A 3-B 4-C
- (c) 1-C 2-D 3-A 4-B
- (d) 1-B 2-D 3-C 4-A

202. Whose fresh repair now thou not renewest,

Thou dost beguile the world, unless some

mother. What is the meaning of 'beguile' in

William Shakespeare's poem (sonnet) "Look in the glass"?

- (a) Foolish
- (b) Honest
- (c) **Cheat**
- (d) Witty

203. What do the witches prophecy to Banquo on the heath in Shakespeare's "Macbeth"?

- (a) that he will rule the kingdom
- (b) **that his children will be kings**
- (c) that he will be less great and happy than Macbeth
- (d) that he is mere foil to Macbeth

204. The guilty conscience of Macbeth is revealed in :

- (a) The Porter Scene
- (b) **The Banquet Scene**
- (c) The Sleepwalking Scene
- (d) The second meeting with the witches

246. From where these lines have been taken and who is the speaker

“We are such stuffs

As dreams are made on, and our little life is rounded with a sleep.

- (a) Macbeth, Macbeth
- (b) Hamlet, Hamlet
- (c) Twelfth Night, Malvolio
- (d) Tempest, Prospero**

247. Shakespere was not of an age, but for all time’ was uttered by –

- (a) John Milton
- (b) Mathew Arnold
- (c) Ben Jonson**
- (d) T. S. Eliot

248. Where from these lines have been taken

‘Good friend, for Jesus’s sake forbear,

to dig the dust enclosed here,

Bless be the man that spares these stones,

And curst be he that moves my bones.’

- (a) Cymbeline
- (b) As you like it
- (c) Much Ado About Nothing
- (d) Shakespeare’s tomb**

249. Where from the lines. –

Fear no more the heat of the sun,

Nor the furious winter’s rages;

Thou thy worldly task has done.

Home art gone and taken thy wages :

290. Who has written ‘Hamlet and His Problems’?

- (a) Shelley
- (b) Eliot**
- (c) Shakespeare
- (d) Bacon

291. “I am a man more sinned against than sinning”, is an excerpt from the play....

- (a) King Lear**
- (b) Romeo and Juliet
- (c) Julius Caesar
- (d) Othello

292. The character Bottom appears in the following Shakespearean comedy:

- (a) As You Like It
- (b) Twelfth Night
- (c) *A Midsummer Night’s Dream***
- (d) A Comedy of Errors

293. Shakespeare incorporates Livy’s account of Tarquin’s lust in a narrative work called.

- (a) Cymbeline
- (b) “Venus and Adonis”
- (c) “The Rape of Lucrece”**
- (d) Titus Andronicus

(d) Twelfth Night

334. Who said that “Shakespeare in his comedies has only heroines and no heroes?”

(a) Ben Jonson

(b) John Ruskin

(c) Thomas Carlyle

(d) William Hazlitt

335. The line “There’s a special providence in the fall of a sparrow” occurs in

(a) Hamlet

(b) Henry IV, Part I

(b) The Tempest

(d) Twelfth Night

336. “The rarer action is in virtue than in vengeance.” This line occurs in Shakespeare’s

(a) Hamlet

(b) King Lear

(c) The Tempest

(d) The Merchant of Venice

337. What is the sub-title of the play Twelfth Night?

(a) What is you Will

(b) What You Will

(c) What you Like it

(d) What you Think

(a) Laertes confesses to Hamlet his part in the plot and explains that Claudius killed Ophelia

(b) Laertes confesses to Hamlet his part in the plot and explain that Claudius plotted to kill Gertrude

(c) Laertes confesses to Hamlet his part in the plot and explains that Gertrude plotted the whole conspiracy

(d) Laertes confesses to Hamlet his part in the plot and explains that it was Gertrude who poisoned him

378. What happens to Worcester and Vernon in the end of the play *Henry IV, Part I*?

(a) They are sentenced to death by King Henry

(b) They are pardoned for their action

(c) They are killed by Falstaff

(d) They are made ministers in King Henry's Court

379. Which purpose is resolved in the scene between the two gravediggers in *Hamlet*, Act V scene I :

(a) It provides suspense

(b) It confirms that Laertes will redeem his family honour

(c) It provides comic relief

(d) It provides joy

380. Who calls Ariel 'thou which art but air' in Act V Scene I of *The Tempest*?

(a) Ferdinand

(b) Caliban

(c) Prospero

(d) Gonzalo

- (c) Astrophil and Stella
- (d) The Passionate Pilgrim

406. Shakespeare's *Venus and Adonis* an expansively written mythological poem of 1194 lines of verse, is based on a story by:

- (a) Holinshed
- (b) Ovid
- (c) Boccaccio
- (d) Plutarch

407. What kind of characters generally sing in Shakespeare's plays?

- (a) Kings and queens
- (b) Servants, clowns, fools and other minor characters with low status
- (c) Fairies
- (d) Noblemen

408. Which two of the following oppositions are best evoked by Hamlet's utterance – "To be or not to be"?

1. between life and death
2. between action and emotion
3. between affirmation and confirmation
4. between doing and abstaining from doing

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (a) 1 and 4 only
- (b) 2 and 4 only
- (c) 3 and 1 only
- (d) 4 and 3 only

409. Which of the following characters in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour Lost* over uses formal Latinate diction?

- (a) Holofernes
- (b) Dull
- (c) Costard
- (d) Moth

410. "Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow,
_____ in this petty pace from day to day,

To the last _____ 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 _____ and frets his hour upon the stage,

And then is _____ no more: it is a tale

Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,

Signifying nothing."

Fill in the blanks. Choose the set that carries the correct words.

- (a) Creeps, moment, struts, seen
- (b) Moves, syllable, frowns, heard
- (c) Walks, breath, creeps, shown
- (d) Creeps, syllable, struts, heard

411. In which play, other than *Julius Caesar*, has Shakespeare depicted the Romans better than the Roman writers themselves have done?

- (a) *Troilus and Cressida*
- (b) *Coriolanus*

- (c) Romeo and Juliet
- (d) Two Gentlemen of Verona

412. Which one of the following correctly describes the meaning of Macbeth's words '...life is but a walking shadow'?

- (a) Life is just devoid of light
- (b) Life is just devoid of substance**
- (c) Life is just devoid of spirit
- (d) Life is just devoid of stability

413. Identify Falstaff's words in Henry IV, Part I:

- (a) "Now, Harry, what time of day is it, lad?"
- (b) "Now, Hal, what time of day is it, lad?"**
- (c) "Now, Harry, what time of night is it, lad?"
- (d) "Now, Hal, what time of night is it, lad?"

1.MACBETH

1. What are the four great tragedies of Shakespeare?
(Hamlet, Othello, King Lear & Macbeth)
2. Macbeth is based on _____
(Holinshed's Chronicles)
3. Macbeth was composed about _____
(1606)
4. Macbeth was staged at _____
(Royal Court)
5. Macbeth was staged in honour of _____
(King James & King Christian)

6. The witch scenes of Macbeth are borrowed from _____
(The Discourse of Witchcraft by Reginald Scot)
7. Who is the tragic her of Macbeth?
(Macbeth)
8. Who is the tragic flaw of Macbeth?
(Vaulting Ambition)
9. Lady Macbeth, the wife of Macbeth is considered as _____
(Fourth Witch)
10. Who is the king of Scotland?
(Duncan)
11. Who are the sons of Ducan?
(Malcolm, Donalbain)
12. Malcolm escaped to _____
(England)
13. Donalbain escaped to _____
(Ireland)
14. Who is the other gentleman with Macbeth in the war?
(Banquo)
15. Who is the son of Banquo?
(Fleance)
16. King's Palace is located at _____
(Forres)
17. Before the war Macbeth was _____
(Thane of Glamis)
18. Macbeth was promoted to _____
(Thane of Cawdor)

16. Who is the younger sister of Shakespeare?
(Joan)
17. What is the first work of Shakespeare?
(Venus Adonais, 1583)
18. Who is the father of Shakespeare?
(John Shakespeare)
19. What is John Shakespeare?
(A prosperous business-man)
20. Who is the mother of Shakespeare?
(Marry Arden)
21. How many children were born to this couple?
(8)
22. How many sons and how many daughters were to this couple?
(4 sons, 4 daughters)
23. Who is the third child and first son?
(William Shakespeare)
24. Shakespeare married _____
(Anne Hathaway, November-1582)
25. Anne Hathaway was a daughter of _____
(Family friend)
26. Who is the first child of Shakespeare?
(Susannah, May-1583)
27. Who are the twins of Shakespeare?
(Hamnet & Juddith, Febuary – 1585)

77. Trinculo & Caliban would be _____
(Viceroys)
78. How did Ariel drive away Caliban & his friends?
(In the form of hunting dogs)
79. Ferdinand is playing _____ with Miranda.
(Chess)
80. Who is ordered to cook food for the guest?
(Caliban)
81. Tempest is a _____
(Romantic Comedy)
82. Tempest can be treated as _____
(Pastoral tragic comedy)
83. What is the theme?
(Power and forgiveness)
84. "The Tempest shows us that there are some natures which cannot be improved by nature" – True or False?
(True)
85. Shakespear's period in which he wrote the Tempest is most like his own Prospero – Yes or No?
(Yes)
86. What is the real theme of the Tempest?
(The Birth of a Brave New World)
87. How did Antonio oust Prospero?
(In a boat without sails)
88. Who helped Prospero and Miranda?
(Gonzalo)

88. Who saved Henry from the hands of Douglas?
(Prince Henry)
89. Who has killed Hotspur?
(Falstaff)
90. Who were sentenced to death?
(Worcester & Vernon)
91. What happened to Douglas after the war?
(He is freed)
92. "And like a bright metal on a sullen ground, my reformation
glittering over my fault" – Who is the speaker?
(prince Henry in a Soliloquy)
93. "To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose, and plant this thorn,
this canker, Boling Broke"- Whose words are these?
(Hotspur)
94. "And then I stole all courtesy from Heaven, and dressed myself in
such humility" – whose words are these and to whom?
(King Henry to Prince Hall)
95. "So when he had occasion to see, he was but as the Scutcheon; and
so ends my cathemism"- who is the speaker?
(Falstaff in a Soliloquy)
96. "To the stars keep not their motion in one sphere, nor can one
England Brooke a double rain, of hairy Percy & the Prince of Wales-
whose challenge is this?
(Prince Hall to Hotspurt)
97. "Revellion in this land shall loose his sway, meeting the check of
such another day" – whose mourning is this? (King Henry)

50. Angelo marries _____
(Mariana)
51. Cladio marries _____
(Juliet)
52. The Duke proposed marriage to _____
(Isabella)
53. The Measure for Measure is given by _____
(The Duke)
54. What is the Measure for Measure?
(Death centers to Angelo)
55. How was Cladio's punishment avoided?
(By Sendign the head of Ragozine)
56. Measure for Measure lends itself to interpretation as Christian allegory – True or False?
(True)
57. I love the people, but do not like to stage me to their eyes-whose words are theses?
(The Duke)
58. "Oh, it is excellent, to have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous, to use it like a giant-who is the speaker?
(Isabella)

5. ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA

1. The events covered by the play took place between _____ &

- (40 B.c, 30 B.C)
2. Mark Antony was born about _____
(82 B.C)
 3. Mark Antony attached himself to _____
(Julius Caesar)
 4. Mark Antony married _____
(Fulvia)
 5. Fulvia is the widow of _____
(Cladius)
 6. Cladius is _____
(The notorious demagogue)
 7. Who is the adopted son of Julius Caesar?
(Octavianus)
 8. The II triumvirate was found in _____
(43 B.C)
 9. The II triumvirate consists of _____
(Antony, Octavious & Lapidus)
 10. This triumvirate quelled the rebellion of _____
(Brutus & Cassius)
 11. Antony met Cleopatra for the first time in _____
(Trasus, 41 B.C)
 12. Antony and Cleopatra spent the winter in _____
(Aleandria)
 13. Who is the brother of Antony?
(Lucius)

14. Who made a war against Octavius?
(Fulvia & Lucius)
15. Who conquered the war?
(Octavius)
16. On her way to the East Fulvia met Antony at _____
(Athens)
17. Fulvia died at _____
(Sicyon)
18. What is the reason for her death?
(Husband's faithlessness)
19. In 40 B.C which treaty was made?
(Treaty of brundisium)
20. The treaty was confirmed the marriage of _____
(Antony & Octavia)
21. Who is Octavia?
(Sister of Octavius Caesar)
22. By this treaty Lapidus was to retain _____
(African Possession)
23. Antony was to be supreme in _____
(The East)
24. Antony was to take the war against _____
(Parthia)
25. Which had an alliance with Parthia?
(Armenia)
26. Who is the Roman Statesman?
(Maecenas)

53. Antony request whom to kill him?

(Eros)

54. What is the reaction of Eras?

(He kills himself to escape the sorrow of Antony's death)

55. Antony made a request to the Gods to finish the business he has began – Yes or No?

(Yes)

56. What is the reaction of the Gods?

(They unheaved)

57. Who is sent by Cleopatra to dissolute Antony?

(Diomedes)

58. How did Antony die?

(He kills himself)

59. The dying Antony is borne to _____

(Monument)

60. In his last moment who is the great source of comfort to Antony?

(Cleopatra)

61. Antony warns her not to trust about Caesar except _____

(Proculeius)

62. Who bears the message of Caesar to Cleopatra?

(Proculeius)

63. Who was sent after Proculeius?

(Gallus)

64. Who is the treasurer of Cleopatra?

(Seleucus)

65. Who has betrayed after the possessions?

(The treasurer)

66. Who has bought the asps?

(The clown)

67. The asps are concealed in _____

(A basket of figs)

68. How did Cleopatra die?

(Commits suicide by applying asps to her breast and arm)

69. Cleopatra is buried by the side of _____

(Antony)

70. "Let Rome in Tiber melt, and the wide Arch of the ranged Empire fall! Here is my space" – who is the speaker?

(Antony)

71. Which is imagined as an arch?

(The Roman Empire)

72. Which is the keystone of this arch?

(Rome)

73. "Eternity was in our lips and eyes, bliss in our brows; but our parts so poor, but was a race of Heaven" – who is the speaker?

(Cleopatra)

74. "How this Herculean Roman does become the carriage of this chafe" – who is the Herculean Roman?

(Antony)

75. What is the meaning of Herculean?

(Roman Strong as Hercules)

76. Who is Hercules?

(A Greek hero who performed 12 miraculous labours)

77. It is believed that Mark Antony is descended from _____
(Antony)
78. Who is Antony?
(Son of Hercules)
79. Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety; other women cloy, the appetite they feed; but she makes hungry-who is the speaker and who is referred to?
(Eno Barbus, Cleopatra)
80. Her gentle women like the Nereids, so many mermaids tendered her in the eyes- who is the tendered?
(Cleopatra)
81. Whose description is this? (Eno Barbus)
82. Who are Nereids? (The fifty daughter of Nereus)
83. Who is Nereus? (A sea God)
84. I see men's Judgements are a part of their fortunes – whose opinion is this? (Eno Barbus)
85. Eno Barbus is introduced in the play as kind of chorus to comment upon Antony and his fortune – True or False? (True)
86. Antony and Cleopatra made no attempt to rival 4 great tragedies – who said so?
(A.C. Bradley)
87. “To deny their love, is the madness of morality” – whose love is referred to?(Antony & Cleopatra)
88. Antony and Cleopatra is considered as _____
(Love Poem)

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TNPG TRB ENGLISH

UNIT-5-

Shakespeare

Study Material

Drama -For Detailed Study

Shakespeare

- William Shakespeare, the Bard of Avon “was not for an age but for all time”.
- He was born at Stratford-upon-Avon. (1564-1616)
- He was the son of John Shakespeare and Mary Arden.
- His plays reveal his familiarity with Latin and French, ancient and modern History, philosophical speculation and continental fiction.
- Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway 8 years his senior.
- During the great plague (1592-93), when the theatres were closed, he wrote non-dramatic poems such as “Venus and Adonis” and “The Rape of Lucrece”.
- He was friendly with Earl of Southampton to whom he dedicated his poems and who had been identified as the noble youth addressed in “The sonnets”.

- When the theatres opened, he became a partner in Lord chamberlain's dramatic company performing at "The Globe" and "The black friars".
- King James in 1603, the Lord Chamberlain's company passed under royal patronage and became the King's men.
- He died in 1616. Before his death he had written 37 plays and 154 sonnets. His 37 plays can be classified as comedies, tragedies, histories, Roman plays and the romances or the last plays.

Important comedies

1. A mid summer Night's Dream, 2. As you like it, 3. Twelfth Night,
4. Much Ado about no thing, 5. The merchant of Venice.

Four great Tragedies:

1. Hamlet, 2. Othello, 3. Macbeth, 4. King Lear.

The roman plays

1. Julius Caesar, 2. Antony and Cleopatra, 3. Coriolanus
- The fool or the clown plays an integral part in his plays. To satisfy the illiterate ground lings he introduced comic characters in his plays. The fool puns on words there fore he is called a fun-maker.
 - Famous fools of Shakespeare are 'Fester' in 'Twelfth night', "Touch stone" in 'As you like it' and the 'Fool' in 'King Lear'.
 - Clowns:- 'Trinculo' in 'The Tempest' the porter in 'Macbeth', The clown in 'Antony and Cleopatra' are lesser fools.
 - The women in tragedies can be divided into 2 categories. 1. Cardelia, Ophelia and Desdemona are innocent women, 2. Goneril Regan, Lady Macbeth and Cressida are wicked and Cruel.

1. Macbeth

- Macbeth is based on Holinshed's chronicles.
- It was composed in 1606 and was staged at Royal court in the honour of King James and King Christian.
- The witch scenes of Macbeth are borrowed from "The Discourse of witchCraft by Reginald scot".
- The conflict between good and evil is dominant in Shakespeare's vaulting ambition is considered as evil.

Character List

Macbeth - Macbeth is a Scottish general and the thane of Glamis who is led to wicked thoughts by the prophecies of the three witches, especially after their prophecy that he will be made thane of Cawdor comes true. Macbeth is a brave soldier and a powerful man, but he is not a virtuous one. He is easily tempted into murder to fulfill his ambitions to the throne, and once he commits his first crime and is crowned King of Scotland, he embarks on further atrocities with increasing ease. Ultimately, Macbeth proves himself better suited to the battlefield than to political intrigue, because he lacks the skills necessary to rule without being a tyrant. His response to every problem is violence and murder. Unlike Shakespeare's great villains, such as Iago in *Othello* and Richard III in *Richard III*, Macbeth is never comfortable in his role as a criminal. He is unable to bear the psychological consequences of his atrocities.

Lady Macbeth - Macbeth's wife, a deeply ambitious woman who lusts for power and position. Early in the play she seems to be the

stronger and more ruthless of the two, as she urges her husband to kill Duncan and seize the crown. After the bloodshed begins, however, Lady Macbeth falls victim to guilt and madness to an even greater degree than her husband. Her conscience affects her to such an extent that she eventually commits suicide. Interestingly, she and Macbeth are presented as being deeply in love, and many of Lady Macbeth's speeches imply that her influence over her husband is primarily sexual. Their joint alienation from the world, occasioned by their partnership in crime, seems to strengthen the attachment that they feel to each another.

The Three Witches - Three "black and midnight hags" who plot mischief against Macbeth using charms, spells, and prophecies. Their predictions prompt him to murder Duncan, to order the deaths of Banquo and his son, and to blindly believe in his own immortality. The play leaves the witches' true identity unclear—aside from the fact that they are servants of Hecate, we know little about their place in the cosmos. In some ways they resemble the mythological Fates, who impersonally weave the threads of human destiny. They clearly take a perverse delight in using their knowledge of the future to toy with and destroy human beings.

Banquo - The brave, noble general whose children, according to the witches' prophecy, will inherit the Scottish throne. Like Macbeth, Banquo thinks ambitious thoughts, but he does not translate those thoughts into action. In a sense, Banquo's character stands as a rebuke to Macbeth, since he represents the path Macbeth chose not to take: a path in which ambition need not lead to betrayal and

murder. Appropriately, then, it is Banquo's ghost—and not Duncan's—that haunts Macbeth. In addition to embodying Macbeth's guilt for killing Banquo, the ghost also reminds Macbeth that he did not emulate Banquo's reaction to the witches' prophecy.

King Duncan - The good King of Scotland whom Macbeth, in his ambition for the crown, murders. Duncan is the model of a virtuous, benevolent, and farsighted ruler. His death symbolizes the destruction of an order in Scotland that can be restored only when Duncan's line, in the person of Malcolm, once more occupies the throne.

Macduff - A Scottish nobleman hostile to Macbeth's kingship from the start. He eventually becomes a leader of the crusade to unseat Macbeth. The crusade's mission is to place the rightful king, Malcolm, on the throne, but Macduff also desires vengeance for Macbeth's murder of Macduff's wife and young son.

Malcolm - The son of Duncan, whose restoration to the throne signals Scotland's return to order following Macbeth's reign of terror. Malcolm becomes a serious challenge to Macbeth with Macduff's aid (and the support of England). Prior to this, he appears weak and uncertain of his own power, as when he and Donalbain flee Scotland after their father's murder.

Hecate - The goddess of witchcraft, who helps the three witches work their mischief on Macbeth.

Fleance - Banquo's son, who survives Macbeth's attempt to murder him. At the end of the play, Fleance's whereabouts are unknown.

Presumably, he may come to rule Scotland, fulfilling the witches' prophecy that Banquo's sons will sit on the Scottish throne.

Lennox - A Scottish nobleman.

Ross - A Scottish nobleman.

The Murderers - A group of ruffians conscripted by Macbeth to murder Banquo, Fleance (whom they fail to kill), and Macduff's wife and children.

Porter - The drunken doorman of Macbeth's castle.

Lady Macduff - Macduff's wife. The scene in her castle provides our only glimpse of a domestic realm other than that of Macbeth and Lady Macbeth. She and her home serve as contrasts to Lady Macbeth and the hellish world of Inverness.

Donalbain - Duncan's son and Malcolm's younger brother.

Plot Overview

The play begins with the brief appearance of a trio of witches and then moves to a military camp, where the Scottish King Duncan hears the news that his generals, Macbeth and Banquo, have defeated two separate invading armies—one from Ireland, led by the rebel Macdonwald, and one from Norway. Following their pitched battle with these enemy forces, Macbeth and Banquo encounter the witches as they cross a moor. The witches prophesy that Macbeth will be made thane (a rank of Scottish nobility) of Cawdor and eventually King of Scotland. They also prophesy that Macbeth's companion, Banquo, will beget a line of Scottish kings, although

Banquo will never be king himself. The witches vanish, and Macbeth and Banquo treat their prophecies skeptically until some of King Duncan's men come to thank the two generals for their victories in battle and to tell Macbeth that he has indeed been named thane of Cawdor. The previous thane betrayed Scotland by fighting for the Norwegians and Duncan has condemned him to death. Macbeth is intrigued by the possibility that the remainder of the witches' prophecy—that he will be crowned king—might be true, but he is uncertain what to expect. He visits with King Duncan, and they plan to dine together at Inverness, Macbeth's castle, that night. Macbeth writes ahead to his wife, Lady Macbeth, telling her all that has happened.

Lady Macbeth suffers none of her husband's uncertainty. She desires the kingship for him and wants him to murder Duncan in order to obtain it. When Macbeth arrives at Inverness, she overrides all of her husband's objections and persuades him to kill the king that very night. He and Lady Macbeth plan to get Duncan's two chamberlains drunk so they will black out; the next morning they will blame the murder on the chamberlains, who will be defenseless, as they will remember nothing. While Duncan is asleep, Macbeth stabs him, despite his doubts and a number of supernatural portents, including a vision of a bloody dagger. When Duncan's death is discovered the next morning, Macbeth kills the chamberlains—ostensibly out of rage at their crime—and easily assumes the kingship. Duncan's sons Malcolm and Donalbain flee to England and Ireland, respectively, fearing that whoever killed Duncan desires their demise as well.

Fearful of the witches' prophecy that Banquo's heirs will seize the throne, Macbeth hires a group of murderers to kill Banquo and his son Fleance. They ambush Banquo on his way to a royal feast, but they fail to kill Fleance, who escapes into the night. Macbeth becomes furious: as long as Fleance is alive, he fears that his power remains insecure. At the feast that night, Banquo's ghost visits Macbeth. When he sees the ghost, Macbeth raves fearfully, startling his guests, who include most of the great Scottish nobility. Lady Macbeth tries to neutralize the damage, but Macbeth's kingship incites increasing resistance from his nobles and subjects. Frightened, Macbeth goes to visit the witches in their cavern. There, they show him a sequence of demons and spirits who present him with further prophecies: he must beware of Macduff, a Scottish nobleman who opposed Macbeth's accession to the throne; he is incapable of being harmed by any man born of woman; and he will be safe until Birnam Wood comes to Dunsinane Castle. Macbeth is relieved and feels secure, because he knows that all men are born of women and that forests cannot move. When he learns that Macduff has fled to England to join Malcolm, Macbeth orders that Macduff's castle be seized and, most cruelly, that Lady Macduff and her children be murdered.

When news of his family's execution reaches Macduff in England, he is stricken with grief and vows revenge. Prince Malcolm, Duncan's son, has succeeded in raising an army in England, and Macduff joins him as he rides to Scotland to challenge Macbeth's forces. The invasion has the support of the Scottish nobles, who are appalled and frightened by Macbeth's tyrannical and murderous

behavior. Lady Macbeth, meanwhile, becomes plagued with fits of sleepwalking in which she bemoans what she believes to be bloodstains on her hands. Before Macbeth's opponents arrive, Macbeth receives news that she has killed herself, causing him to sink into a deep and pessimistic despair. Nevertheless, he awaits the English and fortifies Dunsinane, to which he seems to have withdrawn in order to defend himself, certain that the witches' prophecies guarantee his invincibility. He is struck numb with fear, however, when he learns that the English army is advancing on Dunsinane shielded with boughs cut from Birnam Wood. Birnam Wood is indeed coming to Dunsinane, fulfilling half of the witches' prophecy.

In the battle, Macbeth hews violently, but the English forces gradually overwhelm his army and castle. On the battlefield, Macbeth encounters the vengeful Macduff, who declares that he was not "of woman born" but was instead "untimely ripped" from his mother's womb (what we now call birth by cesarean section). Though he realizes that he is doomed, Macbeth continues to fight until Macduff kills and beheads him. Malcolm, now the King of Scotland, declares his benevolent intentions for the country and invites all to see him crowned at Scone.

Act I

- The play opens with the meeting of the witches in a desert heath (open land). The very first line "when shall we three meet again in Thunder, lightning or in rain". They intend meeting Macbeth and pronounce 'Fair is foul and foul is fair'.

- A bleeding captain describes to king Duncan (in a camp near forrey) how bravely Macbeth overcame Macdonwald and the king pronounces the transfer of the title 'Thane of Cawdor' from Macdonwald to Macbeth. Before the war Macbeth was 'Thane of glamis'.
- The three witches await Macbeth's arrival, when he arrives with Banquo, They prophesy that he would be "King here after", They declare that Banquo would be the greater and would be get kings. Macbeth's ambition is roused. Ross and Angus welcome the victorious captains.
- Duncan receives Macbeth heartily and accepts and invitation to visit and rest at Macbeth's house (located at Inverness) He believes Macbeth to be a "peerless kinsman".
- Lady Macbeth reads a letter from Macbeth and makes plans for future. Macbeth announces that Duncan will visit their house. Lady Macbeth decides to advance her husband's career by killing the king that very night.
- King Duncan is welcomed in Macbeth's castle at Inverness. Lady Macbeth welcomes all of them.
- "False face must hide what the false heart doth know" when Macbeth withdraws himself, lady Macbeth persuades him that Macbeth is ready for the act.

Act II

- Macbeth meets Banquo and Fleance and he informs that the king has sent a gift of money and a diamond to Lady Macbeth. He presents a soliloquy which reveals his troubled mind.

- Lady Macbeth has made all the plans. She has drugged the guards so that Macbeth could commit the crime without any interference. Macbeth is disturbed about his not being able to say “Amen” to “God bless us. He had heard a voice ordering him to “sleep no more”. Ocean will become red if he washes his hand on it. Lady Macbeth takes the dagger and plant it near the guards, smearing them with blood so as to make them guilty, Macbeth heard a knocking and is scared.
- The drunken porter speaks to himself a southern entry and lets in Macduff and Lennox. Macbeth welcomes them and they go to wake the king up and Macduff ‘finds’ him dead, Macbeth murders the two guards in pretended anger. Lady Macbeth pretends to faint. Malcolm and Donalbain escape to England and Ireland respectively.
- Ross converses with an old man about the bad weather and strange happenings like a falcon killed by a hawk and Duncan’s horses running wild. Macduff tells Ross that the servants must have killed Duncan. Suspicion now falls on Duncan’s sons. Macduff goes to Fife (his castle located).

Act III

- Macbeth has invited Banquo for a feast, Banquo has grown ambitious. Macbeth hires two murderers (enemies of Banquo) to kill Banquo and his son Fleance that very night, Because Macbeth was afraid.
- Lady Macbeth asks Macbeth why he is with bad company. He asks her to be polite to Banquo and tells her of a terrible deed.
- The murderers kill Banquo but Fleance escapes.

- News brought to Macbeth of Banquo's murder when the guests Ross, Lennox and Lords attended in the Banquet hall. Macbeth cannot be calm because of the ghost of Banquo appears twice. seeing the disturbed Macbeth, Lady Macbeth sends the Lords away. Macbeth is in a state of fear and Lady Macbeth tries to reassure him.
- The three witches meet Hecate and are scolded by her for not having consulted her. They are to wait her in their pronouncement to Macbeth.
- A conversation between Lennox and another Lord reveals that Macbeth had grieved well for the death of Duncan and Banquo. Macduff went to England to help Malcolm.

Act IV

- Macbeth meets the three witches who show him 3 visions. 1. Armed head – Macduff, 2. Bloody child-none born of women will harm Macbeth, 3. Crowned child-he will not be defeated till the forest of Birnam moved to Dunsianane. When Macbeth wants to know more there was a show of 8 kings, the last had a glass in his hand. Banquo's ghost followed them and it was smiling Lennox brings the news of Macduff's flight, Macbeth decides to kill Lady Macduff.
- Lady Macduff believes that her husband is a traitor and cannot be convinced by Ross. A messenger warns her to escape. Before she thinks, murderers arrive and the son is killed, she runs away.
- Malcolm and Macduff converse about the state of affairs. Ross comes and informs that Lord siward and a ten thousand men have been promised to Macduff. Ross informs Macduff about the cruel murder of his wife and children. Macduff decides to take revenge.

Act V

- The doctor and waiting-woman discover the reasons for the mental disorders and sleep-walking tendency in Lady Macbeth. She hears knocking at the gate “what is done cannot be done” and she goes to bed.
- Menteth, Cathness, Angus and Lennox discuss the arrival of Macduff, Malcolm, Siward and Soldiers in the Birnam wood.
- Macbeth is vexed by the fear of his servants. Seyton dresses him in his armour. Macbeth tells the doctor to give appropriate treatment and cure her.(wife)
- Malcolm, advises soldiers to cut off a branch for each and thus disguise their approach towards Dunsinane from the Birnam wood
- The news of Lady Macbeth’s death is brought. He is not really affected. A messenger informs that the Birnam wood is moving.
- Throwing off the leafy disguise, the soldiers are to approach the enemy and over power Macbeth.
- Macbeth kills young Siward. Macduff chases him. Malcolm and Siward capture the castle.
- Macbeth is shocked when he hears from Macduff that he was torn away from his mother’s womb. He fights bravely and killed by Macduff.
- Malcolm and Siward await Macduff’s return. Young Siward had been a true soldier, because he took his wound on his front side. Macduff returns with Macbeth’s head and is pronounced king of Scotland.
- The theme of Macbeth is “Appearance verses reality”.

Summary: Act 1, scene 1

Thunder and lightning crash above a Scottish moor. Three haggard old women, the witches, appear out of the storm. In eerie, chanting tones, they make plans to meet again upon the heath, after the battle, to confront Macbeth. As quickly as they arrive, they disappear.

Act 1, scene 2

At a military camp near his palace at Forres, King Duncan of Scotland asks a wounded captain for news about the Scots' battle with the Irish invaders, who are led by the rebel Macdonwald. The captain, who was wounded helping Duncan's son Malcolm escape capture by the Irish, replies that the Scottish generals Macbeth and Banquo fought with great courage and violence. The captain then describes for Duncan how Macbeth slew the traitorous Macdonwald. As the captain is carried off to have his wounds attended to, the thane of Ross, a Scottish nobleman, enters and tells the king that the traitorous thane of Cawdor has been defeated and the army of Norway repelled. Duncan decrees that the thane of Cawdor be put to death and that Macbeth, the hero of the victorious army, be given Cawdor's title. Ross leaves to deliver the news to Macbeth.

Act 1, scene 3

On the heath near the battlefield, thunder rolls and the three witches appear. One says that she has just come from “[k]illing swine” and another describes the revenge she has planned upon a sailor whose wife refused to share her chestnuts. Suddenly a drum beats, and the third witch cries that Macbeth is coming. Macbeth and Banquo, on their way to the king’s court at Forres, come upon the witches and shrink in horror at the sight of the old women. Banquo asks whether they are mortal, noting that they don’t seem to be “inhabitants o’ th’ earth” (1.3.39). He also wonders whether they are really women, since they seem to have beards like men. The witches hail Macbeth as thane of Glamis (his original title) and as thane of Cawdor. Macbeth is baffled by this second title, as he has not yet heard of King Duncan’s decision. The witches also declare that Macbeth will be king one day. Stunned and intrigued, Macbeth presses the witches for more information, but they have turned their attention to Banquo, speaking in yet more riddles. They call Banquo “lesser than Macbeth, and greater,” and “not so happy, yet much happier”; then they tell him that he will never be king but that his children will sit upon the throne (1.3.63–65). Macbeth implores the witches to explain what they meant by calling him thane of Cawdor, but they vanish into thin air.

In disbelief, Macbeth and Banquo discuss the strange encounter. Macbeth fixates on the details of the prophecy. “Your children shall be kings,” he says to his friend, to which Banquo responds: “You shall be king” (1.3.84). Their conversation is interrupted by the

arrival of Ross and Angus, who have come to convey them to the king. Ross tells Macbeth that the king has made him thane of Cawdor, as the former thane is to be executed for treason. Macbeth, amazed that the witches' prophecy has come true, asks Banquo if he hopes his children will be kings. Banquo replies that devils often tell half-truths in order to "win us to our harm" (1.3.121). Macbeth ignores his companions and speaks to himself, ruminating upon the possibility that he might one day be king. He wonders whether the reign will simply fall to him or whether he will have to perform a dark deed in order to gain the crown. At last he shakes himself from his reverie and the group departs for Forres. As they leave, Macbeth whispers to Banquo that, at a later time, he would like to speak to him privately about what has transpired.

Act 1, scene 4

At the king's palace, Duncan hears reports of Cawdor's execution from his son Malcolm, who says that Cawdor died nobly, confessing freely and repenting of his crimes. Macbeth and Banquo enter with Ross and Angus. Duncan thanks the two generals profusely for their heroism in the battle, and they profess their loyalty and gratitude toward Duncan. Duncan announces his intention to name Malcolm the heir to his throne. Macbeth declares his joy but notes to himself that Malcolm now stands between him and the crown. Plans are made for Duncan to dine at Macbeth's castle that evening, and Macbeth goes on ahead of the royal party to inform his wife of the king's impending arrival.

Summary: Act 1, scene 5

. . . 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.

In Inverness, Macbeth's castle, Lady Macbeth reads to herself a letter she has received from Macbeth. The letter announces Macbeth's promotion to the thaneship of Cawdor and details his meeting with the witches. Lady Macbeth murmurs that she knows Macbeth is ambitious, but fears he is too full of "th' milk of human kindness" to take the steps necessary to make himself king (1.5.15). She resolves to convince her husband to do whatever is required to seize the crown. A messenger enters and informs Lady Macbeth that the king rides toward the castle, and that Macbeth is on his way as well. As she awaits her husband's arrival, she delivers a famous speech in which she begs, "you spirits / That tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here, / And fill me from the crown to the toe top-full / Of direst cruelty" (1.5.38-41). She resolves to put her natural femininity aside so that she can do the bloody deeds necessary to seize the crown. Macbeth enters, and he and his wife discuss the king's forthcoming visit. Macbeth tells his wife that Duncan plans to depart the next day, but Lady Macbeth declares that the king will never see tomorrow. She tells her husband to have patience and to leave the plan to her.

Act 1, scene 6

Duncan, the Scottish lords, and their attendants arrive outside Macbeth's castle. Duncan praises the castle's pleasant environment, and he thanks Lady Macbeth, who has emerged to greet him, for her hospitality. She replies that it is her duty to be hospitable since she and her husband owe so much to their king. Duncan then asks to be taken inside to Macbeth, whom he professes to love dearly.

Summary: Act 1, scene 7

If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well

It were done quickly . . .

. . .

. . . 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.

Inside the castle, as oboes play and servants set a table for the evening's feast, Macbeth paces by himself, pondering his idea of assassinating Duncan. He says that the deed would be easy if he could be certain that it would not set in motion a series of terrible consequences. He declares his willingness to risk eternal damnation but realizes that even on earth, bloody actions "return / To plague th'inventor" (1.7.9–10). He then considers the reasons why he ought not to kill Duncan: Macbeth is Duncan's kinsman, subject, and

host; moreover, the king is universally admired as a virtuous ruler. Macbeth notes that these circumstances offer him nothing that he can use to motivate himself. He faces the fact that there is no reason to kill the king other than his own ambition, which he realizes is an unreliable guide.

Lady Macbeth enters and tells her husband that the king has dined and that he has been asking for Macbeth. Macbeth declares that he no longer intends to kill Duncan. Lady Macbeth, outraged, calls him a coward and questions his manhood: "When you durst do it," she says, "then you were a man" (1.7.49). He asks her what will happen if they fail; she promises that as long as they are bold, they will be successful. Then she tells him her plan: while Duncan sleeps, she will give his chamberlains wine to make them drunk, and then she and Macbeth can slip in and murder Duncan. They will smear the blood of Duncan on the sleeping chamberlains to cast the guilt upon them. Astonished at the brilliance and daring of her plan, Macbeth tells his wife that her "undaunted mettle" makes him hope that she will only give birth to male children (1.7.73). He then agrees to proceed with the murder.

Act 2, scene 1

Banquo and his son Fleance walk in the torch-lit hall of Macbeth's castle. Fleance says that it is after midnight, and his father responds that although he is tired, he wishes to stay awake because his sleep has lately inspired "cursed thoughts" (2.1.8). Macbeth enters, and Banquo is surprised to see him still up. Banquo says

that the king is asleep and mentions that he had a dream about the “three weird sisters.” When Banquo suggests that the witches have revealed “some truth” to Macbeth, Macbeth claims that he has not thought of them at all since their encounter in the woods (2.1.19–20). He and Banquo agree to discuss the witches’ prophecies at a later time.

Banquo and Fleance leave, and suddenly, in the darkened hall, Macbeth has a vision of a dagger floating in the air before him, its handle pointing toward his hand and its tip aiming him toward Duncan. Macbeth tries to grasp the weapon and fails. He wonders whether what he sees is real or a “dagger of the mind, a false creation / Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain” (2.1.38–39). Continuing to gaze upon the dagger, he thinks he sees blood on the blade, then abruptly decides that the vision is just a manifestation of his unease over killing Duncan. The night around him seems thick with horror and witchcraft, but Macbeth stiffens and resolves to do his bloody work. A bell tolls—Lady Macbeth’s signal that the chamberlains are asleep—and Macbeth strides toward Duncan’s chamber.

Summary: Act 2, scene 2

Will all great Neptune’s ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas incarnadine,
Making the green one red.

As Macbeth leaves the hall, Lady Macbeth enters, remarking on her boldness. She imagines that Macbeth is killing the king even as she speaks. Hearing Macbeth cry out, she worries that the chamberlains have awakened. She says that she cannot understand how Macbeth could fail—she had prepared the daggers for the chamberlains herself. She asserts that she would have killed the king herself then and there, “[had he not resembled / [her] father as he slept” (2.2.12–13). Macbeth emerges, his hands covered in blood, and says that the deed is done. Badly shaken, he remarks that he heard the chamberlains awake and say their prayers before going back to sleep. When they said “amen,” he tried to say it with them but found that the word stuck in his throat. He adds that as he killed the king, he thought he heard a voice cry out: “Sleep no more, / Macbeth does murder sleep”

Lady Macbeth at first tries to steady her husband, but she becomes angry when she notices that he has forgotten to leave the daggers with the sleeping chamberlains so as to frame them for Duncan’s murder. He refuses to go back into the room, so she takes the daggers into the room herself, saying that she would be ashamed to be as cowardly as Macbeth. As she leaves, Macbeth hears a mysterious knocking. The portentous sound frightens him, and he asks desperately, “Will all great Neptune’s ocean wash this blood / Clean from my hand?” (2.2.58–59). As Lady Macbeth reenters the hall, the knocking comes again, and then a third time. She leads her husband back to the bedchamber, where he can wash off the blood. “A little water clears us of this deed,” she tells him. “How easy it is then!” (2.2.65–66).

Act 2, scene 3

A porter stumbles through the hallway to answer the knocking, grumbling comically about the noise and mocking whoever is on the other side of the door. He compares himself to a porter at the gates of hell and asks, “Who’s there, i’ th’ name of Beelzebub?” (2.3.3). Macduff and Lennox enter, and Macduff complains about the porter’s slow response to his knock. The porter says that he was up late carousing and rambles on humorously about the effects of alcohol, which he says provokes red noses, sleepiness, and urination. He adds that drink also “provokes and unprovokes” lechery—it inclines one to be lustful but takes away the ability to have sex. Macbeth enters, and Macduff asks him if the king is awake, saying that Duncan asked to see him early that morning. In short, clipped sentences, Macbeth says that Duncan is still asleep. He offers to take Macduff to the king. As Macduff enters the king’s chamber, Lennox describes the storms that raged the previous night, asserting that he cannot remember anything like it in all his years. With a cry of “O horror, horror, horror!” Macduff comes running from the room, shouting that the king has been murdered (2.3.59). Macbeth and Lennox rush in to look, while Lady Macbeth appears and expresses her horror that such a deed could be done under her roof. General chaos ensues as the other nobles and their servants come streaming in. As Macbeth and Lennox emerge from the bedroom, Malcolm and Donalbain arrive on the scene. They are told that their father has been killed, most likely by his chamberlains, who were found with bloody daggers. Macbeth declares that in his rage he has killed the chamberlains.

Macduff seems suspicious of these new deaths, which Macbeth explains by saying that his fury at Duncan's death was so powerful that he could not restrain himself. Lady Macbeth suddenly faints, and both Macduff and Banquo call for someone to attend to her. Malcolm and Donalbain whisper to each other that they are not safe, since whoever killed their father will probably try to kill them next. Lady Macbeth is taken away, while Banquo and Macbeth rally the lords to meet and discuss the murder. Duncan's sons resolve to flee the court. Malcolm declares that he will go south to England, and Donalbain will hasten to Ireland.

Act 2, scene 4

Ross, a thane, walks outside the castle with an old man. They discuss the strange and ominous happenings of the past few days: it is daytime, but dark outside; last Tuesday, an owl killed a falcon; and Duncan's beautiful, well-trained horses behaved wildly and ate one another. Macduff emerges from the castle and tells Ross that Macbeth has been made king by the other lords, and that he now rides to Scone to be crowned. Macduff adds that the chamberlains seem the most likely murderers, and that they may have been paid off by someone to kill Duncan. Suspicion has now fallen on the two princes, Malcolm and Donalbain, because they have fled the scene. Macduff returns to his home at Fife, and Ross departs for Scone to see the new king's coronation.

Act 3, scene 1

In the royal palace at Forres, Banquo paces and thinks about the coronation of Macbeth and the prophecies of the weird sisters. The witches foretold that Macbeth would be king and that Banquo's line would eventually sit on the throne. If the first prophecy came true, Banquo thinks, feeling the stirring of ambition, why not the second? Macbeth enters, attired as king. He is followed by Lady Macbeth, now his queen, and the court. Macbeth and Lady Macbeth ask Banquo to attend the feast they will host that night. Banquo accepts their invitation and says that he plans to go for a ride on his horse for the afternoon. Macbeth mentions that they should discuss the problem of Malcolm and Donalbain. The brothers have fled from Scotland and may be plotting against his crown.

Banquo departs, and Macbeth dismisses his court. He is left alone in the hall with a single servant, to whom he speaks about some men who have come to see him. Macbeth asks if the men are still waiting and orders that they be fetched. Once the servant has gone, Macbeth begins a soliloquy. He muses on the subject of Banquo, reflecting that his old friend is the only man in Scotland whom he fears. He notes that if the witches' prophecy is true, his will be a "fruitless crown," by which he means that he will not have an heir (3.1.62). The murder of Duncan, which weighs so heavily on his conscience, may have simply cleared the way for Banquo's sons to overthrow Macbeth's own family.

The servant reenters with Macbeth's two visitors. Macbeth reminds the two men, who are murderers he has hired, of a conversation he had with them the day before, in which he chronicled the wrongs Banquo had done them in the past. He asks if they are angry and manly enough to take revenge on Banquo. They reply that they are, and Macbeth accepts their promise that they will murder his former friend. Macbeth reminds the murderers that Fleance must be killed along with his father and tells them to wait within the castle for his command.

Summary: Act 3, scene 2

Elsewhere in the castle, Lady Macbeth expresses despair and sends a servant to fetch her husband. Macbeth enters and tells his wife that he too is discontented, saying that his mind is "full of scorpions" (3.2.37). He feels that the business that they began by killing Duncan is not yet complete because there are still threats to the throne that must be eliminated. Macbeth tells his wife that he has planned "a deed of dreadful note" for Banquo and Fleance and urges her to be jovial and kind to Banquo during the evening's feast, in order to lure their next victim into a false sense of security (3.2.45).

Act 3, scene 3

It is dusk, and the two murderers, now joined by a third, linger in a wooded park outside the palace. Banquo and Fleance approach on their horses and dismount. They light a torch, and the murderers set upon them. The murderers kill Banquo, who dies urging his son

to flee and to avenge his death. One of the murderers extinguishes the torch, and in the darkness Fleance escapes. The murderers leave with Banquo's body to find Macbeth and tell him what has happened.

Act 3, scene 4

Onstage stands a table heaped with a feast. Macbeth and Lady Macbeth enter as king and queen, followed by their court, whom they bid welcome. As Macbeth walks among the company, the first murderer appears at the doorway. Macbeth speaks to him for a moment, learning that Banquo is dead and that Fleance has escaped. The news of Fleance's escape angers Macbeth—if only Fleance had died, he muses, his throne would have been secure. Instead, “the worm that's fled / Hath nature that in time will venom breed” (3.4.28–29).

Returning to his guests, Macbeth goes to sit at the head of the royal table but finds Banquo's ghost sitting in his chair. Horror-struck, Macbeth speaks to the ghost, which is invisible to the rest of the company. Lady Macbeth makes excuses for her husband, saying that he occasionally has such “visions” and that the guests should simply ignore his behavior. Then she speaks to Macbeth, questioning his manhood and urging him to snap out of his trance. The ghost disappears, and Macbeth recovers, telling his company: “I have a strange infirmity which is nothing / To those that know me” (3.4.85–86). As he offers a toast to company, however, Banquo's specter reappears and shocks Macbeth into further reckless

outbursts. Continuing to make excuses for her husband, Lady Macbeth sends the alarmed guests out of the room as the ghost vanishes again.

Macbeth mutters that “blood will have blood” and tells Lady Macbeth that he has heard from a servant-spy that Macduff intends to keep away from court, behavior that verges on treason (3.4.121). He says that he will visit the witches again tomorrow in the hopes of learning more about the future and about who may be plotting against him. He resolves to do whatever is necessary to keep his throne, declaring: “I am in blood / Stepped in so far that, should I wade no more, / Returning were as tedious as go o’er” (3.4.135–137). Lady Macbeth says that he needs sleep, and they retire to their bed.

Act 3, scene 5

Upon the stormy heath, the witches meet with Hecate, the goddess of witchcraft. Hecate scolds them for meddling in the business of Macbeth without consulting her but declares that she will take over as supervisor of the mischief. She says that when Macbeth comes the next day, as they know he will, they must summon visions and spirits whose messages will fill him with a false sense of security and “draw him on to his confusion” (3.5.29). Hecate vanishes, and the witches go to prepare their charms.

Act 3, scene 6

That night, somewhere in Scotland, Lennox walks with another lord, discussing what has happened to the kingdom. Banquo's murder has been officially blamed on Fleance, who has fled. Nevertheless, both men suspect Macbeth, whom they call a "tyrant," in the murders of Duncan and Banquo. The lord tells Lennox that Macduff has gone to England, where he will join Malcolm in pleading with England's King Edward for aid. News of these plots has prompted Macbeth to prepare for war. Lennox and the lord express their hope that Malcolm and Macduff will be successful and that their actions can save Scotland from Macbeth.

Act 4, scene 1

In a dark cavern, a bubbling cauldron hisses and spits, and the three witches suddenly appear onstage. They circle the cauldron, chanting spells and adding bizarre ingredients to their stew—"eye of newt and toe of frog, / Wool of bat and tongue of dog" (4.1.14–15). Hecate materializes and compliments the witches on their work. One of the witches then chants: "By the pricking of my thumbs, / Something wicked this way comes" (4.1.61–62). In fulfillment of the witch's prediction, Macbeth enters. He asks the witches to reveal the truth of their prophecies to him. To answer his questions, they summon horrible apparitions, each of which offers a prediction to allay Macbeth's fears. First, a floating head warns him to beware Macduff; Macbeth says that he has already guessed as much. Then a bloody child appears and tells him that "none of woman born /

shall harm Macbeth” (4.1.96–97). Next, a crowned child holding a tree tells him that he is safe until Birnam Wood moves to Dunsinane Hill. Finally, a procession of eight crowned kings walks by, the last carrying a mirror. Banquo’s ghost walks at the end of the line. Macbeth demands to know the meaning of this final vision, but the witches perform a mad dance and then vanish. Lennox enters and tells Macbeth that Macduff has fled to England. Macbeth resolves to send murderers to capture Macduff’s castle and to kill Macduff’s wife and children.

Act 4, scene 2

At Macduff’s castle, Lady Macduff accosts Ross, demanding to know why her husband has fled. She feels betrayed. Ross insists that she trust her husband’s judgment and then regretfully departs. Once he is gone, Lady Macduff tells her son that his father is dead, but the little boy perceptively argues that he is not. Suddenly, a messenger hurries in, warning Lady Macduff that she is in danger and urging her to flee. Lady Macduff protests, arguing that she has done no wrong. A group of murderers then enters. When one of them denounces Macduff, Macduff’s son calls the murderer a liar, and the murderer stabs him. Lady Macduff turns and runs, and the pack of killers chases after her.

Act 4, scene 3

Outside King Edward’s palace, Malcolm speaks with Macduff, telling him that he does not trust him since he has left his family in Scotland and may be secretly working for Macbeth. To determine

whether Macduff is trustworthy, Malcolm rambles on about his own vices. He admits that he wonders whether he is fit to be king, since he claims to be lustful, greedy, and violent. At first, Macduff politely disagrees with his future king, but eventually Macduff cannot keep himself from crying out, “O Scotland, Scotland!” (4.3.101). Macduff’s loyalty to Scotland leads him to agree that Malcolm is not fit to govern Scotland and perhaps not even to live. In giving voice to his disparagement, Macduff has passed Malcolm’s test of loyalty. Malcolm then retracts the lies he has put forth about his supposed shortcomings and embraces Macduff as an ally. A doctor appears briefly and mentions that a “crew of wretched souls” waits for King Edward so they may be cured (4.3.142). When the doctor leaves, Malcolm explains to Macduff that King Edward has a miraculous power to cure disease.

Ross enters. He has just arrived from Scotland, and tells Macduff that his wife and children are well. He urges Malcolm to return to his country, listing the woes that have befallen Scotland since Macbeth took the crown. Malcolm says that he will return with ten thousand soldiers lent him by the English king. Then, breaking down, Ross confesses to Macduff that Macbeth has murdered his wife and children. Macduff is crushed with grief. Malcolm urges him to turn his grief to anger, and Macduff assures him that he will inflict revenge upon Macbeth.

Act 5, scene 1

Out, damned spot; out, I say. . . . Yet who would have thought the old man to have had so much blood in him?

At night, in the king's palace at Dunsinane, a doctor and a gentlewoman discuss Lady Macbeth's strange habit of sleepwalking. Suddenly, Lady Macbeth enters in a trance with a candle in her hand. Bemoaning the murders of Lady Macduff and Banquo, she seems to see blood on her hands and claims that nothing will ever wash it off. She leaves, and the doctor and gentlewoman marvel at her descent into madness.

Summary: Act 5, scene 2

Outside the castle, a group of Scottish lords discusses the military situation: the English army approaches, led by Malcolm, and the Scottish army will meet them near Birnam Wood, apparently to join forces with them. The "tyrant," as Lennox and the other lords call Macbeth, has fortified Dunsinane Castle and is making his military preparations in a mad rage.

Act 5, scene 3

Macbeth strides into the hall of Dunsinane with the doctor and his attendants, boasting proudly that he has nothing to fear from the English army or from Malcolm, since "none of woman born" can harm him (4.1.96) and since he will rule securely "[t]ill Birnam Wood remove to Dunsinane" (5.3.2). He calls his servant Seyton, who confirms that an army of ten thousand Englishmen approaches

the castle. Macbeth insists upon wearing his armor, though the battle is still some time off. The doctor tells the king that Lady Macbeth is kept from rest by “thick-coming fancies,” and Macbeth orders him to cure her of her delusions (5.3.40).

Act 5, scene 4

In the country near Birnam Wood, Malcolm talks with the English lord Siward and his officers about Macbeth’s plan to defend the fortified castle. They decide that each soldier should cut down a bough of the forest and carry it in front of him as they march to the castle, thereby disguising their numbers.

Summary: Act 5, scene 5

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.

Within the castle, Macbeth blusteringly orders that banners be hung and boasts that his castle will repel the enemy. A woman’s cry is heard, and Seyton appears to tell Macbeth that the queen is dead. Shocked, Macbeth speaks numbly about the passage of time and declares famously that life is “a tale / Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, / Signifying nothing” (5.5.25–27). A messenger enters with astonishing news: the trees of Birnam Wood are advancing toward Dunsinane. Enraged and terrified, Macbeth recalls the prophecy that said he could not die till Birnam Wood

moved to Dunsinane. Resignedly, he declares that he is tired of the sun and that at least he will die fighting.

Act 5, scene 6

Outside the castle, the battle commences. Malcolm orders the English soldiers to throw down their boughs and draw their swords.

Act 5, scene 7

On the battlefield, Macbeth strikes those around him vigorously, insolent because no man born of woman can harm him. He slays Lord Siward's son and disappears in the fray.

Act 5, scene 8

Macduff emerges and searches the chaos frantically for Macbeth, whom he longs to cut down personally. He dives again into the battle.

Act 5, scene 9

Malcolm and Siward emerge and enter the castle.

Act 5, scene 10

Elsewhere on the battlefield, Macbeth at last encounters Macduff. They fight, and when Macbeth insists that he is invincible because of the witches' prophecy, Macduff tells Macbeth that he was not of woman born, but rather "from his mother's womb / Untimely ripped" (5.10.15-16). Macbeth suddenly fears for his life, but he

declares that he will not surrender “[t]o kiss the ground before young Malcolm’s feet, / And to be baited with the rabble’s curse” (5.10.28–29). They exit fighting.

Act 5, scene 11

Malcolm and Siward walk together in the castle, which they have now effectively captured. Ross tells Siward that his son is dead. Macduff emerges with Macbeth’s head in his hand and proclaims Malcolm King of Scotland. Malcolm declares that all his thanes will be made earls, according to the English system of peerage. They will be the first such lords in Scottish history. Cursing Macbeth and his “fiend-like” queen, Malcolm calls all those around him his friends and invites them all to see him crowned at Scone

Act I

- The play opens with the meeting of the witches in a desert heath (open land). The very first line “when shall we three meet again in Thunder, lightning or in rain”. They intend meeting Macbeth and pronounce ‘Fair is foul and foul is fair’.
- A bleeding captain describes to king Duncan (in a camp near forrey) how bravely Macbeth overcame Macdonwald and the king pronounces the transfer of the title ‘Thane of Cawdor’ from Macdonwald to Macbeth. Before the war Macbeth was ‘Thane of glamis’.
- The three witches await Macbeth’s arrival, when he arrives with Banquo, They prophesy that he would be “King here after”, They declare that Banquo would be the greater and would be get kings.

Macbeth's ambition is roused. Ross and Angus welcome the victorious captains.

- Duncan receives Macbeth heartily and accepts and invitation to visit and rest at Macbeth's house (located at Inverness) He believes Macbeth to be a "peerless kinsman".
- Lady Macbeth reads a letter from Macbeth and makes plans for future. Macbeth announces that Duncan will visit their house. Lady Macbeth decides to advance her husband's career by killing the king that very night.
- King Duncan is welcomed in Macbeth's castle at Inverness. Lady Macbeth welcomes all of them.
- "False face must hide what the false heart doth know" when Macbeth withdraws himself, lady Macbeth persuades him that Macbeth is ready for the act.

Act II

- Macbeth meets Banquo and Fleance and he informs that the king has sent a gift of money and a diamond to Lady Macbeth. He presents a soliloquy which reveals his troubled mind.
- Lady Macbeth has made all the plans. She has drugged the guards so that Macbeth could commit the crime without any interference. Macbeth is disturbed about his not being able to say "Amen" to "God bless us. He had heard a voice ordering him to "sleep no more". Ocean will become red if he washes his hand on it. Lady Macbeth takes the dagger and plant it near the guards, smearing them with blood so as to make them guilty, Macbeth heard a knocking and is scared.

- The drunken porter speaks to himself a southern entry and lets in Macduff and Lennox. Macbeth welcomes them and they go to wake the king up and Macduff 'finds' him dead, Macbeth murders the two guards in pretended anger. Lady Macbeth pretends to faint. Malcolm and Donalbain escape to England and Ireland respectively.
- Ross converses with an old man about the bad weather and strange happenings like a falcon killed by a hawk and Duncan's horses running wild. Macduff tells Ross that the servants must have killed Duncan. Suspicion now falls on Duncan's sons. Macduff goes to Fife (his castle located).

Act III

- Macbeth has invited Banquo for a feast, Banquo has grown ambitious. Macbeth hires two murderers (enemies of Banquo) to kill Banquo and his son Fleance that very night, Because Macbeth was afraid.
- Lady Macbeth asks Macbeth why he is with bad company. He asks her to be polite to Banquo and tells her of a terrible deed.
- The murderers kill Banquo but Fleance escapes.
- News brought to Macbeth of Banquo's murder when the guests Ross, Lennox and Lords attended in the Banquet hall. Macbeth cannot be calm because the ghost of Banquo appears twice. seeing the disturbed Macbeth, Lady Macbeth sends the Lords away. Macbeth is in a state of fear and Lady Macbeth tries to reassure him.

- The three witches meet Hecate and are scolded by her for not having consulted her. They are to wait her in their pronouncement to Macbeth.
- A conversation between Lennox and another Lord reveals that Macbeth had grieved well for the death of Duncan and Banquo. Macduff went to England to help Malcolm.

Act IV

- Macbeth meets the three witches who show him 3 visions. 1. Armed head – Macduff, 2. Bloody child-none born of women will harm Macbeth, 3. Crowned child-he will not be defeated till the forest of Birnam moved to Dunsianane. When Macbeth wants to know more there was a show of 8 kings, the last had a glass in his hand. Banquo’s ghost followed them and it was smiling Lennox brings the news of Macduff’s flight, Macbeth decides to kill Lady Macduff.
- Lady Macduff believes that her husband is a traitor and cannot be convinced by Ross. A messenger warns her to escape. Before she thinks, murderers arrive and the son is killed, she runs away.
- Malcolm and Macduff converse about the state of affairs. Ross comes and informs that Lord Siward and a ten thousand men have been promised to Macduff. Ross informs Macduff about the cruel murder of his wife and children. Macduff decides to take revenge.

Act V

- The doctor and waiting-woman discover the reasons for the mental disorders and sleep-walking tendency in Lady Macbeth. She hears knocking at the gate “what is done cannot be done” and she goes to bed.

- Menteth, Cathness, Angus and Lennox discuss the arrival of Macduff, Malcolm, Siward and Soldiers in the Birnam wood.
- Macbeth is vexed by the fear of his servants. Seyton dresses him in his armour. Macbeth tells the doctor to give appropriate treatment and cure her.(wife)
- Malcolm, advises soldiers to cut off a branch for each and thus disguise their approach towards Dunsinane from the Birnam wood
- The news of Lady Macbeth's death is brought. He is not really affected. A messenger informs that the Birnam wood is moving.
- Throwing off the leafy disguise, the soldiers are to approach the enemy and overpower Macbeth.
- Macbeth kills young Siward. Macduff chases him. Malcolm and Siward capture the castle.
- Macbeth is shocked when he hears from Macduff that he was torn away from his mother's womb. He fights bravely and is killed by Macduff.
- Malcolm and Siward await Macduff's return. Young Siward had been a true soldier, because he took his wound on his front side. Macduff returns with Macbeth's head and is pronounced king of Scotland.
- The theme of Macbeth is "Appearance versus reality".

2.The Tempest

Act I

- A huge storm batters a ship carrying Alonso (the king of Naples) Sebastian (Alonso's brother). Ferdinand (Alonso's son), Antonio, Gonzalo and others. They are likely to die by shipwreck.
- On the island near the storm, Prospero and his daughter Miranda are introduced. Prospero has created the storm battling Alonso and company's ship. Miranda asks Prospero to stop the storm. Prospero was once the Duke of Milan but was banished to this island with Miranda by Antonio, his brother took over Prospero's dukedom of Milan.
- Ariel, Prospero's fairy tells the audience that, the men on the ship have all made it ashore unharmed as planned. Caliban, a misformed beast is also introduced. Ariel leads Ferdinand to Miranda and the two fall in love, Prospero decides to be rude to Ferdinand.

Act II

- The rest of the shipwreck survivors wake up on the island. They are surprised that their clothes smell and feel fresh.
- Ariel's song puts them all to sleep again except for Sebastian and Antonio. Antonio manipulates Sebastian into doing the same thing by replacing king Alonso. The two are about to kill Alonso in his sleep but Ariel awakens everyone.
- Trinculo, a jester on the ship, discovers Caliban and quickly realizes that such a beast would earn a fortune for him in England Stephano, Trinculo's friend eventually finds Trinculo under Caliban's frame. Stephano gives Caliban alcohol, causing Caliban

to think Stephano is more powerful than Prospero whom Caliban hates. The three set off together deciding to kill Prospero.

Act III

- Prospero is now invisible to Ferdinand and Miranda. They are expressing their deep love like Romeo and Juliet. The scene ends with Ferdinand taking Miranda for his wife. Prospero is pleased but must now have to attend to matters before supper.
- Stephano, Trinculo and Caliban continue on their mission to murder Prospero. Trinculo thinks Caliban is being foolish to follow Stephano so blindly. Caliban suggests some gruesome ways to kill Prospero. Ariel lures the group away with his sounds.
- Alonso, Sebastian, Antonio, Gonzalo, Adrian and Francisco witness a banquet on the island but it is an illusion. Ariel return and verbally punishes Alonso, Antonio and Sebastian for exiling Prospero.

Act IV

- Prospero tells Ferdinand that he will not Punish him but instead will freely give his daughter's hand in marriage to him. Prospero conjures up a beautiful, mythical illusory party to celebrate, complete with goddesses and nymphs.
- Prospero instructs Ariel to lead the shipwrecked men to him. Remembering Caliban, Stephano and Trinculo, Prospero has Ariel distract them with clothes, Caliban failing to keep his friends focused on killing Prospero. Prospero promises Ariel that he will soon be free.

Act V

- Prospero brings everyone except Caliban, Stephano and Trinculo before him in a circle. He verbally reprimands the men who exiled him. Prospero also intends to destroy his ability to use magic.
- Prospero forgives king Alonso and tells Sebastian and Antonio, he will keep secret their plan to kill Alonso, forgiving both.
- Ferdinand is playing chess with Miranda. King Alonso is overjoyed to see his son and learns of Ferdinand's marriage.
- Prospero forgives Stephano and Trinculo. Caliban thinks that he followed a fool (Trinculo) Caliban is given freedom. Ariel is set free. Prospero announces that they will all set sail for Milan in the morning.

Characters

Prospero, exiled Duke of Milan Magician (Italy)

Miranda - Prospero's daughter

Ariel - An airy spirit

Caliban - enslaved by Prospero son of witch Sycorax.

Alonso - king of Naples

Sebastian - Alonso's brother

Antonio - the usurping Duke of Milan

Prospero's brother

Ferdinand - Alonso's son

Gonzalo - A counselor, gave aid to Prospero and Miranda

Adrian and Francisco - Lords

Trinculo - Jester

Stephano - A drunken butler

Boatswain - Master of the ship

- Iris, Ceres and Juno are spirits and goddesses.
- King Alonso and his friends are returning home from the wedding of the king's daughter in Tunis in a ship.
- Miranda , 15 year old
- Gonzalo, a kind hearted, helped Prospero and Miranda and gave food, water and magic books in their exile.
- Prospero rescued Ariel from a tree-trunk, at the hands of foul witch 'Sycorax'
- Caliban remains wild and barbaric and has even attempted to rape Miranda .
- Prospero sends Caliban to gather wood and he imprisons Ferdinand.
- Prospero gives hard labour to be done by Ferdinand. Miranda offers to carry the logs for him.
- Ariel appears, disguised as a harpy. (have a woman head with bird's wings)
- Iris, Ceres and Juno descend to participate in the wedding celebration (Ferdinand and Miranda)
- Prospero summoned the spirits of the island to take the shape of fierce hunting hounds to chase the villains out his cell. (Caliban, Stephano and Trinculo)
- Prospero decides to show them (Alonso and his men) mercy that they did not show him 12 years ago.
- Caliban calls himself a 'thrice double ass' for worshipping the dull fool (stephano). He becomes the king of the island.
- Sycorax was once the enchanter of the island.
- Prospero and Miranda lives in a cave in the island.

For Non-Detailed Study**Henry IV part I**

- Introduction – The history play was in vogue among Elizabethan audience. Shakespeare wrote 10 History plays. They are classified as
- I Tetralogy – Henry VI – Parts I, II and III, Richard III
- II Tetralogy – Richard II, Henry IV, I and II Henry V
- Henry VIII was written in collaboration with Fletcher. King John is another historical play.
- Shakespeare's history plays cover a vast period of nearly 350 years (from 1200 to 1550) and represent the long history of England.
- The evil effects of civil strife are forcefully presented in plays such as Henry VI part I and also in Henry VI part III where Father has killed a son and a son his father.
- The entire play 'King John' is a "carnival of treachery". Richard II presents the pictures of 'cunning and violence'. In Henry IV " the treachery of the king is rewarded by treachery. Henry VI has all the treachery of the Roses. In Henry VIII is the same.
- King John, Richard II and Henry VI are known for their weaknesses. John is weak in criminality. Henry VI is weak in saintliness. Richard II is the feeblest king in all respects.
- Richard III, Henry IV and Henry V are known for their strength. Richard III is strong in criminality. Henry IV is strong in political craftiness. Henry V is the greatest idealized king of England.
- Shakespeare borrowed from sources like "Stowe's chronicles", Holinshed's chronicle and Daniel's Civil wars.
- Henry IV – Part I is the source of Holinshed's Chronicle.

- King John is regarded as a prologue of historical play.
- Henry VIII is considered as an Epilogue.
- King Henry IV is the successor of King Richard II

➤ **Characters**

Henry , Hal – prince of wales prince John of Lancaster = Sons to the king

Earl of west more land sir, Walter Blunt = Friends to the king.

Thomas Percy – Earl of Worcester, Henry Percy – Earl of Northumberland, (Hotspur – Son of Northumberland.)

Edward Mortimer – Earl of march, Scroop – Arch Bishop of York, Sir Michael – A friend of the Arch Bishop, Archibald – Earl of Douglas Owen Glendower

Sir Richard Vernon,

Sir John Falstaff

Poins, Gadshill, Peto, Bardolph

Lady pery – Wife to Hotspur, Sister to Mortimer

Lady Mortimer – Daughter to Glendower.

Mrs. Quickly – Hostess of a Tavern in East cheap.

Act I

- The play opens in the palace of king Henry IV King's son Lord John, King's brother-in-law the Earl of west more land, sir Walter Blunt and other participate. He enquired the proposed pilgrimage. People must join in the crusade to drive (Mohammedans out of the Holy land. The King postpones the crusade because of civil war.)
- West more politely replies that they received the disquieting news. Mortimer, the cousin of king was taken as prisoner and more than 1000 soldiers were slaughtered by Glendower from Wales.

- The king receives the news that Hotspur has got the victory in the battle and has taken the Earl of Fife as prisoner. The king wishes that Hotspur were his son and prince Henry, Northumberland's child. Mean while, Hotspur refuses to hand over to him any of the prisoners, except Mordake.
- The scene is in an apartment of prince Wales (Henry or Harry), the prince is seen in conversation with Falstaff. Poins has plans for highway robbery. There are pilgrims with high offerings to Canterbury. Prince hesitates to join the robbery. Poins idea is to let Falstaff and others to rob first. After the departure of Falstaff and Poins, prince Henry soliloquizes over his strange association with this band of rascals.
- At king's palace, the king is at his peak of wrath against his allies for the refusal to hand over the prisoners. The earl of Worcester immediately protests against the king's attitude. But the king dismisses Worcester at once
- The Northumberland continues that the prisoners taken by Hotspur at Homeldom for which he will give explanation. Hotspur tells that a man dressed like a dandy, claim to hand over the prisoners to the king. This only irritated Hotspur.
- Immediately sir Walter Blunt suggests that this explanation is accepted. The king points out that he should pay the ransom to release Mortimer, Hotspur's brother-in-law.
- Now Northumberland, Hotspur and Worcester, hold a meeting to discuss the further action. Hotspur has lost his temper at the behavior of the king and they plan for a conspiracy to unseat the king from the throne.

Act II

- In the night time, Chamberline arrives in an inn to give information to Gadshill that two travellers are wealthy with amount of money. Gadshill is prepared to rob these travellers and promises chamberline for a share in the loot.
- On the highway the prince of Wales and poins are there. They play a joke with Falstaff. Falstaff walks uphill as his horse is concealed by the prince. Gadshill, Bardolph and peto arrive there with information of the arrival of the wealthy travellers. The prince suggests that Falstaff and the other three should assail the travellers. Falstaff and three others rob their property easily, Falstaff in not prepared to give any share in the loot to the prince. By this time, the prince and poins in disguise attack Falstaff and others. They run away.
- This scene opens at Warkworth Castle. Hotspur enters, reading a letter from whom he is expecting a help in the rebellion. Hotspur's wife Lady Percy enters and feels that she is neglected by Hotspur. He does not answer any questions and he cannot disclose anything at present.
- The scene opens with the prince and poins waiting for Falstaff. The prince seeks the help of poins in playing a practical Joke on a waiter called Francis. Falstaff arrives and he curses the cowards (prince and poins). Falstaff says that there might have been a thousand pounds in their hands that day, he exaggerated the fight made by him. He goes on increasing the persons who attacked him. The two men becomes eleven. He says that he recognized the prince at God's hill.

- Mistress Quickly informs that prince should meet the king for revolts have broken out in the North.
- Mistress Quickly announces that sheriff and the police wait outside to make a search in the inn-particularly a gross fatman (Falstaff). But the prince manages to prevent the search.
- Meanwhile the prince has made up his mind to be at the court in the morning. He assures that the robbed men will get back their belongings. He also has decided to put Falstaff incharge of a company of foot soldiers against the rebels.

Act III

- The scene opens in the house of Archdeacon at Bangor. Hotspur, Worcester, Mortimer, Glendower discuss the revolt. Mortimer is optimistic against Henry, Hotspur forgets to bring the map of England but Glendower is bringing the map, they discuss the division of England. In a spirit of friendly agreement Hotspur is prepared to sacrifice any amount of land. The life partners of Hotspur and Mortimer should be in charge of Glendower.
- In the king's palace King Henry addresses his son prince Hal that god creates his son to punish him for his past sin. prince Hal in an apologetic tone tells that he could clear of all the wrongs he has done.
- People have got the opinion that prince Hal would be ruined. The king is away from the common people but Richard V is very close with common people and as a result he lost respect among the public. Similarly prince Hal is lowering himself from his princely position.

- The king compares prince Hal with Hotspur. Hotspur has fought thrice against Douglas. The king informs about the present rebellion by a group of Lords under Hotspur. At once the prince promises to meet Hotspur in the battle. Hal to lead the army.
- Sir Walter Blunt enters and informs that Douglas and other rebels of England to meet on the 11th of the month at shrews berry. The King announces his own forces will meet 12 days hence at Bridge north. An army under Westmoreland and prince John is on its way. Prince Hal will leave on Wednesday, the king will lead the army on Thursday. There three groups will join later.
- Falstaff complaints against the inn as there is no safety for valuables. Falstaff informs the theft to prince Henry with peto. Prince Henry explains how he searched his pocket when the sheriff came to the inn.

Act IV

- The scene opens with Hotspur and Douglas complimenting each other for the bravery. Then a messenger from Northumberland expressed his inability to participate in the war.
- Hotspur expected only his father not a letter nor his advice. he thinks that some are kept in reserve and the idea is supported by Douglas. But Worcester is able to see the danger without Northumberland.
- The messenger says that king has sent a formidable army under Westmoreland. Prince Hal is with a mighty force the king himself is leading an army. He discloses that Glendower is unable to gather his force. This news disheartened Douglas but Hotspur and Douglas determined to take up the fight.

- Falstaff soliloquizes how he misused the money given by the king to gather the army. The prince and Westmoreland's army over takes Falstaff and his group and informed that they must reach the camp on time. Prince Hal's opinion about Falstaff's group is a gang of rascals.
- In the rebel's camp, sir Walter Blunt enters with a message from the king. He informs them that the king would be happy if an amicable settlement is reached.
- Hotspur is not willing to consider the proposal. It was he (Hotspur) who helped the king for reaching the present position. Northumberland and Worcester also rendered much help for the king's elevation. In spite of all these, he allowed Mortimer to remain in prison, dismissed Worcester from the council and Northumberland from his court.
- In the palace of the Archbishop of York, the Arch bishop and Michael discuss the matter of rebels. The Arch bishop wants to disassociate himself from the battle.

Act V

- In the King's camp near shrews berry are king Henry, prince Hal, Lancaster, West more land, Blunt and Falstaff. Worcester and Vernon arrive there as emissaries from the rebels. The kings tells them that if they don't surrender, they have to face the mighty force.
- Worcester decides not to tell Hotspur the offer of friendship by the king. He has a feeling that Hotspur may be moved by this gesture and that the king may grant pardon to Hotspur.

- Hotspur and Douglas arrive and Worcester tells that the king condemns all of them traitors and rebels. West more land came as emissary from the king was kept as a hostage for the safe return of Worcester and Vernon. The rebels defy the king with full spirit. Worcester tells that the prince of Wales has challenged Hotspur to a personal duel.
- The king enters first, then Douglas and Blunt. Douglas challenges Blunt (asking) and Blunt is killed.
- After the departure of Douglas and Hotspur, Falstaff enters. His fear increased at the sight of the dead body of Blunt.
- In another part of the battlefield, prince Hal is wounded in the conflict. The king advises him to retire with his brother Lancaster. Both refuse to do so. West more land and others go on to the field.
- The king is left alone. Douglas challenges the king which leads to a dangerous level. The sudden entry prince Hal makes Douglas flee from there.
- Left alone prince Hal is confronted by Hotspur. Hotspur is fatally wounded and falls down. Falstaff is challenged by Douglas and Falstaff falls down as if he is dead. Prince Hal identifies Falstaff lying dead. prince Hal and his brother return and they are amazed to see Falstaff. Falstaff claims that he killed Hotspur and made him fall with a wound in his thigh.
- After the victory over the rebels, the king's army captured Worcester and Vernon. The king awards death penalty to these two captives. The prince Hal captures Douglas and with the permission of his father prince Hal lets Douglas free for his brave battle. Lancaster

and west more land proceed against the Arch Bishop of York while the king and prince Hal proceed to crush Glendower and Mortimer.

- Henry IV is presented in 1596. King Henry murdered Richard II as he announced Mortimer as a heir to the crown. King Henry's army is of 30000 soldiers.

2. Measure for Measure

- The story of the play 'Measure for measure' is based on event taken place in Ferrara, Italy during the middle ages. Shakespeare would have taken in from Hecatomb, a collection of prose tales by Giraldus, an Italian novelist.
- Other critics say that an old play "Promos and Cassandra" by Whetstone is the original source.
- The play was performed in 1603 and Vienna is the locale of the play.
- "Measure for measure", "All's well that ends Well" and "Troilus and Cressida" are often bracket together as "problem plays" (trio)
- "Measure for measure" is also considered as tragic comedy for its tragic elements and is worked out to a happy ending.
- The play has major themes such as 1. Theme of forgiveness 2. Theme of Justice 3. Individual freedom and social control and 4. Theme of Death.

Characters

Vincentio	- Duke of Vienna
Angelo	- Lord Deputy in the Duke's absence
Escalus	- Ancient Lord, joined with Angelo in the deputation
Claudio	- Young gentleman
Lucio	- A Fantastick

Varrius - A gentleman, Servant to the Duke provost

Thomas and peter - Two friars

Elbow - A simple constable

Froth - A foolish Gentleman

Clown - Servant to Mrs. Over-done

A Bhorson - an executioner

Isabella - Sister to Claudio

Mariana - betrothed to Angelo

Juliet - Loved by Claudio

Francisca - A nun

Mistress over - done - a Bawd

Act I

- When the play opens Vincentio, Duke of Vienna announces that he is going on a journey. He has elected 'Angelo' a man of austere and honoured as his deputy with old Escalus for 'secondary'. In a speech full of Philosophic morality, the Duke urges Angelo to utilize his virtues in public life for 'spirits are not finely touched but to fine issues'. His appointment is a "leavened and prepared choice". Duke's purpose and place of journey is not revealed.
- Angelo enforces an old law against fornication (sex before marriage) which has fallen out of use. Under this law, Claudio, a gentleman stands committed for getting his childhood, through Juliet without marriage. An unjust law however lowers the prestige of the law and the honour of the justice.
- He requests his friend Lucio to seek Isabella out and convey the news to her. Lucio, exuberant Pompey, mistress Overdone set the tone of the play.

- The Duke seeks to disguise himself as a friar to be a spy on his own kingdom. Vienna has strict “statutes and biting laws”. Vienna has now become a permissive society where “liberty plucks justice by the nose”. The Duke has entrusted to Angelo. “Lord Angelo is precise scarce, confesses that his wood flows”. The duke doubts “will power change purpose?”
- Isabella’s austerity is apparent, she wishes a more strict restraint upon the sisterhood. Lucio considers her ‘a thing enskied and sainted’ informs her of Claudio’s predicament. Isabella doubts her power to retrieve her brother from death, Lucio reassures her for “When maidens sue, men give like Gods”.

Act II

- Claudio is to be executed at 9 ‘o’ clock the next morning. pleading for Claudio, Escalus bids Angelo. Angelo and Escalus preside as judges over the case of “the two notorious benefactors. Pompey in the bawd Elbow, the constable does not present his case with any clarity. The play is not only a damaging analysis of the shortcomings of law and justice but also a stupid and blundering law offices like Elbow. Wearing Angelo withdraws, Escalus suspects that Pompey is bawd but cannot prove it.
- Isabella pleads with Angelo for Claudio’s life with little success. As a young-nun, she feels that law which condemns his death is just. She abhors ‘desires should meet the blow of justice’. She almost gives up the effort but Lucio eggs Isabella on. Lucio in his speech reminds ‘Portia’ in ‘The merchant of Venice’ she argues that justice should be tempered by mercy”.

- Isabella's fire, wrath and scorn enhance her loveliness which stirs in his base nature not reverence and noble love but sensual desire. Hopefully she leaves him offering 'a bride' her prayers.
- Angelo's soliloquy is dramatic presentation of the rapidity and speed of sinful temptation. Paradoxically, Isabella's goodness kindles Angelo's lust.
- The Duke, as a friar he obtains admission to the prison and hears from Juliet of Claudio's execution scheduled for the next day. This scene marks the flight of time between Isabella's views with Angelo's.
- Angelo bids Isabella "come again tomorrow at any time forenoon and so she does. But Claudio is to be executed by nine 'o' clock. Angelo at his prayer, like "Claudius" in "Hamlet" finds that he cannot concentrate.
- When Angelo reaffirms the sentence of death passed on Claudio, Isabella takes her stand on the absolute claim of law and the pitiful incapacity of its instruments.
- Falling into the trap, Isabella declares her readiness to take on herself any sacrifice for her brother.
- Angelo points out that this makes her as cruel as the judge who has sentenced her brother. If she does not yield to his desire, her brother will die in lingering torment.
- Isabella decides to report the interview to her brother. But he will not desire life at the cost of his sister's honour.

Act III

- The Duke-Friar talks of conventional comfort to Claudio by way of preparing him for imminent death. For death is the common destiny

of man. Life is but one long death. Diseases makes our organs desire death.

- When Claudio hears that it is only by the sacrifice of her virginity that she can save him. But now his fresh youth calls on him to live “sure it is no sun, Isabel”. Isabella is shocked and furious because his words are the blackest insult to her woman hood. She calls him a faithless coward.
- The Duke takes Claudio aside he counsels him not to build too much on the change of Angelo reversing his verdict for Angelo was testing Isabella’s virtue. Mariana who engaged to Angelo can act as a substitute for Isabella.
- Lucio refuses to bail out Pompey, remanded in custody. He next befriends the Duke friar claiming to be a friend of the absent Duke. Escalus enters to announce that Angelo will not change his mind and that Claudio must die the next morning.

Act IV

- Mariana listens to a song which conveys the indefinable magic and romance of poetry in a few simple words.
- Pompey is made the hangman’s assistant. Angelo commands the provost to Claudio executed and send him his head within and hour.
- Duke persuades the provost to spare Claudio on the return. Benardine, drunken criminal to be beheaded is to take Claudio’s place.
- Isabella is informed by the Duke-friar that Angelo has not kept his promise and she is advised to appeal to the Duke on his return.

- Hard put to save Claudio, the Duke is helped by a mere accident in the form of the death from fever of Ragozine, unseen pirate.
- Angelo and Escalus receive notice of Duke's return the Duke wants his authority redelivered to him at the city gates.
- Angelo's soliloquy is revealing. The fear that a live Claudio might seek to avenge his sister's deflowering.
- Isabella and Mariana wait to present their petitions to the returning ruler.

Act V

- The friar's true identity is revealed and Angelo's intended crime exposed.
- "An Angelo for Claudio, death". It takes this demand of a life for life, the full rigour of law, to soften Isabella into begging for Angelo's life. Claudio is restored to freedom and to Julia. Lucio has gross calumnies of the Duke as a "Flesh monger fool and coward"
- The play closes with three marriages. Isabella's pleading for Angelo is measure for measure to Mariana's service.
- Sister Fransisca gives details of convent life to Isabella.
- Pompey enticed Mrs. Elbow and Mr. Elbow brings a complaint against Pompey who is the tapster, a pimp in Mrs. Overdone's house.
- As Mariana lost her marriage dowry, her engagement with Angelo was broken. Her brother Fredrick drowned in the sea.
- The title of the play is drawn from sermon on the mount by Jesus Christ.

Antony and Cleopatra

- The events covered in the play took place between 40 B.C and 30 B.C. Mark Antony was born about 82 B.C began his military career about 58 BC. In 43 B.C the second Triumvirate consisting of Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus was formed. For the first time Antony met Cleopatra at Tarsus. Antony's wife Fulvia came into conflict with Antony's brother Lucius Antonius. Antony's behavior hastened the death of Fulvia about 41Bc.
- In 40 BC, the treaty of Brundisium was confirmed by the marriage of Antony and Octavia. According to the treaty, Lepidus was to retain his African possessions and Antony was to be supreme in the East and undertake war against Parthia. Octavius was the ruler in the west and to stop the piracy of sextuspompeius. In 36 B.C Antony made an unsuccessful attempt to defeat Parthia.
- After spending a year with Cleopatra, he over ran Armenia. Then he returned to Alexandria and outraged Roman sentiment by assigning to Cleopatra the various Eastern countries. Maecenas, a Roman statesmen tried to bridge between octavius and Antony. The triumvirate was renewed for five years. The last stage of the wars led to the establishment of imperial rule at Rome. This occupies the naval action of Actium (31 B.C) and the death of Antony and Cleopatra (30 B.C)
- Antony Cleopatra is a romantic tragedy.

Characters

- Antony, Octavius, Lepidus-Triumvirs.
- Enobarbus, Ventidius, Eros, Scarus, Dercetas, Demetrius, Philo – friends of Antony.

- Macaenas, Agrippa, Dollabella, Proculrius, Thyreus, Gallus – friends of Octavius.
- Menas, Menecrates, Varrius – friends of Pompey
- Taurus – Lieutenant General to Octavius
- Canidius – Lieutenant General to Antony
- Silius – an officer in ventidius’ army.
- Euphronius – an ambassador from Antony to Octavius
- Alexas, Mardian, Seleucus and Dimedes – attendants on Cleopatra
- Cleopatra – Queen of Egypt.
- Octavia – Wife of Antony
- A clown – Sooth sayer
- Charmian, Iras – Maids of Cleopatra.

Act I

- The scene is laid in a room in Cleopatra’s palace in Alexandria. Demetrius and Philo are discussing the transformation of the warlike Antony. “How the triple pillar of the world” has been transformed into strumpet’s fool. Antony himself enters the stage with Cleopatra. An attendant enters upon the stage to apprise Antony of the news from Rome. Antony refuses to see the ambassadors.
- In the opening scene we see Antony’s infatuation for Cleopatra.
- A soothsayer foretells Charmian’s and Iras’s fortunes. The messenger tells Antony of Fulvia’s fight against his brother, of caesar’s successes and of the Parthian invasion. Antony feels very sad of his behavior. He wants to cut off his association with the Egyptian Queen. A messenger from Sicyon conveys the death news of Fulvia. When Enobarbus enters, Antony asks him to inform his

sub-ordinates of his intentions to leave for Rome. He is torn between his duty to Rome and his love for Cleopatra.

- Cleopatra enters asking her attendants and sends Alexas to find out Antony. Cleopatra curses herself for having trusted Antony, had become false to Fulvia. Antony tells her of civil wars stirred up by Sextus Pompeius and of Fulvia's death. The death of Fulvia really makes the Queen grant him permission to go. He declares himself to be Queen's slave. The wave like motion in the development of the conflict in the mind of the hero is a definite characteristic of Shakespearean Tragedy.
- The scene shifts from Egypt to Caesar's house in Rome. Caesar accuses Antony of being too indulgent. A messenger informs Caesar that Pompey's party is gathering strength every moment. Caesar bursts out 'Antony leave thy lascivious wassails' Then informs Lepidus that they must take ready to take the field against Pompey.
- Alexas, a messenger from Antony hands over to Cleopatra an orient pearl a present from her lover. She Poohpoohs her old lover Caesar and cries out Antony is "man of men".

Act II

- The scene takes place in Pompey's house in Messina, Pompey does not pay importance to Lepidus. Menas, Pompey's friend says that Lepidus and Caesar have taken the field against them. But they hear that Antony is expected in Rome soon.
- When Antony enters, Caesar extends only a frigid welcome to him. Antony points out that he was not responsible for his brother's rising against Caesar.

- Caesar knows that his reconciliation with Antony is only temporary. Agrippa suggests the formula which Caesar seeks, the marriage of Antony and Octavia is decided upon.
- 'Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety. When Antony consents to marry Octavia that he would escape from Cleopatra's infatuation.
- Antony asks the soothsayer about the fortunes of Caesar and his. In Antony's soliloquy his marriage with Octavia was only for Political convenience.
- This scene takes place in Egypt. The Queen in her palace is pining for her lover. It reveals the state of her mind on hearing Antony's marriage with Octavia. She likes to play billiards, a minute later wants to fish in a river and imagines that each fish she catches is an Antony.
- The news of the marriage is like a bolt from the blue. She strikes the messenger. She has lost her mental balance and asks Charmian to instruct Alexas to bring her information about Octavia's features.
- Triumvirs have sent their terms in a written form to Pompey. As per terms and conditions, the Triumvirs are freed from the menace of Pompey's naval power and he is to have Sicily and Sardinia. He must ride the sea of all pirates and sent wheat to Rome as Tribute. Menas tells Enobarbus that the prospective fight has turned out to be mere drinking. Enobarbus predicts that Antony will go back to Egypt and the neglect of Octavia will be the cause for war between Caesar and Antony.

- The triumvirs, Pompey and their followers celebrate the conclusion of peace. In the party Lepidus has become unconscious, Antony in a carefree stage but Caesar is the only cautious man in the company.

Act III

- Antony's General Ventidius comes in triumph with Silius and other Roman followers. The dead body of Pacorus is being borne before him. He and Silius intended to go to Athens to inform Antony of their success.
- Enobarbus and Agrippa are discussing the state of affairs in Caesar's room. Caesar indirectly requests Antony to treat his sister fairly. Enobarbus and Agrippa satirises their amity.
- Cleopatra wants to know if Octavia is better than herself in any respect. Octavia is not as tall as the Queen. She is a widow of about 30 years.
- Antony is telling Octavia about his receivings at her brother's hands. Octavia complains her delicate position.
- Antony consents to her going to her brother as an intermediary between the two.
- After having conquered Pompey, Caesar and Lepidus have fallen out among themselves. Antony has made naval preparations. But Enobarbus doubts whether the navy will be led against Caesar.
- Antony goes to Egypt to meet Cleopatra. Caesar is informed of the activities of Antony. Antony's charges against Caesar are that 1 Caesar has not given his (Antony) share of Sicily 2. Lepidus's imprisonment was unjust. But Caesar has justified his imprisonment. Meantime Antony is making preparations for war in the east and Caesar is ready to face him. Octavia informs Caesar

about Antony's departure and preparations for war. Antony has rejected his wife and has gone back to the 'Egyptian dish'.

- Cleopatra is present in Antony's war camp. Enobarbus believes that her presence will distract Antony's concentration. Caesar knows his disadvantages in a land fight so he is trying to force a naval engagement. He has not only refused to fight Antony in a single combat but also has declined to fight at Pharos. Antony knows his weakness in naval fight but he is wrongly guided by his ladylove. Antony turns a deaf ear to the advice of Enobarbus. Enobarbus says
 1. Caesar's men were trained at sea
 2. Antony's ships are heavy
 3. The enemy's ships are light and could sail fast.
- As a result, Antony is defeated in the sea battle of Actium. During the war Cleopatra turns back and sails away with 60 ships. and Antony foolishly accompanies her. Six of Vassal kings have gone over to the other side without their leader.
- Antony feels for the defeat. He directs his followers to join Caesar and asks them to share the treasure among themselves. Though Antony is in despair and disgust, his passion for Cleopatra has not abated a little.
- Antony sends his school master Euphronius as an ambassador to Caesar. Queen pleads the crown of "Polemos" should be given to her heirs. Caesar ignores and tells his Willingness to grant her wishes if she would execute Antony. Caesar sends his friend Thyreus on behalf of him to make any promise for this
- Enobarbus tells the Queen that Antony is the cause for the fall. Antony enraged and invites Caesar for a duel. It is quite surprising that the Queen even permits Thyreus to kiss her hand. Antony is

shocked and orders to drag away Thyreus for whipping Antony accuses her and recounts all her past lovers. He says her of being old-hearted. Enobarbus thinks that Antony is a sinking ship.

Act IV

- Antony tells Enobarbus of Caesar's refusal for a single combat. Antony expresses his gratitude to his followers. All followers including Enobarbus weep and Antony tries to encourage them.
- Antony puts on his war robes brought by Eros. A soldier informs that a thousand followers to accompany him. All know they have no chance of victory Antony is shocked that Enobarbus deserted him. In a mood of magnanimity, he sends away his treasures to Enobarbus. Caesar instructs Agrippa to begin the fight and to bring Antony alive. Enobarbus is moved by Antony's act of generosity and feels guilty and committing suicide.
- The temporary success made Antony happy Antony is in final battle. He is prepared to meet the enemy on sea Orland. As Caesar knows Antony will win in land fight, he orders his soldiers not to fight on land. The swallows build their nests in Cleopatra's sails. Antony curses Cleopatra as she has betrayed him and she runs away in fear. Charmian instructs the queen to look herself in a monument and send word to Antony that she committed suicide. She sends Mardian.
- When Antony hears the message through Mardia, he also determines to die. He requests Eros to kill him. (Antony), Eros to escape from the critical situation kills himself. Cleopatra is afraid that the false message might prompt Antony to kill himself. She sends Diomedes to Antony. Antony asks the guard to carry his body

to Cleopatra. The dying lover is taken to the monument to taken farewell of his ladylove on seeing him, the queen also decides to commit suicide.

Act V

- Antony's soldier, Dercetas informs Caesar of Antony's suicide. Caesar wants the queen not to commit suicide. She is surrounded by Caesar's guards and she tries to stab herself.
- Proculeius prevents her she shouts at Seleucius. Caesar comforts her that he is not going to take her riches and leaves her. Dolabella informs her of Caesar's intention to lead her to Rome.
- Cleopatra dies by applying asps to her breast and arms. Charmion follows her example and dies. Caesar orders for a funeral (ASPS (small poisonous snake in N. Africa))
- Cleopatra looks like an angel when she appeared on the river cyndus in a golden barge.
- The Clown has brought the asps which are concealed in a basket of figs.
- Cleopatra is buried by the side of Antony.

sonnets

- The Encyclopedia Britannica names Shakespeare as the greatest dramatist in the world.
- Emerson in his essay 'Shakespeare as the poet rightly mourns the death of materials regarding the life of Shakespeare.
- His 'Venus and Adonis' in 1592

“The Rope of Lucrece in (1593-94), sonnets (1593-1600) “The phoenix and the Turtle’ (1600-01)

- Shakespearean sonnets consisted of decasyllabic quatrains, each rhyming alternately with a rhyming couplet as the concluding lines.
- He wrote 154 sonnets and 37 plays
- Sonnets 1-126-address to or about William Herbert. Sonnets 1 to 17 are usually called marriage sonnets.
- The sonnets were published in 1609. They were arranged by Thomas Thorpe . Who dedicated them W.H (William Herbert)
- The Sonnets were addressed to his friend, and the dark lady.
- The friend, Earl of Southampton, the dark lady – Mary Fitton in Queen Elizabeth’s court (maid) (Tyler and other critics imagined)
- The sonnets between 17 and 88 – love sonnets
- The sonnets between 88 and 94 – Farewell sonnets
- The sonnets 76 to 86 - Rival poet series
- The sonnets 100-126 - reconciliation between the poet and the friend.
- sonnets 127-154 – is to or about dark lady (last 28 sonnets)
- Shakespeare normally uses Blank verse
- The Rhyme scheme in his sonnets is abab cdcd efef gg

- Shakespeare uses prose for comic characters and characters of lower strata.
- He uses verse for characters of higher strata
- The masque used in his plays are written in Heroic couplet.
- ‘Sonneto’ is the Italian word for sonnet which means a little sound or strain.
- Sir Thomas Wyatt introduced the sonnet form in England. ‘Octave of 8 lines’ and ‘sestet of 6 lines”. they are also called patriarchal sonnets.
- Spenserian sonnets rhyming abab, bcba, cdcd, ee.
- Shakespearean sonnets were written to and for the poet's patron, the Earl of Southampton. ‘Venus and Adonis’ and Lucrece are also dedicated to Southampton.
- Two most popular figures as being the inspirers of the sonnets are said to be the Earl of Southampton (Henry Wriothesley) and the Earl of Pembroke. (William Herbert).

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ST.COURIER

வழியாக வாங்க விரும்பும் நண்பர்கள் கீழே உள்ள கைபேசியை தொடர்புகொள்க

BY

DIRECTOR OF VIP KAVIYA TRB COACHING CENTER

GPay/Conduct Number : 9600736379 / Whatsapp Number : 9994098972

Kindly Send me Your Key Answer to Our email id - Padasalai.net@gmail.Com