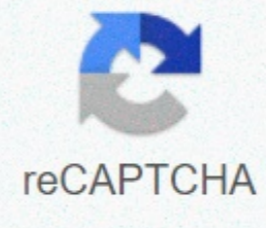




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Fuse to form the coxal bone

spectators. Lady Macbeth seems to be reliving the events on the night of Duncan's death. She can't get the stain or the smell of blood out of her hand: What, these hands will be cleaned... All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand (37-43). As the sleepwalker Lady Macbeth imagines that she hears knocking at the gate and returns to her room, the doctor concludes that Lady Macbeth needs the help of a priest and not a doctor. He says goodbye, stating that it is better for him and kindness not to reveal what they have seen or heard. Act 5, Scene 2 The Thanes Menteth, Caithness, Angus and Lennox march with a company of soldiers towards Birnam Wood, where they will join Malcolm and the English army. They claim that they will purge the country of macbeth's sick influence(28). Act 5, Scene 3 In Dunsinane, Macbeth is tired of hearing reports of nobles who have defected to join the English forces. He feels comforted, however, by the witches' prophecy that he has nothing to fear until Birnam Wood arrives at Dunsinane, or until he counters a man who was not born a woman. As both events seem impossible, Macbeth feels invincible. A servant enters with the news that the enemy has gathered a thousand men, but Macbeth sends him away, berating him for cowardice. After calling his servant Seyton to help him put on his armor, Macbeth demands the doctor's prognosis on Lady Macbeth. The doctor replies that she is not so sick but bothered by visions (39). One way or another, she must heal herself from these visions—an answer that displeases Macbeth. As the attendants put on his armor, he declares that he would applaud the doctor if he could analyze the urine of the country and, in it, derive a remedy for Lady Macbeth. Abruptly, Macbeth leaves the room, professing once again that she will not fear death and banish until Birnam Wood arrives at Dunsinane (61). Besides, the doctor confesses that he would like to be as far away from Dunsinane as possible. Act 5, Scene 4 Siward, Young Siward, Macduff, Menteth, Caithness and Angus march towards Birnam Wood. As they approach the forest, Malcolm instructs the soldiers to cut branches and hold them to disguise their numbers. Siward informs Malcolm that Macbeth holds Dunsinane confidently, awaiting his arrival. Malcolm comments that almost all of Macbeth's men have abandoned him. The army continues. Act 5, Scene 5 Macbeth orders his men to hang their flags on the outer walls of the castle, claiming that he will hold out until the attackers starve to death. If the other side were not reinforced with men who abandoned him, he claims, he would not think twice before rushing out to find the English army head-on. Upon hearing the cry of a woman inside, Macbeth comments that he almost forgot the taste of fears. Seyton returns and announces the death of Lady Macbeth. Apparently restless, Macbeth comments that she should have died later, at a more appropriate time. He stops to meditate on the meaning of life: life is just a walking shadow, a poor player who struggles and worries about his time on stage and then is no longer heard. It's a story told by one, full of sound and fury, meaning nothing. (23-27) A messenger enters and reports that he saw something unbelievable: looking at Birnam Wood, it looked like the forest began to move toward the castle. Macbeth is stunned and begins to fear that the witch's words might come true after all. He instructs his men to sound the alarm. Act 5, Scene 6 Malcolm tells his soldiers that they are close enough to the castle now to knock down the branches they carry. He announces that Siward and Young Siward will lead the first battle. He and Macduff will follow behind. Trumpeters are a load. Act 5, Scene 7 Macbeth waits on the battlefield to defend his castle. It feels like a bear that has been tied to a stake for dogs to attack. Young Siward enters and demands his name. Macbeth replies that she will be afraid to hear it. Macbeth kills Young Siward in the next duel, commenting that Young Siward must have been born to the woman (12). Act 5, Scene 8 Macduff enters alone and shouts a challenge to Macbeth, vowing to avenge the death of his wife and children. As he exists, he asks Fortune to help him find Macbeth. Act 5, Scene 9 Malcolm and Siward enter and charge the castle. Act 5, Scene 10 Macbeth enters, stating that he should not play the Roman fool and commit suicide (2). Macduff finds him and challenges him. Macbeth replies that so far he has avoided Macduff, but is now ready to fight. While fighting, Macbeth tells him that he has an enchanted life: he will only fall to a man who is not born of a woman (12). Macduff replies that it's time for Macbeth to despair: let the angel you still have served / Tell yourself that Macduff was from your mother's womb / was born through the equivalent of a caesarean section (13-16). Hearing this, Macbeth is wedand saying she won't fight. Macduff responds by ordering him to give in and become a laughing stock of Scotland under Malcolm. This infuriates Macbeth, who swears he will never give in to swearing allegiance to Malcolm. They fight and, like, they come out. Act 5, Scene 11 Malcolm, Siward, and the other thanes enter. Although they won the battle, Malcolm notes that Macduff and Young Siward are missing. Ross reports that young Siward is dead and praises him stating that he only lived, but until he was a man, / What did not have his prowess confirmed / At the station of desalvagem where he fought, / But as a man he died (6-9). After confirming that his son's injuries were in front of him—that is, that young Siward died bravely in battle—Siward declares that he does not want a better death for his son. Macduff enters, carrying Macbeth's severed head and shouting Hail, King of Scotland! The men echo this cry and the trumpets bloom while Malcolm accepts royalty. Malcolm announces that he will rename the current Thanes as earls. He will call back all the men Macbeth has exiled and try to heal the marked country. All head out towards Scone, where Malcolm will be crowned king of Scotland. Analysis Up to Act 5, Macbeth has been plagued with visions and nightmares, while Lady Macbeth has ridiculed him for his weakness. Now the public witnesses the way the murders also took advantage of Lady Macbeth. In her sleepwalking, Lady Macbeth interprets the theme of washing and cleaning that runs throughout the play. After killing Duncan, she tells Macbeth that some water cleans us of this act (II ii 65). But the scripture now returns to haunt Lady Macbeth in her sleep. Lady Macbeth's stained hands resemble the biblical mark of Cain—the mark God placed on Cain for murdering her brother Abel (Genesis 4:15). But Cain's mark is a sign from God who protects Cain from the vengeance of others. Lady Macbeth's mark does not protect her from death, as she dies only a few scenes later. The behavior of the physician in Scene 3 of Act 5 resembles that of a psychoanalyst. As a Freudian psychoanalyst, the doctor observes Lady Macbeth's dreams and uses her words to infer the cause of her anguish. Lady Macbeth's language in this scene betrays her troubled mind in many ways. His speech in previous acts has been eloquent and smooth. In Scene 4 of Act 1, for example, she declares to Duncan: All our service, at every point twice done and then done twice, were poor and unique businesses to fight against these deep and broad honors where Her Majesty carries our house. For those of age, and the late dignities cumming up upon them, we rest their hermits. (I saw 14-19) In this speech, Lady Macbeth makes use of the metaphor (Duncan it is deep and broad), metonymy (it honors our house, i.e. the Macbeths themselves) and hyperbole (at each point twice done and then done double). His syntax is complex, but the rhythm of his speech remains smooth and flowing, in the imambic pentâmeter used by noble characters in Shakespearean plays. What a contrast is, therefore, when she talks while sleeping in Act 5: Out, damn point, out, I say! A. Two. Why, then, it's time not to. Hell is dark. Fie, my lord, fie, a soldier and afeard? What do we need to fear who knows this when no one can call our power to account? However, who knew the old man had so much blood in him... Thane from Fife had a wife. Where is she now? Will those hands be clean? Enough of that, my lord, enough of that. You've got all this starting. (V i 30-48) In this speech, Lady Macbeth's language is stirred, jumping from idea to idea as her state of mind changes. His sentences are short and unpolished, reflecting a mind too disturbed to speak eloquently. Although she has spoken of imambic penmeter before, she now speaks prose—thus falling from the noble to the prosaic. Lady Macbeth's dissolution is swift. As Macbeth's power grows, in fact, Lady Macbeth's diminished. She began the play as a merciless and influential voice capable of speaking sweet duncan and making Macbeth do her orders. In the third act Macbeth leaves her out of her plans to kill Banquo, refusing to reveal her intentions to her. Now, in the last act, she slowed down to a grumbling sleepwalker, capable only of a mad and rambling speech. While the relatively unimportant Lady Macduff has a hectic death scene, Lady Macbeth dies off stage. When his death is reported to Macbeth, his response is shocking in his cold apathy. (Here again Macbeth is in relief for Macduff, whose emotional reaction to his wife's death nearly untied him.) As the play approaches its bloody conclusion, Macbeth's tragic failure comes to the fore: like Duncan before him, his character is very confident. He takes witches' prophecies by facial value, never realizing that things are rarely what they seem—an ironic failure, given his own betrayal. Thus, he foolishly fortifies his castle with the few men who remain, betting on the fact that the apparitions predicted could not come true. But in fact the English army brings Birnam Wood to Dunsinane. And Macduff, who was in fact torn prematurely from his mother's womb, proceeds to kill Macbeth. Witches have been wrong; they told him a double truth, hiding complex reality within a structure that seems simple. (As a side note, it may also be worth considering the dramatic weight of such a conclusion: it seems strange that such a tragic piece should be solved through a more or less frivolous game about words?) It's only fair that the play ends like her a victorious battle in which a brave hero kills a traitor and keeps his head severed. The first time we heard of Macbeth in Act 1 is the story of his bravery in battle, where he beheaded Macdonwald and displayed him on the castle walls. At the end of the tragedy, Macbeth - himself a traitor to Duncan and his family - is treated in exactly the same way. After killing Macbeth, Macduff enters with Macbeth's severed head and exclaims contemplate where it is / The cursed head of Th'usurper (V xi 20-21) The piece ends thus with the completion of a parallel structure. One moral of the story is that the course of fate cannot be changed. The events that the Strange Sisters predicted and began at the beginning of the play happen exactly as planned, no matter what the characters do to change them. Macbeth strives to force fate to work on her job, but to no avail. Banquo still becomes the father of kings and Macbeth still falls in love with a man who was not born to a woman. The man who triumphs in the end is the one who did nothing to change the fate prescribed for him. The prophecy is self-fulfilling. The river of time flows like this, despite man's struggles. Although Macbeth's reign of terror made the picture of things disjointed, at the end of the play the tide of time smoothed over Scotland (III ii 18). Macbeth's unnatural revolt now in the past, Macduff comments that time is free (V xi 21). And Macbeth's life proves to be in fact a tale / Told by one, full of sound and fury, meaning nothing (V v 27-29). Time washes away about its bloody and meaningless history: Banquo's family will give rise to the line of kings Stuart and Malcolm will regain the throne that his father left him - all exactly as if Macbeth had never dared to kill Duncan. Duncan.

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