

Act 5- Questions Discussed

1. "Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow..." – Detailed Explanation

(Act 5, Scene 5)

This speech comes immediately after Macbeth hears that Lady Macbeth is dead. Instead of reacting with visible grief, he delivers one of Shakespeare's most powerful reflections on life. The speech reveals his complete emotional collapse.

**"Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day..."**

Macbeth describes time as slow and meaningless. Life moves forward in small, dull steps. There is no excitement, no purpose — just repetition.

**"...And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death."**

He suggests that the past only leads people toward death. Everything humans do ultimately ends in "dust." This reflects deep pessimism and hopelessness.

"Out, out, brief candle!"

Life is compared to a candle — short, fragile, and easily extinguished. The image suggests how temporary human existence is.

"Life's but a walking shadow..."

A shadow has no substance. It looks real but has no true meaning. Macbeth now believes life itself is empty and insignificant.

**"...a poor player
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage
And then is heard no more."**

He compares life to an actor performing briefly on stage and then disappearing forever. Human achievements and struggles mean nothing in the end.

**"It is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing."**

This is the most powerful line. Macbeth concludes that life is chaotic, noisy, dramatic — but ultimately meaningless.

What This Speech Reveals

1. Emotional Numbness

Macbeth does not mourn deeply. He sounds exhausted and detached. Ambition has drained all feeling from him.

2. Collapse of Ambition

Earlier, he risked everything for power. Now, he feels that power has given him nothing. His dreams brought emptiness.

3. Theme of Nihilism

This is the darkest moment in the play. Macbeth sees no purpose in life, no hope, no meaning.

4. Tragic Realisation

He finally understands that all his crimes did not bring happiness — only despair.

How to Use It in Answers

You can write:

The "Tomorrow" speech reflects Macbeth's deep despair and emotional emptiness. After achieving power through violence, he realises that life is "a walking shadow" and "signifying nothing." The speech marks the collapse of his ambition and shows the tragic consequences of unchecked desire for power.

2. How does Shakespeare present the theme of guilt through Lady Macbeth's sleepwalking scene?

(Act 5, Scene 1)

Shakespeare presents guilt in this scene as powerful, inescapable, and psychologically destructive. Lady Macbeth, once strong and fearless, is now completely broken by remorse.

- Guilt Revealed Through Sleepwalking

Lady Macbeth sleepwalks and unknowingly confesses her crimes. While awake, she could hide her feelings, but in her sleep, her subconscious mind exposes the truth.

She repeatedly rubs her hands, imagining blood on them, crying:

"Out, damned spot! out, I say!"

This shows that guilt has taken control of her mind.

- The Symbol of Blood

Blood becomes the central symbol of guilt. Earlier, she had said that "a little water clears us of this deed." Now, she cannot remove the imagined blood from her hands.

She says:

"Here's the smell of the blood still."

This suggests that guilt is permanent and cannot be washed away.

- Confession of Crimes

During her sleepwalking, she mentions the murders of Duncan, Banquo, and Lady Macduff. Her words reveal how deeply these crimes haunt her.

She also says:

"What's done cannot be undone."

This line reflects her regret and the irreversible consequences of her actions.

- Contrast with Her Earlier Strength

Earlier in the play, Lady Macbeth appeared confident and manipulative. She mocked Macbeth's fear and controlled the situation. In this scene, however, she is fragile and disturbed.

The doctor observes:

"Unnatural deeds do breed unnatural troubles."

This highlights the moral message that evil actions lead to mental suffering.

- Psychological and Spiritual Punishment

The doctor admits that her illness is beyond medical cure. This suggests that her suffering is spiritual and moral rather than physical. Shakespeare shows that guilt acts as a punishment stronger than any external law.

Conclusion

Through Lady Macbeth's sleepwalking, Shakespeare shows that guilt cannot be escaped. It destroys peace of mind and leads to mental breakdown. The once ambitious and fearless woman is reduced to a broken figure haunted by her crimes. The scene powerfully reinforces the theme that wrongdoing brings inevitable psychological punishment.

3. Show how Act 5, Scene 1 marks a complete reversal of Lady Macbeth's character

Aspect	Earlier in the Play	Act 5, Scene 1	Reversal Shown
Mental Strength	Strong, determined, and fearless.	Mentally disturbed and sleepwalking.	From control to complete breakdown.
Attitude Toward Guilt	Says a little water can clear the crime.	Cries " Out, damned spot! " and cannot remove imaginary blood.	From dismissing guilt to being destroyed by it.
Emotional Control	Calm and composed during Duncan's murder and banquet scene.	Talks uncontrollably in her sleep, revealing secrets.	From secrecy and control to helpless exposure.
View on Blood	Sees blood as something easily washed away.	Says " Here's the smell of the blood still. "	From practical attitude to psychological torment.
Relationship with Macbeth	Dominates and guides Macbeth.	Is isolated and suffering alone.	From manipulator to abandoned victim.

Ambition	Driven by power and kingship.	Shows regret: “What’s done cannot be undone.”	From ambition to remorse.
Strength vs Weakness	Calls Macbeth weak and questions his manhood.	Becomes fragile and emotionally broken.	From strength to vulnerability.
Public Image	Maintains dignity and confidence before others.	Observed helplessly by a doctor and gentlewoman.	From powerful queen to pitiful figure.

Conclusion

Act 5, Scene 1 shows a complete reversal of Lady Macbeth's character. The bold, ambitious woman who once suppressed guilt becomes a broken figure consumed by it. Shakespeare uses this transformation to highlight the destructive power of guilt and the consequences of unchecked ambition.

4. Show how Macbeth becomes both heroic and tragic in Act 5

In Act 5, Shakespeare presents Macbeth as both a brave warrior and a tragic figure destroyed by his own ambition and misjudgment.

- Heroic Courage on the Battlefield

Even when he knows the army is approaching, Macbeth refuses to surrender. He prepares to fight boldly.

He declares:

“I'll fight till from my bones my flesh be hacked.”

This shows physical bravery. Despite everything, he remains a fearless soldier.

- Defiant Spirit Till the End

When he faces Macduff, he does not beg for mercy. Instead, he challenges him bravely:

“Lay on, Macduff!”

This final act of defiance reflects heroic courage and dignity in death.

- Overconfidence in Prophecy (Tragic Flaw)

Macbeth believes he is invincible because of the witches' words.

“I bear a charmed life.”

His blind faith in prophecy makes him reckless. This overconfidence is his tragic flaw (hamartia).

- Emotional Emptiness and Despair

After Lady Macbeth's death, he delivers the famous speech:

“Life's but a walking shadow.”

Here, we see his emotional collapse. Ambition has given him power but no happiness. He realizes life feels meaningless.

- Realisation of Deception

When Macduff reveals he was "**from his mother's womb untimely ripped**," Macbeth understands he has been deceived. His confidence shatters. This moment completes his tragic fall.

Conclusion

In Act 5, Macbeth is heroic because of his courage, strength, and refusal to surrender. He is tragic because his ambition, pride, and blind trust in prophecy lead to his destruction. Shakespeare presents him as a tragic hero — a great man brought down by his own fatal flaws.

5. Describe the final confrontation between Macbeth and Macduff

(Act 5, Scene 8)

The final confrontation takes place on the battlefield outside Dunsinane. After searching desperately for him, Macduff finally comes face to face with Macbeth. This meeting marks the climax of the play.

- Macbeth's Overconfidence

Macbeth begins the encounter with pride and confidence. He believes he cannot be killed because of the witches' prophecy that no man born of a woman can harm him. He boldly declares:

"I bear a charmed life."

He warns Macduff to stay away, thinking himself invincible.

- Macduff's Revelation

Macduff then reveals the truth that destroys Macbeth's confidence. He tells him:

"Macduff was from his mother's womb untimely ripped."

This means he was delivered by Caesarean section and not born in the natural way. At this moment, Macbeth realizes that the witches deceived him with misleading words.

- Macbeth's Moment of Despair

Macbeth briefly considers surrendering. He imagines the humiliation of being captured and displayed as a defeated tyrant. However, his pride refuses to let him give up.

- Final Act of Defiance

Instead of surrendering, Macbeth chooses to fight. He challenges Macduff courageously:

"Lay on, Macduff!"

They fight fiercely, and Macduff kills Macbeth in combat.

- End of Tyranny

Macduff returns carrying Macbeth's head and presents it to Malcolm. With Macbeth's death, Scotland is freed from tyranny, and Malcolm is hailed as the rightful king.

Conclusion

The final confrontation is dramatic and powerful. It reveals the truth behind the prophecy, exposes Macbeth's tragic flaw, and brings justice to Scotland. Macbeth dies fighting bravely, but his ambition and blind faith in prophecy ultimately lead to his downfall.

6. How does Malcolm prove himself a worthy king at the end of the play?

(Act 5, Scene 8)

At the end of the play, Malcolm clearly shows that he possesses the qualities of a true and just ruler. His actions contrast sharply with Macbeth's tyranny.

- He Restores Order and Stability

After Macbeth's death, Malcolm is immediately hailed:

"Hail, King of Scotland!"

This shows that he is accepted willingly by the nobles and soldiers. Unlike Macbeth, who ruled through fear, Malcolm gains loyalty through legitimacy.

- He Rewards Loyalty

Malcolm promises to honour those who fought bravely for Scotland. He restores rightful titles and rewards his supporters. This reflects fairness and gratitude — qualities of a good king.

- He Promises Justice

Malcolm declares that he will call home those who fled from Macbeth's tyranny and punish the cruel ministers responsible for suffering. This shows his commitment to justice and moral governance.

- He Shows Humility and Responsibility

Throughout the play, Malcolm demonstrates caution and wisdom (for example, when he tests Macduff's loyalty in Act IV). At the end, he speaks calmly and responsibly, focusing on rebuilding the nation rather than celebrating power.

- He Invites All to His Coronation

Malcolm invites everyone to his coronation at Scone, symbolizing unity and peace. This gesture reflects openness and inclusiveness, unlike Macbeth's isolated rule.

Conclusion

Malcolm proves himself a worthy king by restoring justice, rewarding loyalty,

and promising stability. His leadership is based on integrity and responsibility, which sharply contrasts with Macbeth's violent and selfish ambition. Through Malcolm, Shakespeare shows that rightful kingship brings order, peace, and moral balance to society.