

"fair is foul and foul is fair"	"equipped with neither bell nor knocker"
"brave Macbeth"	"like a fire in a forest"
"too full of the milk of human kindness"	"blistered and distained"
"Look like the innocent flower, but be the serpent under it."	"trampled calmly over the child's body and left her screaming on the ground"
"Is this a dagger which I see before me, the handle toward my hand?"	"unscientific balderdash"
"Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hand?"	"Something troglodytic, shall we say?"
"Full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife!"	"a great chocolate-coloured pall lowered over heaven"
"like a giant's robe upon a dwarfish thief"	"with ape-like fury"
"Out, damned spot!"	"he reeled, staggered, clutched at the table and held on, staring with injected eyes"
"Life's but a walking shadow."	"the thought, in that moment, braced and delighted me like wine"

<p>M: description of Hyde's door, shows it's rundown and neglected.</p> <p>T: imagery, contrasts the image of Victorian London being a smart place.</p> <p>R: Victorians were very conscious of their image.</p>	<p>M: the witches, good is bad and bad is good - how can we trust them if they don't know the difference?</p> <p>T: Repetition throughout the play - good and bad.</p> <p>R: this would impress King James as he was very keen on catching witches - wrote book "Demonology."</p>
<p>M: used to describe a street near Hyde's house - a positive image - although described in a negative way.</p> <p>T: simile / foreshadowing / contrast.</p> <p>R: duality / duplicity of London, in one street all is well - yet nearby bad things are happening.</p>	<p>M: Macbeth is a fearless warrior on the battlefield</p> <p>T: contrast to how he's seen later in the play - being persuaded to kill Duncan by Lady Macbeth.</p> <p>R: men would aspire to be brave and fearless like Macbeth at the start of the play.</p>
<p>M: description of Hyde's door, rundown and neglected.</p> <p>T: imagery / foreshadowing what is to come.</p> <p>R: Conscious of image / contrasts clean image Victorians wanted.</p>	<p>M: Macbeth is too kind to kill the king.</p> <p>T: metaphor - "milk" is used to patronise and belittle him - connotations of a baby.</p> <p>R: unusual for a woman at the time to be talking in this way - used to impressing Queen Elizabeth.</p>
<p>M: Hyde knocked the child to the ground showing his violence and carelessness.</p> <p>T: juxtaposition "trampled calmly" - foreshadows</p> <p>R: contrasts / conflicts with the normal behaviour of a Victorian gentleman. Would disgust Victorians.</p>	<p>M: Act in one way, but pretend to act in another.</p> <p>T: Simile, imagery - serpent (bible imagery).</p> <p>R: unusual for a woman at the time to be talking in this way - Queen Elizabeth had been Queen and Shakespeare had tried to impress her.</p>
<p>M: Lanyon rejects Jekyll's experiments.</p> <p>T: Contrasting views - duality (repeated theme)</p> <p>R: Religion Vs Science in the Victorian period, Darwinism. Messing with God's work "a sin" that will be punished.</p>	<p>M: Macbeth is already disturbed by the idea of killing the king - even before he's done it.</p> <p>T: violent imagery - repeated throughout the play.</p> <p>R: regicide was such a bad crime that it has driven him mad - goes against God & Great Chain of Being.</p>
<p>M: "troglodytic" - like a caveman - monstrous/animalistic.</p> <p>T: imagery, metaphor, contrast - shows duality.</p> <p>R: Victorian people thought there were very sophisticated. This idea would scare them.</p>	<p>M: Macbeth has blood on his hands - can't get it off.</p> <p>T: blood imagery - repeated throughout the play.</p> <p>R: punished by God with his guilt over killing the King. In Roman times Neptune was the God of the sea, but also rained of the "sea of fire" (hell).</p>
<p>M: weather closing in over London</p> <p>T: pathetic fallacy - mood shown by weather / "heaven" - religious reference / repeated imagery</p> <p>R: city being swamped with sin, God punishing the city for sinful things being done.</p>	<p>M: Macbeth is driven mad with guilt.</p> <p>T: Metaphor - biblical imagery, repeating theme.</p> <p>R: God is punishing him for his crime. Shakespeare did this to impress King James as Guy Fawkes had already tried to kill him.</p>
<p>M: shows the animalistic aggression Hyde used</p> <p>T: simile - comparing Hyde to an ape.</p> <p>R: Victorian people looked down on animalistic behaviour. People should behave in a certain reserved and refined way.</p>	<p>M: being a king doesn't suit Macbeth - doesn't fit.</p> <p>T: simile - juxtaposition</p> <p>R: Macbeth has broken the "Great Chain of Being" so it being punished. He is not rightfully king. Impressing King James after Guy Fawkes.</p>
<p>M: Lanyon described Hyde's change back into Jekyll.</p> <p>T: imagery, negative, out of control.</p> <p>R: this is not behaviour Victorian people would expect or be comfortable with. Associations of the work of the devil.</p>	<p>M: Lady Macbeth cannot get the blood from her hands - although there is nothing there.</p> <p>T: metaphor / imagery - repeated throughout play.</p> <p>R: punished for her part in regicide - Guy Fawkes / Shakespeare impressing King James.</p>
<p>M: Jekyll describing how he first came up with the idea of Hyde. How it felt to let him free.</p> <p>T: simile - drunk on the feeling.</p> <p>R: entering a sinful world that Victorian people kept hidden inside.</p>	<p>M: Macbeth saying time moves quickly after he realises that what the witches said was a lie.</p> <p>T: metaphor / dark imagery.</p> <p>R: Macbeth is being punished for regicide. King James / Guy Fawkes / Great Chain of Being.</p>