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The Physical and Psychological Effects of Political Ambition in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*

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ABSTRACT: Macbeth is a tragedy written by William Shakespeare, believed to have been composed between 1603 and 1607. The play explores the destructive consequences of unchecked ambition and the corrupting influence of power. Set in medieval Scotland, it tells the story of Macbeth, a nobleman who, driven by his ambitious wife and a prophetic encounter with three witches, becomes consumed by his desire to seize the throne. As Macbeth ascends to power through a series of treacherous actions, including murder, his moral decline and descent into madness are vividly depicted. The play delves into themes of guilt, fate, and the nature of evil, ultimately highlighting the tragic consequences that befall those who succumb to the allure of power. Macbeth continues to captivate audiences with its exploration of human ambition and the price one pays for its fulfilment. This study explores how political goals may have serious physical and psychological repercussions, as seen in William Shakespeare's well-known play Macbeth. This paper explores the changes that the main protagonist, Macbeth, goes through because of his insatiable desire for power. This analysis illuminates the negative effects of unchecked political ambition on a person's well-being by examining the subject components, character development, and pivotal events.

KEYWORDS: Ambition, Power, Moral decline, Madness, Macbeth.

Macbeth, one of William Shakespeare's most renowned plays, is a gripping tragedy that delves into the depths of human ambition, power, and the consequences of unchecked desire. Set in Scotland during the Middle Ages, the play opens with Macbeth, a valiant and respected nobleman, encountering three mysterious witches who prophesy that he will become the Thane of Cawdor and ultimately the king. This encounter ignites a spark of ambition within Macbeth, setting him on a tumultuous journey that will forever alter his fate and the fate of those around him. Motivated by his ambitious and influential wife, Lady Macbeth, who yearns for the prestige and power of royalty, Macbeth becomes consumed by his desire to seize the throne. Although initially hesitant, he succumbs to his wife's persuasion and embarks on a path of treachery, plotting the murder of King Duncan, his trusted friend and monarch. Macbeth's actions reflect the corrupting influence of power as he delves deeper into a world of deceit, violence, and betrayal. As Macbeth ascends to the throne, guilt and paranoia begin to haunt him. Haunted by his conscience and tormented by hallucinations, he descends into a state of madness. The once noble and honourable Macbeth transforms into a ruthless and tyrannical ruler, willing to do anything to maintain his grip on power.

Shakespeare skilfully weaves together themes of fate, the corrupting nature of ambition, and the consequences of immoral actions. Through vivid imagery, rich language, and profound soliloquies, he explores the inner turmoil of Macbeth's character and the psychological toll his ambition takes on him. The play also examines the role of supernatural elements, with the witches' prophecies and the presence of apparitions adding a ghostly and foreboding atmosphere. Macbeth not only serves as a cautionary tale about the dangers of unbridled ambition but also raises profound questions about the nature of power, morality, and the human condition. It challenges the audience to consider the choices we make and the consequences they carry, highlighting the fragility of human virtue and the capacity for darkness within us all. With its complex characters, dramatic plot twists, and profound exploration of human nature, Macbeth continues to captivate audiences and remains a timeless masterpiece in the realm of literature and theatre. The contrast between appearance and reality is a recurring motif in Macbeth. Characters frequently put on masks, hiding their true intentions, and creating an atmosphere of deception. This theme emphasizes the danger of trusting external appearances and the elusive nature of truth. Shakespeare skilfully employs dramatic irony throughout the play, allowing the audience to be privy to information that the characters themselves are unaware of. This technique intensifies the suspense and heightens the impact of tragic events, engaging the audience on an emotional level. Macbeth is also known for its vivid imagery and poetic language. Shakespeare's mastery of words brings the world of the play to life, immersing the audience in the atmospheric setting of medieval Scotland and evoking a range of emotions. The downfall of Macbeth is contrasted with the moral integrity and resilience of other characters, such as the noble Macduff and the virtuous Banquo.

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- 1. Ambition and its Consequences: The play delves into the destructive nature of unchecked ambition. Macbeth's ambition to become king drives him to commit heinous acts, leading to his downfall.
- 2. Guilt and Remorse: Macbeth and his wife, Lady Macbeth, experience intense guilt and remorse after they murder King Duncan. Their guilt manifests in different ways, ultimately consuming them both.
- 3. Power and Corruption: "Macbeth" examines the corrupting influence of power. As Macbeth gains power, he becomes increasingly tyrannical, leading to a breakdown in moral values and social order.
- 4. Fate vs. Free Will: The play raises questions about whether individuals have control over their destinies or if fate governs their actions. Macbeth's choices, as well as the prophecies of the witches, blur the line between fate and free will.
- 5. Appearance vs. Reality: Shakespeare explores the theme of deception and the contrast between how things appear and their true nature. Characters, such as Macbeth and Lady Macbeth, wear metaphorical masks to deceive others while concealing their true intentions.
- 6. Violence and Ambiguity: "Macbeth" portrays a world filled with violence, both physical and psychological. The play explores the consequences of such violence and the moral ambiguity that arises from it.
- 7. Order and Disorder: The disruption of the natural order is a significant theme in "Macbeth." The murder of Duncan and the subsequent events create chaos, disturbing the hierarchical order of society and nature.
- 8. Gender Roles: The play challenges traditional gender roles, particularly through the character of Lady Macbeth, who defies societal expectations of femininity and calls into question the concept of masculinity.
- 9. Supernatural Influence: "Macbeth" incorporates elements of the supernatural, such as the witches prophecies and apparitions. This theme highlights the characters' susceptibility to supernatural forces and their role in shaping events.
- 10. Loyalty and Betrayal: The play explores the themes of loyalty and betrayal through various relationships. Macbeth's betrayal of Duncan, as well as the betrayal of trusted allies, underscores the fragility of loyalty.

Political Background of Macbeth

The political background of "Macbeth" is not explicitly depicted in the play, as it primarily focuses on the personal ambitions and psychological struggles of its characters. However, it is helpful to understand the historical context of the play to gain insight into the political climate of the time.

"Macbeth" is set in 11th-century Scotland, during a period of political instability. The play draws upon the historical figures of Macbeth, King of Scotland from 1040 to 1057, and his wife, Lady Macbeth. At the time, Scotland was a feudal society, with a monarchy and a complex web of alliances, rivalries, and power struggles.

During the reign of King Duncan, Scotland experienced relative stability, but it was still vulnerable to internal conflicts and external threats. The Norse and Irish frequently raided the Scottish coasts, while ambitious nobles sought to gain more power and influence.

The murder of King Duncan by Macbeth and his subsequent rise to the throne can be seen as a reflection of the political turmoil of the era. Macbeth's actions and the resulting consequences reflect the potential dangers of political ambition and the destabilizing effect it can have on a kingdom.

Additionally, Shakespeare wrote "Macbeth" during the reign of King James I of England (James VI of Scotland), who was known for his interest in witchcraft and the supernatural. Shakespeare may have incorporated elements of James I's political and cultural concerns into the play, such as the themes of loyalty, betrayal, and the role of the supernatural.

While the play doesn't explicitly explore the broader political landscape of the time, its portrayal of power struggles, ambition, and the consequences of political actions aligns with the political climate of medieval Scotland and the broader themes prevalent in Shakespearean tragedies.

Critics View on Macbeth

- 1. Ambition and Guilt: Many critics highlight the themes of ambition and guilt as central to "Macbeth." They analyse the psychological aspects of Macbeth's character and the moral consequences of his actions. They examine how his unchecked ambition and subsequent guilt shape the tragic events of the play.
- 2. Complexity of Characters: Critics often praise the complexity and depth of the characters in "Macbeth." They highlight the multifaceted nature of Macbeth and Lady Macbeth, exploring their motivations, internal conflicts, and psychological transformations. The intricate portrayal of characters is seen as a testament to Shakespeare's skill in creating complex and relatable figures.
- 3. Political Allegory: Some critics view *Macbeth* as a political allegory, reflecting the political concerns of Shakespeare's time. They interpret the play as a commentary on the consequences of unchecked political ambition and the instability that can arise from power struggles.

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discussion among scholars and critics.

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- 4. Gender Roles: "Macbeth" presents complex depictions of gender roles, particularly through the character of Lady Macbeth. Critics often analyse how Lady Macbeth challenges societal expectations of femininity and the implications of her quest for power. They explore how gender influences the characters' actions and relationships.
- 5. Supernatural Elements: The inclusion of supernatural elements in "Macbeth," such as the witches and prophecies, has fascinated critics. They interpret these elements as symbolic representations of fate, the supernatural realm, and the characters' internal desires and moral dilemmas.
- 6. Theatricality and Language: Critics frequently commend the dramatic power of "Macbeth" and the richness of Shakespeare's language. They analyse the play's imagery, metaphors, and poetic techniques, examining how they contribute to the atmospheric and psychological intensity of the work. It's important to note that critics have varying opinions, and interpretations of *Macbeth* can differ greatly. The play's complex themes, characters, and Shakespeare's masterful storytelling have made it a subject of ongoing analysis and

Lady Macbeth as an Ambitious woman

- 1. Persuasive and Manipulative: Lady Macbeth is a persuasive and manipulative character. When she learns about the witches' prophecies regarding Macbeth becoming king, she immediately sees an opportunity for advancement. She uses her cunning and charm to manipulate Macbeth into taking action to fulfil the prophecy.
- 2. Desire for Power: Lady Macbeth's ambition is primarily focused on gaining power and status. She desires to see her husband as king and herself as queen. She is willing to go to great lengths, including committing murder, to achieve this goal.
- 3. The Catalyst for Macbeth's Actions: Lady Macbeth plays a crucial role in pushing Macbeth to act on his ambition. She challenges his masculinity and questions his resolve, effectively goading him into murdering King Duncan. Her ambition becomes entwined with Macbeth's, fueling his descent into tyranny.
- 4. No Regard for Morality: Lady Macbeth's ambition blinds her to moral considerations. She is willing to sacrifice her sense of humanity and encourages Macbeth to do the same. She famously calls on dark spirits to "unsex" her and fill her with cruelty, demonstrating her willingness to abandon traditional gender roles to achieve her ambitions.
- 5. Guilt and Descent into Madness: As the play progresses, Lady Macbeth's ambition takes a toll on her mental and emotional well-being. The guilt of Duncan's murder haunts her, and she is tormented by the consequences of her actions. Her descent into madness reflects the devastating effects of unchecked ambition. Overall, Lady Macbeth serves as a powerful example of ambition's corrupting influence. Her determination to achieve her desires drives her to commit heinous acts, leading to her own tragic downfall and the destruction of her husband's moral compass. Her portrayal as an ambitious woman underscores the complexities of human nature and the potential consequences of unbridled ambition.

Conclusion

The conclusion of William Shakespeare's *Macbeth* is a culmination of the play's central themes, tragic events, and the ultimate downfall of its main characters. In the final act, we witness the tragic consequences of unchecked ambition, betrayal, and moral corruption.

Key Events in the Conclusion of Macbeth Include:

- 1. Lady Macbeth's Descent into Madness: Lady Macbeth, burdened by guilt over her involvement in King Duncan's murder and subsequent crimes, descends into madness. Her conscience becomes tortured, and she sleepwalks, reliving the horrific events. The famous "Out, damned spot!" scene showcases the psychological toll of her actions.
- 2. The Rebellion against Macbeth: As Macbeth's tyrannical rule becomes increasingly oppressive, the Scottish nobles unite against him. Malcolm, the son of King Duncan, joins forces with Macduff to lead an army against Macbeth's rule.
- 3. Macbeth's Defiance: Despite the mounting opposition, Macbeth remains defiant, fueled by his belief in the witches prophecies and his unwavering ambition. He becomes overconfident, even when warned by apparitions, and continues to fight against the inevitable.
- 4. Macbeth's Final Battle: In the climactic battle, Macbeth faces Macduff, who reveals that he was born through a Caesarean section, thus not "of woman born" as the witches had prophesized. Realizing that his fate is sealed, Macbeth continues to fight valiantly but is eventually slain by Macduff.
- 5. Malcolm's Ascension: With Macbeth defeated, Malcolm is proclaimed the new King of Scotland. The play ends on a note of restoration, with order and rightful rule seemingly restored.

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The conclusion of "Macbeth" highlights the tragic consequences of ambition and the corrupting nature of power. The downfall of Macbeth and Lady Macbeth serves as a cautionary tale, warning against the dangers of unchecked ambition and the erosion of one's morality.

The play's conclusion leaves audiences with a sense of moral reflection and the recognition that evil deeds inevitably lead to ruin. "Macbeth" continues to be a timeless and powerful tragedy, reminding us of the human capacity for both greatness and self-destruction.

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