

English planning and resources

Planning and Resources

School -

Year group (s) – 6

Teacher –

Text – Macbeth

Term – Spring 2

1

Overview – original

Half term (Blocks of 6 weeks allow for most terms to have an assessment week or collapsed curriculum week)						Macbeth by William Shakespeare	Recount
Sp7	POR 1 +2 character tell me from picture and then watch animation to story map events	Model text script form – learn and discuss vocabulary used	Model text script form – practise and pick out language and text features	SPAG – from model text show where commas have been used to clarify meaning – discuss ambiguity – practise use of commas to avoid	POR 3 +4 prophecies – compare and contrast Macbeth and Banquo – perform and freeze frame		
Sp8	POR 5 shared write letter to Lady Macbeth	POR 6 shared write diary as Lady Macbeth	POR 7 role on the wall Macbeth before, during and after murder	POR 8 performance alternative depictions of murder scene	POR 11 mime of banquet scene and speech bubbles		
Sp9	Shared writing recap story in 5 parts with plan model write opening in recount form with detail using original language where possible – children to write own opening	Write build up	Write problem	Write resolution and ending	Edit, review and improve – discuss how converted from script to recount – discuss how original language was used – peer review using success criteria		
Sp10	POR 13 Recap section with Lady Macbeth – discuss state of mind – hot seat – model text of medical report for her – learn	Look at model text and comprehension practise with focus on vocabulary use	Look at model text use of subjunctive – examine effect and why used in this sort of report – SPAG	Look at model text and pick out use of passive voice – examine effect and use in this sort of report – SPAG	Act out scene with Macbeth before murder – have Macbeth in psychiatrist chair shared writing plan report for Macbeth – map out each section – language / text	Medical report	
Sp11	Shared write report for Macbeth	Act out witches in psychiatrist chair plan report for witch believing in seeing the future	Write medical report for witch	Complete medical report for witch	Edit, review and improve		
Sp12	Reread witch prophecies – learn and perform by heart	Analyse prophecy scene line by line – discuss language choice and imagery	Black out lines in scene and shared write replacements – discuss impact	Write own lines for witches to create imagery – keep repeat of double double	Edit, review and improve Perform own versions	Witch's prophecy poem	

2

FYI

- * There have been some large changes to the overview on these slides.

3

Writing outcomes and SPAG focus

Writing outcomes

- * Recount – diary
- * Newspaper report (changed from original overview)
- * Witch's prophecy poem

SPAG focus

- * Commas to avoid ambiguity
- * Subjunctive
- * Passive voice
- * Imagery

4

Genre objectives and NC objectives

<u>Recount Expectations Y6</u>	<u>National Curriculum Writing Expectations Y6</u>
Use past tense	Spell the words I have been taught including the NC lists.
Use time conjunctions	Use a thesaurus to find alternative words with the same meaning.
Use sentence signposts for coherence	Use a range of cohesive devices.
Use specific words	Draft my work developing initial ideas and researching where necessary.
Use descriptive language	Select and use the correct grammar to enhance meaning.
	Ensure that the correct tense is used.
	Ensure correct subject and verb agreement.
	Use font / handwriting for effect.
	Punctuate direct and indirect speech.
	Use passive verbs.
	Use the perfect form of verbs.
	Use expanded noun phrases.
	Use modal verbs or adverbs.
	Use relative clauses.
	Use commas, brackets and dashes as appropriate for different types of parenthesis.
	Use semi-colons to mark independent clauses (co-ordination).
	Use colons to mark dependent clauses (sub-ordination).
	Use ellipses.

<u>Report Expectations Y6</u>	
Use generalisers	
Use addition conjunctions	
Use subject specific and technical vocabulary	
Use present tense	
Use third person	
Use detail and description with comparisons	
Vary sentence openers	
Use formal language	

5

Genre objectives

Imagery / Narrative / Non-sense / Free verse / Classic / Performance

Poetry Expectations Year 6

Interpret poems, explaining how the poet creates shades of meaning; justify own views and explain underlying themes
Explain the impact of figurative and expressive language, including metaphor
Comment on poems' structures and how these influence meaning
Vary pitch, pace volume, rhythm and expression in relation to the poem's meaning and form
Use actions, sound effects, musical patterns, images and dramatic interpretation, varying presentations by using ICT
Use language imaginatively to create surreal, surprising, amusing and inventive poetry
Use simple metaphors and personification to create poems based on real or imagined experience
Select pattern or form to match meaning and own voice
Reading poetry (subject matter and theme / language use / style / pattern)
Performing poetry (use of voice / presentation)
Creating poetry (original playfulness with language and ideas / detailed recreation of closely observed experience / using different patterns)

6

Please read the POR unit plan in full

* Link below

[Macbeth TS_3.pdf \(clpe.org.uk\)](#)

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Links to other texts and resources

Links to other texts and resources:

There is a wealth of texts that support children's understanding of the story of Macbeth before

they tackle the language of Shakespeare. These books include:

- 📖 Shakespeare's Stories – Leon Garfield ISBN 0-575-04340-7
- 📖 Mr. William Shakespeare's Plays – Marcia Williams ISBN 978-1-4063-2334-4
- 📖 Macbeth – Graphic novel (classic comic) ISBN 978-1-906332-04-4
- 📖 Macbeth - Tales from Shakespeare – ISBN 978-1-84835-834-8
- 📖 Macbeth – Graffex (retold by Stephen Haynes) – ISBN 978-1-905638-82-6
- 📖 There are also versions from Leon Garfield – Animated Tales (although these no longer seem to be in print).

📺 The animated tales can also be viewed as a film version here

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2jU4JtcQozU>

Weblinks

Globe theatre

<http://www.shakespearesglobe.com/?gclid=CJHrpczp1b0CFUoOwwod7VoAPw>

Information on Shakespeare

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primaryhistory/famouspeople/william_shakespeare/

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Hook ideas

- * A – visit to the Globe Theatre?
- * B – hire of clothing from time period to dress up in?
- * C – creation of 3d model of Globe?
- * D – Dress up as Shakespeare and answer questions – give talk about life?

9

Main acts and scenes focussed on

Act I, Scene 3: Macbeth and Banquo meet the witches

Act I, Scene 5: Lady Macbeth reads Macbeth's letter and dedicates herself to the murder of Duncan; Macbeth returns to the castle

Act II, Scene 2: The murder scene: Lady Macbeth tries to calm Macbeth's fears about what he has done.

Act III, Scene 4: The banquet scene: following the murder of Banquo, Macbeth and his wife hold a banquet which is interrupted by the appearance of Banquo's ghost

Act IV, Scene 1: Macbeth consults the witches again. They call up apparitions, one of which says that he is safe until Birnam wood comes to Dunsinane castle.

Act V, Scene 1: The sleepwalking scene; Lady Macbeth's guilt haunts her sleep

Act IV, Scene 5: Birnam wood begins to move; Macbeth and his army defend Dunsinane castle from Duncan's sons' army; Lady Macbeth's death is reported; a messenger brings news of the wood moving towards the castle.

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Boxing up

Opening:	<i>Macbeth and Banquo meet the witches</i>
Build-up:	<i>Lady Macbeth reads Macbeth's letter and dedicates herself to the murder of Duncan; Macbeth returns to the castle</i>
Problem:	<i>The murder. Lady Macbeth tries to calm Macbeth's fears about what he has done.</i>
Problem:	<i>The banquet and the appearance of Banquo's ghost</i>
Problem:	<i>Macbeth consults the witches again. They call up apparitions, one of which says that he is safe until Birnam wood comes to Dunsinane castle.</i>
Resolution:	<i>Lady Macbeth's sleep walking guilt</i>
Ending:	<i>Birnam wood begins to move; Macbeth and his army defend Dunsinane castle from Duncan's sons' army; Lady Macbeth's death is reported; a messenger brings news of the wood moving towards the castle.</i>

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Macbeth

Macbeth	King Duncan	Ross
Lady Macbeth	Donalbain	Birnam
The Three Witches	Malcolm	Dunsinane
Hecate	Macduff	Fife
Banquo	Lady Macduff	Forres
Flance	Lennox	Glamis
Inverness	Scone	Scotland

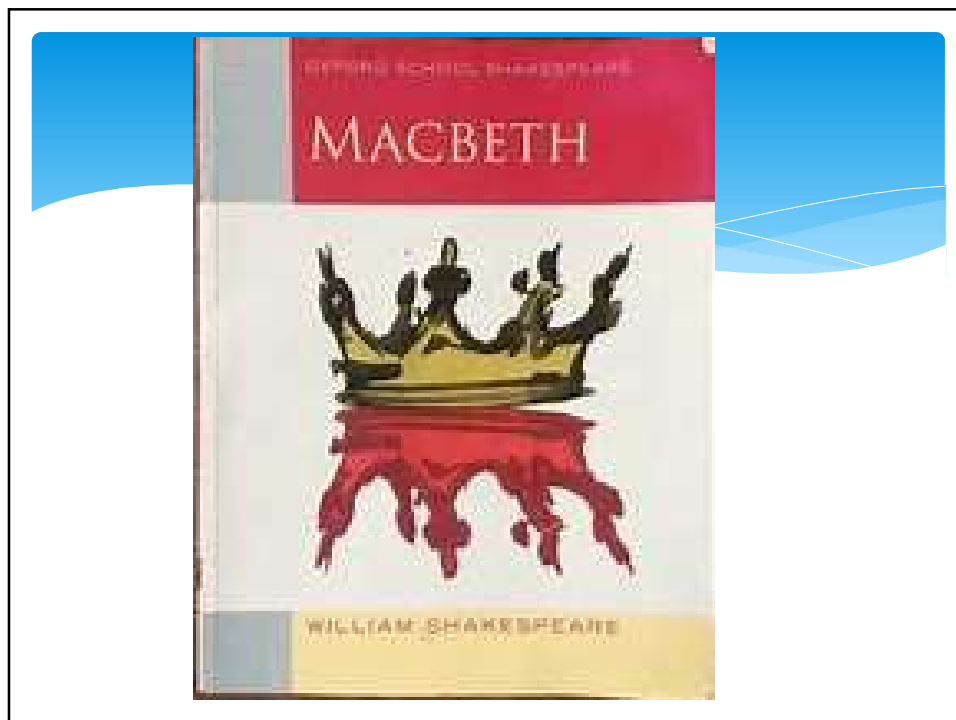


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Week 1 Monday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can understand who Shakespeare was and his influence on the world.
- * I can understand the context of Macbeth.
- * I can recognise features of a playscript.
- * I can make predictions based on inference.

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Who Was William Shakespeare?

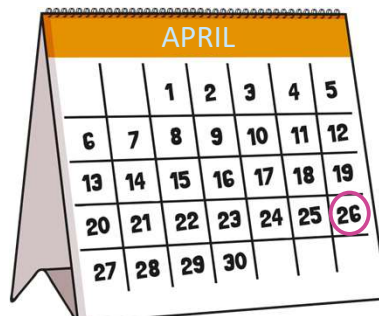
- William Shakespeare is thought to have been born on April 23rd 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon, England.



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Who Was William Shakespeare?

It is not known exactly when he was born, but he was baptised on April 26th, and at that time people were often baptised three days after their birth.



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Family History

- * William was the third child of John and Mary Shakespeare. His father was a leather merchant and his mother was a 'local-landed heiress', which basically meant that she came from a wealthy family.

William had two older sisters, Joan and Judith, and three younger brothers called Gilbert, Richard and Edmund.



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Early Life

- * Although there are no official records of where William was educated, it is thought he went to school at King's New School in Stratford.



Photo courtesy of all brown (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

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Early Life

- * His father, John Shakespeare, was a successful merchant and held official positions as an alderman and a bailiff, which was almost like being a mayor.



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Anne Hathaway

- * On November 28th 1582, at the age of 18, William married Anne Hathaway. Anne was 26 years old when they got married.

They had a baby called Susanna in 1583. Two years later, Anne gave birth to twins - a boy called Hamnet and a girl called Judith. Sadly, at the age of 11, Hamnet died.



20

London

In the mid-1580s, it is thought William arrived in London. When he first arrived in the capital city, some historians believe that he worked as a horse attendant at some of London's theatres.



By 1592, he was earning money as an actor and a playwright.

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The Lord Chamberlain's Men



- * The Lord Chamberlain's Men was an acting company that William became a managing partner of.
- * Their name was changed to The King's Men after King James I was crowned the new king of England.

By now, William was beginning to sell some of his written work.

22

Owner of Property

By 1597, Shakespeare was beginning to earn a lot of money so he bought the second largest house in his hometown of Stratford.

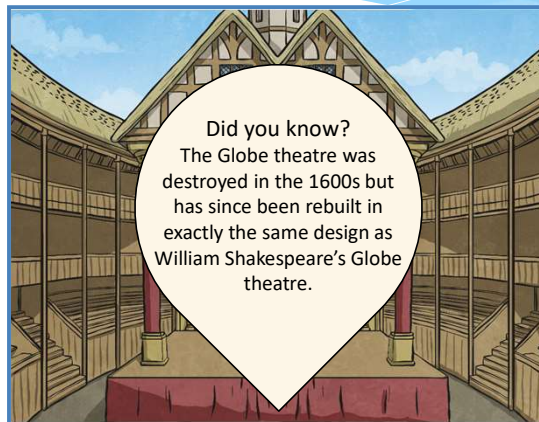


However, because it took about four days to get from London to Stratford by horse, William only ever went home during the forty days of Lent when the theatres were closed!

23

The Globe

* William and his business partners decided to build their own theatre. They built The Globe by the River Thames in London

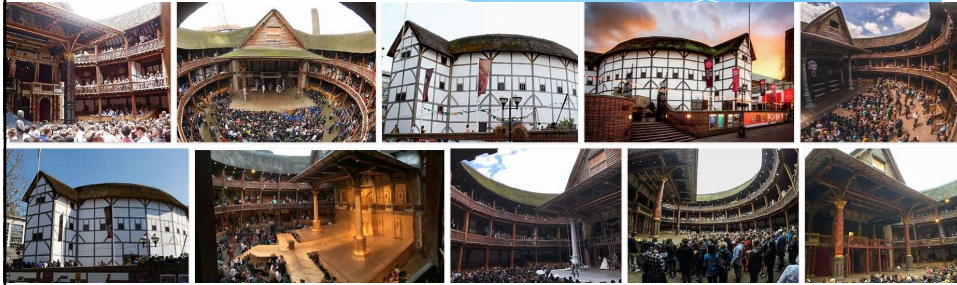


Did you know?
The Globe theatre was destroyed in the 1600s but has since been rebuilt in exactly the same design as William Shakespeare's Globe theatre.

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The Globe Theatre

<https://www.shakespearesglobe.com/>



25

Landlord

- He later went on to buy more houses in Stratford and rented them out, which earned him a massive £60 a year. This was a lot of money back in those days.



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Shakespeare's Plays

- * Shakespeare wrote heartrending plays, called tragedies, and comedy plays.
- * He acted in several of his plays in front of Queen Elizabeth I.
- * He often included the themes of religion, love and the monarchy in his plays.

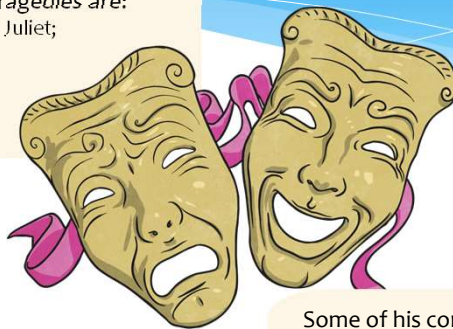


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Shakespeare's Plays

Some of his tragedies are:

- Romeo and Juliet;
- Othello;
- Macbeth;
- King Lear;
- Hamlet.



Some of his comedies are:

- A Midsummer Night's Dream;
- Much Ado About Nothing;
- As You Like It;
- The Taming of the Shew.

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Shakespeare's Legacy

- Because of Shakespeare, we have over three hundred words and well-known phrases in the English language, which he invented.

Words

barefaced

lacklustre

fair-play

watchdog

bedazzled

well-read

Did you know?
Shakespeare's work
has been translated
into 80 languages!

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Shakespeare's Legacy

Sayings

eaten me out of house and home

seen better days

pound of flesh

tower of strength

wild goose chase

not slept one wink

dead as a doornail

a sorry sight

a laughing stock

good riddance

Click the paper to find out

30

Sonnets

Shakespeare also had 154 sonnets published. You may have heard of this part of one?

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate.

A sonnet is a poem with 14 lines. Often, Shakespeare's sonnets were about love, death and loss.

31

All's Well That Ends Well

- * William Shakespeare died on April 23rd 1616, which was the same day as his birthday, at the age of 52.
- * Although it is not recorded what he died from, some years later, a vicar reported that he died of a fever he contracted after a night out 'merry making'.
- * Shakespeare had written his will a few months before he died, and famously left his wife his 'second best bed' and then most of his belongings to his daughter, Susanna.
- * He is buried in the Holy Trinity churchyard in Stratford.



32

Background to Macbeth

- Macbeth is one of the most famous plays by William Shakespeare.
- It is set in Scotland and there really was a historical King Macbeth in the 11th century - although the Shakespeare character bears little resemblance!
- Over many years, strange superstitions have developed about the performance of the play due to a series of accidents and occurrences – now, many actors only refer to it as 'The Scottish Play', to avoid the curse of saying 'Macbeth'.
- Witches feature in parts of the play and this is significant because in Shakespeare's day, people were more fearful and believed in the existence and power of witches.



33

Watch first minute to Hook in

* [BBC TV Shakespeare Macbeth \(1983\) - Bing video](#)

34

Macbeth: Act 1

Extracts from the Tragedy of Macbeth

William Shakespeare

Act 1 Scene 1

A desert place. Thunder and Lightning. Enter three Witches.

First Witch: When shall we three meet again.
In thunder, lightning, or in rain?

Second Witch: When the hurlyburly's done,
When the battle's lost and won.

Third Witch: That will be ere the set of sun.

First Witch: Where the place?

Second Witch: Upon the heath.

Third Witch: There to meet with Macbeth.

First Witch: I come, Graymalkin.

All: Paddock calls: - anon!
Fair is foul, and foul is fair.
Hover through the fog and filthy air.

[Exeunt]

35

A Summary of Act 1 Scene 2

A battle is taking place for Scotland itself. Norway has invaded. King Duncan is informed of the heroic acts of two of his army generals, Macbeth and Banquo. At the same time he learns that the Thane of Cawdor has been captured and shown to be disloyal and a traitor. King Duncan announces that Macbeth will be given the title Thane of Cawdor instead.

An extract from: Act 1 Scene 3

A heath. Thunder. Enter the three witches.

Macbeth: So foul and fair a day I have not seen ...
... Speak, if you can: what are you?

First Witch: All hail, Macbeth! Hail to thee, Thane of Glamis!

Second Witch: All hail, Macbeth! Hail to thee, Thane of Cawdor!

Third Witch: All hail, Macbeth, that shalt be King hereafter!

Banquo: If you can look into the seeds of time
And say which grain will grow and which will not
Speak then to me.

First Witch: Lesser than Macbeth, and greater.

Second Witch: Not so happy, yet much happier.

Third Witch: Thou shalt get kings, though thou be none.

All: So all hail Macbeth and Banquo.
Banquo and Macbeth, all hail.

The witches disappear.

36

Macbeth and Banquo discuss the strange event that they have just witnessed, first wondering whether they could have imagined it or whether the witches were there at all. Then they laugh about the things that were said, dismissing them as clearly crazy.

Enter Ross and Angus.

Ross: The king hath happily received, Macbeth,
The news of thy success.

Angus: We are sent to give thee, from our royal master, thanks.

Ross: And for an earnest of a greater honour,
He bade me, from him, call thee Thane of Cawdor.

Banquo: What, can the devil speak true?

Macbeth: The Thane of Cawdor lives: why do you dress me
In borrow'd robes?

Ross and Angus explain that the Thane of Cawdor was found to be a traitor and is being executed.

Macbeth begins to think aside to himself that now the witches have made not just one correct statement, but two. They already knew in advance about him becoming Thane of Cawdor, so he starts to wonder whether their third statement about him might become true as well!

37

Features of a Play Script



How do we know that we are reading a play script?
Identify any features you recognise.

Did you think of:

- cast list;
- acts/scenes introduced with short description;
- narrator to briefly set the scene;
- conventional layout (speaker's name on the left);
- character names before each speaking part, followed by a colon;
- dialogue but no need for inverted commas;
- stage directions (in brackets)?



Plot Summary from Act 1:

Macbeth, Thane of Glamis (pronounced: glarms), and his mate Banquo have just finished at a battle and are on the way home when they meet three witches. The witches tell Macbeth that he will become the Thane of Cawdor and also King of Scotland. Macbeth is surprised (as you would be). They tell Banquo that his descendants will become kings.

38

Prediction time...

- * What do you think will happen in the story?
- * Why?

39

Week 1 Tuesday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can recognise archaic language.
- * I can write a character description to create a sense of mood and atmosphere.

40

Inference from a Picture



There are many different interpretations of the three witches from Macbeth.
Think of three things that you can infer from looking at this picture.



Where are the witches?

What is the weather like?

What are they doing?

What is the mood suggested?

What might be in the cauldron?

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44

Impression of the Witches



- ? What is your opinion of the witches so far?
- ? How do you perceive the women, sometimes referred to as 'the weird sisters'?
- ? If you were Macbeth, would you believe the predictions or prophecies they have made?
- ? As a reader, what do you think will happen next?



45

Interpreting Shakespeare's Description



These are some extracts of Shakespeare's original description when Macbeth sees the witches. What can you interpret and understand of what he is saying?



You should be women, and yet your beards forbid me to interpret that you are so.

He says they look like women but he can't believe it because they have beards!

46

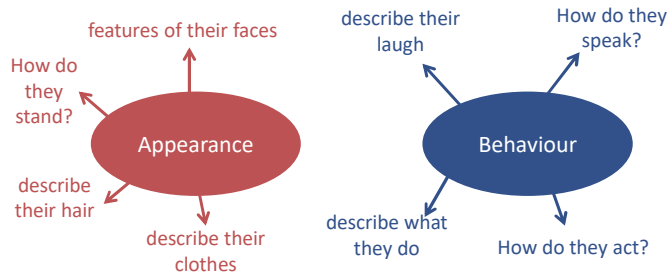
Ideas for a Modern Description



Today's task will be to use some of the knowledge of Shakespeare's original ideas about the witches, in order to write a more modern description of them. We are aiming for a **short paragraph** which shows **effective vocabulary and atmosphere**.

Imagine Macbeth sending a letter to his wife describing the sight that he and Banquo encountered on the heath.

How would he describe them using our modern language?



47

Hunched around the smouldering cauldron, the three cackling witches made a formidable sight as they continuously muttered strange incantations. Matted hair, dangling dry as a bone over their cold eyes and skinny lips, surrounded their withered and wrinkled faces, which were deathly white. Their teeth – or what was left of them – were rotten to the core; each one was either black or a repulsive yellow. As they danced and moved, distantly staring through the smoke, their dark, ragged clothes hung in tatters from their skeletal frames.



"Fair is foul and foul is fair," they seemed to be cackling in the distance.

"All hail Macbeth," they chanted in freakish voices.

"Not so happy, yet much happier," screeched one witch senselessly.

48

Week 1 Wednesday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can sequence events.
- * I can retell the story of Macbeth.

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Main acts and scenes focussed on

Act I, Scene 3: Macbeth and Banquo meet the witches

Act I, Scene 5: Lady Macbeth reads Macbeth's letter and dedicates herself to the murder of Duncan; Macbeth returns to the castle

Act II, Scene 2: The murder scene: Lady Macbeth tries to calm Macbeth's fears about what he has done.

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Act IV, Scene 5: Birnam wood begins to move; Macbeth and his army defend Dunsinane castle from Duncan's sons' army; Lady Macbeth's death is reported; a messenger brings news of the wood moving towards the castle.

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BBC Animated Tales – Macbeth

* https://youtu.be/qfnUq2_oFOY

* 25 mins long

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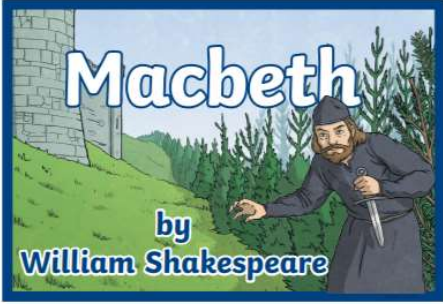





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Week 1 Thursday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can perform with confidence.
- * I can use intonation and expression to help convey meaning.



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 <p>Macbeth by William Shakespeare</p>	<p>Macbeth and Banquo have finished at a battle and are now on their way home. They meet three witches. The witches tell Macbeth that he will become Thane of Cawdor and King of Scotland. They also tell Banquo that his descendants will become kings.</p> 
<p>King Duncan makes Macbeth the Thane of Cawdor because he was so brave in the battle. Macbeth is excited that his predictions from the witches are starting to come true and he writes to tell his wife. When Lady Macbeth hears that King Duncan is coming to their house, she plans to kill him so that Macbeth will be king like the witches said.</p> 	<p>Lady Macbeth asks evil spirits to help her to kill King Duncan. However, she talks Macbeth into doing the deed himself. Macbeth stabs King Duncan to death and Lady Macbeth blames the servants for the crime. She puts them in the frame by putting the dagger next to them.</p> 

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<p>Macduff arrives and finds King Duncan's body the next morning. Macbeth goes on to kill the king's servants so that they do not say they are innocent. He tells everybody that he killed them because they had killed the king.</p> 	<p>Malcolm and Donalbain, who are the king's sons, run away in case someone wants to kill them too. By running away, Malcolm and Donalbain look like suspects in their father's murder, so Macbeth is crowned King.</p> 
<p>The second of the witches' predictions has now come true. Macbeth remembers the third prediction about Banquo's sons becoming kings, which makes him feel threatened. Macbeth decides to kill Banquo and his son, Fleance. However, the plan goes wrong; Banquo dies but Fleance escapes.</p> 	<p>Macbeth is at a royal feast on the day of his coronation, when Banquo's ghost appears before him. Macbeth is terrified but other people around him think he has gone mad. Lady Macbeth sends them all home and Macbeth visits the witches again.</p> 

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<p>This time the witches say three things: You will be safe until the trees move towards you. No one 'born of women' will kill you. Beware Macduff.</p> 	<p>Macbeth feels secure about two of the predictions but is worried about one of the things the witches said. He is worried about Macduff, who is away in England. Macbeth has Macduff's family killed anyway, just to be sure.</p> 
<p>Macduff hears about his family being killed. He is so angry that he gathers an army with King Duncan's son, Malcolm, so they can seize the throne back from Macbeth. At Macbeth's castle, they hide under trees as camouflage and move forwards, just as the witches predicted.</p> 	<p>Meanwhile, Lady Macbeth feels guilty because of all the killings. She begins sleepwalking, talking to herself and washing imaginary blood from her hands. "Out damned spot!" (get clean) she says. She eventually kills herself.</p> 

62

Macbeth and Macduff fight on the battlefield. Macduff tells Macbeth that he was born by caesarean section. Therefore, Macduff can kill him as he was not born of a woman, like the witches said. Macbeth is doomed and is killed by Macduff.




Malcolm, King Duncan's son, becomes king. He makes a big speech telling everyone that everything will be alright. He refers to Macbeth and his wife as 'the dead butcher and his fiend-like queen.' Malcolm invites everyone to see him crowned at Scone.




63

What Makes a Good Performance?



- ? Discuss what you think makes a good performance.
- ? What ideas does everyone have?



64

Intonation, Tone and Volume



One aim we can have is: using intonation, tone and volume in performance to make meaning clear to an audience.

Can anyone suggest what is meant by these three terms?

Intonation: refers to the rise and fall of your voice when speaking. Try not to speak all at the same tone or volume, but vary the delivery of your lines to make it sound more interesting.

Tone: your tone of voice helps to express a particular mood or emotion.

Volume: refers to how loud you are speaking when performing. You need to deliver your lines with enough volume for everyone to hear. A good tip is to take a deep breath before speaking!



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Whole-Class Drama



In your groups, first practise using the scripts you have been given. If you can, try learning your lines.

Remember intonation, tone and volume!



After everyone has had some chance to practice, you will have the chance to perform your scene.

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Constructive Feedback



What was effective about the performances you have just seen?
What did you think could be improved? How could it be improved?



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CAST IN ORDER OF APPEARANCE:

NARRATOR

3 WITCHES - 'The Weird Sisters'

BANQUO - A nobleman; friend to Macbeth

MACBETH - First Thane of Glamis, then Thane of Cawdor, then King of Scotland

LENNOX - A nobleman

ROSS - A nobleman

ANGUS - A nobleman

DUNCAN - King of Scotland

MALCOLM - Duncan's eldest son and named his heir

DONALBAIN - Duncan's younger son; brother to Malcolm

LADY MACBETH

MACDUFF - A nobleman

LADY MACDUFF

DOCTOR

SIWARD - a young nobleman

SOLDIERS

SERVANTS

OTHER LORDS, LADIES, SOLDIERS, ATTENDANTS, SERVANTS

DOWNLOADING THE SUPPORTING ONLINE RESOURCES:

All the music, backing tracks for the songs and special effects indicated in the script can be downloaded here:

http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/schoolradio/macbeth/music/sfx_macbeth_playscript.zip

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ACT 1

Scene 1: The Heath

Lights down. Quiet for a moment, then a thunderclap and a flash of the lights.

AUDIO CUE 1 **OPENING MUSIC AND SFX - THE HEATH**

NARRATOR: This is a story of ambition, power and murder. It is the story of a man who would stop at nothing to become king. It is a dark and bloody story ... that starts on a wild Scottish heathland where three witches plot and spin their spells...

Three voices echo from different parts of the theatre.

SISTER 1: When shall we three meet again?

SISTER 2: In thunder, lightning or in rain?

SISTER 3: When the hurlyburly's done! When the battle's lost and won!

SISTER 1: That will be 'ere the set of sun.

SISTER 2: Where the place?

SISTER 3: Upon ... the heath.

ALL SISTERS: There to meet ... Macbeth!

Scene 2: The Battlefield

NARRATOR: Macbeth, A Scottish lord. Here he is - not far from those witches - leading the Scottish army against a combined force of invading Norwegians and Scottish rebels...

Stage lights up on the Chorus with music, one half rebels, the others King Duncan's troops. They wage a 'sonic battle', each group in turn banging in time with music. Note: the chorus use bin lids and wooden swords to make the musical din.

AUDIO CUE 2 **SONG - SONIC BATTLE (Backing track)**

The two forces engage in battle: one side holding aloft Duncan's banner, the other the Norwegian standard. Then, fighting to the front of the King's troops, appear Macbeth and Banquo. Back to back, armed with swords, they face a group of rebels. They fight, the music growing in volume, mixed with war-cries.

ALL: For Duncan and Scotland! Kill the rebels! Smash the invaders! Chase them back to Norway! Scotland! Scotland! Norway! Norway!

Until, finally, the entire rebel chorus back away, their standard dragging. Duncan's men peer them off. After a moment, with the loyal soldiers congratulating each other round Duncan's banner, they also leave centre stage.

BANQUO: Macbeth! The Norwegians and the rebels run!

MACBETH: The battle is over - and won!

BANQUO: The day is yours and Scotland's.

Macbeth sheaths his sword.

MACBETH: We must find King Duncan and bring him the good news!

They exit.

Scene 3: Another part of the Heath

AUDIO CUE 3 **SFX - THE WITCHES' CAULDRON AND HEATH**

The fog is heavy, the light on the heath strange. An eerie wind whistles. The Witches now crouch around a sackcloth bag. Behind them the Chorus clutch weird objects they've collected for the recipe. As they sing, they hand the objects round and drop them in the bag.

AUDIO CUE 4 **SONG - WITCHES' BREW, RAP ONLY (Backing track)**

A beating drum is heard approaching...

SISTER 2: A drum! A drum! Macbeth doth come!

The Chorus slip away while the Witches tie up the bag and pass it round.

SISTER 3: Quick, we must finish the spell!

SISTER 1: Thrice to thine...

SISTER 2: And thrice to mine...

SISTER 3: Thrice again makes up nine!

ALL SISTERS: The spell is done!

Enter Macbeth and Banquo, shields and bedrolls strapped to their backs.

MACBETH: Banquo! I have never seen such a day ... so foul ... and so fair.

BANQUO: Aye, it's strange all right. How far is it now to the King?

Banquo turns, freezes and looks at the Witches. He taps Macbeth's arm. They draw swords.

BANQUO: What are you? (To Macbeth) They don't look human! (To Witches) Are you spirits?

Macbeth takes a step closer, threatening them.

MACBETH: Speak! If you can!

The Witches slowly emerge into full view.

SISTER 3: All hail, Macbeth! Thane of Glamis.

Macbeth leans into Banquo.

MACBETH: How do these weird creatures know my name?

SISTER 2: All hail, Macbeth! Thane of Cawdor!

Macbeth takes a step back.

MACBETH: But I am not Thane of Cawdor.

BANQUO: (To Witches) Can you see the future? What else do you see?

Sister 3 comes closer.

SISTER 3: All hail, Macbeth! One day ... you will be king.

Macbeth falls back, shocked.

MACBETH: No! That cannot be! Get away from me!

BANQUO: Macbeth, what are you scared of? Why be afraid of good news?

Banquo takes a step closer to them.

SISTER 1: And what about me - if you really can see into the future? Hail, Banquo!

SISTER 2: Lesser than Macbeth ... and greater.

SISTER 3: Not so happy ... yet much happier!

SISTER 1: Your children will be kings.

SISTER 2: But you will never be.

ALL SISTERS: So hail Macbeth and Banquo!

They turn to go.

MACBETH: Wait! How can I be Thane of Cawdor? He's still alive! And king, that's just unbelievable...

BANQUO: Impossible!

MACBETH: (To Witches) Tell me ... how?

But the Witches raise their sack ... and vanish.

BANQUO: They're gone.

MACBETH: Into the thin air.

The Chorus can return and support Macbeth as he sings 'Destiny'.

AUDIO CUE 5 **SONG - DESTINY (Backing track)**

Scene 4: The King's camp

Banners and flags fly. Soldiers move around the stage, some tending to the wounded. Standing central Ross, Angus and Lennox.

NARRATOR: Macbeth and Banquo finally arrive at King Duncan's camp. Standing outside the King's tent are three of his noblemen: Angus, Ross and Lennox.

Enter Macbeth and Banquo.

LENNOX: Aha! The good generals Macbeth and Banquo!

MACBETH: Greetings, Lennox! We come straight from the battle and have news for the King. The King has already heard of the battle, Macbeth.

ROSS: And how bravely you fought!

ROSS: And he has told us to call you ... Thane of Cawdor!

MACBETH: Cawdor? That's not possible. Cawdor lives. How can I be Thane of Cawdor?

ANGUS: Cawdor joined the rebels and is now under sentence of death!

MACBETH: (To Banquo) The witches. What they said has come true! Could the next step be the throne itself? Could I become ... King?

BANQUO: Be careful. Sometimes the devil tempts us with small truths, to make us believe the bigger lie to come!

Macbeth turns away and goes downstage.

MACBETH: They said ... I could be king! But can that crown come without any help from me?

AUDIO CUE 6 **SFX - FANFARE**

King Duncan, Malcolm and Donalbain arrive. Duncan wears a special king's robe - richer than the rest.

LENNOX: Look! Here comes King Duncan and the princes!

ALL: The King! The King! The King!

DUNCAN: My generals, Macbeth and Banquo!

MACBETH/BANQUO: Your Majesty!

DUNCAN: It is true, the battle is won. The rebels and the Norwegians have fled!

The nobles raise their arms in a victory salute.

ALL: Victory! The King!

DUNCAN: So, my cousin, Macbeth! How can I pay the debt I owe you after today?

Macbeth bows.

MACBETH: Serving you is its own reward, Your Highness!

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Scene 5: Lady Macbeth's chamber at Dunsinane

Dunsinane Castle. Lady Macbeth in her dressing room, attended by female servants. She holds a letter and as they dress her she reads...

NARRATOR: At Dunsinane, Macbeth's castle, his wife Lady Macbeth is waiting for him to return from the battle. In her hands she holds a letter from him...

LADY MACBETH: (Reading) My beloved wife, I believe these weird sisters really must have special powers. They told me I'd be Thane of Cawdor - and it came true! They even said I would be king! (She looks up) King! (Then returns to the letter) 'Keep this secret, my partner of greatness ... I will be with you soon.' (She puts the letter down) Macbeth, you want greatness. But are you ruthless enough to get it?

The servants go on with their business.

You're ambitious. But I think you'll be too scared to do what's needed. So come home soon ... so I can inspire you to take the crown. Without me, you will never do it.

Macbeth arrives. She turns, all smiles.

Great Thane of Glamis ... and Cawdor! Your future starts now.

MACBETH: King Duncan comes here tonight.

LADY MACBETH: When does he leave?

MACBETH: Tomorrow.

LADY MACBETH: That must not happen. He must not live to see the morning sun.

MACBETH: What are you saying?

LADY MACBETH: You must welcome King Duncan when he arrives. Smile with him. Look after him. But our guest must be taken care of tonight!

MACBETH: Taken care of..?

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LADY MACBETH: Yes. Oh, Macbeth - your face is so easy to read. But at the banquet tonight - you must hide your feelings. Be friendly to our king ... and leave the plan to me.

MACBETH: But -

LADY MACBETH: Come now. Let us prepare the feast.
They exit.

Scene 6: The great hall at Dunsinane

Benches in place around a long table. King Duncan and nobles (Banquo, Lennox, Angus, Ross, Malcolm, Donalbain, Macduff) arrive and stand nearby. Lady Macbeth enters with Macbeth, they bow to Duncan. Servants in attendance.

NARRATOR: In the great hall of Dunsinane, King Duncan and all the lords and ladies stand to celebrate their victory.

SERVANT: Pray quiet for the King!

DUNCAN: A toast! To our hosts - Lord and Lady Macbeth!

ALL: Lord and Lady Macbeth!

King Duncan turns to Lady Macbeth at his side.

DUNCAN: Your castle is beautiful, my lady. The air here is so sweet!

LADY MACBETH: Your Majesty! You honour us with your visit.

DUNCAN: I hope we haven't troubled you...

MACBETH: We are at your service, my lord. Now, please, let's feast!

While King Duncan and all the lords and ladies take their seats Macbeth and Lady Macbeth move away together and speak privately.

If I'm going to do this ... then I'd better do it fast.
Macbeth looks at Duncan.

But Duncan trusts me. I should be protecting him - not killing him. There's only one reason to do it. My own ambition. And that could bring me down.
He shakes his head.



LADY MACBETH: When he finishes supper and goes to sleep ... that's when you do it.
Macbeth shakes his head.

MACBETH: No. We'll go no further with this plan. He has honoured me - as Thane of Cawdor! Can we not just enjoy that?

LADY MACBETH: What are you saying? I'd like to wear the crown but I don't dare take it? You're like the cat that wants the fish - but is scared of getting his paws wet!

MACBETH: And if we should fail?

LADY MACBETH: Have courage - and we'll not fail. Do it when Duncan is asleep and, after tonight, he'll sleep forever. Is it settled then.

MACBETH: Yes. It is ... settled.

AUDIO CUE 8 **SONG - TEMPTATION (Backing track)**
They exit as do all the lords and ladies.

Scene 7: The battlements of Dunsinane

NARRATOR: The feast is over. Banquo and his son Fleance are taking a walk on the castle walls.
Banquo enters with his son, Fleance.

BANQUO: (Looking at the sky) What time is it, Fleance?

FLEANCE: After midnight, father. (Fleance grabs Banquo's arm.) Someone's coming! (Calling out) Who's there?

Enter Macbeth.

MACBETH: A friend.

BANQUO: You're still up too? The King at least is asleep ... he's gone to bed in good spirits, thanks to your hospitality.

MACBETH: We did what we could.

BANQUO: A real feast. (Pause.) I dreamt of the witches last night. There was truth in what they said ... Thane of Cawdor.

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MACBETH: I haven't really thought about it. But maybe you're right. We should talk, Banquo.

BANQUO: Whenever you like.

MACBETH: Stay with me, Banquo, and we could all share in the future.

BANQUO: My loyalty's to the King - and ever will be. Now, I must go to bed.
Macbeth slaps Banquo on the back. Banquo nods.

MACBETH: Sleep well!
Banquo and Fleance begin to leave.

BANQUO: And the same to you, my friend.
Banquo and Fleance leave. Macbeth watches ... then walks to centre downstage.

AUDIO CUE 9 **EERIE NIGHT UNDERScore**

MACBETH: Soon everyone will be asleep ... but me. And then...
Macbeth stops. He raises a hand towards the audience.

What's this? A dagger in the air, its handle turned towards my hand.
He reaches some more, almost off the stage.

Come, let me...
He grabs for it.

...hold, you! I can't touch it but I can still see it. A dagger of the mind. I'm seeing things.
He looks up again.

There it is again! And now there's blood on the blade and handle.
Another snatch, again nothing.

It is time to do the deed.
Macbeth leaves.



Scene 8: Lady Macbeth's chamber

The night underscore music can continue into the scene. Lady Macbeth enters, pacing back and forth.

NARRATOR: Lady Macbeth cannot sleep. She walks back and forth thinking about her terrible plan.

LADY MACBETH: What is he doing? I left the daggers for him. He can't have missed them...
Macbeth stumbles in, red on his hands and cheeks. He holds a dagger.

My husband. Have you...?
Macbeth nods.

MACBETH: The deed is done. (Looking at his hands) Look at my hands.

LADY MACBETH: It will wash off
Macbeth goes to her.

MACBETH: Just after it was done I heard a voice crying, 'Sleep no more! it said. And then ... 'Macbeth has murdered sleep!'

LADY MACBETH: You're imagining things. Go! Wash your hands! And why did you bring the daggers? Put them back in the room!

MACBETH: I can't go back there.

LADY MACBETH: Give them to me. I'll wipe the faces of the sleeping servants with blood. (Going) It will look as though they killed the King.
She takes the knives and leaves while Macbeth stands, traumatised.

NARRATOR: Lady Macbeth goes to the King's bedroom to leave the daggers there ... while Macbeth waits for her return.
Lady Macbeth returns, also with red hands.

LADY MACBETH: Done. It will look as if the servants committed the crime. And see, my hands are the same colour as yours.
A distant knocking is heard on a large wooden door.

LADY MACBETH: Someone's at the South Gate.

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MACBETH: I wish the knocking would wake Duncan...

LADY MACBETH: The dead king sleeps forever.

Scene 9: The hallway of Dunsinane

The castle hallways. Macduff, Banquo and Lennox enter from opposite sides of the stage, running.

NARRATOR: The King's body is quickly discovered. The lords - Macduff, Banquo, Ross and Lennox - jump from their beds and run from room to room to raise the alarm.

MACDUFF: Banquo! We must find the King's sons, Malcolm and Donalbain!

BANQUO: Tell them the King is dead! Lennox - have you seen them?

LENNOX: They're coming now!
Enter Malcolm and Donalbain. Macduff stops them.

MALCOLM/DONALBAIN: What's happening? What's going on?

BANQUO: Your father has been murdered.

MALCOLM: No!
Donalbain draws his sword.

DONALBAIN: Tell us the name of the assassins!

MACDUFF: From the look of it his own servants did the deed. Their hands and faces are covered in blood and the daggers are nearby!
Malcolm pushes past Macduff, his sword out.

MALCOLM: I will face these lowly assassins now!
They start offstage but Macbeth comes.

MACBETH: Stay - the assassins are dead. I have killed them already.

DONALBAIN: What?

LADY MACBETH: *Lady Macbeth also enters.*
What has happened?

MACDUFF: The King, my lady, is dead.

LADY MACBETH: No...

MACBETH: Malcolm, Donalbain, listen to me. Your father lay dead, his murderers so close. Who could hold back?

LADY MACBETH: Help ... please ... I feel...

BANQUO: Lady Macbeth - she faints!
Macbeth and Lennox rush to her as she falls.

MACBETH: I must look after my lady. Lennox - help me carry her to her room.
Macbeth and Lennox exit supporting Lady Macbeth, leaving Donalbain and Malcolm, Ross, Banquo and Macduff.

MALCOLM: *(To his brother)* Donalbain - we must be silent for now...

DONALBAIN: You're right, this place isn't safe.

MACDUFF: Something's not right here, Banquo.

BANQUO: If there's a plot - or treason - I'll fight it.

MACDUFF: So will I.

ROSS: So will we all.

MACDUFF: We'll dress and meet in the great hall.

MALCOLM: My brother and I will join you shortly.
Exit Macduff, Banquo and Ross, leaving Malcolm and Donalbain.

MALCOLM: Donalbain, I don't trust anyone here. We must leave - separately. I'll go to England.

DONALBAIN: Ireland for me then, dear brother.

MALCOLM: Let's go, while we can.

DONALBAIN: There'll be no mercy here, only more murder. To horse!

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They leave.

Scene 10: The great hall at Dunsinane

Two thrones now stand centre stage. New royal banners (Macbeth's) hang on the walls. Lennox, Ross, Banquo, other earls, soldiers crowd the stage.

AUDIO CUE 10 **SFX - FANFARE**

Enter Macbeth and Lady Macbeth as King and Queen, with attendants. Macbeth has the special king's jacket. All kneel as they sit in the thrones. The nobles queue to kiss the rings of the King and Queen. Banquo steps forward to address the audience.

BANQUO: Thane of Cawdor. And now crowned as King. It has all come true. But did the witches make it happen or was it Macbeth himself?

MACBETH: *(Calling) Banquo!*
Banquo, turns from the audience, goes to Macbeth, kneels, kisses his ring.

BANQUO: Your Highness. My lady. Welcome back to Dunsinane.

LADY MACBETH: Our loyal friend!

MACBETH: What news, Banquo?

BANQUO: Malcolm and Donalbain have fled the country. But they're telling everyone who'll listen that they didn't kill their father.

LADY MACBETH: Well they would say that, wouldn't they?

MACBETH: It's not important. We'll deal with it tomorrow. In the meantime...

LADY MACBETH: ...our feast...

MACBETH: ...tonight - to celebrate! You'll join us, I know.

BANQUO: I am at your command, sir.

MACBETH: *Banquo turns to go.*
Are you ... hunting today?

BANQUO: Yes, Your Highness.

MACBETH: Will you be ... long?

BANQUO: All afternoon, Your Highness.

MACBETH: Are you taking Fleance with you?

BANQUO: Of course, my Lord.

MACBETH: Good, good. Enjoy yourselves and don't be late!
Banquo exits. Macbeth turns to his court.

Now, please, your King has work to do. Until the feast, tonight!

Exit all except Macbeth and his attendants. Macbeth turns to them.
Those men we spoke of. Are they here?

SERVANT: Yes, my Lord. I let them through the back gates as you asked.

MACBETH: Get them.
The servants leave and Macbeth moves to the front of the stage.

I am the King. But the witches told Banquo that his children would be kings. Not mine. Being king isn't enough - I've got to be safe. And I can't be safe while Banquo lives.

Music up: a Servant re-enters.

SERVANT: They are here, my Lord.
Enter the Assassins, singing. The Chorus can support them as they sing.

AUDIO CUE 11 **SONG - ASSASSINS (Backing track)**

As the Assassins finish their song they end up seated. Macbeth waves them up.

MACBETH: Don't bother sitting. This won't take long.

ASSASSIN 1: Suits me.

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ASSASSIN 2: Me too.

MACBETH: Good. Now, Banquo.

ASSASSIN 1: Banquo?

ASSASSIN 2: Banquo?

MACBETH: Banquo. I want you to kill him.

ASSASSIN 2: Kill Banquo?

ASSASSIN 1: Kill him?

MACBETH: Today. While he's out hunting. All right?

The Assassins ponder, then agree.

ASSASSINS: All right.

MACBETH: His son, Fleance, must die too.

ASSASSIN 1: Tell you what. We'll do you a deal.

ASSASSIN 2: Special offer.

ASSASSIN 1: Two for the price of one.

MACBETH: Nobody, but nobody, must ever connect this to me.

ASSASSIN 1: Don't worry. Your Majesty. Our lips are sealed.

ASSASSIN 2: As quiet as the grave.

ASSASSIN 1: Snick-snack.

Assassin 1 slices the air with his knife like Zorro.

ASSASSIN 2: Clickety-click.

Assassin 2 makes a throttling/neck-breaking gesture.

MACBETH: Good, let's make the arrangements.

AUDIO CUE 12 CLOSING MUSIC

Music up and the Assassins exit followed by Macbeth. The lights go down.

ACT 2

Scene 1: Lady Macbeth's chamber

AUDIO CUE 13 OPENING MUSIC

Enter Lady Macbeth and her servants as the music fades. She sits at a mirror, preparing for the feast.

NARRATOR: Macbeth has been crowned King of Scotland and the day of his coronation is to end with a great banquet to celebrate. In her bedroom, Lady Macbeth waits for her husband. She's having second thoughts...

LADY MACBETH: All I ever wanted was for him to be king. Now that he is, I wish it had never happened. Not this way.

Enter Macbeth.

MACBETH: Are you ready, my queen? We should go down.

LADY MACBETH: What are you up to? Tell me.

MACBETH: Don't worry. I've got things sorted. Just wait...


LADY MACBETH: I can't go on like this.

MACBETH: You won't have to. Soon it'll be night and in the night, anything is possible.

LADY MACBETH: What do you mean?

MACBETH: Best you don't know. Trust me.

He takes her arm, and leads her off.



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Scene 2: The Heath

Banquo and Fleance enter, carrying bows over their shoulders.

NARRATOR: Out on the heath, night is falling. Banquo and his son Fleance have been hunting and are on their way back to Dunsinane...

FLEANCE: Are we nearly home, Father?

BANQUO: Not far now. I can see the lights of the castle.

Enter the Assassins carrying lamps.

ASSASSIN 1: My lord Banquo, is it not?

BANQUO: It is. Do you come from Dunsinane?

ASSASSIN 1: We do!

BANQUO: Looks like rain tonight.

ASSASSIN 2: Worse than rain, for you!

The Assassins jump at Banquo, knocking him to the ground.

BANQUO: Run, Fleance! It's a trap!

Fleance runs, exits. The Assassins use their swords to kill Banquo.

BANQUO: Argh...

ASSASSIN 1: He's finished. Quick. Get the boy.

ASSASSIN 2: No use. He's too fast. Gone. We'll never catch him.

ASSASSIN 1: Hmm. That's not good. There's a feast for the King tonight. We'll have to tell him there.

ASSASSIN 2: That'll spoil his party.

ASSASSIN 1: I hope it doesn't spoil ours too. *(Going)* Come on...

The Assassins trudge back up the path.

Scene 3: The great hall at Dunsinane

A banquet has been prepared. Seated are Ross, Lennox and various noblemen and ladies. Groups of other guests stand chatting. Various servants, soldiers, etc.

NARRATOR: Dunsinane Castle ... and the feast to celebrate Macbeth's coronation...

SERVANT: All rise for the King and Queen!

Enter Macbeth and Lady Macbeth, regally. The guests all stand and clap them in rhythmically.

ALL: Macbeth! Macbeth! Macbeth!

Macbeth leads Lady Macbeth to a seat, then motions the clapping to stop. He leans against an empty seat between Lady Macbeth and Lennox.

MACBETH: My lords and ladies, welcome! Tonight we will forget the sad past and think only of the future. So eat, drink and enjoy!

As the lords and ladies take their seats at the table a servant comes to Macbeth and whispers in his ear.

SERVANT: My lord...

MACBETH: Yes, what is it?

SERVANT: The two ... gentlemen ... they have returned.

MACBETH: What!

SERVANT: They wish to speak with you. Over there, by the door.

MACBETH: *(To the servant)* Ah, yes. *(To all)* Some urgent business I must deal with. I shall return.


Macbeth walks over to the far side of the hall where the Assassins wait in the shadows.

MACBETH: Idiots! There's blood on your face.

The Assassins take out hankies and wipe each other's faces.

ASSASSIN 1: Not mine.

ASSASSIN 2: Or mine.



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ASSASSIN 1:	It's Banquo's.	MACBETH:	Which one of you has done this?
MACBETH:	Good. Better on you than in him. Is he dead?	LORDS:	My lord, what's the matter?
ASSASSIN 1:	Snick snack.		<i>Banquo steps forward.</i>
ASSASSIN 2:	Clickety-clack.	MACBETH:	Get away from me! I didn't do it! It wasn't me!
MACBETH:	Excellent! What about the boy, Fleance?	ROSS:	Gentlemen, rise - the King is not well.
ASSASSIN 1:	Ah.		<i>Lady Macbeth rises and goes to Macbeth's side.</i>
ASSASSIN 2:	Well.	LADY MACBETH:	Please, everyone, stay. This is just ... an illness. The King has suffered from it since he was a boy. Don't worry, it will go away. <i>(Whispering to Macbeth)</i> What's wrong with you? Are you a man or what?
ASSASSIN 1:	Bit of a problem there...	MACBETH:	Can't you see it? The devil himself would be scared.
ASSASSIN 2:	It was very dark...	LADY MACBETH:	Oh, yes! Like the dagger in the air you told me about. Look, it's just a stool! You're seeing things.
ASSASSIN 1:	And the light went out...		<i>The ghost disappears.</i>
ASSASSIN 2:	And unfortunately...	MACBETH:	What? It's gone!
ASSASSIN 1:	...the boy escaped.	LADY MACBETH:	It was never there!
MACBETH:	What? You let him go? Fools! Idiots!	MACBETH:	No? Right. <i>(To all)</i> Please, everybody, forgive me. I am not myself this evening. We shall have a toast!
	<i>While this is happening Banquo can slip into a vacant place at the table next to Lennox, his back to the audience.</i>		<i>All rise, obscuring the table.</i>
	Never mind, at least Banquo's dead. And we can sort the boy out tomorrow. Now get out of here!	ALL:	A toast! A toast!
ASSASSINS:	<i>(Going)</i> Your Majesty.	MACBETH:	To absent friends.
	<i>The Assassins leave.</i>	LENNOX:	To Banquo!
LADY MACBETH:	My royal lord! What are you doing in the shadows there? Come, join us. We need our host!	MACBETH:	Yes, why not? To Banquo!
MACBETH:	Of course, my lady. <i>(He pauses)</i> But the table's full...	ALL:	To Banquo!
LENNOX:	Here's a place, sir.		<i>They drain their glasses and return to their seats (revealing Banquo again). He turns to Macbeth and raises his glass.</i>
MACBETH:	Where, Lennox?	MACBETH:	Argh! It's here again! Get back to your grave, you fiend!
LENNOX:	Here, my good lord.		
	<i>Lennox gestures to the seat next to him (now occupied by Banquo). Banquo turns, his face smeared with blood. Macbeth staggers back.</i>		

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	<i>Macbeth draws his sword and swats the air. The other lords rise again, some try and comfort him as he backs away. Banquo uses the cover again to disappear. Macbeth leans against the wall, shaking, staring...</i>	ROSS:	Because Fleance killed him - so says Macbeth.
LADY MACBETH:	My lords, ladies, I'm sorry, the King is not well. Please, leave us now. Good night.	LENNOX:	So says Macbeth.
	<i>The guests exit, confused and concerned.</i>		<i>A distant door is heard slamming.</i>
ALL:	Goodnight.	ROSS:	Shh! Is that someone coming?
	<i>Macbeth sits, weary. Lady Macbeth joins him.</i>		<i>Ross and Lennox carefully check out the stage to make sure no one's eavesdropping. Then they come together again, whispering.</i>
LADY MACBETH:	You need sleep, my Lord.	LENNOX:	Even up here we're not safe.
MACBETH:	Macduff wasn't here tonight. Did you notice?	ROSS:	And now Macduff has disappeared.
LADY MACBETH:	Macduff? What are you talking about?	LENNOX:	Not disappeared, gone to England.
MACBETH:	He's plotting I'm sure. Tomorrow, I'll go to the Weird Sisters again, find out what else is in store. This isn't over. I've slept in so much blood it's easier now to spill more than to go back.	ROSS:	Why?
LADY MACBETH:	Come. Let's get some sleep.	LENNOX:	He's gone to join Malcolm. They're going to raise an army to come up here and save us from Macbeth.
	<i>They exit.</i>	ROSS:	Does Macbeth know?
		LENNOX:	Yes. And planning his revenge on Macduff.
		ROSS:	God help Macduff.
		LENNOX:	God help us all.
			<i>They exit.</i>

Scene 4: The walls of Dunsinane			
<i>Enter Ross and Lennox. They look about to make sure no one could be spying on them, then come forward conspiratorially.</i>			
AUDIO CUE 14	EERIE NIGHT UNDERSCORE		
NARRATOR:	On the walls of Dunsinane Castle, the two noblemen Ross and Lennox have found a quiet place where they cannot be overheard...		
ROSS:	These are strange times, Lennox, strange times.		
LENNOX:	Aye. First Duncan is killed. And his sons run away.		
ROSS:	Because they were the murderers - so says Macbeth.		
LENNOX:	Then Banquo is killed. And his son Fleance runs away.		

Scene 5: The Heath			
<i>Thunder and lightning. The Witches and their chorus of witches now stand around a great pot, which they stir. Into the pot, one by one, go the ingredients from Act 1.</i>			
AUDIO CUE 15	SFX - THUNDER AND SONG - THE WITCHES' BREW (Backing track)		
AUDIO RESOURCE 16	SFX - THE WITCHES' CAULDRON AND THE HEATH		
SISTER 1:	By the pricking of my thumbs, something wicked this way comes.		
SISTER 2:	Open locks, whoever knocks!		

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Enter Macbeth.

MACBETH: What devil's work are you up to now, you midnight hags?

SISTER 3: A recipe without a name!

MACBETH: I want to know more of the future. Will you tell me? I need answers.

SISTER 1: Speak.

SISTER 2: Demand.

SISTER 3: We'll answer.

The Witches go into a trance.

MACBETH: First question. Tell me...

ALL SISTERS: No need to ask the questions. We know your thoughts.

SISTER 1: Macbeth! Macbeth! Macbeth! Beware Macduff!

MACBETH: I knew it. Macduff is dangerous...

SISTER 2: Be bloody, bold and resolute! No man who has ever been born to a woman can harm you!

MACBETH: Which means I'm safe! No human can ever harm me!

SISTER 3: And last ... you will never be beaten in battle till Birnam Wood comes to Dunsinane!

MACBETH: How can a wood get up and move somewhere else? Never! I'm safe! One more question...

SISTER 1: Banquo's children. Shall they be kings?

LENNOX: *(Offstage)* Your Highness!

Macbeth turns and crosses towards the noise. As he does the Witches all slip away. Enter Lennox.

MACBETH: Don't be afraid, Lennox. Do you see them?

LENNOX: Who, my Lord?

MACBETH: The Weird Sisters of course.

He turns - but they've gone.

LENNOX: They've gone! They didn't answer... Are you not well, my Lord?

MACBETH: More than well, Lennox! Now, what news?

LENNOX: Messengers. They say Macduff is trying to raise an army in England, my Lord.

MACBETH: Traitor! He'll pay for this. I'll take his castle, kill his wife, his children, his family. Come!

He exits with Lennox.

Scene 6: Macduff's Castle

Four children sit at a table. Lady Macduff stands before them. Outside a storm rages.

AUDIO CUE 17 **SFX - THUNDERSTORM**

NARRATOR: Macduff's castle. Lady Macduff and her children await news of him from England.

Enter Ross, wet from the storm.

LADY MACDUFF: Ross! You are welcome! Dry out. Spend some time with us.

ROSS: My Lady Macduff, I wish I could stay...

LADY MACDUFF: Do you bring news of my husband?

ROSS: I travel to England to join him. Can I give him a message?

LADY MACDUFF: Tell him not to take long!

ROSS: He is doing what he must, my lady. Goodbye, now.

LADY MACDUFF: Goodbye!

Exit Ross. The Assassins enter from the other side. As they do, they draw their swords. Lady Macduff and the four children back up against the wall as the killers advance.

ASSASSIN 1: Where's your husband?

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LADY MACDUFF: Nowhere you'll find him.

ASSASSIN 2: He's a traitor.

ASSASSIN 1: So are you.

ASSASSIN 2: And you know what happens to traitors...

ASSASSIN 1: Snick-snack.

ASSASSIN 2: Clickety clack.

They raise their swords - lights out.

Scene 7: A room in Dunsinane Castle

AUDIO CUE 18 **EERIE NIGHT UNDERSCORE**

Two of Lady Macbeth's servants enter, leading the Doctor.

NARRATOR: Dunsinane Castle: nighttime. Lady Macbeth's servants are worried and have summoned a doctor to the queen's rooms...

SERVANT 1: This is where she walks, Doctor.

DOCTOR: Every night?

SERVANT 2: Without fail.

DOCTOR: And you think she's asleep each time?

SERVANT 1: I'm sure of it. She says things ... but look, here she comes!

Enter Lady Macbeth, now in a white shift, her face grey, holding a candle.

SERVANT 2: Watch her ... and stay out of sight.

DOCTOR: Her eyes are open!

SERVANT 2: But they do not see.

DOCTOR: What's she doing now?

SERVANT 1: Washing her hands. But there's no water.

SERVANT 2: Listen!

LADY MACBETH: Out damned spot! Out I say! Who would have thought an old man could have so much blood in him?

DOCTOR: We're hearing things we shouldn't.

LADY MACBETH: Will these hands never be clean?

SERVANT 2: Heaven knows what she really knows.

LADY MACBETH: The smell of blood is still there.

DOCTOR: This isn't an illness I can cure.

LADY MACBETH: I tell you: Banquo's dead and buried. He can't come out of his grave.

DOCTOR: So that's it? Banquo?

SERVANT 1: We've heard too much already.

Lady Macbeth exits.

DOCTOR: There's nothing I can do for her. She needs a priest not a doctor.

SERVANT 2: God forgive us all.

DOCTOR: Goodnight. And you'd better forget what we just heard - or we're all dead.

They exit.

Scene 8: The Heath near Dunsinane

Drums beat, flags fly. Enter Lennox, Angus and soldiers.

AUDIO CUE 19 **SFX - MARCHING SOLDIERS AND DRUMS**

NARRATOR: In England Malcolm and Macduff raise a great army. It marches north to Dunsinane and prepares to do battle with Macbeth. Angus and Lennox meet on the heath. They too have raised an army and are ready to fight.

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LENNOX: What news, Angus?

ANGUS: The English army is near, led by Malcolm and Macduff. They have come for revenge.

LENNOX: And we shall join them. Poor Macduff - he knows?

ANGUS: Oh yes. He's vowed to kill Macbeth.

LENNOX: You think Macbeth ordered the killing?

ANGUS: I know it. Macbeth is mad. His murders stick to his hands.

LENNOX: Onward to Birnam Wood! We'll meet our allies there! They exit.

Scene 9: A room in Dunsinane Castle

Enter Macbeth, Doctor and Soldiers. Macbeth tears up a paper and throws it away.

MACBETH: No more reports! I don't need them. Birnam Wood can't come to Dunsinane. Malcolm was born of a woman. Nothing can touch me.

Enter a Servant.

SERVANT: Sir, the English army comes near!

MACBETH: All right then! Put on my armour!

DOCTOR: My lord, your wife...

MACBETH: Who are you?

DOCTOR: The doctor, my lord. Your wife, sir, is sick...

MACBETH: What's the matter with her?

DOCTOR: She is ... troubled.

MACBETH: She'll be fine. Come on! Give me my sword! And let us go!

DOCTOR: My lord...

nane.

Macbeth and Servant exit right with soldiers.

DOCTOR: I'm off. And no amount of money's going to bring me back to this place.

The Doctor exits left.

Scene 10: The Heath near Dunsinane

From left and right the two armies (the English and the Scottish nobles) join forces, embracing. Ross, Angus, Lennox, Siward, Malcolm, Macduff and soldiers.

NARRATOR: The moment has come. The army of Malcolm and Macduff unites with that of Lennox and Angus.

LENNOX: Malcolm! Ross! My friends! Macduff!

MACDUFF: It is time for my wife and children to be avenged!

MALCOLM: And my father too!

LENNOX: Macbeth and his men are in Dunsinane. We'll lay siege to the castle.

MACDUFF: We have all the nobles with us. You there - what is your name?

SIWARD: Siward, my lord.

MALCOLM: Are you ready for the fight?

SIWARD: The tyrant must die, my lord Malcolm.

MALCOLM: Good man! Now what is this wood in front of us?

SIWARD: It is called Birnam Wood, my lord.

MALCOLM: Lennox! Tell the troops to cut down the trees and hold the branches in front of them - the enemy won't know how strong we are!

LENNOX: Come!

MALCOLM: Let us prepare for battle!

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Scene 11: A room in Dunsinane Castle

Enter Macbeth, Servants and soldiers.

MACBETH: Tell my lady I am about to leave for battle.

SERVANT: (Going) Yes, my lord.

MACBETH: Are the flags flying on all the walls?

SERVANT: Yes, my lord.

MACBETH: They can't beat us.

There's a cry from the next room.

What's that noise? Go and see.

The Servant goes. Macbeth carries on buckling up his armour. Servant returns.

SERVANT: The Queen, my Lord, is dead.

MACBETH: What?

Macbeth goes onstage, parts a curtain where lies the body of Lady Macbeth, her three servants by her side. He kneels down.

MACBETH: What? Dead? She should have lived until the battle ends.

He kneels.

AUDIO CUE 20 **SONG - DUNSINANE (Backing track)**

When the song is over, Macbeth steps back. The servants draw the curtain, obscuring the body.

MACBETH: My sword!

Another servant hands Macbeth his sword, which he sheaths. A soldier enters.

SOLDIER 1: My lord...

MACBETH: Come on! Spit it out!

SOLDIER 1: I don't know how to tell you...

MACBETH: Just say it!

SOLDIER 1: As I stood watch, I looked towards Birnam ... and the wood was moving.

MACBETH: Liar!

SOLDIER 1: It is true, sir. See - through the window there.

Macbeth goes to the window.

MACBETH: So, Birnam Wood comes to Dunsinane. Just like the Weird Sisters said. There's no running away. The prophecy comes true...

Scene 12: The Heath outside Dunsinane

Drums and flags. Malcolm, Macduff and Siward and Soldiers appear in the aisles, all carrying boughs.

AUDIO CUE 21 **BATTLE UNDERSCORE**

MALCOLM: Now, throw away your branches!

MACDUFF: Bring on the trumpets!

MALCOLM: Let's to war!

The armies beat their shields and march through the audience to the stage.

AUDIO CUE 22 **SONG - KILLING GROUND (Backing track)**

The rebel army join battle with Macbeth's troops, who emerge across the stage.

Scene 13: Another part of the field

Macbeth enters, fighting a soldier. Their weapons clash, but Macbeth easily disarms him and kills him with a simple thrust.

AUDIO CUE 23 **BATTLE UNDERSCORE**

MACBETH: I will fight for ever!

Enter Siward.

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SIWARD:	What's your name?		
MACBETH:	Macbeth! The King!	MACDUFF:	<i>Enter Macduff with Macbeth's head on a pole.</i> Hail, King! Here is the tyrant - what's left of him!
SIWARD:	The tyrant! Worse than the devil!	ROSS:	We are free again!
	<i>They fight. Swords swing and cut till Siward falls dead.</i>	MACDUFF:	Everyone! Join with me! Hail Malcolm - rightful King of Scotland!
MACBETH:	Fool. You were born of woman. I cannot die. <i>Enter Macduff, behind him.</i>	ALL:	Hail Malcolm, King of Scotland! God save the king! God save the king!
MACDUFF:	Turn, hell-hound, turn!		<i>The nobles wrap the King's jacket around Malcolm's shoulders and kneel to kiss his hand. Music comes up under the cheering. All turn to the audience to sing the Finale.</i>
MACBETH:	Get back. I don't want to fight you, Macduff.	AUDIO CUE 24	SONG - FINALE (Backing track)
MACDUFF:	Murderer! <i>They fight.</i>	NARRATOR:	<i>(Speaking over the closing instrumental verse of the song.)</i> So everything the Witches said came true. But did they make events happen? Or was Macbeth master of his own fate? And what of Lady Macbeth? Was she as guilty as her husband? Whatever you believe - Macbeth and Lady Macbeth are both dead now ... and Scotland ... is free again.
MACBETH:	You're wasting your time. There is a spell on me. You can't kill me - you were born of a woman.		THE END
MACDUFF:	No, I wasn't, Macbeth. I was cut from my mother's womb before her time...		
MACBETH:	Curses on you for telling me that!		
MACDUFF:	Surrender then.		
MACBETH:	Never! Lay on, Macduff! And damned be him that first cries 'Hold, enough!'		
	<i>They exit, still fighting. The soundtrack fades.</i>		

Scene 14: The great hall at Dunsinane

Enter Malcolm, Ross, Angus, Lennox, Nobles, Soldiers, Servants


NARRATOR: As the battle draws to a close, Malcolm waits for news in the hall of Dunsinane Castle...

MALCOLM: Is it over?

ROSS: The day is yours, my lord.

LENNOX: We have taken the castle.

MALCOLM: What news of Macduff - and the tyrant?

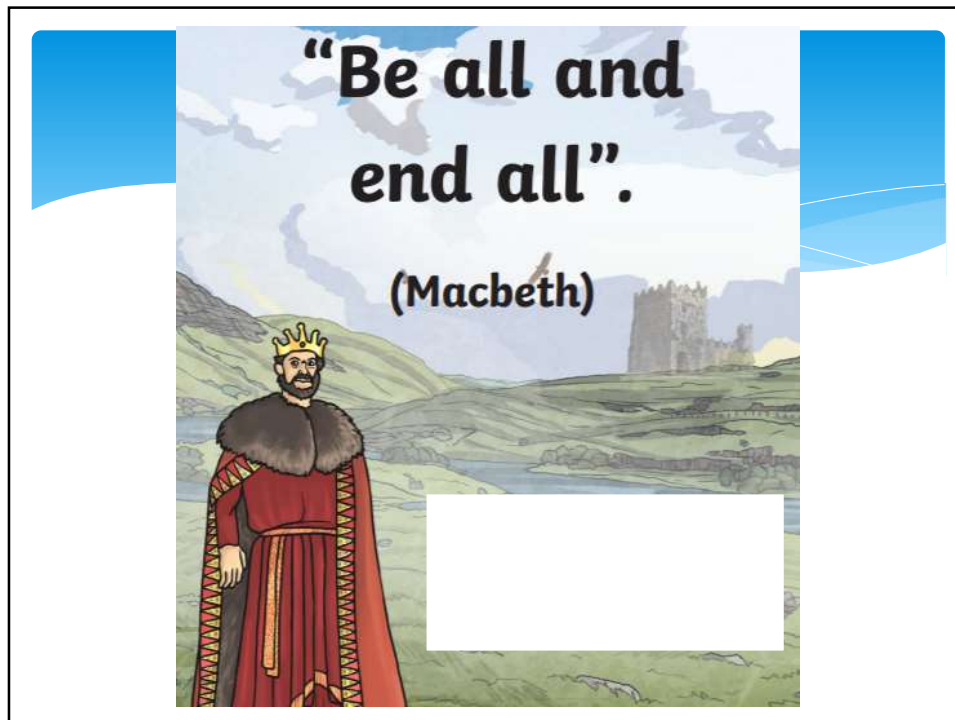


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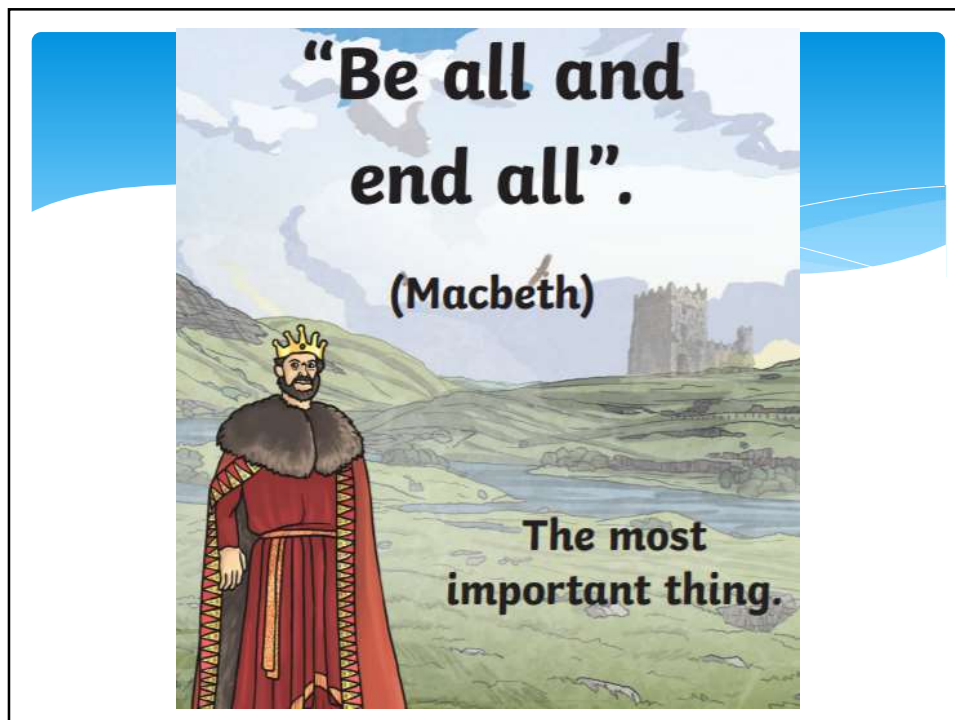
Week 1 Friday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can use inference to understand how a character develops emotionally throughout a story.

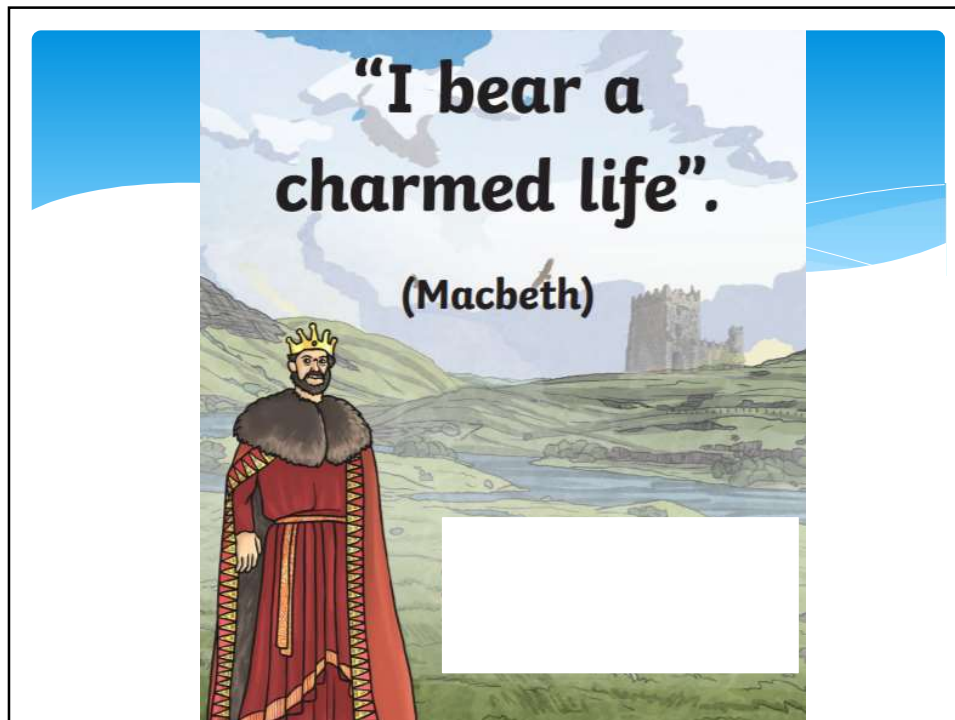
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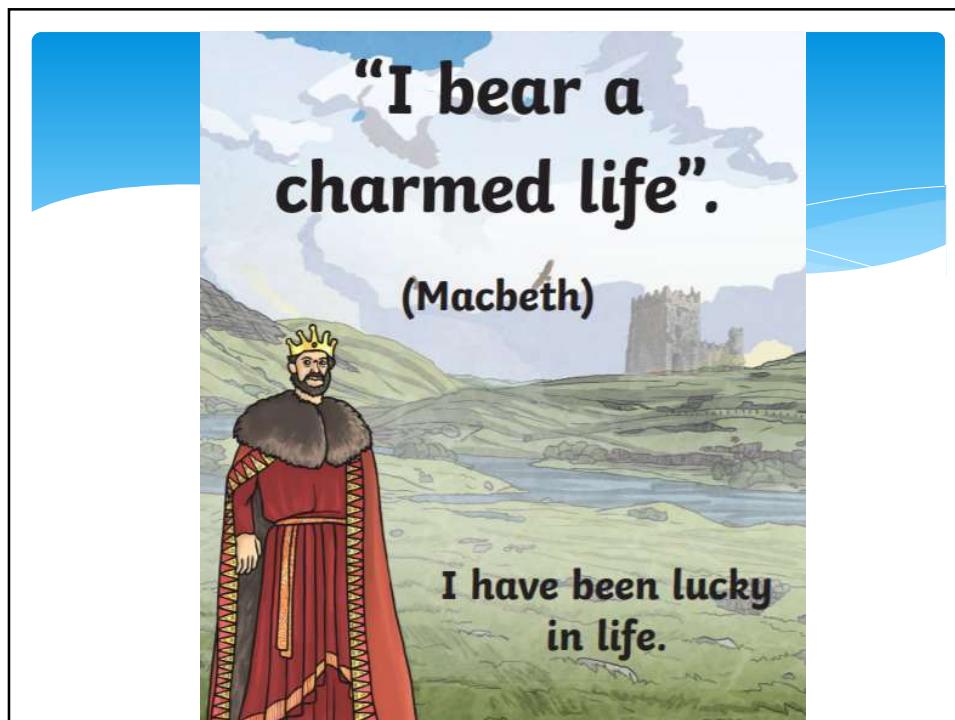
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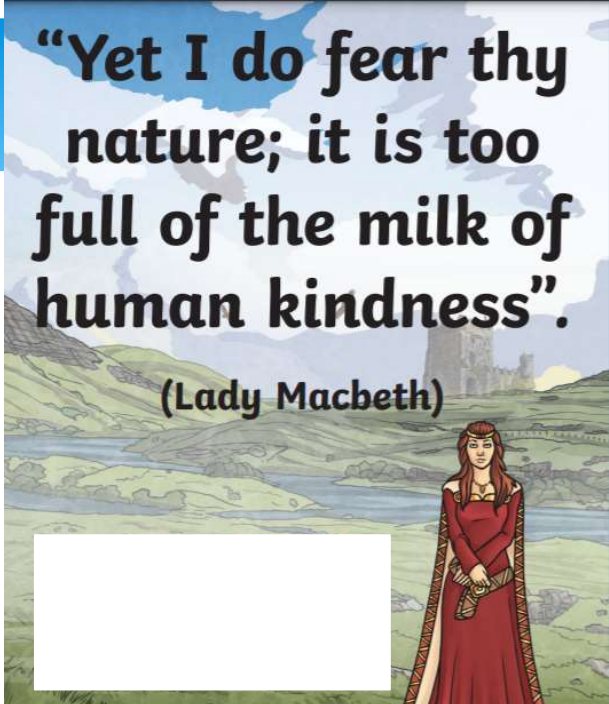
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94

**“Yet I do fear thy
nature; it is too
full of the milk of
human kindness”.**

(Lady Macbeth)



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95

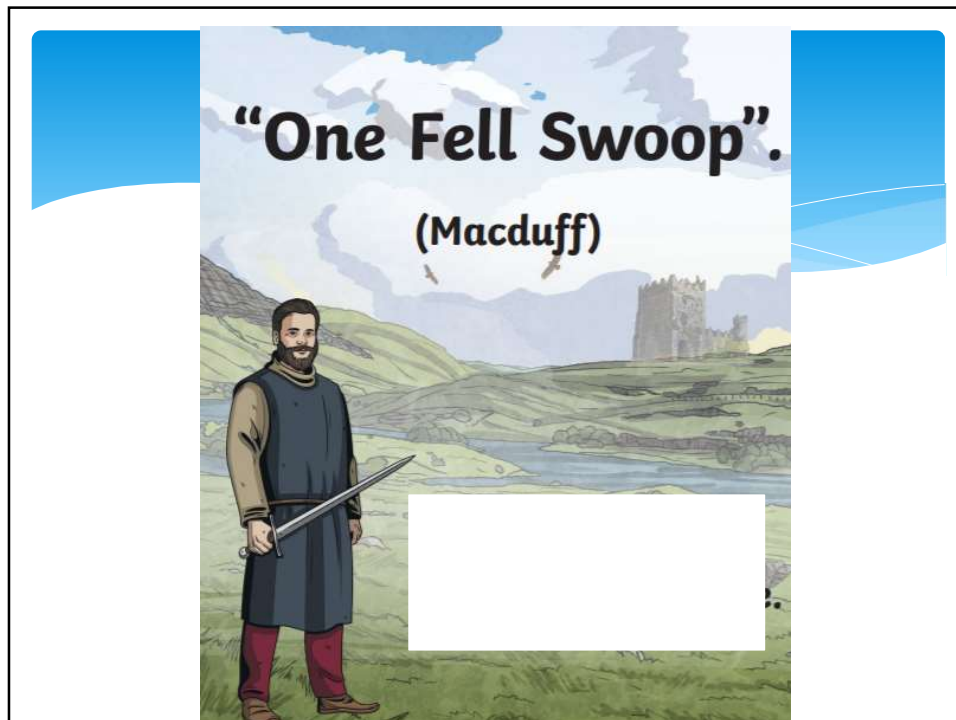
**“Yet I do fear thy
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(Lady Macbeth)

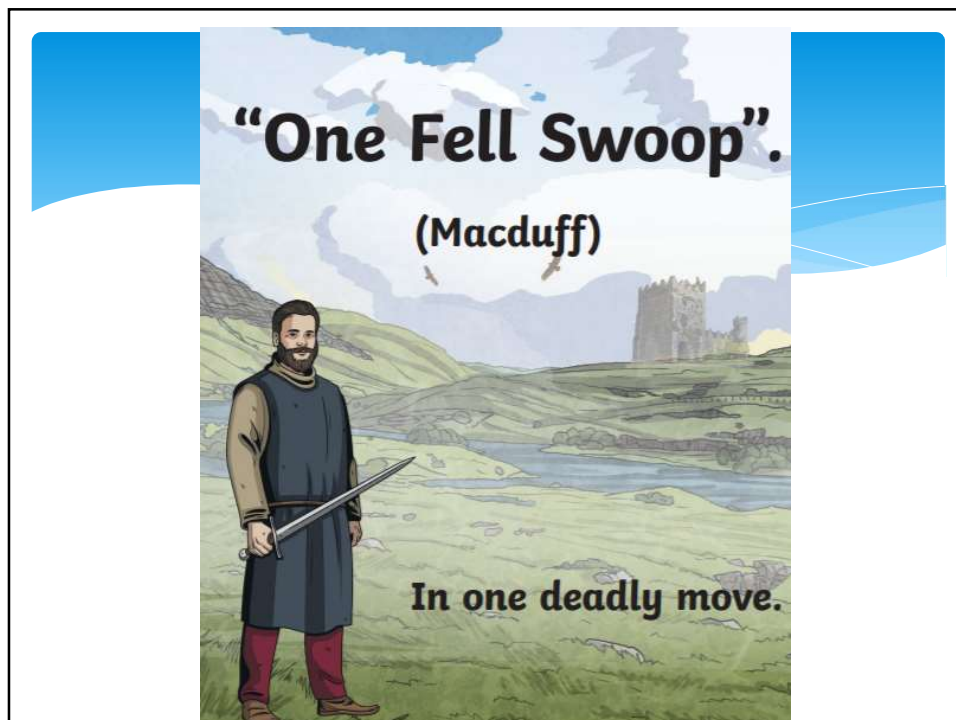
**You are too full
of compassion for
other people.**



96



97



98

**“Fair is foul, and
foul is fair”.**

(The Witches)



99

**“Fair is foul, and
foul is fair”.**

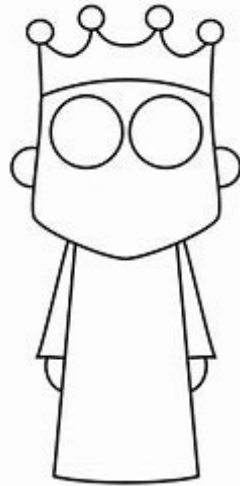
(The Witches)



**Not everything that seems
good is good.**

100

Role on the wall - Macbeth



- * Yellow – Battling for Scotland
- * Green – Meeting the witches
- * Blue – Killing the King
- * Red – Seeing Banquo at the banquet
- * Purple – Getting a second prophecy
- * Black – Battling for his crown

101

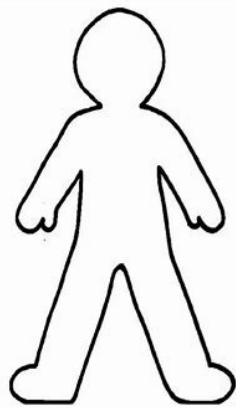
Role on the wall – Lady Macbeth



- * Yellow – Receiving the letter with the prophecy
- * Green – Watching her husband kill the king
- * Blue – Planting the dagger
- * Red – Sleep walking
- * Purple – Before her death

102

Role on the wall – Banquo



- * Yellow – Battling for Scotland
- * Green – Hearing the prophecy
- * Blue – Riding out with his son

103

Week 1 Monday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can

104

Main acts and scenes to pick from

Act I, Scene 3: Macbeth and Banquo meet the witches

Act I, Scene 5: Lady Macbeth reads Macbeth's letter and dedicates herself to the murder of Duncan; Macbeth returns to the castle

Act II, Scene 2: The murder scene: Lady Macbeth tries to calm Macbeth's fears about what he has done.

Act III, Scene 4: The banquet scene: following the murder of Banquo, Macbeth and his wife hold a banquet which is interrupted by the appearance of Banquo's ghost

Act IV, Scene 1: Macbeth consults the witches again. They call up apparitions, one of which says that he is safe until Birnam wood comes to Dunsinane castle.

Act V, Scene 1: The sleepwalking scene; Lady Macbeth's guilt haunts her sleep

Act IV, Scene 5: Birnam wood begins to move; Macbeth and his army defend Dunsinane castle from Duncan's sons' army; Lady Macbeth's death is reported; a messenger brings news of the wood moving towards the castle.

105

Week 2 Tuesday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can give personal justifications.

106

You have arrived at your destination:

Scotland
in Medieval Times (c. 11th Century)

107

Who are the
Characters we Meet?



Macbeth



Lady Macbeth



King Duncan



Malcolm



Fleance



Banquo

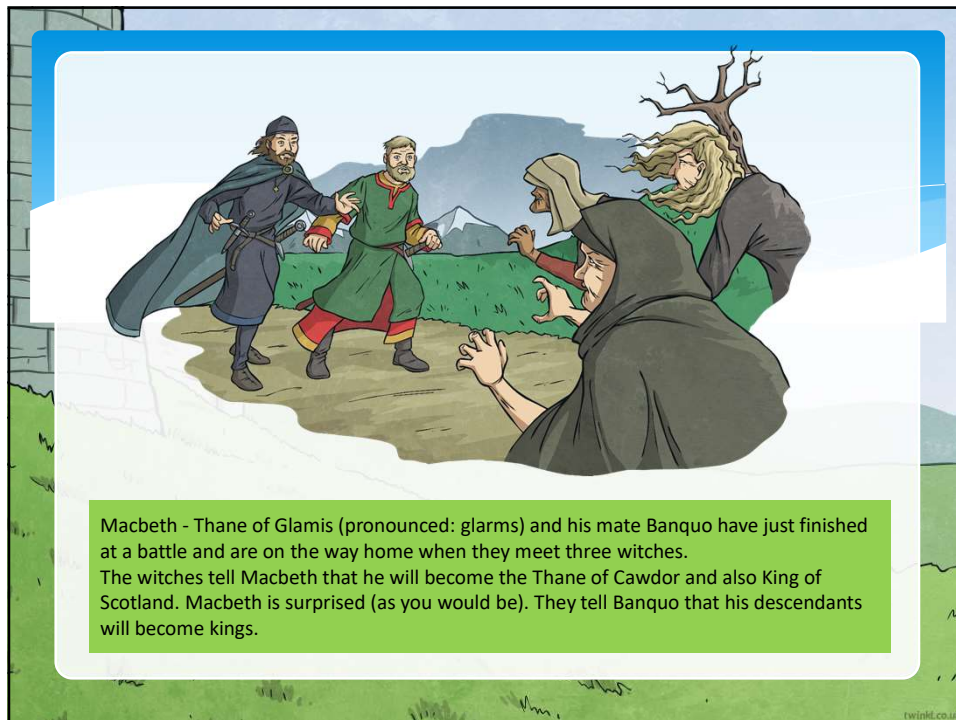


Macduff

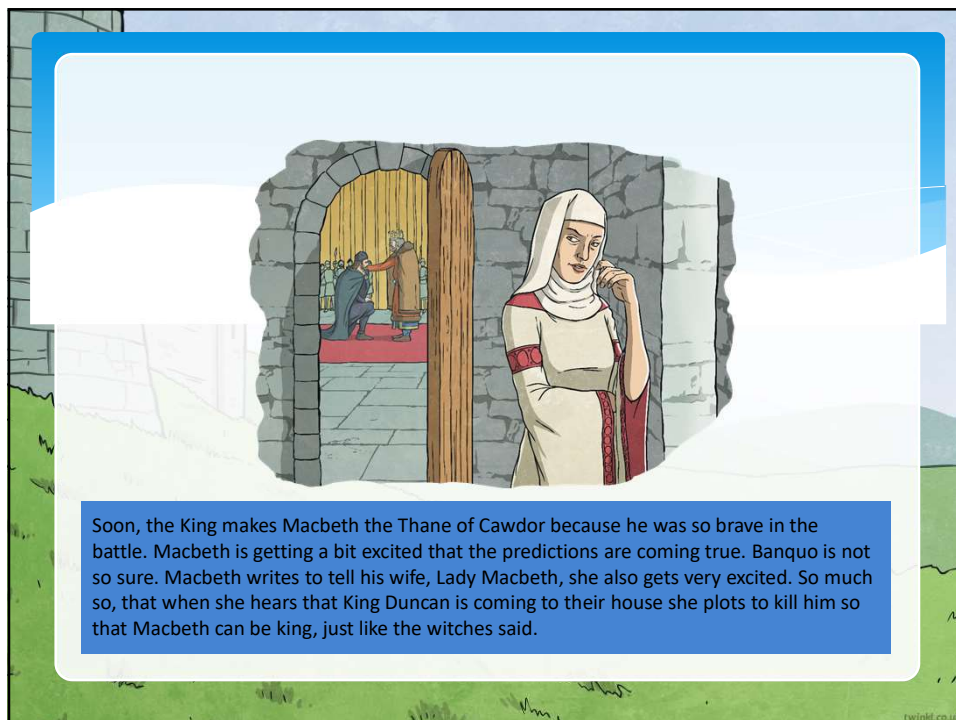


Witches

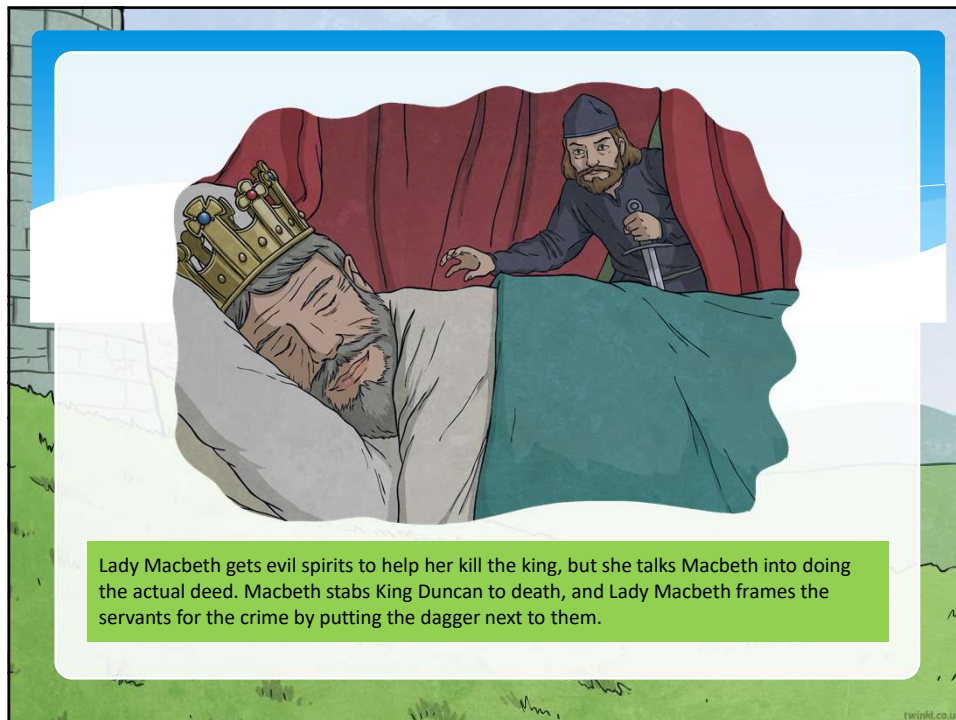
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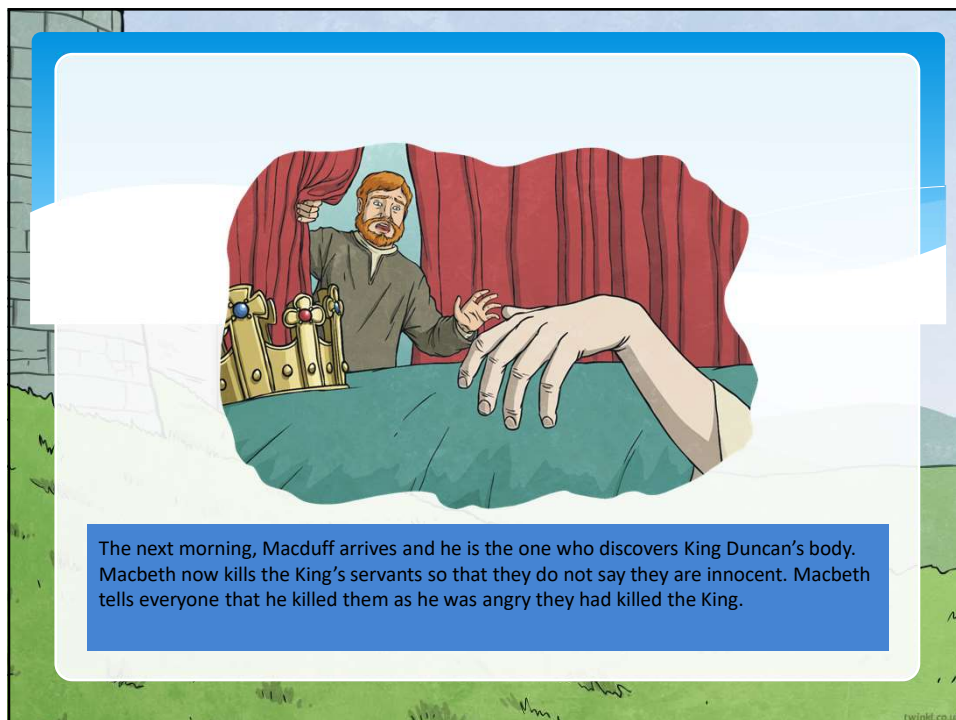
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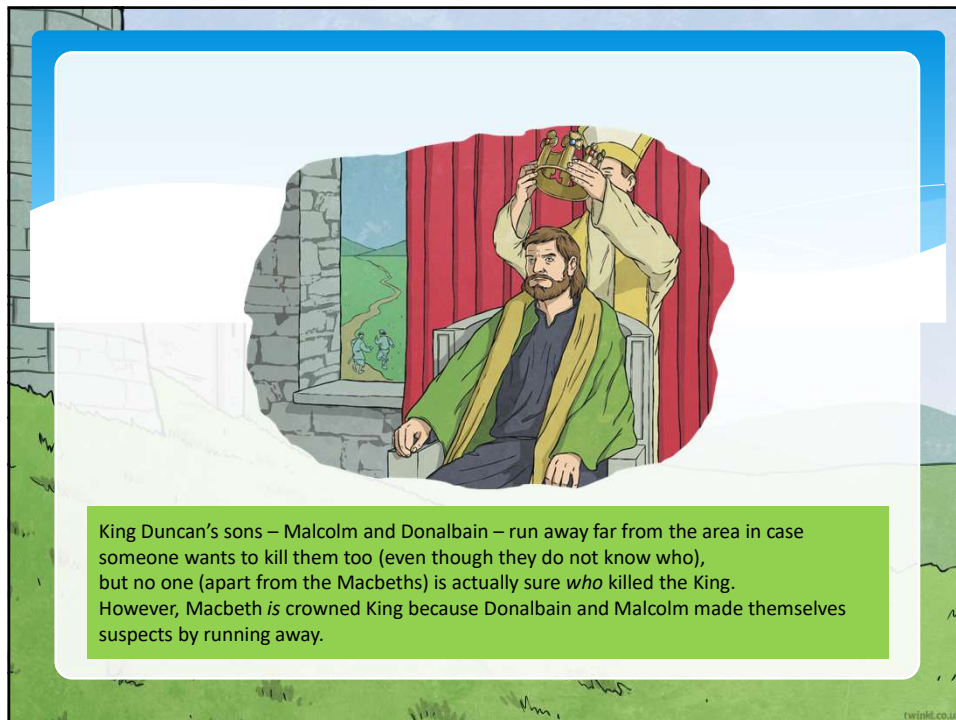
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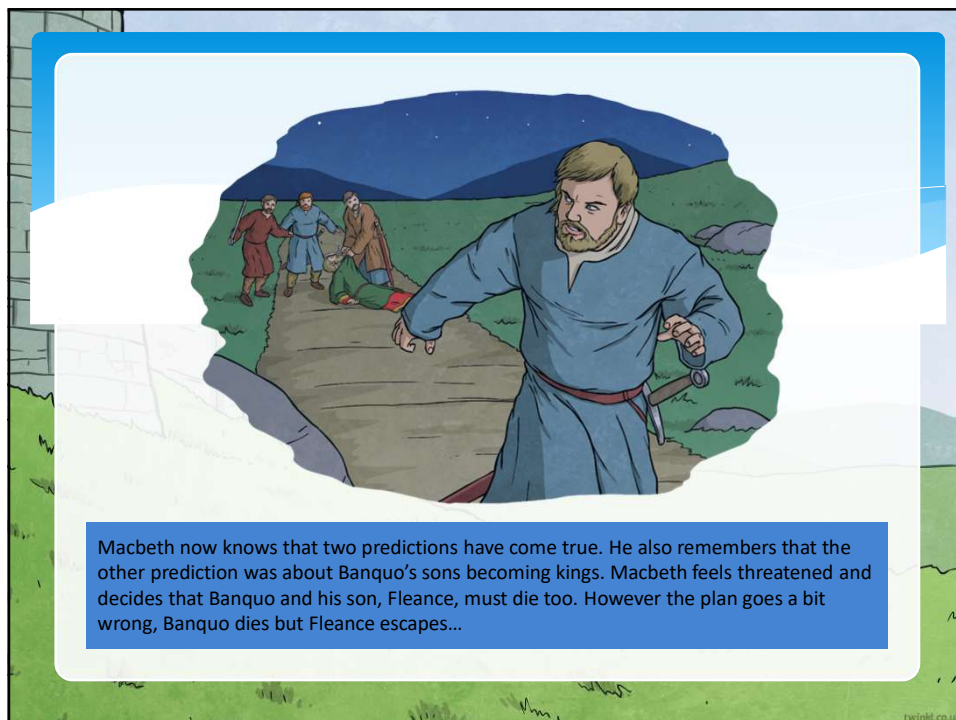
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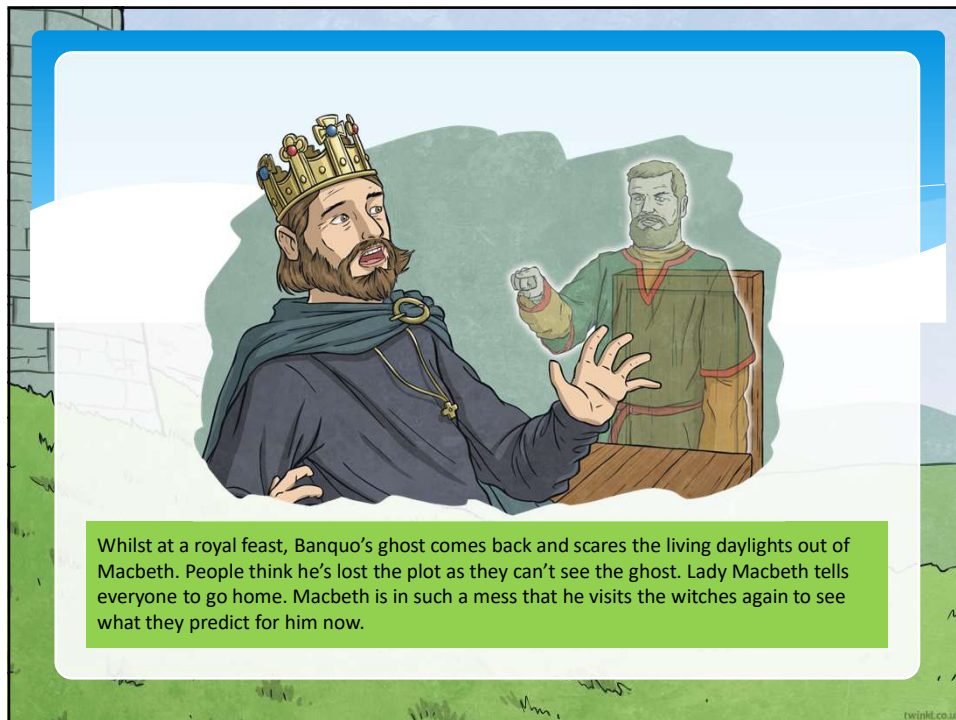
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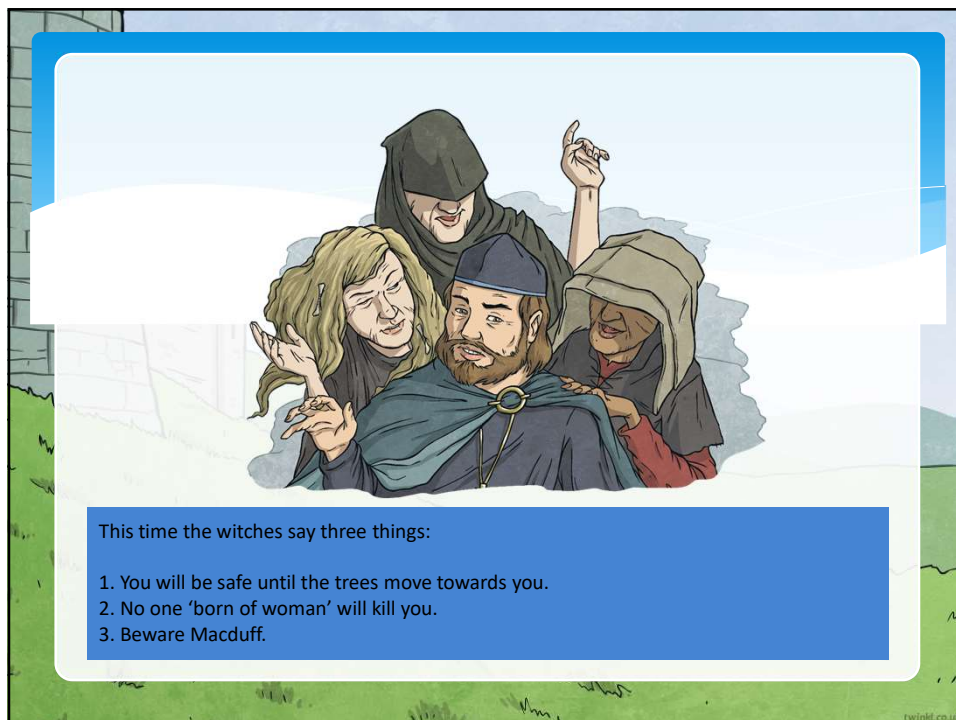
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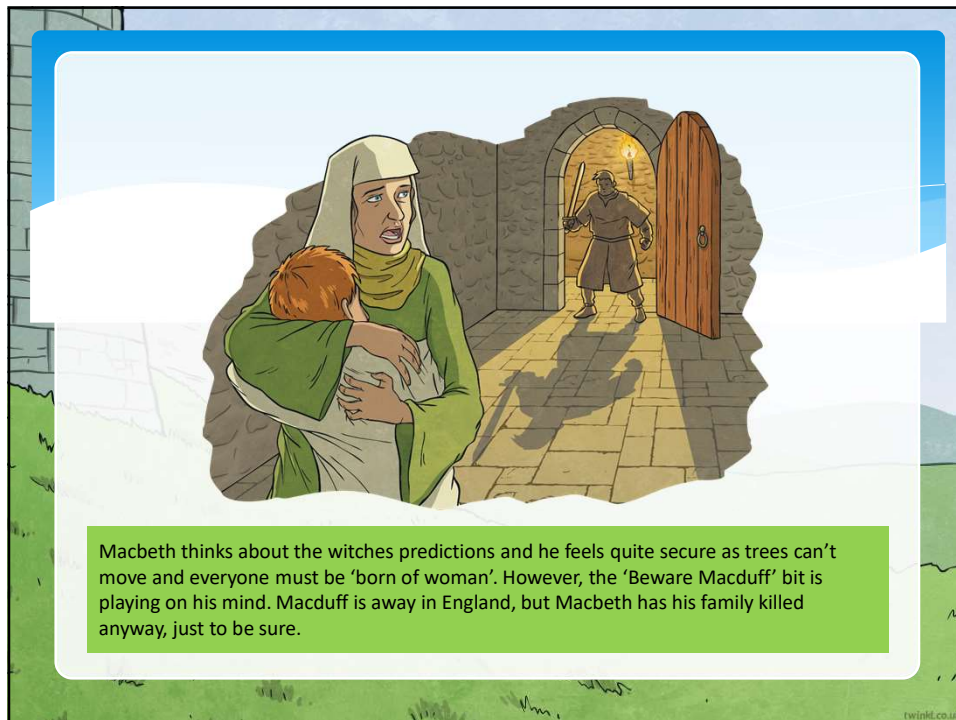
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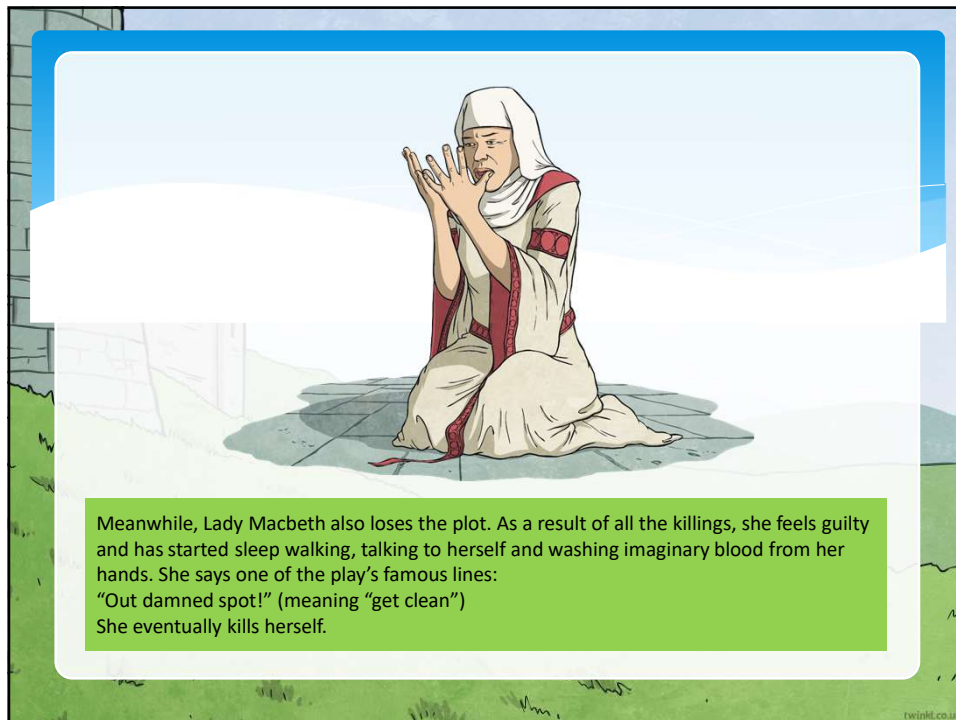
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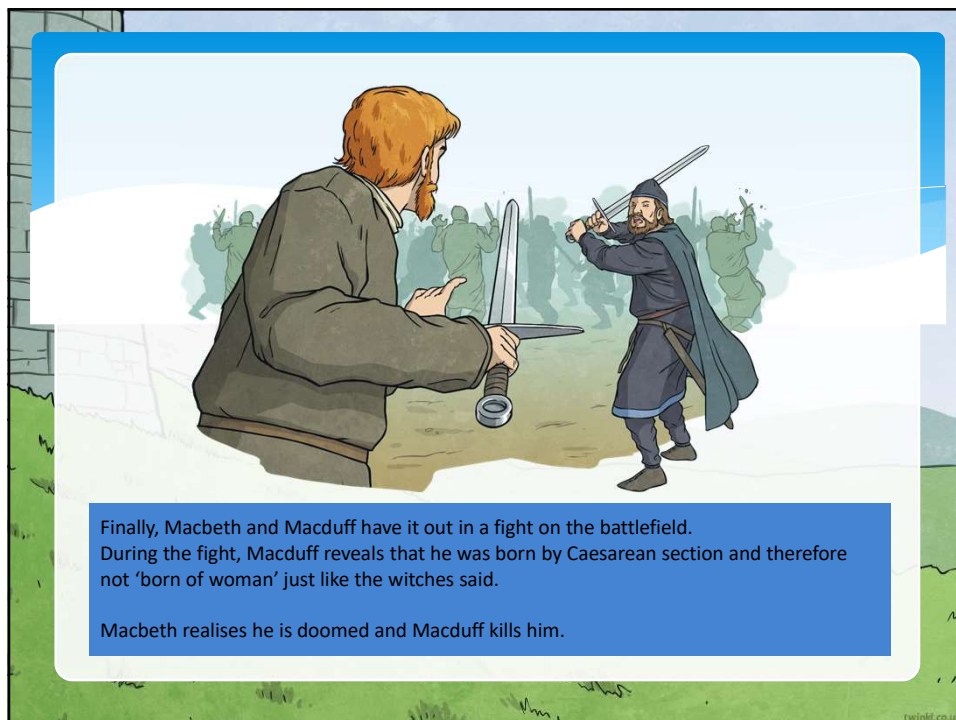
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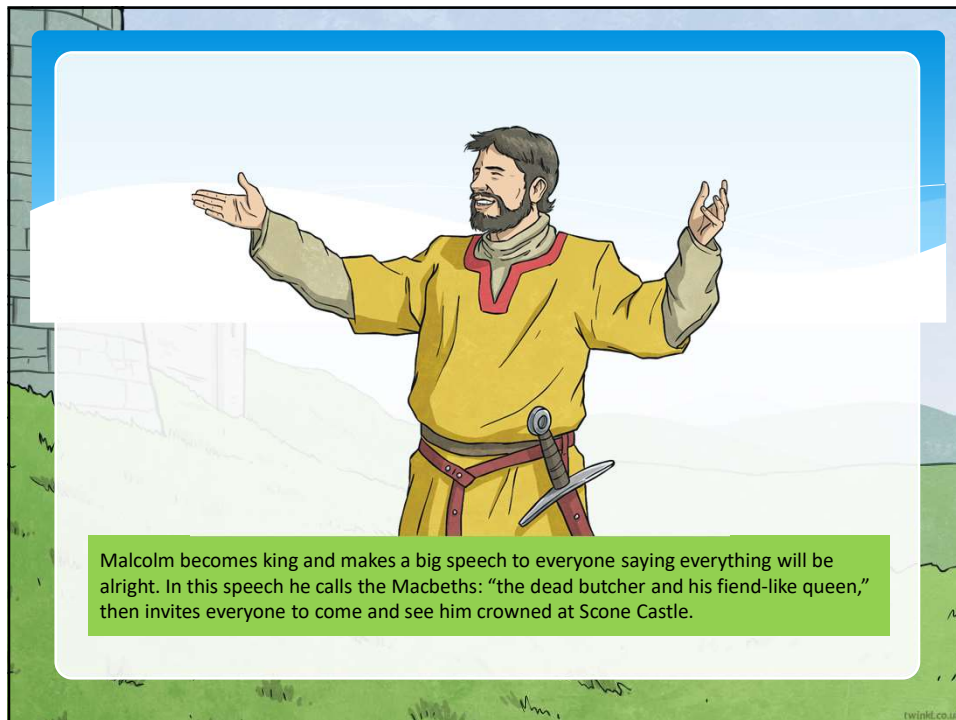
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120



121

Did You Know?

Saying the word 'Macbeth' in a theatre or a production is thought to be very unlucky.
People call it 'The Scottish Play' instead.

Why?

In times past, if your play wasn't doing very well in the theatre it would be closed and in its place people normally put on Macbeth as it was always popular.

So, saying "Macbeth" was and is like telling people that your play won't be successful.

122

Tell me...

- * Likes?
- * Dislikes?
- * Patterns?
- * Puzzles?

123

Macbeth

Put these events in the order that they happen in the story.

- A. Macbeth is killed.
- B. Macbeth and Banquo see the witches.
- C. Macbeth's wife goes mad.
- D. Macbeth kills the king.
- E. Macbeth sees the witches.

The witches only say one thing to Banquo, but it scares Macbeth.

1. Why would Macbeth be worried about Banquo's children becoming kings?

2. Why would Fleance's escape make Macbeth even more scared?

124

Why does Macbeth go to the witches for a second time?

In the whole play the witches say that six things will happen or be true in the future.

1. What is the sixth thing they say?

2. What happens which shows the sixth thing they say is true?

Macbeth is a play full of interesting characters.

1. Who do you think is the best or nicest character in the play? Why?

125

2. Who do you think is the worst or meanest character in the play? Why?

Two of these sentences about the story are true and two are false. Put 'True' or 'False' next to the right sentences.

- A. The story takes place in Ireland. _____
- B. William Shakespeare wrote the play. _____
- C. Macduff was not born the normal way. _____
- D. Macbeth kills Macduff. _____


In this story the writer shows that every time a person decides to do something, other things happen because of what they do. What do you think is the biggest decision made by a character in the story? Why is the decision so important? Remember to think about what the decision leads to.

126

Week 2 Wednesday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can recognise and use possessive apostrophes.
- * I can recognise and use commas to avoid ambiguity.

127



Punctuation Focus

Apostrophes for possession.

Can you describe the difference between these words and how the meaning is affected?
Discuss with a partner to see if you agree.

witch's

↓

Indicates something belonging to one witch, e.g. The witch's cat.

witches

↓

Indicates a plural to show more than one witch, e.g. There were three witches.

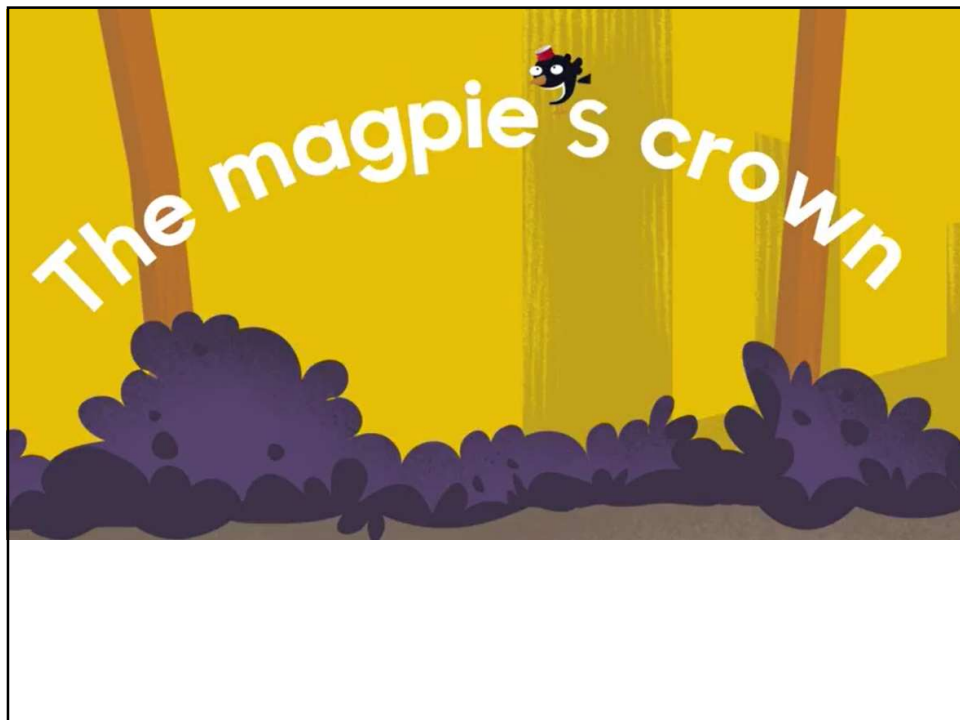
witches'

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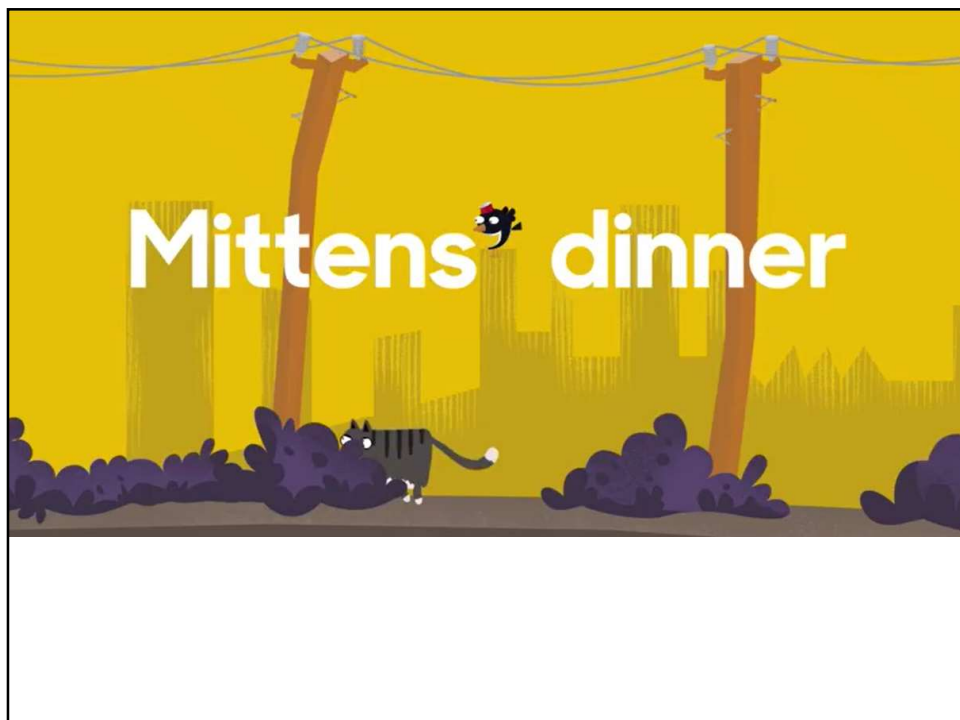
Indicates something belonging to more than one witch, e.g. The witches' predictions.

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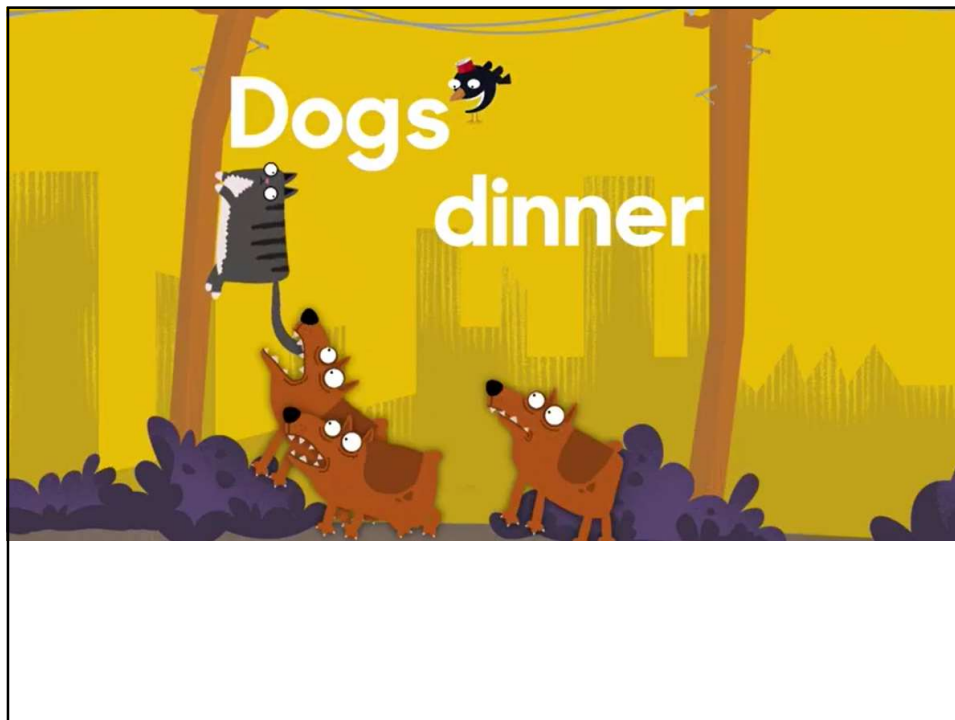
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129



130



131



132

How to use a possessive apostrophe

An apostrophe can be used to show that one thing **belongs** to or is **connected** to something. This is called a **possessive apostrophe**.

Let's take a look at some examples.

The cat's tail was fluffy.

Cat is a singular noun so you need to add an apostrophe and "s" to show that the tail belongs to the cat.

Charles' cat was naughty.

Charles is a singular noun that ends in an "s", so you need to add an apostrophe to show that the cat belongs to Charles.

The brothers' feet were muddy.

Brothers is a plural noun that ends in an "s" so you don't add another "s" after your apostrophe. You can just add an apostrophe to show the feet belongs to the brothers.

The children's toys were broken

Children is a plural noun but it doesn't end with an "s" so you need to add an apostrophe and "s" to show that the toys belong to the children.



133

Question 1 of 5

What can apostrophes be used for?

when someone is speaking

to show possession

surprise

Question 2 of 5

Which sentence is correct?

The dogs tail.

The dogs' tail.

The dog's tail.

Question 4 of 5

Which sentence is correct?

Mittens's breakfast.

Mitten's breakfast.

Mittens' breakfast.

Question 3 of 5

Which sentence is correct?

The childrens' toys were new.

The children's toys were new.

The childrens toy's were new.

Question 5 of 5

Which sentence is correct?

Fran's and Sally's dogs.

Fran and Sallys dog's.

Fran and Sally's dogs.

134

	<p>— Answer 1 ✓</p> <p>Well done! We can use an apostrophe to 'show possession' - to show something belongs to someone.</p>	<p>— Answer 4 ✓</p> <p>Well done! The correct sentence is: 'Mittens' breakfast.'</p>	
	<p>— Answer 2 ✓</p> <p>Well done! The apostrophe is showing the tail belongs to the dog: 'The dog's tail.'</p>	<p>— Answer 5 ✓</p> <p>Super! That's correct! The apostrophe is in the right place: 'Fran and Sally's dogs.'</p>	
	<p>— Answer 3 ✓</p> <p>Well done! The apostrophe is showing the toys belong to the children: 'The children's toys were new.'</p>		

135



136

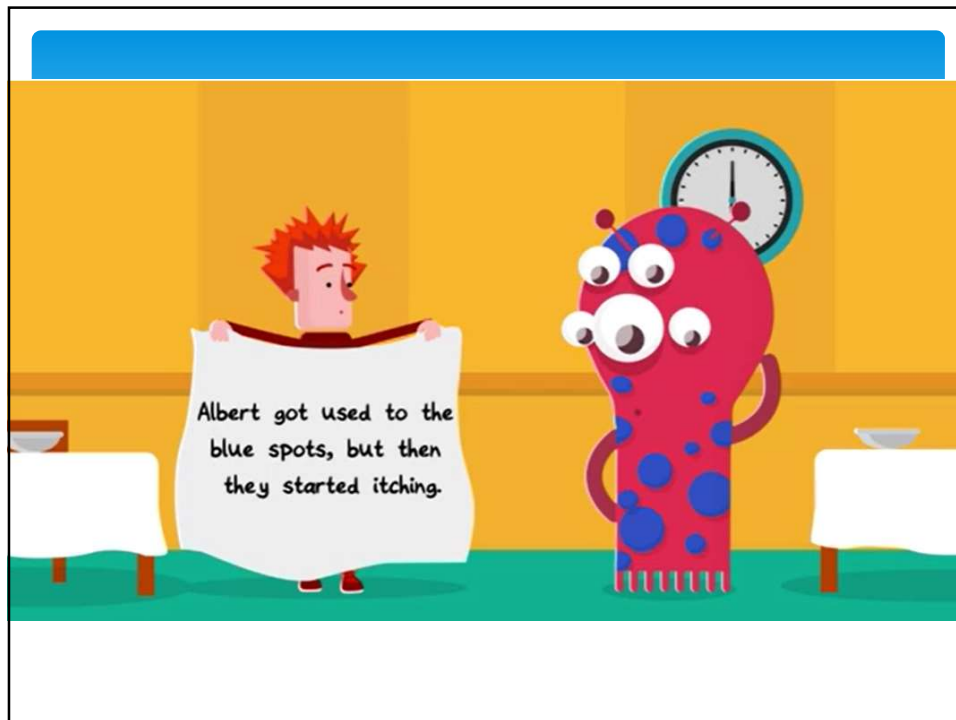
How does the comma change things?



137



138



139

Four ways to use commas

1. Writing a simple list

When you're writing a list, use commas between each item in your list. Use **and** between the last two items, instead of a comma.

For example: **Today I need to buy milk, bread, apples and potatoes.**

2. Making your meaning clear

Adding a comma can change the meaning of a sentence completely, so it's important you put it in the right place.

For example: **Let's eat Callum!**

This means we're actually going to eat Callum!

Compare it with this: **Let's eat, Callum!**

A comma is used correctly after **eat**, so this means we're eating *with* Callum - phew!



140

3. Adding extra information

In longer sentences, you can use commas to separate out extra information (known as 'parenthesis') to make the sentence easier to read.

For example: **Edinburgh, the capital city of Scotland, is famous for its castle.**

4. Breaking up sentences

A **clause** is the building block for a sentence. Commas can be used to break up sentences that have more than one clause, to make them easier to read.

For example: **When Albert saw the food, his tummy started to rumble.**

This sentence has a **subordinate clause**: 'When Albert saw the food'.

Subordinate clauses do not make sense on their own because they need the main part of the sentence ('his tummy started to rumble') to be completely clear. When you have two clauses like these, they need to be separated by a comma.

When don't you need a comma?

If the clauses make sense on their own, you *don't* need to use a comma. Write the clauses as separate sentences instead.

For example: **Albert was excited about eating. He wanted to use a knife and fork.**



141

Write a sentence about this picture using commas to mark parenthesis.



142

Week 2 Thursday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can compare and contrast methods of story telling.

143

Different versions...

- * [KS2 English: Macbeth. 1: The Weird Sisters - BBC Teach](#)
Story animated (newer version)

[BBC TV Shakespeare Macbeth \(1983\) - Bing video](#)
Play performance

https://youtu.be/qfnUq2_oFOY
Story animated (older version)

144

Having read, watched and performed Macbeth...

- * Write a short reflection about each version.
- * What did you think worked well?
- * What did you find challenging?
- * What do you think Shakespeare himself would make of how his story is being told?

145

Week 2 Friday

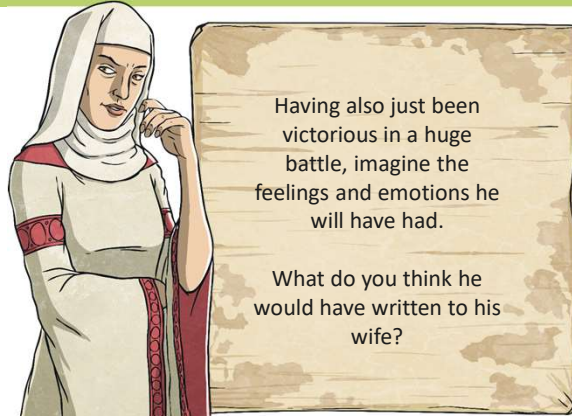
- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can speak with confidence and fluency.
- * I can recognise key features of a letter.

146

Macbeth Sends a Letter



In the story, Macbeth sends a letter to his wife, Lady Macbeth, after he has encountered the witches and then the King's messengers.



Having also just been victorious in a huge battle, imagine the feelings and emotions he will have had.

What do you think he would have written to his wife?

147

Model text – Macbeth's letter to his wife

Scotland. 3rd March.

My dearest darling,

I have some fantastic news to tell you. Not only did I win the battle against those terrible Norwegians, but I met some people who told me my future. They have predicted that great things will happen to me. You will not believe it, trust me! These people were strange, ugly things. I'm not sure if they were even women or human. They had beards! But they told me that I would be Thane of Glamis, which I already am, Thane of Cawdor and then King! Then they vanished, and I was not sure that they had even existed in the first place.

I keep thinking about what they said to me. How can that be possible? The Thane of Cawdor is alive. How is it possible to be King? He has two sons! They would get the throne if he died. I am very confused by it all - can I trust these strange women? What do you think?

In the middle of my confusion, Angus came riding on his horse towards me. Would you believe it? He addressed me as "Thane of Cawdor"! It turns out that the real Thane of Cawdor was executed by the King for being a traitor. So King Duncan has made me the Thane. The weird women's words have come true. Will I really be king one day? Do I have what it takes?

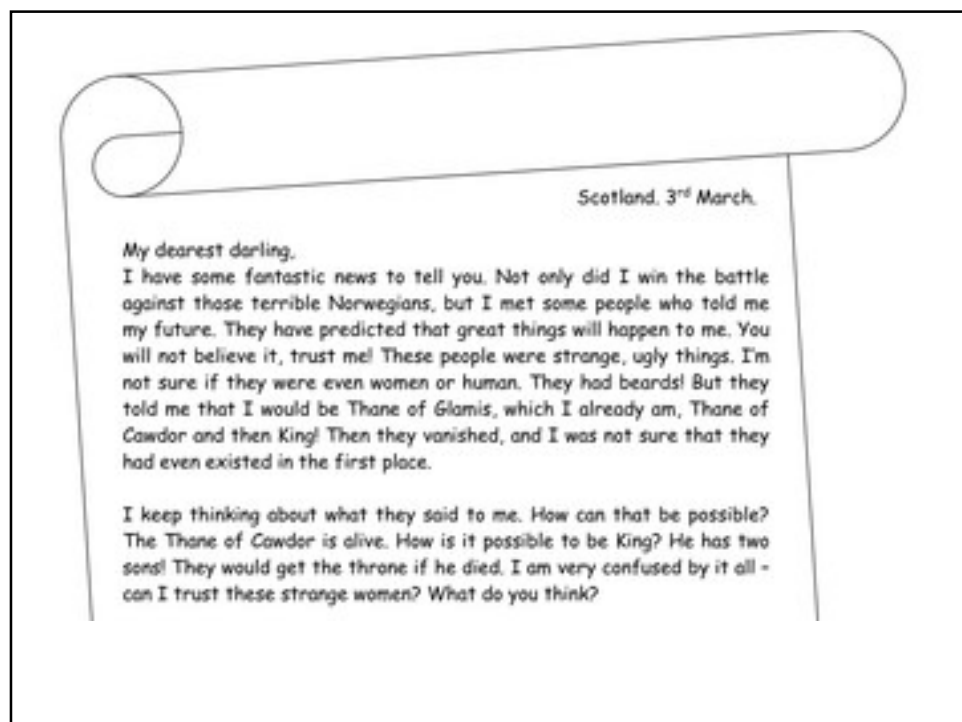
Talking of the King, King Duncan told me that he was so impressed with my victory in the battle that he is coming to stay at our castle. Tomorrow night! He also said that Malcolm, his son, would become King when he died. To be honest with you, I was jealous when I heard King - isn't it supposed to be me?

My dearest partner of greatness, I had to share this news with you. I don't want you to miss out on the excellent life that you will have if I become King. Keep this information close to your heart.

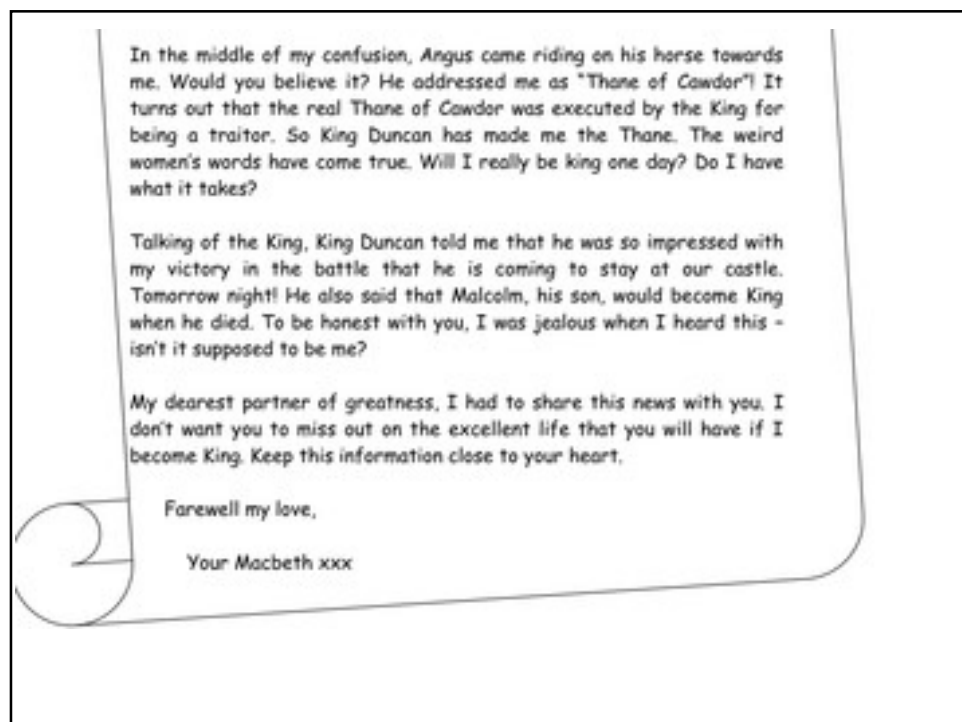
Farewell my love,

Your Macbeth xxx

148



149



150

Informal letter writing – find these features on your copy of the model text.

- * 1st person
- * Past tense
- * Date
- * Greeting
- * Closing farewell
- * Informal tone
- * Contractions
- * Exclamations
- * Personal thoughts, feelings and hopes

151

Week 3 Monday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can plan and develop initial ideas for a letter.

152

Success Criteria

- I can plan a letter in the style of a character.
- I can refer to events and details from the story.
- I can convey feelings and emotions from the view of the character.
- I can use informal language.

153

A Letter from Lady Macbeth

Story Update:

After Macbeth writes to tell his wife, Lady Macbeth, she also gets very excited. So much so, that when she hears that King Duncan is coming to their house she plots to kill him so that Macbeth can be king, just like the witches said.

#ismelltrouble



Imagine Lady Macbeth writes back to her husband. What will she say?

154

Hot Seating

Lady Macbeth will read Macbeth's letter aloud as if for the first time.

Stop and pause at different sections to give own responses and thoughts while reading.

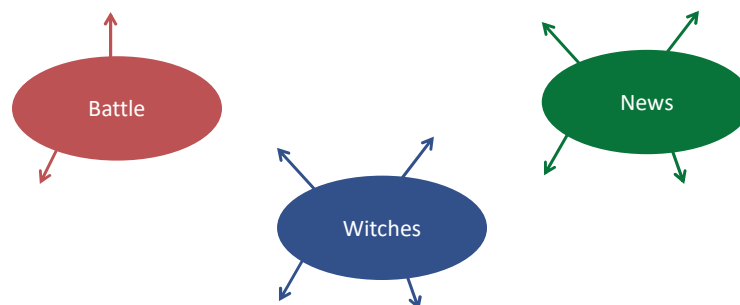
After reading, question Lady Macbeth.

155

Letter Planning

Let's organise what Lady Macbeth will say in return to Macbeth's letter.

Consider the three sections he told us: Make your own initial notes and ideas, remembering to write in first person, about how Lady Macbeth might respond to each piece of news.



156

Sharing Ideas

Next we are going to share ideas for the letter from our planning sheets.

Select any of your favourite notes that you have added so far, ready to read aloud. Listen carefully to the ideas of others as you may be able to add to your written notes and develop them further.

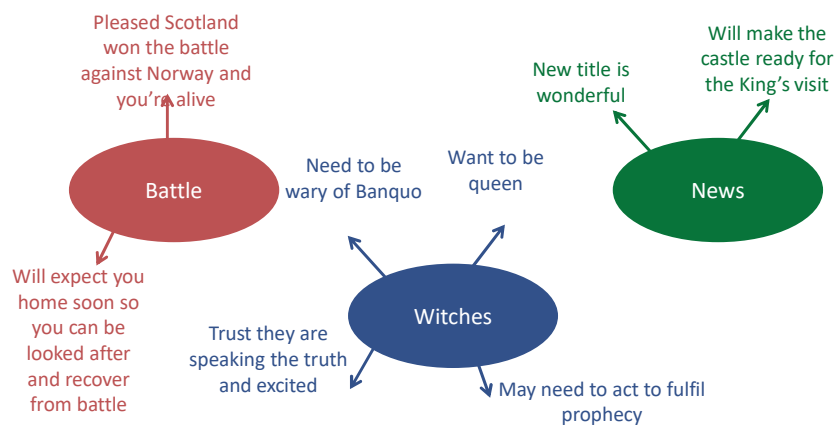


157

Planning Example



Compare your notes to some of these ideas. Did you have some of the same thoughts? What else can you add to your plan?



158

Week 3 Tuesday

* Learning Outcome / Objective

- * I can offer ideas.
- * I can collaborate.

159

Planning Example



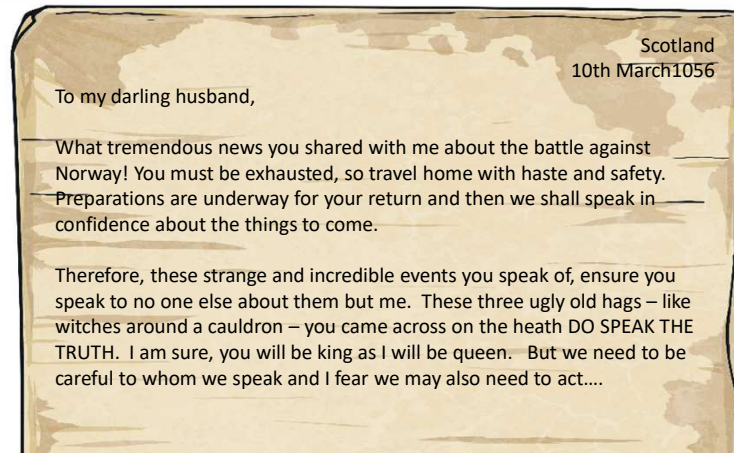
Compare your notes to some of these ideas. Did you have some of the same thoughts? What else can you add to your plan?



160

Shared Writing

As a class, write the letter in response to Macbeth's



161

Complete the letter in groups.

- ▶ What worked well in the letter we just started writing together?
- ▶ What should we note down that you would like to use?
- ▶ What conventions must be followed for the layout?
- ▶ What about style, vocabulary and punctuation?

Remember to keep in mind the audience for the letter (your husband, Macbeth) and the purpose (to tell him your thoughts on his letter).



162

Relative Clause Challenge



What is meant by a relative clause?

A relative clause will start with a relative pronoun, such as:
who, which, where, when, whose or that

Can anyone think of an examples which may fit into the letter or remember one which was used?



Banquo, **who has remained by my side**, was a warrior to the end.

Over the heath, **which was otherwise deserted**, we came across three ugly old hags.

163

The Big Check – swap your letter with other groups.

Check their writing through carefully.

- Does the writing have correct punctuation and spelling?
- Are there any words or sentences to double check?
- Have they included suitable vocabulary and language to match the style or can you improve or substitute any words?
- How does their letter demonstrate the correct features and layout?
- Have they referred to the relevant details from the story, using the correct tense and first person?



164

Week 3 Wednesday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can plan and organise my ideas.

165

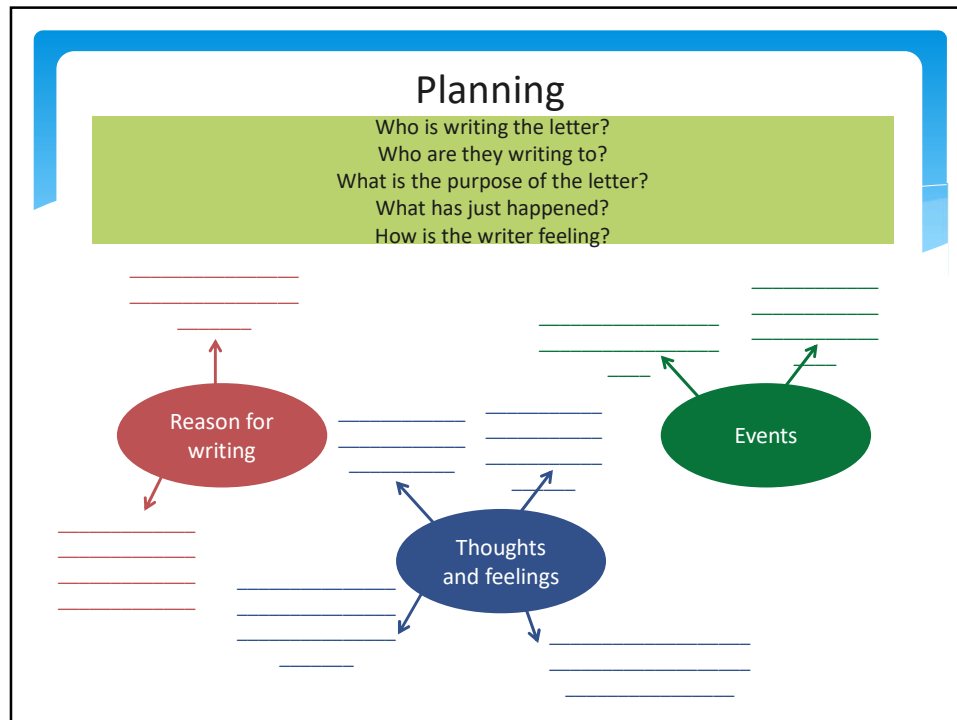
Now you are going to write a letter independently.

- * You can choose who you are in the story, at what point in the story you are going to write and to whom you are writing.

Ideas could include:

- * Banquo writing to his son after meeting the witches for the first time and explaining that they said his sons would be kings.
- * Macduff servants writing to Macduff to explain the slaughter of his family by King Macbeth.
- * Macbeth writing a letter to Banquo's ghost after having him murdered.

166



167

Week 3 Thursday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can write a letter.
- * I can edit and improve my writing.

168

Week 3 Friday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can publish my letter.
- * I can offer feedback to my peers.

169

Week 4 Monday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can speak with confidence and fluency.
- * I can recognise features of a newspaper report.

170

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After the feast, drunken guests retired to their correct chamber. No disturbances were recorded throughout the night. The following morning, however, was when the King was found lying dead in his bed with multiple stab wounds to the chest.

The main suspects of this unexpected murder include the King's two sons, as well as his guards. The guards were found the next morning with the murder weapons, along with blood smeared all up and down their body. However, Duncan's sons fled the scene and are also suspected for the murder of their father.

Lord Macbeth stated that Macduff and Lennox were called to the castle to visit King Duncan, but when they entered their king's chamber they found him murdered. Macbeth continued, "I spotted the guards with the murder weapons on them and killed them immediately in the name of my King."

Investigators are now searching for the King's sons and will look carefully at the evidence left at the scene.

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179

Week 4 Tuesday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can identify main events.
- * I can use descriptive language to explain events.

180

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181

Success Criteria

- I can identify and note the main events from a scene or story.
- I can choose suitable vocabulary to add description.
- I can include precise vocabulary for a reporting style.

182

Discuss

Let's recap and discuss the main recent events leading up towards the ending of the story.

- What were the witches' first and second sets of predictions?
- What were the events surrounding Macbeth becoming King?
- What led to the deaths of Duncan and Banquo?
- Why did Malcolm and Donalbain flee in terror?

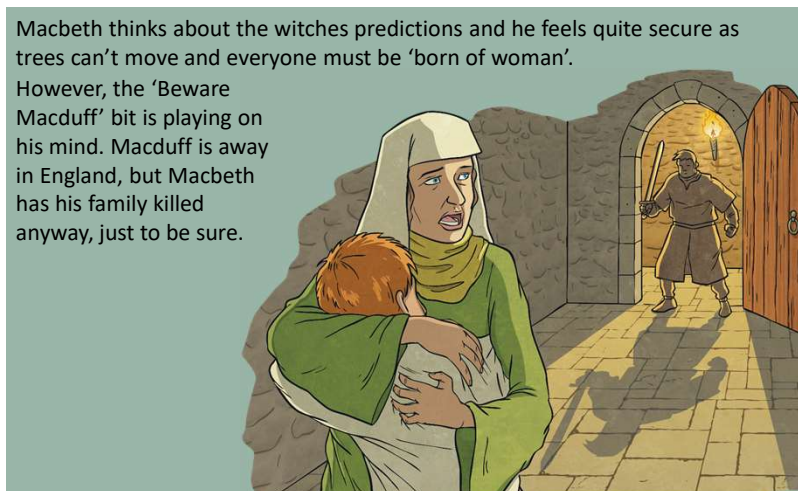


183

Story Ending - recap

Macbeth thinks about the witches predictions and he feels quite secure as trees can't move and everyone must be 'born of woman'.

However, the 'Beware Macduff' bit is playing on his mind. Macduff is away in England, but Macbeth has his family killed anyway, just to be sure.



184

Story Ending - recap

Macduff hears about the killings and is so angry he gets together with Malcolm (King Duncan's son). They gather an army together to seize back the throne from Macbeth.

When they are ready to take Macbeth's castle they hide under trees as camouflage and move forward.
(Note: witches' prediction of moving trees.)



185

Story Ending - recap

Meanwhile, Lady Macbeth also loses the plot. As a result of all the killings, she feels guilty and has started sleep walking, talking to herself and washing imaginary blood from her hands.

She says one of the play's famous lines:

"Out damned spot!" (meaning "get clean")

She eventually kills herself.



186

Story Ending - recap

Finally, Macbeth and Macduff have it out in a fight on the battlefield. During the fight, Macduff reveals that he was born by Caesarean section and therefore not 'born of woman' just like the witches said. Macbeth realises he is doomed and Macduff kills him.



187

Story Ending - recap

Malcolm becomes King and makes a big speech to everyone saying everything will be alright. In this speech, he calls the Macbeths: "the dead butcher and his fiend-like queen," then invites everyone to come and see him crowned at Scone Castle.



188

Recount and Reporting



Your task is to become a reporter and plan a recount of the events at Glamis Castle, ready for a newspaper-style report.

What do you think are the main events to include?

Use the idea of the 5 Ws (who, what, where, when, why) as a basis for the summary.

Try to keep to a newspaper reporting style.



What could your opening line be? Make it snappy and sensational – but also informative and descriptive!

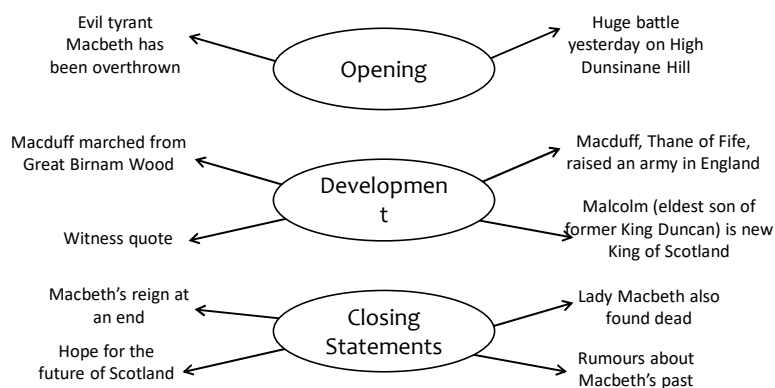
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189

Planning a Report



Here is an example of three planning circles for a newspaper report, with ideas for each. Can you create your own plan of what you will include?



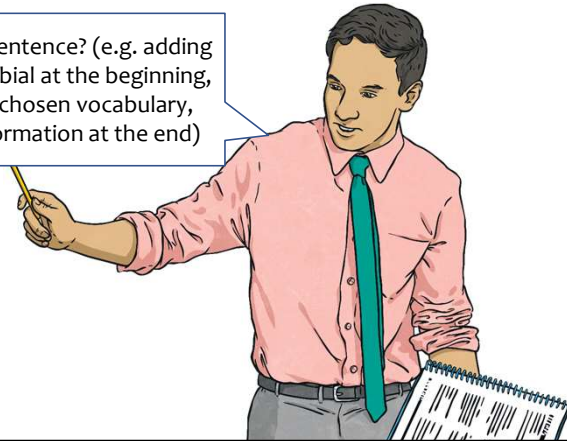
190

Building Description

Macbeth was killed.

What a boring sentence! Can you expand upon this simple sentence?

How did you improve the sentence? (e.g. adding adjectives or fronted adverbial at the beginning, more sensational or well-chosen vocabulary, additional clause with information at the end)



191

Week 4 Wednesday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can use direct speech.

192

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193

Freeze framing

In groups, recreate this battle scene.

Freeze Frame and then discuss how each character is feeling.



194

Let's add a witness.

Describe what you are seeing and how you think people are acting / feeling.



195

Witness reports

- * Interview the witness.
- * Write down some key quotes.
- * If you can remember the words they said correctly, use speech marks.
- * "The king looked crazy!"
- * "I knew he was going to lose!"

196

Week 4 Thursday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can recognise indirect speech.

197

Beloved Duncan Murdered!

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After the feast, drunken guests retired to their correct chamber. No disturbances were recorded throughout the night. The following morning, however, was when the King was found lying dead in his bed with multiple stab wounds to the chest.

The main suspects of this unexpected murder include the King's two sons, as well as his guards. The guards were found the next morning with the murder weapons, along with blood smeared all up and down their body. However, Duncan's sons fled the scene and are also suspected for the murder of their father.

Lord Macbeth stated that Macduff and Lennox were called to the castle to visit King Duncan, but when they entered their king's chamber they found him murdered. Macbeth continued, "I spotted the guards with the murder weapons on them and killed them immediately in the name of my King."

Investigators are now searching for the King's sons and will look carefully at the evidence left at the scene.

198

In groups, freeze Frame this scene.

Find a witness.

Interview the witness on seeing the woods move.

Don't write down their words exactly.

Think about what they are saying and then use your own words to sum up their thoughts.



199

Indirect speech

- * You must acknowledge that someone was a witness and this is what they believe, but you don't use their exact words.
- * A witness stated that the woods began to get bigger and that was when they realised the branches were being held by soldiers who were advancing.

No need for speech marks as these are not the exact words used by the witness.

200

Week 4 Friday

* Learning Outcome / Objective

* I can recognise bias.

201

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202

Imagine you are a newspaper reporter who loved King Macbeth.

- * Who might you interview as a witness?
- * What might be your headline?
- * What words and phrases might you use that show you are upset or sad that Macbeth is dead?

203

Tragic loss of our dear King

It was with great sadness that King Macbeth lost his life today in a tremendous battle.

Witnesses stated that he bravely battled side by side with his soldiers until the very end.

One servant said, "He knew his wife had died and that is why I think he lost, he just gave up hope."

204

Imagine you are a newspaper reporter who loved King Duncan.

- * who might you interview as a witness?
- * What might be your headline?
- * What words and phrases might you use that show you are glad that Macbeth is dead?

205

At last, the rightful heir returns!

- * It is with joy that King Duncan's murderer is now dead and the crown of Scotland can be returned to a legitimate king. Macbeth and his armies were destroyed today on the battlefield....
- * One soldier stated that they saw Macbeth madly shouting at the air and blindly slashing his sword and even his own men.
- * A servant in his own household claimed, "I am glad he is dead, the man was crazy and I suspect he murdered King Duncan himself, just so he could be king!"

206


So who is right?

- * With newspaper reports, most reporters try to claim that they are writing just the facts and that there is not a bias.
- * However, reporters are human and they will have an opinion which sometimes comes through in their reports even if they try very hard not to let it show.

207

Bias

bias

['bʌɪəs] 

NOUN

1. inclination or prejudice for or against one person or group, especially in a way considered to be unfair.
"there was evidence of bias against foreign applicants" · [\[More\]](#)
synonyms: prejudice · partiality · partisanship · favouritism · unfairness · [\[More\]](#)
2. a direction diagonal to the weave of a fabric.
"a turquoise silk dress cut on the bias"
synonyms: diagonal · cross · slant · oblique · angle
3. (in bowls) the irregular shape given to one side of a bowl.

VERB

1. cause to feel or show inclination or prejudice for or against someone or something.
"all too often, our recruitment processes are biased towards younger candidates" · [\[More\]](#)
synonyms: prejudice · influence · colour · sway · weight · predispose · distort · [\[More\]](#)
2. *electronics*
give a bias to.
"bias the valve so that the anode current is normally zero or small"

208

Week 5 Monday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can edit and improve notes.

209

Beloved Duncan Murdered!

On the grim evening of November 10th, the great King Duncan of Scotland was murdered in his chamber. According to a castle porter, King Duncan was paying a visit to the castle of his Thane, Lord Macbeth, during the time of his death. The porter further mentioned that Lord Macbeth had arranged a grand feast for the king and his sons during their visit to Macbeth's castle in celebration of Macbeth's new titles.

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Investigators are now searching for the King's sons and will look carefully at the evidence left at the scene.

210

Turning Notes into Sentences



Look at this simple sentence, which may have come from someone's planning notes. Can you improve the sentence using appropriate editing techniques? You could use a dictionary and thesaurus, if available.



In the early hours of the morning, the formidable Macduff and his ferocious army marched purposefully towards Dunsinane Hill – clearly in search of a triumphant revenge over the evil tyrant, Macbeth.

211

Opening Paragraph



Shared writing...

Yesterday, later in the afternoon, King Macbeth drew his final breath on the battlefield. The blood soaked fields surrounding the King's castle were silent after Macbeth fell.

Note: we will write headlines at the end of the lesson.

212

Complete Reports



Now work in groups to complete the remainder of your newspaper reports and check features.
Use your planning notes to help.

- ★ Use **Macbeth Word Mat** to help if needed.
- ★★ Include opinions and quotes in the newspaper article. Which characters in the story might be quoted?
- ★★★ Remember varied sentence structure, including short sentences for impact. Consider what punctuation could be used within the article.

213

Headlines



Based on our complete reports, can anyone think of a suitable headline?
What should a good headline contain?



Let's list some examples. You may either choose from one of those examples shared or create one of your own to fill into your work.

214

Week 5 Tuesday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can create a headline and organise my ideas.
- * I can interview people to get direct and indirect quotes.

215

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Investigators are now searching for the King's sons and will look carefully at the evidence left at the scene.

216

Independent Writing

Lady Macbeth Newspaper Report

Your independent task is to write a newspaper report about the death of Lady Macbeth.



217

The Big Plan



Remember the way that we planned our previous newspaper report, including an opening paragraph by thinking of the 5 Ws (Who? What? Where? When? Why?).

Also consider the following:

- ▶ newspaper style
- ▶ formality
- ▶ organisation
- ▶ presentation

You should try to link the report to events in the story but you can also use your imagination to add details which will make an interesting article.



218

Drama – interviews

Work in groups to get ideas for quotes within your story. Use these ideas to think about your structure and what your headline might be. Are you going to be bias?

Your events/details may include:

- ▶ Lady Macbeth's early actions in the story, what people may know about her or what they may think.
- ▶ Her changing state and possible strange behaviour after Macbeth became King.
- ▶ News of her being found dead after eventually killing herself.



219

Week 5 Wednesday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can plan my newspaper report.
- * I can orally tell my report.

220

Choice of planning templates...

News Article Planning Template - Notes

WHAT HAPPENED?	QUOTES FROM PEOPLE
WHO WAS INVOLVED?	
WHERE DID IT HAPPEN?	OTHER INFORMATION
WHEN DID IT HAPPEN?	
WHY DID IT HAPPEN?	
HOW DID IT HAPPEN?	

Headline:

Paragraph 1:

Paragraph 2:

Paragraph 3:

Opening Statement: Who? What? Where? When? Why?

Closing Statement:

221

Week 5 Thursday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can write a formal newspaper report with a clear bias.
- * I can edit and improve my writing.

222

Week 5 Friday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can publish my newspaper report.
- * I can use computing skills to present my work.

223

Week 6 Monday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can speak with confidence and fluency.
- * I can recognise archaic language.

224

Witches' Brew

Double, double toil and trouble;
 Fire burn and cauldron bubble.
 Fillet of a fenny snake,
 In the cauldron boil and bake;
 Eye of newt, and toe of frog,
 Wool of bat, and tongue of dog,
 Adder's fork, and blind-worm's sting,
 Lizard's leg, and howlet's wing,
 For a charm of powerful trouble,
 Like a hell-broth boil and bubble.



225

Witches' Spells and Potions

Ideas for Archaic Language Linked to Shakespeare's Macbeth

Use these examples of archaic language, along with their definitions, linked to Shakespeare's time (and many used in the original story of Macbeth) to make your witches' potions and spells sound more authentic!

forthwith – immediately

hereafter – some time in the future

ere – before

anon – at once; soon or immediately

howbeit – although

nigh – nearly; almost

swith – instantly; quickly

226

direful – dreadful, terrible

blood-boltered – matted with blood

sere – dried up, withered

gesty – foamy, frothy

thereinto – into that or it

thrice – three times

twain – two

chaudron - entrails

abhorred – (adjective) horrifying; disgusting



227

Macbeth: Act IV

Extracts from the Tragedy of Macbeth

William Shakespeare

Act IV Scene I: A cavern. In the middle, a boiling cauldron.

Thunder. Enter the three Witches.

First Witch

Round about the cauldron go;
In the poison'd entrails throw.
Toad, that under cold stone
Days and nights has thirty-one
Swelter'd venom sleeping got,
Boil thou first i' the charmed pot.

All

Double, double toil and trouble;
Fire burn, and cauldron bubble.

entrails = animal's intestines or internal organs

swelter'd = been very hot; sweated (for 31 days)

toil = hard work

228

Second Witch

Fillet of a fenny snake,
 In the cauldron boil and bake;
 Eye of newt and toe of frog,
 Wool of bat and tongue of dog,
 Adder's fork and blind-worm's sting,
 Lizard's leg and owlet's wing,
 For a charm of powerful trouble,
 Like a hell-broth boil and bubble.



fillet = fleshy, boneless meat
 fenny snake = grass snake
 fork = (snake's) forked tongue
 owlet – young or small owl

All

Double, double toil and trouble;
 Fire burn, and cauldron bubble.

Third Witch

Scale of dragon, tooth of wolf,
 Witches' mummy, maw and gulf
 Of the ravin'd salt-sea shark,
 Root of hemlock digg'd i' the dark,
 Liver of blaspheming Jew,



maw and gulf = stomach and throat
 hemlock = poisonous plant

229

Gall of goat, and slips of yew
 Silver'd in the moon's eclipse,
 Nose of Turk and Tartar's lips,
 Finger of birth-strangled babe
 Ditch-deliver'd by a drab,
 Make the gruel thick and slab:
 Add thereto a tiger's chaudron,
 For the ingredients of our cauldron.



chaudron = entrails

All

Double, double toil and trouble;
 Fire burn, and cauldron bubble.

Second Witch

Cool it with a baboon's blood.
 Then the charm is firm and good.

230

Week 6 Tuesday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can collaborate and share ideas.
- * I can recognise rhyming couplets.

231

Witches' Brew

Double, double toil and trouble;
Fire burn and cauldron bubble.
Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake;
Eye of newt, and toe of frog,
Wool of bat, and tongue of dog,
Adder's fork, and blind-worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and howlet's wing,
For a charm of powerful trouble,
Like a hell-broth boil and bubble.



232

Shared writing – rhyming couplets

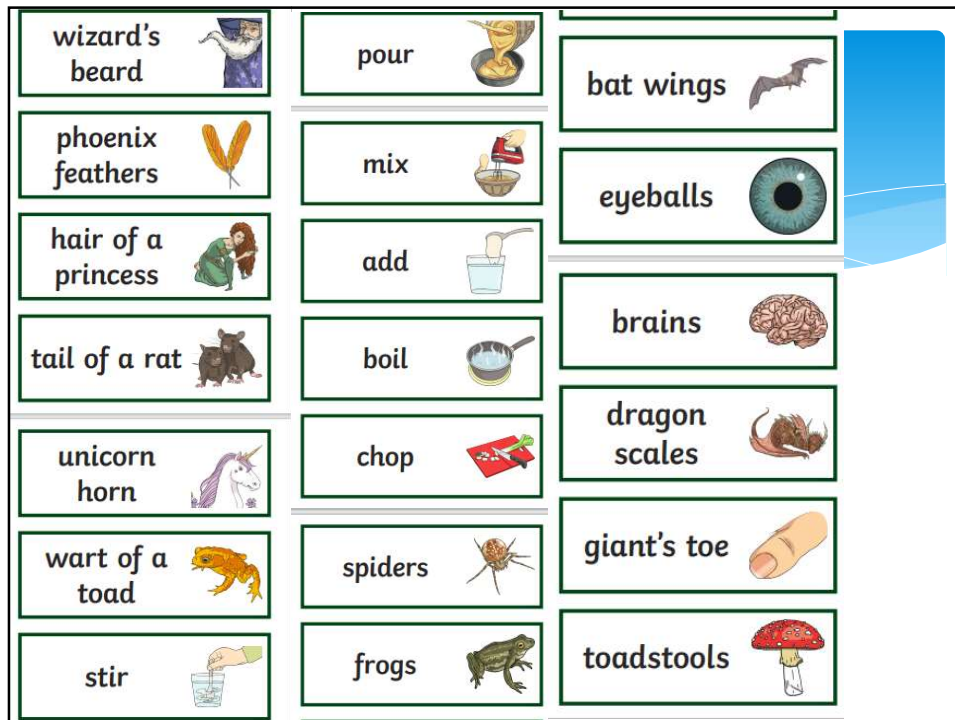
Double, double toil and trouble;
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 Fillet of a fenny snake;
 In the cauldron boil and bake.
 Eye of newt and toe of frog;
 Wool of bat and tongue of dog.
 Adder's fork and blind-worm's sting;
 Lizard's leg and howlet's wing.
 For a charm of powerful trouble;
 Like a hell-broth boil and bubble.

233

Let's write our own version together.

- * Brainstorm some disgusting things that could go in the cauldron.
- * Think about how it might react in there.
- * Think about words that would rhyme.

234



235

Shared writing

Cauldron froth and potion churn;
Make this mixture bubble and burn!

or

Fire crackle, cauldron simmer;
Silver potion shine and shimmer!

236

Example:

Mix warthog's whiskers and stir with
a twig
Bubble thou blood-boltered heart
from a pig
Spice with chaudron of brinded cat
Potion sparkle with crushed wing of a
bat

Fire crackle, cauldron simmer
Silver potion shine and shimmer



237

Week 6 Wednesday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can plan a poem using a clear structure.
- * I can expand my ideas further.

238

Success Criteria

- I can improve vocabulary choices to enhance effect.
- I can add additional words to expand ideas.
- I can write my poem, following the given style and structure.

239

Expanding Ideas



Where could an adverb or adjective could be used in our ingredient ideas?
What are the jobs of those word types?

Look at this example:

Crush a leaf of poison ivy.



Carefully crush a **rotten** leaf of poison ivy.

Try choosing one of each of your own ideas with a partner
and expand them in the same way.

Did anyone also incorporate any archaic language?



240

Your independent task is to write a new witches' potion poem – however, this time as a **kind, happy spell**, rather than a disgusting one!



241

Remember the way that we planned our previous witches' potion poem.



Consider the following:

- suitable ingredients;
- instructional verbs;
- archaic language.

You may choose to write with rhymes if you wish to do so. After some time to plan ideas, you can move on to writing your descriptive poem, thinking about the rhythm and structure too.

242

When you are ready to begin, you should start to write your witches' potion poem, thinking of the correct layout, as well as the style and content.
What will be in your kind, happy potion?



243

Week 6 Thursday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can write a poem in the style of Shakespeare's witch spell.

244

Success Criteria

- I can use the structure of a poem with repeating lines.
- I can use archaic language linked to Shakespeare's writing.
- I can use vocabulary and style to mimic the witches in Macbeth.
- I can use rhyming words for effect.

245

Your independent task is to write a new witches' potion poem – however, this time as a **kind, happy spell**, rather than a disgusting one!



246

Check your writing through carefully.

- Have you used the structure of a poem with repeating lines?
- Have you used vocabulary and style to mimic the witches in Macbeth?
- Have you used archaic language linked to Shakespeare's writing?
- Have you tried to use rhyming words for effect?



247

Week 6 Friday

- * Learning Outcome / Objective
- * I can evaluate my learning in this unit.
- * I can celebrate my improvements and recognise my areas for development.

248

Macbeth

- * What have you achieved?
- * What have you enjoyed?
- * What have been your strengths?
- * What have you improved?
- * What are you going to keep working on?

