

**Dr. BRR GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE JADCHERLA**

**Department of English**



**A PROJECT REPORT**

**ON**

**LADY MACBET'S SPEECH FROM MACBETH**

**ACT-1,SCENE-5**

**-WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE(1564-1616)**

Submitted By

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## DECLARATION

We are hereby declare that the study project: **LADY MACBET'S SPEECH  
FROM MACBETH ACT-1,SCENE-5**

is a record of work done by us under the supervision of *Dr.P. Narahari Murthy*, Asst,prof in English,  
Government Degree College, Jadcherla, Mahabubnagar District and that the project has not been  
previously done by any others in this college and any other college/University.

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Date : 27/06/2022

Place : Jadcherla

## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Study project on **LADY MACBET'S SPEECH FROM  
MACBETH ACT-1,SCENE-5**  
is a bonafide Project work done by B.A I students namely,

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# LADY MACBET'S SPEECH FROM MACBETH

## ACT-1,SCENE-5

-WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE(1564-1616)

William Shakespeare	
	
The Chandos portrait, artist and authenticity unconfirmed. National Portrait Gallery, London.	
<b>Born</b>	Baptised 26 April 1564 (birth date unknown) Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, England
<b>Died</b>	23 April 1616 (aged 52) Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, England
<b>Occupation</b>	Playwright, poet, actor
<b>Nationality</b>	English
<b>Period</b>	English Renaissance
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	Anne Hathaway (m. 1582–1616)
<b>Children</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Susanna Hall</li><li>• Hamnet Shakespeare</li><li>• Judith Quiney</li></ul>
<b>Relative(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• John Shakespeare (father)</li><li>• Mary Shakespeare (mother)</li></ul>
<b>Signature</b>	

**William Shakespeare** (26 April 1564 (baptised) – 23 April 1616) was an English poet and playwright, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon". His extant works, including some collaborations, consist of about 38 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems, and a few other verses, the authorship of some of which is uncertain. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.

Shakespeare was born and brought up in Stratford-upon-Avon. At the age of 18, he married Anne Hathaway, with whom he had three children: Susanna, and twins Hamlet and Judith. Between 1585 and 1592, he began a successful career in London as an actor, writer, and part-owner of a playing company called the Lord Chamberlain's Men, later known as the King's Men. He appears to have retired to Stratford around 1613 at age 49, where he died three years later. Few records of Shakespeare's private life survive, and there has been considerable speculation about such matters as his physical appearance, sexuality, religious beliefs, and whether the works attributed to him were written by others.

Shakespeare produced most of his known work between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were mainly comedies and histories, genres he raised to the peak of sophistication and artistry by the end of the 16th century. He then wrote mainly tragedies until about 1608, including *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, *Othello*, and *Macbeth*, considered some of the finest works in the English language. In his last phase, he wrote tragicomedies, also known as romances, and collaborated with other playwrights.

Many of his plays were published in editions of varying quality and accuracy during his lifetime. In 1623, John Heminges and Henry Condell, two friends and fellow actors of Shakespeare, published the First Folio, a collected edition of his dramatic works that included all but two of the plays now recognised as Shakespeare's. It was prefaced with a poem by Ben Jonson, in which Shakespeare is hailed, presciently, as "not of an age, but for all time."

Shakespeare was a respected poet and playwright in his own day, but his reputation did not rise to its present heights until the 19th century. The Romantics, in particular, acclaimed Shakespeare's genius, and the Victorians worshipped Shakespeare with a reverence that George Bernard Shaw called "bardolatry" In the 20th century, his work was repeatedly adopted and rediscovered by new movements in scholarship and performance. His plays remain highly popular today and are constantly studied, performed, and reinterpreted in diverse cultural and political contexts throughout the world.

## Early life

William Shakespeare was the son of John Shakespeare, an alderman and a successful glover originally from Snitterfield, and Mary Arden, the daughter of an affluent landowning farmer. He was born in Stratford-upon-Avon and baptised there on 26 April 1564. His actual date of birth remains unknown, but is traditionally observed on 23 April, Saint George's Day. This date, which can be traced back to an 18th-century scholar's mistake, has proved appealing to biographers, since Shakespeare died 23 April 1616. He was the third child of eight and the eldest surviving son.

Although no attendance records for the period survive, most biographers agree that Shakespeare was probably educated at the King's New School in Stratford, a free school chartered in 1553, about a quarter-mile from his home. Grammar schools varied in quality during the Elizabethan era, but grammar school curricula were largely similar, the basic Latin text was standardised by royal decree, and the school would have provided an intensive education in grammar based upon Latin classical authors.



At the age of 18, Shakespeare married the 26-year-old Anne Hathaway. The consistory court of the Diocese of Worcester issued a marriage licence on 27 November 1582. The next day two of Hathaway's neighbours posted bonds guaranteeing that no lawful claims impeded the marriage. The ceremony may have been arranged in some haste, since the Worcester chancellor allowed the marriage banns to be read once instead of the usual three times, and six months after the marriage Anne gave birth to a daughter, Susanna, baptised 26 May 1583. Twins, son Hamnet and daughter Judith, followed almost two

years later and were baptised 2 February 1585. Hamnet died of unknown causes at the age of 11 and was buried 11 August 1596.

After the birth of the twins, Shakespeare left few historical traces until he is mentioned as part of the London theatre scene in 1592. The exception is the appearance of his name in the 'complaints bill' of a law case before the Queen's Bench court at Westminster dated Michaelmas Term 1588 and 9 October 1589. Scholars refer to the years

between 1585 and 1592 as Shakespeare's "lost years". Biographers attempting to account for this period have reported many apocryphal stories. Nicholas Rowe, Shakespeare's first biographer, recounted a Stratford legend that Shakespeare fled the town for London to escape prosecution for deer poaching in the estate of local squire Thomas Lucy. Shakespeare is also supposed to have taken his revenge on Lucy by writing a scurrilous ballad about him. Another 18th-century story has Shakespeare starting his theatrical career minding the horses of theatre patrons in London. John Aubrey reported that Shakespeare had been a country schoolmaster. Some 20th-century scholars have suggested that Shakespeare may have been employed as a schoolmaster by Alexander Hoghton of Lancashire, a Catholic landowner who named a certain "William Shakeshafte" in his will. Little evidence substantiates such stories other than hearsay collected after his death, and Shakeshafte was a common name in the Lancashire area.

## London and theatrical career

"All the world's a stage,  
and all the men and women merely players:  
they have their exits and their entrances;  
and one man in his time plays many parts..."

—*As You Like It*, Act II, Scene 7, 139–42

It is not known exactly when Shakespeare began writing, but contemporary allusions and records of performances show that several of his plays were on the London stage by 1592. By then, he was sufficiently well known in London to be attacked in print by the playwright Robert Greene in his *Groats-Worth of Wit*:

...there is an upstart Crow, beautified with our feathers, that with his *Tiger's heart wrapped in a Player's hide*, supposes he is as well able to bombast out a blank verse as the best of you: and being an absolute *Johannes factotum*, is in his own conceit the only Shake-scene in a country.

Scholars differ on the exact meaning of these words, but most agree that Greene is accusing Shakespeare of reaching above his rank in trying to match university-educated writers such as Christopher Marlowe, Thomas Nashe and Greene himself (the "university wits"). The italicised phrase parodying the line "Oh, tiger's heart wrapped in a woman's hide" from Shakespeare's *Henry VI, Part 3*, along with the pun "Shake-scene", identifies Shakespeare as Greene's target. Here *Johannes Factotum*—"Jack of all trades"—means a second-rate tinkerer with the work of others, rather than the more common "universal genius".

## Later years and death

Rowe was the first biographer to pass down the tradition that Shakespeare retired to Stratford some years before his death. It is perhaps relevant that the London public playhouses were repeatedly closed for months at a time during the extended outbreaks of the Plague (a total of over 60 months closure between May 1603 and February 1610), which meant there was often no acting work. Retirement from all work was uncommon at that time, and Shakespeare continued to visit London. In 1612, Shakespeare was called as a witness in *Bellott v. Mountjoy*, a court case concerning the marriage settlement of Mountjoy's daughter, Mary. In March 1613 he bought a gatehouse in the former Blackfriars priory; and from November 1614 he was in London for several weeks with his son-in-law, John Hall.



After 1610, Shakespeare wrote fewer plays, and none are attributed to him after 1613. His last three plays were collaborations, probably with John Fletcher, who succeeded him as the house playwright for the King's Men. Shakespeare died on 23 April 1616 and was survived by his wife and two daughters. Susanna had married a physician, John Hall, in 1607, and Judith had married Thomas Quiney, a vintner, two months before Shakespeare's death.

In his will, Shakespeare left the bulk of his large estate to his elder daughter Susanna. The terms instructed that she pass it down intact to "the first son of her body". The Quineys had three children, all of whom died without marrying. The Halls had one child, Elizabeth, who married twice but died without children in 1670, ending Shakespeare's direct line. Shakespeare's will scarcely mentions his wife, Anne, who was probably entitled to one third of his estate automatically. He did make a point, however, of leaving her "my second best bed", a bequest that has led to much speculation. Some scholars see the bequest as an insult to Anne, whereas others believe that the second-best bed would have been the matrimonial bed and therefore rich in significance.

Shakespeare was buried in the chancel of the Holy Trinity Church two days after his death. The epitaph carved into the stone slab covering his grave includes a curse against moving his bones, which was carefully avoided during restoration of the church in 2008.



*Good frend for Iesvs sake  
forbeare, To digg the dvst  
enclosed heare. Bleste be ye  
man yt spares thes  
stones, Andcvrstbe heytmoves  
mybones.*

(Modern spelling: *Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear, | To dig the dust enclosed here. | Blessed be the man that spares these stones, | And cursed be he that moves my bones.*)

Sometime before 1623, a funerary monument was erected in his memory on the north wall, with a half-effigy of him in the act of writing. Its plaque compares him to Nestor, Socrates, and Virgil.<sup>[75]</sup> In 1623, in conjunction with the publication of the First Folio, the Droeshout engraving was published. Shakespeare has been commemorated in many statues and memorials around the world, including funeral monuments in Southwark Cathedral and Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey.



## **LADY MACBET'S SPEECH FROM MACBETH ACT-1,SCENE-5**

**-WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE(1564-**

**1616)**

### **Introduction:**

Macbeth is a commander in Scottish army and the theme of Glamis. On his way back home after battle, Macbeth writes a letter explaining the success day after the war with Norway. In the letter he tells about three witches who told three words; 1. Macbeth will become thane of Cawdor and 2. will become the king of Scotland 3. Banquo's decedents will become the rulers, saluted the three sisters to him and disappeared in the air. And Macbeth stood in astonishment. For his surprise the Scottish king Announced him the thane of Cawdor. Macbeth bewildered at this incident.

### **Explanation:**

The scene begins with lady Macbeth reading her husband's letter . Because Macbeth fought for the triumphant. Now lady Macbeth thinks that she also will become the queen of Scotland soon . But it will happen after the death of Duncan. So She worried that Macbeth is too kind and soft hearted, and not steel- willed enough to do. Lady Macbeth thinking about easiest way to become Queen of Scotland. This is the golden chance and mustn't loose the crown. So she invited her wickedness and cruelty. She planned to murder Duncan. Lady Macbeth receives a message that Duncan, the king of Scotland will be visiting the Macbeth's castle as a guest. Already lady Macbeth is contemplating on his murder at that moment. So she starts to provoke Macbeth to murder Duncan, they entered the room where Duncan was sleeping and his two sons in another room. Lady Macbeth gave knife to stab him but he couldn't do that because Duncan looked like his father on the bed. Now Lady Macbeth gives a great speech to provoke him. Lady Macbeth called him coward and dare not to do, she questions and suspects his manhood, aren't you man? She would scarify her child even for the crown and fills his mind with her cruel thoughts. She said that to utilise the chance for their deeds. A part form this Lady Macbeth gave Wine to the guards to asleep. With the possession of lady Macbeth's prophecy Macbeth followed the knife and that headed to the room where Duncan was sleeping. Macbeth went and stabbed king Duncan. The blood of Duncan was smeared on the guards and killed them. Finally Lady Macbeth achieves in murdering Duncan and making her deeds fulfil.

### **Conclusion:**

There is a strong verbal bond between husband and wife that continues throughout the play. They are "partners in crime". Lady Macbeth adopts the role of "man of action" , forcing her husband into the more passive role of accomplice.