

## ***Macbeth* – Fair or foul?**

When the battle's lost and won.  
(I, i, 4)

What he hath lost, noble Macbeth hath won.  
(I, ii, 69)

Fair is foul, and foul is fair:  
(I, i, 11)

So foul and fair a day I have not seen.  
(I, iii, 38)

lesser than Macbeth, and greater.  
Not so happy, yet much happier.  
(I, iii, 65)

[*Aside*] This supernatural soliciting  
Cannot be ill; cannot be good: —  
(I, iii, 130-1)

Your hand, your tongue: look like th'innocent flower,  
But be the serpent under't.  
(I, v, 65-6)

That which hath made them drunk hath made me bold:  
What hath quenched them hath given me fire.—Hark!—Peace!  
(II, ii, 1-2)

Father'd he is, and yet he's fatherless.  
(IV, ii, 27)

And be these juggling fiends no more believ'd,  
That palter with us in a double sense;  
That keep the word of promise to our ear,  
And break it to our hope.  
(V, viii, 19-22)

What is the effect of the above lines?  
Speak about the “double sense” of the prophecies.

Who's  
there, i'th'other devil's name?—Faith, here's an  
equivocator, that could swear in both the scales  
against either scale; who committed treason enough  
for God's sake, yet could not equivocate to heaven:  
O! come in equivocator.  
(II, iii, 7-12)