

Dialectical Journal

Answers will vary.

Location of Text Act.Scene.Lines (I.ii.32-36)	Quotation and page number	Interpretation/Thematic Connection
The Tragedy of Macbeth I.iii.49-51	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!	Witches declare that Macbeth will be King. This prophecy, coupled with the subsequent pronouncement of Macbeth's new title, marks the first time that noble Macbeth is tempted by the corrupting force of power. Another possible thematic connection is manipulation. It is quite clear that the witches are manipulating Macbeth through the temptation of power.
The Tragedy of Macbeth I.iii.71-90	Macbeth: Stay you imperfect speakers, tell me more. [...] Banquo: To the self same tune and words. [...]	Macbeth knows that they will not tell him everything he wants to know. Banquo notes that they have twice told Macbeth of his rise to power. Here, Macbeth shows his susceptibility to corruption in pursuit of power.
The Tragedy of Macbeth I.iv.50-55	Macbeth: The prince of Cumberland! [...] Which the eye fears, when it is done, to see.	Macbeth will have to figuratively step over Malcolm, Duncan's heir, in order to become King. This again marks the potential corrupting force of power. Having heard the prophecy, Macbeth cannot help but think he must find some way around the pronouncement of Malcolm as heir.
The Tragedy of Macbeth I.vii.47-60	Lady Macbeth: What beast was't, then, [...] Have to this.	Lady Macbeth chastises her husband because he fears committing the murder. She tells him that he is not a man. This reveals the role of manipulation within relationships. Lady Macbeth is using her role as a woman and a wife to goad Macbeth into killing the King.
The Tragedy of Macbeth I.vii.1-28	Macbeth: If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well/[...]. [...] And falls on th' other.	Macbeth thinks about the deed he is about to commit. He doubts himself and fears retribution. Still, the corrupting force of power

		proves too potent to resist.
The Tragedy of Macbeth II.i. 42-77	Macbeth: Go bid thy mistress [...] to heaven or to hell.	Macbeth sees the illusion of a bloody dagger floating in the air. This vision is a very palpable representation of Macbeth's rising guilt for killing King Duncan. Macbeth's thirst for power and Lady Macbeth's manipulation drove him to commit the murder.
The Tragedy of Macbeth II.iii.127-137	Macbeth: Who can be wise [...] to make's love known.	Macbeth struggles to explain his sudden admission of killing the guards, prior to the discovery of the murder. Macbeth's desire to seem shocked- and perhaps his pride and desire to appear valiant- cause him to spontaneously admit killing the guards and plant seeds of doubt in Macduff.
The Tragedy of Macbeth II.ii.68-72	Lady Macbeth: Infirm of purpose [...] seem their guilt.	Lady Macbeth chastises Macbeth, literally, for his weakness and absent-mindedness. She uses their relationship to manipulate him into pulling himself together.
The Tragedy of Macbeth III.i. 70-75	Macbeth: For Banquo's issue I have filed my mind [...] the seeds of Banquo kings	Macbeth is paranoid of losing his new-found power to Banquo. This fear is so stout that it drives him to solicit the murder of his most loyal friend. This further reveals the corrupting force of power on an otherwise virtuous person.
The Tragedy of Macbeth IV.i. 85-87	Macbeth: Then live, Macduff: what need I fear of thee?/ But yet I'll make assurance double sure,/ And take a bond of fate: thou shalt not live;	Even though the prophecy seems to assuage Macbeth's fears of losing power, he still plans to kill Macduff, supporting his further descent into corruption and evil- all driven by his thirst for power.