

Lady Macbeth: The Fuel Behind Macbeth's Ambition

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ABSTRACT

Ambition keeps a man alive but borrowed ambition leads him to destruction. By birth, man is ambitious and far sighting. Ambition and farsightedness lead a man to desired success. Without it, a man is aimless and wayward; but ambition beyond one's means begets sin and ultimate death. According to Pearl Bailey, the famous American singer and actress-**"A man without ambition is dead"**. So, we must have ambition and it should be lofty and sophisticated. Ambition is a tragic flaw and it naturally leads to destruction. Many tragic heroes face their doom for vaulting ambition. Macbeth's ambition for kingship, (William Shakespeare-*'Macbeth'*) Doctor Faustus' ambition for knowledge and power (Christopher Marlowe-*'Doctor Faustus'*) and Tamburlaine's ambition for conquest, (Christopher Marlowe-*'Tamburlaine the Great'*), Creon's ambition for absolute authority, (Sophocles-*'Antigone'*), Claudius' ambition for crown and queen, (William Shakespeare-*'Hamlet'*) Willy Loman's ambition for success (Arthur Miller-*'Death of a Salesman'*) and Richard-III's ambition for crown (William Shakespeare-*'Richard-III'*), lead them all to destruction. Sometimes, there are some people who work behind the heroes or heroines to make them more ambitious and the protagonist gets accelerated to reach the target. This often brings benefit or destruction to them. In William Shakespeare's **"Macbeth"**, the hero Macbeth is an army General and commander of the battlefield under king Duncan of Scotland. He is greatly instigated and motivated by his loving wife Lady Macbeth, who is often blamed as a fuel behind his ambition and destruction. In this study, I like to focus on Lady Macbeth's role as a fuel that enkindles Macbeth's lurking ambition which ultimately brings his downfall and destruction.

Keywords: ambition, destruction, farsightedness, sophisticated, tragic-flaw, benefitted, instigated.

INTRODUCTION

William Shakespeare (1564-1616), the best playwright of the world, is famous for depicting human character in his plays. He has written 154 sonnets and 37 plays. Among these plays **"Macbeth"** is one of the renowned tragedies. In many aspects, the protagonist of this play -Macbeth is criticized and praised. He is a brave warrior; but infamous for his unworthy tendency to be easily persuaded by his wife's instigation and evil intentions. Actually, Macbeth is a devil incarnate with high ambition and ingratitude. If we go through the world literature, we will find many powerful women who persuaded their husbands or sons or lovers to chase evil goals and the ultimate result in every case was downfall and destruction. **Antony** is persuaded by his beloved **Cleopatra** in **"Antony and Cleopatra"** (William Shakespeare), **Coriolanus** by his mother **Volumnia** in **"Coriolanus"** by Shakespeare, **King Shahryar** by his wife (unnamed) in **"The Arabian Nights"**, **Jason** by his wife **Medea** in **"Medea"** by Euripides, **Agamemnon** by his wife **Clytemnestra** in **"Agamemnon"** by Aeschylus, **Oedipus** by his wife/mother **Jocasta** in **"Oedipus Rex"** by Sophocles, and Macbeth by **Lady Macbeth** in **"Macbeth"** by William Shakespeare, all are the best examples to be cited for persuasion and working as fuels behind the protagonists' ambition. This study-**"Lady Macbeth: the fuel behind Macbeth's Ambition"** is such a research work in which we will discover Lady Macbeth as a fuel behind Macbeth's ambition.

RATIONALE OF THIS STUDY

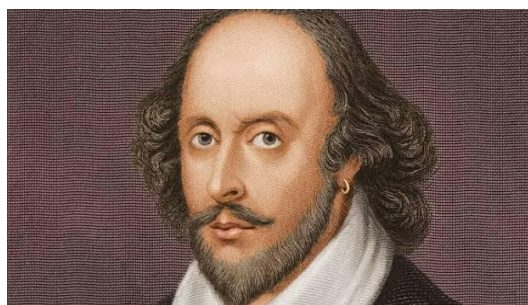
While dealing with the subject matter-**"Lady Macbeth: the fuel behind Macbeth's Ambition"**, the study faces the following key questions:

1. How does Lady Macbeth influence Macbeth and fuel his ambition?
2. Why does Macbeth write a letter to Lady Macbeth after meeting the three witches?
3. Whether Lady Macbeth alone is responsible for the doom or Macbeth himself is also Responsible for it?
4. Why does Lady Macbeth fail to kill King Duncan and how does she persuade Macbeth to murder the king?

PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY

- i) This study aims to examine- how Lady Macbeth instigates Macbeth to become the King of Scotland.
- ii) This research work also aims to analysis the causes of Macbeth's dependence on Lady Macbeth in serious matters.
- iii) This study again tries to investigate the craft and diplomacy of Lady Macbeth, the cause of her death, the effect of the messages of the apparitions on Macbeth and the death event of Macbeth.

LITERATURE REVIEW



William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

William Shakespeare, the most famous English playwright, poet and actor, was born in 1564 in Stratford-on-Avon, England, and died in 1616. His renowned tragedies are-*Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, *Othello*, *King Lear*, *Romeo and Juliet* and *Julius Caesar*. Among his tragedies, "**Macbeth**" is one of the discussed on and it is the topic of this study. In this play, Macbeth, along with Banquo, joins the battle field and fights bravely against the Norwegian army under King Sweno. They also defeat the Thane of Cawdor, and Macbeth then becomes the Thane of Cawdor and later the king of Scotland by killing King Duncan. Here Lady Macbeth, widely and openly known as the Fourth Witch of this play, comes to power indirectly like the Turkish queen- *Kosem Sultan* and enjoys power and indirect authority. Lady Macbeth, like Medea in the play "**Medea**", plays the role of fuel to increase the ambition and aspiration of her husband. She has done this to enjoy power and authority. If we go through the development of the plot of this tragedy, Lady Macbeth's role as fuel behind Macbeth's ambition will be clear to us.

Lady Macbeth's understanding of Macbeth and Her Preparation:

In Act-I, Scene-III, we get Macbeth and Banquo returning from the battlefield with a great victory against Norwegian army and the betrayer Thane of Cawdor. When they reached near a bush, they could see three witches, namely weird sisters and the first witch addresses Macbeth as "**All Hail, Macbeth! Hail to thee, Thane of Glamis.!**" the second witch addresses him as- "**All Hail, Macbeth! Hail to thee, Thane of Cawdor!**" and the third witch addresses Macbeth as- "**All hail, Macbeth! that shalt be King hereafter!**" Macbeth is now the Thane of Glamis and not the Thane of Cawdor. After a while, Ross and Angus, two messengers of King Duncan, address Macbeth as 'The thane of Cawdor' and inform Macbeth that this title is conferred upon Macbeth by the King. This event increases Macbeth's ambition and he then writes a letter to his wife Lady

Macbeth informing everything. Macbeth's letter enkindles the ambition and spirit of Lady Macbeth to reach the goal. The letter of Macbeth is as follows-

"They met me in the day of success; and I have learned by the perfect'st report they have more in them than mortal knowledge. When I burned in desire to question them further, they made themselves air, into which they vanished. Whiles I stood rapt in the wonder of it, came missives from the king, who all hailed me 'Thane of Cawdor'; by which title, before, these weird sisters saluted me, and referred me to the coming on of time, with 'Hail, King that shall be! 'This have I thought good to deliver thee, my dearest partner of greatness, that thou mightst not lose the dues of rejoicing, by being ignorant of what greatness is promised thee. Lay it to thy heart, and farewell." (Act-I, Scene-V)

Reading this letter, Lady Macbeth can contemplate that Macbeth alone will not be able to reach the goal. She then in a soliloquy tells-

*"It is too full o' th' milk of human kindness
To catch the nearest way. Thou wouldst be great,
Art not without ambition, but without
The illness should attend it. What thou wouldst highly,
That wouldst thou holily; wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst wrongly win. Thou'dst have, great Glamis,
That which cries "Thus thou must do" if thou have it;
And that which rather thou dost fear to do
Than wishest should be undone. Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,
And chastise with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round
Which fate and metaphysical aid doth seem
To have thee crowned withal." (Lines- 18-31, Act-I, Scene-V)*

Lady Macbeth can understand the target of Macbeth and takes preparation to fuel his ambition and speaks in soliloquy- *"Hie thee hither,/That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,/And chastise with the valour of my tongue/All that impedes thee from the golden round/Which fate and metaphysical aid doth seem/To have thee crowned withal." (Lines-26-30 Act-I, Scene-V)*

Lady Macbeth then gets the message of the King's visit to her Castle- Inverness from a messenger and starts taking primary preparation to kill the king with the help of Macbeth. She urges help from the supernatural elements and urges the deadly spirits to take away her womanly weakness and fill her with feelings of cruelty from head to toe. She again urges them to thicken her blood so that no feeling of mercy or pity can enter her heart, thereby enabling her to commit the murder. She further beseeches the spirits to come to her woman breasts and take away the milk and replace poison there. She urges the dreadful murdering spirits to make the environment suitable for the purpose. She invokes the spirits as-

"Come to my woman's breasts,

*And take my milk for gall, you murd'ring ministers,
Whenever in your sightless substances
You wait on nature's mischief! Come thick night,
And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell,
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes,
Nor Heaven peep through the blanket of the dark,
To cry "Hold, hold!"* (Lines- 48-55, Act-I, Scene-V)

Duncan's arrival and Lady Macbeth's Murder Plan:

In Act-1, Scene –V, Macbeth returns to his palace and Lady Macbeth without any delay starts persuading him to take preparation to kill King Duncan. In answer to his wife's question, Macbeth tells that the King will come on that very night and go back tomorrow. But, Lady Macbeth tells him that he (King) will not go back tomorrow because he will not see the next day's sun. She asks Macbeth to deal the matter with smart-intelligence. She suggests Macbeth to betray the King with feigned behaviour. She suggests him-

*"To beguile the time,
"Look like the time, bear welcome in your eye,
Your hand, your tongue; look like th' innocent flower,
But be the serpent under 't. He that's coming
Must be provided for; and you shall put
This night's great business into my dispatch,
Which shall to all our nights and days to come
Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom."* (Lines-64-71, Act-I, Scene-V)

Macbeth is ambitious and wants to be the king of Scotland; but he is little bit slow. He tells Lady Macbeth- **"We will speak further"**. But Lady Macbeth is not a lady to be subsided. She asks Macbeth to behave according to her plan and she will handle other things. She does not give him any scope to be nervous and tells- **"Leave all the rest to me."**

Macbeth's hesitation versus Lady Macbeth's strong Persuasion:

Macbeth is a man of practical wisdom. He is ambitious and wants to be the king. But he ponders over the whole event and wants to make delay and tells Lady Macbeth- **"We will proceed no further in this business;"** But Lady Macbeth is a lady of strong personality and she knows-opportunity does not peep repeatedly. So, her main duty is to make Macbeth courageous and confident. She even uses the reference to the cat that wants to eat fish from the pond but does not want to wet its feet. She tells tauntingly-

*"Art thou afeard?
To be the same in thine own act and valour
As thou art in desire? Wouldst thou have that
Which thou esteem'st the ornament of life,*

And live a coward in thine own esteem,

Letting "I dare not" wait upon "I would"

Like the poor cat I' adage?" (Lines-39-44, Act-I, Scene-VII)

She enkindles the fire in Macbeth's mind in such an extent that he comes back to the track and tells her-

"Prithee, peace!

I dare do all that may become a man;

Who dares do more is none."

Lady Macbeth's fueling does not stop. She is determined to finish the work by Macbeth and accordingly keeps him on the way to success. She knows that, if they miss this night, they may not get the opportunity again. She tells that neither time nor place favours any action. We have to make it successful through our courage and endeavour. She tells-

"What beast was't then

That made you break this enterprise to me?

When you durst do it, then you were a man;

And to be more than what you were, you would

Be so much more the man. Nor time nor place

Did then adhere, and yet you would make both." (Lines-47-52, Act-I, Scene-VII)

Even after this Macbeth is suspicious and he is afraid if they fail. But Lady Macbeth is indomitable and she has courage enough to do any risky and dangerous job. She, in answer to his hesitation, bluntly asserts that-they will not fail. She tells-

"We fail?

But screw your courage to the sticking place,

And we'll not fail." (Lines-59-61, Act I, Scene VII)

Lady Macbeth, the provider of perfect and practical plan

It is certain that Lady Macbeth could never reach the goal without the help of Macbeth. She is just an agent to assist the murder plan. She relates her cunning murder plan to Macbeth and it is so perfect and acute that her intelligence is praised by Macbeth. At first she provides necessary fuel to uphold Macbeth's ambition and when he comes under control, she narrates her full plan of killing the King. Her plan is like- King Duncan will sure be tired for having a long journey and he will sleep soon. She will offer wine and liquor to the King's two gentlemen of the bed chamber and make them drunk. These guards will be overpowered by the drink and their brain will be converted into vapour and they will also have fast sleep like the pigs. They will also lose control over them for the effect of wine. Then both of them (M/LM) will go to the bed chamber of King Duncan and kill him. The ultimate charge of killing the King will go to the drunken guards and they (M/LM) will be out of suspicion. This master plan is so perfect that Macbeth listening to it- becomes astonished and tells her that she is having the masculine qualities and she cannot but produce only male children. Macbeth appreciates his wife in the following way -

"Bring forth men-children only;

For thy undaunted mettle should compose

Nothing but males.” (Lines-72-74, Act-I, Scene-VII)

Macbeth then tells Lady Macbeth that they will use the daggers of the two guards and after killing the King, they will stain those two sleepy guards with the dead king's blood. Thus they will be proved guilty. Then Lady Macbeth makes Macbeth sure that nobody will dare to disbelieve them because they will give a loud expression to their grief and create an uproar watching the King's dead body. Macbeth is then completely managed and determined to kill the King. He then tells that the wicked intension of their heart must be concealed behind the screen of smiling face to get success. He tells-

“I am settled, and bend up

Each corporal agent to this terrible feat,

Away, and mock the time with fairest show:

False face must hide what the false heart doth know;” (Lines-79-82, Act-II, Scene-I)

Lady Macbeth turns her failure into success by Macbeth

When everything is ready and Macbeth is out of his bed chamber, Lady Macbeth thinks alone about their preparation. She finds that the daggers of the guards are well prepared. She takes attempt to kill the king but failed because King Duncan looked like her father in his sleep. She tells herself-

“Had he not resembled

My father as he slept, I had done ‘t.” (Lines 12-13, Act-II, Scene-I)

But within this, Macbeth kills King Duncan with a dagger and thus Lady Macbeth's plan becomes successful. Macbeth informs his wife-*“I have done the deed. / Didst thou not hear a noise?”* In reply Lady Macbeth tells-*“I heard the owl scream and the crickets cry. / Did not you speak?”* Macbeth after killing King Duncan, feels repentant. But Lady Macbeth, the fuel behind Macbeth's ambition, cheers him up and asks him to wash the blood stained hands with water. She charges him for bringing the dagger after killing the King and requests him to keep it back. But Macbeth denies and tells- *“I'll go no more.”* Then Lady Macbeth then goes to the bed chamber of the dead King and smears his blood on the faces of the sleeping guards. Thus, the murder mission of King Duncan is successfully accomplished by Macbeth and Lady Macbeth. She is very happy that a little water has cleared the stains of guilt easily. She tells Macbeth-

“A little water clears us of this deed;

How easy is it then!” (Lines-66-67, Act -II, Scene-II)

Lady Macbeth -a shelter to King Macbeth



Lady Macbeth with Macbeth in the Banquet hall

Macbeth is declared the king of Scotland. He is always tormented by the prophecy of the weird sisters- that Banquo will beget kings. So, he is in tension that Fleance will be the next king and he is the main threat for him (M). He makes a plan to kill both Banquo and his son Fleance. According to his plan, he hires murderers to kill them both. They killed Banquo on the way to the party and Fleance could escape death. In that banquet party, Macbeth sees the ghost of Banquo sitting in his place and gets terrified and mentally disturbed. Then the situation was going out of control; but Lady Macbeth handles this situation with prudence and speaks firmly - ***“Sit, worthy friends. My lord is often thus, / And hath been from his youth.”*** She at the same time gives mental support and shelter to Macbeth and encourages him telling- ***“Are you a man?”*** Actually, Macbeth makes the plan of killing Banquo and Fleance without informing Lady Macbeth. It is thought that if Lady Macbeth were informed of this plan, she could give a perfect plan and support which could be accurate and effective.

Macbeth without Lady Macbeth is unsuccessful

Macbeth gradually becomes independent after becoming the king and tries to ignore Lady Macbeth. He becomes more arrogant, tyrant and ill tempered. In Act-IV, Macbeth visits the witches to know his future without Lady Macbeth’s cognizance and coming back from that cave, he becomes desperate and carefree. The statements of the three apparitions increase his confidence and he starts behaving like a god. Actually, he fails to understand the enigmatic statements of the three apparitions because he was not as speculative as Lady Macbeth. In Act –V, we can see the physical and psychological gap between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth. Macbeth is busy with his tyrannical activity which is beyond the control of Lady Macbeth. Within this gap, Lady Macbeth becomes psychologically deranged for the guilt of Duncan’s murder. She repeatedly washes her hands and utters-

“Here’s the smell of the blood still. All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh, oh, oh!”
(Lines-53-54, Act-V, Scene-I)

She becomes gradually sick and later dies. Actually, the downfall of Macbeth starts when he begins to ignore Lady Macbeth but after her death, he can feel that he has lost a valuable lady. Macbeth getting the news of her death, responds with profound despair and tells-

“She should have died hereafter.” (Line-17, Act-V, Scene-V)

The death of Lady Macbeth has awakened the conscience in King Macbeth and in the same act and scene, he speaks as a philosopher and depicts the significance of life as follows-

“Life’s but a walking shadow, a poor player

That struts and frets his hour upon the stage

And then is heard no more. It is a tale

Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury

Signifying nothing.” (Lines-24-28, Act-V, Scene-V)

King Macbeth’s doom comes to close and he army attack from England and Ireland on behalf of Malcolm, Donalbain, Seaward, Young Seaward, Fleance, Macduff, English army and the other courtiers. The Birnam Wood comes forward to Dunsinane Hill, and Macduff, a man not born normally, defeats and kills King Macbeth. Actually, Lady Macbeth is the proper guide, moral support and intelligent wife of Macbeth and she acts as a fuel to Macbeth’s ambition and success.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This article follows a qualitative and descriptive research approach using textual analysis as primary method to examine Lady Macbeth’s role as fuel behind Macbeth’s ambition in Shakespeare’s famous tragedy

“Macbeth”. This study is based on a close and meticulous reading of the play “Macbeth”, focusing on Lady Macbeth’s actions, dialogues, strategies, motivational ability, persuasion, murder plan, courage, situation controlling ability, night walk, guilty conscience, hallucination, death, and Macbeth’s ambition, cause of writing letter to Lady Macbeth, hesitation, gaining courage, killing of King Duncan, method of occupying kingship, visiting to the cave of Hecate , confidence in supernatural instructions, irrational activities, undaunted attitude till death and the like.

The methodology adopted here are:

Textual Analysis

I have closely studied -*Act I, Scenes-I, II, III, IV, V, VII, Act-2, Scenes-I, II, Act-3, Scenes-II, IV, and Act-5, Scenes-I, V*) to analyse- Macbeth’s belief in supernatural objects (Weird Sisters), cause of writing letter to Lady Macbeth, Lady Macbeth’s murder plan, her persuasion, murder scene of King Duncan, ways of handling the situation, taking power by Macbeth, Lady Macbeth’s handling of the Banquet party, cause of the psychological problem of Lady Macbeth and her death, Macbeth’s philosophical attitude, fulfillment of the apparitions’ statements- that is the arrival of Birnam Wood to Dunsinane Hill, Macduff’s arrival and the disclosure of his birth history, fight between Macbeth and Macduff, and the death of Macbeth. I have also closely observed the dialogues and soliloquies of the central characters.

Thematic Approach

This play deals with many themes; but this study particularly highlights the themes and activities related to Macbeth’s ambition and Lady Macbeth’s role as a fuel to assist her husband to reach the goal. The themes like- weird sisters prophecies, influence of Macbeth’s letter to Lady Macbeth, her plot making and execution of the plan, handling the situation, cause of Macbeth’s visiting Hecate’s cave, Lady Macbeth’s guilty conscience and Natural punishment, death of Lady Macbeth and Macbeth, and the fulfillment of the apparitions’ statements etc. are identified and properly evaluated for this study.

Comparative Character Study

A comparative character study is conducted to identify and analysis Lady Macbeth’s influence on Macbeth with other traditional heroes and heroines. Cleopatra’s influence on Antony in “*Antony and Cleopatra*” , mother Volumnia’s influence on Coriolanus in “*Coriolanus*”, Shahryar’s unnamed wife’s influence on legendary King Shahryar in ‘*The Arabian Nights*’, Medea’s influence on Jason in ‘*Medea*’, Clytemnestra’s role in “*Agamemnon*”, and wife/mother- Jocasta’s influence on Oedipus in “*Oedipus Rex*” are carefully observed to compare Lady Macbeth’s influence on Macbeth . Referenced critical works like- Cristina León Alfar’s- “*Blood Will Have Blood: Power, Performance, and Lady Macbeth's Gender Trouble*”, A C Bradley’s- “*Shakespearean Tragedy*” Yuhe Cheng’s,- -“ *Feminist Study of Lady Macbeth*” , AmyyyZ’s “*LADY MACBETH: THE CULPRIT FOR THE BLOODY DEEDS*”, and other articles on Lady Macbeth’s influence on Macbeth, are consulted to complete this study.

Secondary Sources

While conducting this study, I have to consult the following books and scholarly articles and I am greatly owed to these works like-“*Shakespearean Tragedy*” by- A.C Bradley, “*History of English Literature*” by- Edward Albert, “*Ambition, Power and Psychological Conflict: A Critical analysis of Lady Macbeth’s Urge for Power in Macbeth by William Shakespeare*” by- Mahnoor Binte Farooq, Maimoona Fida, Talha Ahmed, M Phil Scholars, Department of English, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan, “*Feminist Study of Lady Macbeth*” by- Yuhe Cheng, Manchester University, Oxford Road, Manchester, UK, “*Blood Will Have Blood”: Power, Performance, and Lady Macbeth's Gender Trouble*” by- Cristina Leon Alfar, University of Washington, “*Masculinity, Femininity, and the Tragic Sublime: Reinventing Lady Macbeth*” by- Heather McPherson, Studies in Eighteenth Century Culture, Johns Hopkins University Press, Volume 29, 2000. “*Lady Macbeth as the Real Driving Force behind the Murder of Duncan*”- Decent Essays, “*LADY MACBETH: THE CULPRIT FOR THE BLOODY DEEDS*”, by AmyyyZ, East Windsor, New Jersey,

“Politics of Gender and Power: Shakespeare’s Lady Macbeth in Polanski’s Film Adaptation,” Hamalna Nizam, North Western University, and “An Analysis of Kosem Sultan and Lady Macbeth” by- TREN. These sources are very rich in information and they are given priority to get the theme but the main focus was on the text- “Macbeth”.

CONCLUSION

William Shakespeare’s all plays are the natural presentation of human character. In time of William Shakespeare, ladies could not easily play front role in any action. They were the supporting force behind the active men force. While going through this play, I thought, Lady Macbeth could become the ruler of Scotland as she is so courageous, cunning and intelligent. But, it was not possible; because the society, state and people would not accept this practice. So, she played the role of a fuel behind Macbeth’s lurking ambition of becoming the king of Scotland. To examine Lady Macbeth’s role, I have had close reading of the above mentioned Acts and Scenes. It is widely believed that, if there were no Lady Macbeth, it could be difficult for Macbeth to become the king of Scotland so easily. Regarding the role of Lady Macbeth, A.C Bradley in his “Shakespearean Tragedy” tells- **“-in the first half Lady Macbeth not only appears more than in the second but exerts the ultimate deciding influence on the action. And, in the opening Act at least, Lady Macbeth is the most commanding and perhaps the most awe-inspiring figure that Shakespeare drew.”** Yes, that’s right. In the article- “An Analysis of Kosem Sultan and Lady Macbeth” by- TREN, Lady Macbeth is compared with Kosem Sultan, a mighty influential queen of Turkey. In- “Blood Will Have Blood”: Power, Performance, and Lady Macbeth’s Gender Trouble” by- Cristina Leon Alfar, University of Washington, the author mentions the justified punishment of Macbeth and Lady Macbeth. Actually, Lady Macbeth is the driving force behind Macbeth’s ambition. She has perfect managing quality and Macbeth is dull and dim without Lady Macbeth. If we observe this play, we will see that- after Lady Macbeth’s death, Macbeth does not get any success except killing Young Seaward. It seems that, she is the basic force for Macbeth whether it is positive or negative and that’s why she is called the fuel behind Macbeth’s ambition.

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