**Period One Study Guide**

**Macbeth Study Guide**

**Characters**

**Macbeth** **–** Is a Scottish general and the Thane of Glamis. He is a brave soldier and a powerful man. He becomes the Thane of Cawdor. He murders Duncan to become king.

**Lady Macbeth –** A deeply ambitious woman who lusts for power and position. She is more ruthless than her husband. Her behavior is quite ruthless.

**Duncan** **–** He is the King of Scotland. He is a virtuous king but a little too trusting. He is killed by Macbeth.

**Malcolm –** He is the eldest son of Duncan and heir to the throne. When his father is murdered, he flees to England.

**Donalbain** **–** He is Duncan’s youngest son and Malcolm’s younger brother. When his father is murdered he flees to Ireland.

**Macduff** **–** He is the Thane of Fife and is one of the first people to suspect Macbeth of betrayal.

**Banquo –** He is a brave general who is with Macbeth and also has ambition, but does not take any action on it. He is told that future generations of his children will become kings. Fleance is his son.

**Fleance –** He is Banquo’s son.

**The Witches –** They are three ugly hags who plot mischief against Macbeth by giving him prophecies.

**Summary**

**Act I, Scene 1 –** Prior to the battle, the three witches were meeting and talking about how they were going to see Macbeth.

**Act I, Scene 2 –** A wounded captain emerges from the battle and gives the king a detailed report of how Macbeth and Banquo won the battle. King Duncan is going to reward Macbeth for his performance during the battle and will name him the new Thane of Cawdor. The previous Thane is a traitor and is going to be executed.

**Act I, Scene 3 –** The witches meet Macbeth and Banquo. They tell Macbeth that he is the new Thane of Cawdor and that he will become King of Scotland. They tell Banquo that future generations of his bloodline will become kings.

**Act I, Scene 4 –** The original Thane of Cawdor is executed. King Duncan declares that his son Malcolm is the Prince of Cumberland and his successor.

**Act I, Scene 5 –** Lady Macbeth receives a letter from Macbeth that contains the story of the witches’ predictions and his new responsibilities. The letter also mentions that King Duncan will be visiting their castle. When Macbeth returns home, his wife tells him of her plan to kill King Duncan.

**Act I, Scene 6 –** King Duncan arrives at the castle and is greeted by Lady Macbeth. She welcomes them to the castle and is given a diamond by the King.

**Act I, Scene 7 –** Macbeth contemplates several reasons why it is a bad idea to kill Duncan. However, Lady Macbeth ridicules his fears and explains her plan on how to kill Duncan. Macbeth concedes to her wishes.

**Act II, Scene 1** – Banquo and Macbeth plan to meet in the future to talk about the witches and their prophecies. Later, as Macbeth goes to murder the king, he has a vision, where he sees a dagger pointing him towards his future.

**Act II, Scene 2** – Macbeth returns to his wife after the murder of the king, but he has forgotten to leave the daggers at the scene of the crime. He claims he heard the children of Duncan having nightmares, and praying together. Lady Macbeth takes the daggers and places them at the scene, when Macbeth refuses to return to it.

**Act II, Scene 3** – There is a short comic scene with a Porter who jokes about alcohol and sex. Macduff, Macbeth and Lennox meet in the morning to await the king. When he doesn’t show up, Macduff goes and discovers that he has been murdered. Macbeth kills the guards, pretending that his anger at their supposed crime was his motivation. Malcolm and Donalbain (the king’s sons) flee the scene because they believe that they might be targets for murder as well.

**Act II, Scene 4** – Malcolm explains how Duncan’s children have been blamed for the murder, and that Macbeth is to be crowned king at Scone. However, Macduff declares that he will not go to Macbeth’s coronation.

**Act III, Scene 1** – Banquo considers the possibility that Macbeth killed Duncan to become king. Macbeth finds out that Banquo is coming to the coronation party and plans to kill him and his son, Fleance. Macbeth tells two murderers to ambush him as he comes to the castle.

**Act III, Scene 2** – Lady Macbeth tells her husband to act more cheerfully, as they are about to have guests at their party. Macbeth informs his wife that he is planning to kill Banquo and his son, to prevent that part of the prophecy.

**Act III, Scene 3** – Three murderers kill Banquo as he heads towards Macbeth’s castle, but the torches go out, and Fleance escapes into the darkness.

**Act III, Scene 4** – At the party, Banquo’s ghost shows up (with blood streaming down his head), but only Macbeth can see him. Macbeth is startled, and begins to yell at the ghost, which makes his dinner guests and wife very nervous. After his wife sends the guests away, Macbeth resolves to go and meet with the witches.

**Act III, Scene 5** – In a scene probably not written by Shakespeare, the head witch, Hecate shows up and demands to be involved in the whole affair with Macbeth.

**Act III, Scene 6** – Lennox sarcastically comments about how Duncan was murdered by his children, and how Fleance is being blamed for Banquo’s murder, indicating that he does not believe either story and that Macbeth is starting to be seen as a usurper.

**Act IV, Scene 1** – The three witches give Macbeth three prophecies: He is told to beware of Macduff, that he can only be killed by someone NOT born of woman, and that he would only be defeated if Binham forest came to Dunsinane castle. He asks if Banquo’s children will still become kings, and he sees ghosts of future kings who are descendants of Banquo. He plans to murder Macduff, but when he finds out that Macduff has fled he plans to murder Macduff’s family.

**Act IV, Scene 2** – Lady Macduff complains that her husband has fled without taking his family and tells her son that they have been disowned by his father. Macduff’s son argues with his mother and defends his father’s behavior. A messenger enters warning them that they are about to be killed. Almost immediately after he leaves, the murderers enter and kill Macduff’s family.

**Act IV, Scene 3** – Malcolm suspects that Macduff is an agent of Macbeth. He tests him by telling Macduff that he is going to be a greedy, rapacious king and waits to see Macduff’s reaction. When Macduff becomes despondent instead of fawning over him, Malcolm chooses to trust him. Malcolm reveals that he is noble, and will do his best to be a good king. Ross arrives and tells Macduff that his family has been murdered by Macbeth. As a result, Macduff swears to get revenge and slay Macbeth.

**Act V, Scene 1** – A doctor and a gentlewoman enter Lady Macbeth’s room. Based on the doctor’s assessment and the gentlewoman’s report, they determine that Macbeth’s wife is crazy. They also become nervous, as Lady Macbeth talks about the murders. They agree to pretend that they never heard anything.

**Act V, Scene 2** – A group of Scottish nobles, including Menteith, Caithness, Angus and Lennox meet and….

**Act V, Scene 3** – Despite the fact that Macbeth’s army is horribly outnumbered, he is confident because he believes that there is no way that Birnham Forest can possibly come towards his castle at Dunsinane, as per the witches’ prophecy. In the meantime, the doctor tells Macbeth that his wife’s mental condition is incurable.

**Act V, Scene 4** – Malcolm, Mentieth and Siward meet near Birnham and make the decision to disguise the number of troops in their army by having the men cut down branches from the forest and hold them up in front of the lines.

**Act V, Scene 5** – At the beginning of this scene, Macbeth learns that his wife killed herself. Then he is informed by a messenger that it appears that Birnham wood is moving towards his castle. Accepting his fate, he marches his army out of his castle towards Malcolm’s army.

**Act V, Scene 6** – Malcolm’s army drops the tree branches and attacks Macbeth’s army.

**Act V, Scene 7** – On the battlefield, Macbeth is confronted by Young Siward, who is then killed by Macbeth. In the meantime, Macduff continues to hunt for Macbeth.

**Act V, Scene 8** – Macduff confronts Macbeth, and Macduff reveals that he was ‘not born of woman’ since he was cut from his mother during the pregnancy. Macduff then kills Macbeth during their fight. Malcolm’s forces win the battle. Siward learns that his son was killed during the battle, but is not sad. Rather, he is proud that his son was so brave. Macduff appears carrying Macbeth’s severed head. Malcolm is declared king of Scotland, and his first act is to rename all of the thanes who fought with him in the battle; henceforth they are known as Earls.

**Dante’s Inferno Circles 1 – 4 Study Guide**

**GENERAL**

1. Hell exists outside of time and space, so it has always existed and will never end, and because everything has happened for the people in Hell, they know the future.

2. Dante’s tour of Hell is sponsored by a woman he loved in reality, named Beatrice. She saw that his soul was in trouble, and sent the poet Virgil to guide him through the afterlife.

3. Dante’s guide is the Roman poet Virgil. Virgil wrote the sequel to the Trojan War, a book called the Aeneid. (In that book, the Trojan hero Aeneas travels through hell.)

4. Hell is in the shape of a giant funnel, so the layers of Hell become smaller as Dante descends.

5. In Hell, there is no free will, so the souls of the damned are often forced to tell the truth. Additionally, even though they are suffering, the people in hell know that they deserve to be punished.

**VESTIBULE**

1. Boss (Charon) – At the end of the vestibule, the boatman Charon ferries the souls of the damned across the river Acheron into Hell.

2. Punishment – The Vestibule punishes the opportunists. They are people who were not good enough to go to Heaven and not bad enough to go to Hell. They tend to be self-centered people who do not take risks.

**CIRCLE 1 - LIMBO**

1. Punishment – Since these people did not believe in God, they will never go to Heaven.

2. The souls that inhabit Limbo, are good people who generally were followers of the pagan gods. Most of the people named in this layer are Greek & Roman philosophers, politicians, scientists and poets.

3. Unlike the other souls on other layers of Hell, the souls in Limbo are allowed to experience a measure of happiness. Those souls close to the Tower of Human Reason are bathed in the light of Human ingenuity, which provides them with some measure of bliss.

4. The one major incident where people were allowed to leave Limbo occurred when Jesus died. He unlocked the gates of Heaven, and all the good Jews who had been waiting for the arrival of the Messiah went to Heaven.

5. While in Limbo, Dante talks to several Greek and Roman poets. Among them is Homer (King of Poets), his guide Virgil (the Prince of Poets), Horace, Ovid & Lucan

**CIRCLE 2 - LUST**

1. Boss (Minos) – A former Greek tyrant, he n0w appears as a monster with a giant snake-like tail. He listens to the sins of each person who enters and uses his tail to throw them onto the appropriate layer.

2. Punishment – Since these lusty people could not control themselves, in the afterlife, they are blown about this layer by powerful winds.

3. On the layer of lust, Dante speaks to Paolo and Francesca. They were two lovers who were both cheating on their spouses. (Francesca’s husband was Paolo’s brother.) They were both murdered by Paolo’s brother.

4. After speaking with Paolo and Francesca, their sad story touches him so much that Dante faints.

5. Dante saw lust as a perversion of love. Essentially, the sinners could not control their urge for sex, regardless of the situation. Most of the people mentioned on this layer are adulterers (An adulterer sleeps with a person who is married to someone else.)

6. One notable couple in this layer are Cleopatra and Marc Antony. At the time of their affair, Marc Antony was married to Octavian’s sister.

**CIRCLE 3 - GLUTTONY**

1. Boss (Cerberus) – This mythological 3-headed watches over this layer of hell (and also sometimes chases the sinners).

2. Punishment – The Gluttonous are people who consumed more than they needed. Additionally, people who were alcoholics also go to this level. Their punishment is to be submerged in garbage which represents the filth that they consumed during their lifetimes.

**CIRCLE 4 – GREED (Avarice)**

1. Boss (Plutus) – This was the name of the Roman god of wealth. However, some critics are convinced that Dante was combining him with the Roman god of death, Pluto.

2. Punishment – Dante divided greedy people into two groups, the Hoarders and the Wasters. The hoarders are those people who amassed wealth during their lifetime, but were parsimonious with their earnings, meaning that they almost never used their money. Wasters are those who spent their wealth recklessly and owned much more than they actually needed.

Both groups are punished in the same manner, which is to say that they are forced to carry huge stones that represent their level of wealth. But the Hoarders and Wasters walk in different directions so they are constantly colliding with each other. (When Dante arrives on this layer, it appears to him as if a war is going on.

3. Dante believed that Greed was the most common human sin, so this particular layer is packed with the souls of sinners.

**Notes**

**Divine Comedy –** The Divine Comedy was written over the course of about 10 years. Probably from 1310 to 1320. Dante died shortly after finishing the work. The Story consists of three separate chapters, Inferno, Purgatorio, and Paradiso.

**Easter** – The story begins on Good Friday and concludes on Easter. In a sense Dante is recreating the journey of Jesus that occurred after his crucifixion. He will visit Hell and then enter Heaven on the third day.

**Everlasting Grace** – In Christianity, God is forgiving. In order to go to Heaven, a person must repent for their sins. (Feel genuine remorse for the bad things they have done.) Afterwards, they must atone for their sins. (Find a way to repair/make up for the damage done.) Repentance must take place while the person is alive, but atonement can be made up for in the afterlife. (Purgatory is where all standing sins are purged from a person).

**Beatrice** – This was a woman whom Dante loved. They were never married, and we do not know how close they actually were, but Dante uses her in the Divine Comedy to represent true love. She died in childbirth. She does not appear until Paradiso, but it is explained early on that she is the one sponsoring Dante’s journey through the afterlife.

**Virgil** – Dante’s guide in the afterlife. He was a Roman poet from before the time of Christ, therefore, he is stuck in Limbo. He will guide Dante through Hell and Purgatory, but is not allowed to enter Heaven. In real life his most famous work was called the Aeneid, the story of a survivor of the Trojan War who founded Rome. This is very important, and Dante felt the Romans were actual descendents of the Trojans.

**Dante is Living** – Throughout the Divine Comedy, all the souls recognize that he is still living. This is because he casts a shadow. As the souls have no real material form, they do not block light.

**The War In Heaven** – According to legend, Satan turned against God when he was told to serve humanity. He refused and tried to overthrow God. One third of the Angels followed Satan and they were condemned to Hell with him when the war was lost. Another third waited to see who would win, and that group was banished from Heaven for their indecisiveness. One third fought with God and remain in his grace.

**“Abandon All Hope Ye Who Enter” –** This is the phrase carved into a stone outside the gate of Hell.

**Hell exists out of time** – In other words, Hell ‘is’. It exists in the past, present, and the future. This causes some misunderstandings when Dante visits, because the souls in Hell are aware of the past and the future, but they are unsure of what the present moment is.

**Charon** – The legendary ferryman of Greek Mythology. Dante borrows extensively from Greek myth. When he travels across the river of the dead to enter Hell, he is taken across by Charon. (Although Charon is reluctant to do so because Dante is still alive.)

**Harrowing of Hell** – One element of Christianity suggests that Jesus went to Hell after he was crucified and freed the Jews from Limbo. When he did this, it caused an earthquake that (according to Dante) actually damaged Hell. The premise is that no one went into H

**Miller’s Crossing Test**

**Bernie Bernbaum** “Drop” Johnson **Eddie Dane** Frankie & Tic-Tac

**Johnny Caspar** Lazaro **Leo O’Bannon** **Mink Larouie**

“Rug” Daniels **The Mayor Tom Regan Verna Bernbaum**

1. This character is Eddie Dane’s lover.

2. This character is never seen nor heard in the entire film.

3. This character is usually seen with Sheriff O’Doole.

4. This character is stealing fixed fight information from Caspar.

5. This character is beaten up by Eddie Dane, so that he can figure out what Tom is doing.

6. This character kills 4 other mobsters with a Tommy Gun while listening to “Danny Boy”.

7. This character is killed by Johnny Caspar.

8. This character owes Lazaro money.

9. This character is cheating on Leo O’Bannon.

10. This character is only seen after he is killed.

11. These characters are thugs who work for Johnny Caspar.

12. This character is the Italian Mob boss.

13. “You want me to stop seeing, Leo? Just ask.”

14. “Leo, you don’t hold elected office. You run this town because people think you run it. Once they stop thinking it, you stop running it.”

15. “If I leave, I have nothing. If I stay, I have you. I have you, Tom.”

16. “Can’t a guy have more than one friend? An amigo?”

17. “I’m sick of you giving me the high hat!”

18. “I can give them jobs. Good Jobs. Jobs where they won’t have to perform any work, where their lack of English won’t be an issue.”

19. “We’re getting married. She asked me.”

20. “I am gonna send you to a deep, dark place, and I am going to enjoy doing it!”

21. What is the setting of the movie?

22. What is the name of the city where the events take place?

23. What is the name of the place where people are taken to be killed?

24. Which three characters are homosexual?

25. What is an antihero?

**The Quoran (Al-Baqarah)**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | What does Al-Baqarah mean? | | | |
| a. | | Cow | c. | Faithful |
| b. | | Dog | d. | Heaven |
|  | | | | |
| 2. | Which angel narrates to the author of the Quoran? | | | |
| a. | | Gabriel | c. | Michael |
| b. | | Raphael | d. | Uriel |
|  | | | | |
| 3. | What is the name of the author of the Quoran? | | | |
| a. | | Al-Ghazali | c. | Mohammed |
| b. | | Suleiman | d. | Saladin |
|  | | | | |
| 4. | Which of the following is not an Abrahamic religion? | | | |
| a. | | Christianity | c. | Islam |
| b. | | Hinduism | d. | Judaism |
|  | | | | |
| 5. | What is the belief that every event in life is inevitable? | | | |
| a. | | Hedonism | c. | Fatalism |
| b. | | Stoicism | d. | Epicureanism |
|  | | | | |
| 6. | What caused Satan to rebel against God? | | | |
|  | | | | |
|  | | | | |
| 7. | Adam and Eve were cast out of where? | | | |
| a. | | Eden | c. | Hy-Brazil |
| b. | | Heaven | d. | Elysium |
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| 8. | Which character from the Old Testament is the most important with regards to Islam? | | | |
| a. | | Noah | c. | Moses |
| b. | | Lot | d. | Solomon |
|  | | | | |
| 9. | What is a Covenant? | | | |
|  | | | | |
|  | | | | |
| 10. | What causes the author to believe that God’s existence is self-evident? | | | |
| a. | | Because God speaks to everyone | c. | He demonstrates how the world could not exist without God. |
| b. | | Because the world seems to be made for people. | d. | Because miracles appear daily. |
|  | | | | |
| 11. | What is the word for someone who worships physical things? | | | |
| a. | | Pagan | c. | Idolater |
| b. | | Heretic | d. | Narcissist |
|  | | | | |
| 12. | When Moses left the Jews for a few days, some of them began to worship what? | | | |
| a. | | Zeus | c. | Satan |
| b. | | A Golden Cow | d. | Themselves |
|  | | | | |
| 13. | Which body of water did Moses manage to cut in half? | | | |
| a. | | Mediterranean Sea | c. | Black Sea |
| b. | | Caspian Sea | d. | Red Sea |
|  | | | | |
| 14. | What is the Islamic version of a Rabbi or Priest? | | | |
| a. | | Oracle | c. | Patriarch |
| b. | | Imam | d. | Sear |
|  | | | | |
| 15. | How many levels does Heaven have? | | | |
| a. | | Three | c. | Seven |
| b. | | Five | d. | Eleven |
|  | | | | |
| 16. | Abraham was…… | | | |
| a. | | A Christian | c. | The first to make a covenant with God. |
| b. | | First to climb Mt. Olympus | d. | A follower of Mohammed. |
|  | | | | |
| 17. | In Islam, Jesus is a | | | |
| a. | | King | c. | God |
| b. | | Nobody | d. | Prophet |
|  | | | | |
| 18. | Who are the ‘successful’? | | | |
|  | | | | |
|  | | | | |
| 19. | Who are the losers? | | | |
|  | | | | |
|  | | | | |
| 20. | The writer of the Quron lived in what place? | | | |
| a. | | Arabia | c. | Greece |
| b. | | Iran | d. | Egypt |
|  | | | | |
| 21. | Around what year was the Quoran written? | | | |
| a. | | 900 BC | c. | 600 AD |
| b. | | 100 AD | d. | 1300 AD |
|  | | | | |
| 22 | What is often used as a symbol for Islam? | | | |
| a. | | A Five Pointed Star | c. | A Cross |
| b. | | A Six Pointed Star | d. | A Crescent Moon |
|  | | | | |
| 23. | What science was heavily influenced by Islam? | | | |
| a. | | Algebra | c. | Biology |
| b. | | Paleontology | d. | Chemistry |
|  | | | | |
| 24. | What is the term for an Abrahamic ending of the world? | | | |
| a. | | Ragnarok | c. | Escalation |
| b. | | Gotterdamrung | d. | Apocalypse |
|  | | | | |
| 25. | Who was the first human being according to Arabic scripture? | | | |

**Martin Luther King Quiz**

**I HAVE A DREAM**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Where was MLK’s speech delivered? | | | |
| a. | | Washington Memorial | c. | Capitol Building |
| b. | | Lincoln Memorial | d. | White House |
|  | | | | |
| 2. | What is segregation? | | | |
|  | | | | |
|  | | | | |
| 3. | What type of literary technique does MLK use frequently in his speeches? | | | |
| a. | | Hyperbole | c. | Metaphor |
| b. | | Personification | d. | Double Entendre |
|  | | | | |
| 4. | What other literary technique does MLK rely upon? | | | |
| a. | | Deus Ex Machina | c. | Alliteration |
| b. | | Schadenfreude | d. | Redundancy |
|  | | | | |
| 5. | What word does he capitalize in his speech? | | | |
| a. | | Now | c. | Equality |
| b. | | Rights | d. | Life |
|  | | | | |
| 6. | What does MLK tell his followers about protesting? | | | |
| a. | | They should act superior | c. | They should run away |
| b. | | They should fight | d. | They should be non-violent |
|  | | | | |
| 7. | What song does he reference at the end of his speech? | | | |
| a. | | America the Beautiful | c. | The National Anthem |
| b. | | My Country Tis Of Thee | d. | Wrecking Ball |
|  | | | | |
| 8. | Several of the hills mentioned at the end of his speech were….. | | | |
| a. | | The largest in the country | c. | Northern hills |
| b. | | Foreign hills | d. | Civil War battlefields |
|  | | | | |
| 9. | MLK compares the false promises of the United States to African-Americans to what type of institution? | | | |
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|  | | | | |
| 10. | Give an example of an image used in his speech that was NOT a metaphor. | | | |
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|  | |
| **The Power of Non-Violence** | | | | |
| 11. | At the beginning of the speech he talks of the boycott marches in what city? | | | |
|  | | | | |
|  | | | | |
| 12. | What type of love is brotherly love? | | | |
| a. | | Schadenfreude | c. | Philia |
| b. | | Eros | d. | Agape |
|  | | | | |
| 13. | MLK says that if the African-Americans succeed in getting their freedoms, who wins? | | | |
|  | | | | |
|  | | | | |
| 14. | MLK says that the African-American community must not do what to the white community? | | | |
| a. | | Boycott them | c. | Challenge them |
| b. | | Humiliate them | d. | Shame them |
|  | | | | |
| 15. | According to MLK, how does Non-violence work? | | | |
| a. | | It exposes racists as bad people | c. | It gets the law to do the job. |
| b. | | It causes its opponents to become friends | d. | It forces the ignorant to give up. |
|  | | | | |
| 16. | What religion is MLK? | | | |
| a. | | Christian | c. | Islamic |
| b. | | Jewish | d. | Buddhist |
|  | | | | |
| 17. | What is gradualism | | | |
|  | |  | | |
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| 18. | How is this speech very different from “I Have a Dream”? | | | |
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|  | | | | |
| 19. | What does he mean when he says that people should be maladjusted? | | | |
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|  | | | | |
| 20. | Which of the following was NOT mentioned as a maladjusted individual? | | | |
| a. | | Amos | c. | Jesus |
| b. | | Jefferson | d. | Washington |
|  | | | | |
|  | | | | |