

RENAISSANCE: 1485-1660 Tragedy of Macbeth, by William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare

The...Reel Background



William Shakespeare

April 23, 1564 (in Stratford-upon-Avon) – April 23, 1616 Church records from Holy Trinity Church indicate that he was baptized there on April 26, 1564 \rightarrow no actual record of birth

- Married Anne Hathaway on November 28, 1582. William was 18 at the time, and Anne was 26—and pregnant.
 - first daughter, Susanna, was born on May 26, 1583.
 - twins, Hamnet and Judith, born February 2, 1585. Hamnet died in childhood at the age of 11.

For the seven years following the birth of his twins, William Shakespeare disappears from all records, finally turning up again in London some time in 1592

Renaissance History

- **Dates**: 1485 1660 (from end of the War of the Roses until restoration of the monarchy after Cromwell; LANGUAGE: Early modern English
- **Renaissance**: "rebirth" focus on Greek philosophy, art, and architecture; seen as the bridge between Middle Ages and modern society
- Renaissance Man inspired by man of Classical Greece: man who cultivated his innate talents to the fullest (focus on the physical, mental, intellectual)
- Rulers: Two Houses during Shakespeare: Tudor and Stuart

1) <u>House of Tudor</u>

- Henry VII (War of the Roses declared Henry VII as rightful king of England)
- Henry VIII (infamous for 6 wives)
- Edward VI (sickly brief reign; from age 9 16)
- Lady Jane Grey (The 9 Day Queen)
- Mary Tudor ("Bloody" Mary")
- <u>Elizabeth I</u>

2) <u>House of Stuart</u>

- James I
- Charles I
- Oliver Cromwell -> The Commonwealth

Acting troupe: <u>under Queen Elizabeth, Lord Chamberlain's Men; under James I,</u> <u>the King's Men</u>

Transition: Tudor to Stuart

TUDOR: Elizabeth: the "Virgin Queen" – no heir

- As she was a Protestant, the Catholics feared repercussions; however, she served as a buffer b/w the Catholics and the Protestants (except for that one little Catholic coup)
- Catholics viewed Elizabeth as illegitimate (divorces not recognized by the church); plotted to place Mary, Queen of Scotts, a distant relative to Henry VIII, on the throne. Mary was placed under house arrest. When the danger became too great, Elizabeth had her assassinated.
- On her deathbed, Elizabeth wanted to ease her way into Heaven, so she chose Mary's son James to become the next King of England.
- The appointment of James I was a good political move, unifying England and Scotland under one King.

Shakespeare's English

Pre-Shakespearean Actors

Before Shakespeare's time, troupes of actors traveled the countryside, to perform -



in parks halls courts courtyards and in other open spaces they could find.

Theaters:

In 1576, the first playhouse, called The Theater, was built outside London's city walls. Soon other famous London theaters followed. i.e.



reek Theater

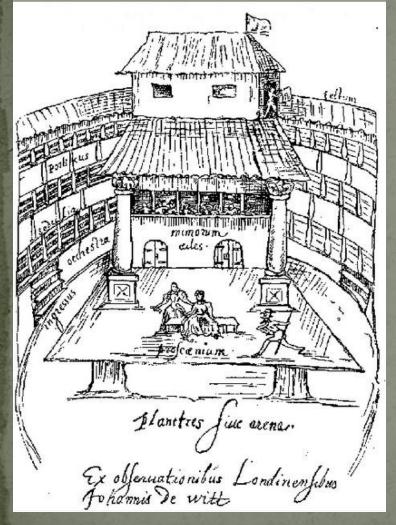


•the Rose •the Fortune •the Red Bull •the Swan

The Globe

• The Globe Theater: where Shakespeare's acting troupe performed; circular design modeled after the outdoor Greek theaters, which were designed in a semicircle around the stage

The Globe Theater

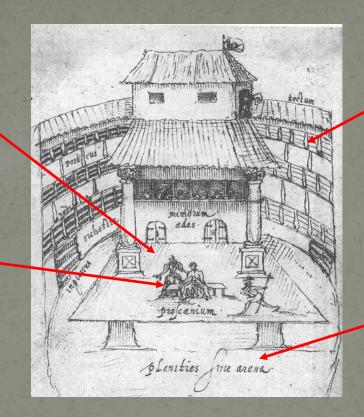


Rebuilt 1598 on London's Bankside district Burned down in 1613, cannon shot during performance of <u>Henry VIII</u>

THE GLOBE

main stage

Actors: All men



covered seats

cheap standing room



By William Shakespeare



Be careful what you wish for...

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r FtCYESosDw

The Tragedy of Macbeth: Introduction

What would you do if you encountered three strange women who predicted your future?

Suppose the women predicted that would become a powerful ruler someday.

Would you want to wait to see if this came true?

Or would you want to make it come true? ...



The Tragedy of Macbeth: Weird Sisters

Weird Sisters: similar to Germanic **wyrd**, meaning predestination and the three fates of Greek mythology



<u>Macbeth</u>: a tribute to King James I

- Shakespeare wrote <u>Macbeth</u> in 1606, during King James' reign.
- King James was a devout advocate of the "Divine Right of Kings."
- The setting is Scotland, King James' homeland.
- Banquo was an ancestor of James and is shown in the play to be a virtuous person.
- James believed himself to be an expert on witchcraft.
- James had an interest in faith healing.
- The assassination plot would have fascinated James.

The Gunpowder Plot: Catholic plot to assassinate James I. They were excited to have a Catholic king and became enraged when he did not reinstate Catholicism as the state religion. The Gunpowder Plot failed. Guy Fawkes, who was to guard the gunpowder under the House of Lords, where James was expected to be, was caught and tortured until he broke. He committed suicide prior to his execution.

Guy Fawkes became synonymous with the Gunpower Plot => Guy Fawkes Day

Macbeth: an appeal to Elizabethan interests

- *Macbeth* demonstrates the Elizabethan belief that the country is stable only if the King is good and virtuous.
- Elizabethans believed that evil occurs in darkness, which is a recurring theme in <u>Macbeth</u>.
- Shakespeare included blood and murder, which the Elizabethans expected to see in a play (not much different from today)
- The play was considered a thriller and they connected the threat to an anointed King and the perceived evil behind the threat –to the Gunpowder plot of 1605.

History & Macbeth

Primary Source: Raphael Holinshed's Chronicles of England, Scotland, & Ireland

Before the Curtain Opens

When the play begins, there are two wars in progress:

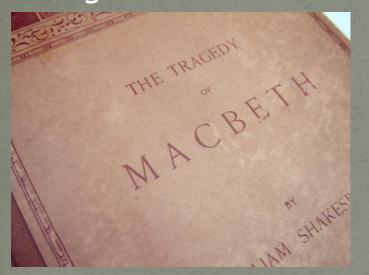
 Civil War - King Duncan vs. Macdonwald's rebels
 National War - Scotland, led by King Duncan, against invading Norway, led by King Sweno

Setting

- King Duncan is the King of Scotland.
 Edward the Confessor is the King of England.
- The time period is the eleventh century (1000-1099).
- Shakespeare used poetic license to bend some of the historical information.

The Tragedy of Macbeth: Background

In the tragedy *Macbeth*, Shakespeare explores the damaging nature of overwhelming ambition and greed.





LADY MACBETH. HARK! PEACE: IT WAS THE OWL THAT SHRIEK'D.* * * * * * HE IS ABOUT IT:

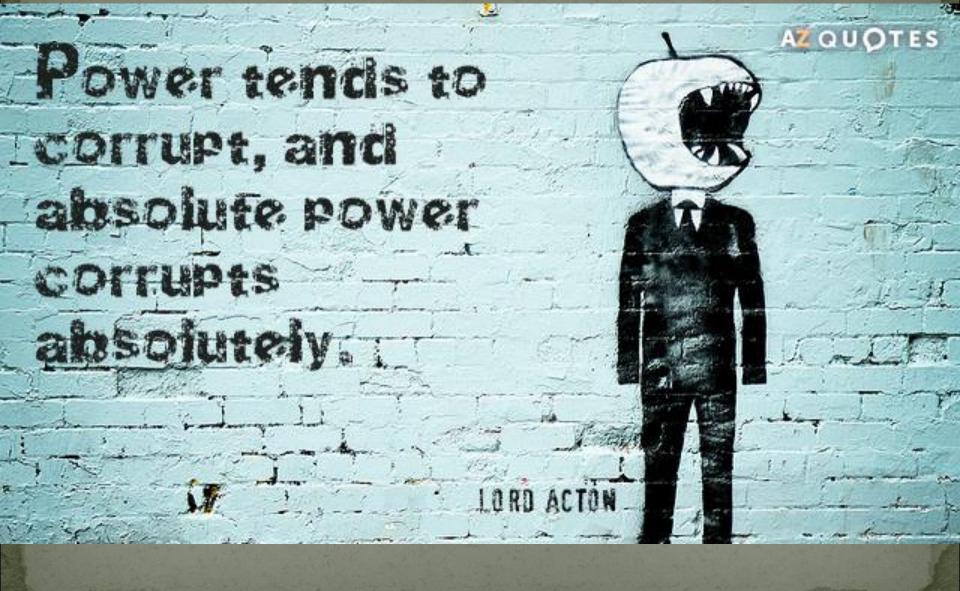
Macbeth. Act II, Sc. II.

Major Themes ...



That which is wrought by negative means becomes our destroyer.

The Nature of Power



A guilty conscience impedes happiness.





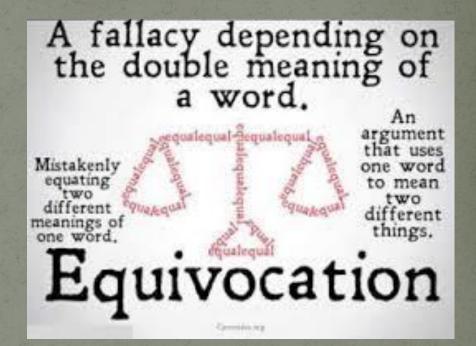
Fate v. Free Will



What has a greater impact on our lives: fate or free will?

Appearance v. Reality





What is real and what is merely the appearance of reality?

Motifs in Macbeth

- Clothing
- Blood
- Masculinity
- Light/Dark
- Natural World
- Fair & Foul

