

MACBETH ACT 2 SCENE 1 STUDY GUIDE ANSWERS

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What happens in Act 2 Scene 1 of Macbeth simple? Act 2, scene 1 Banquo, who has accompanied Duncan to Inverness, is uneasy because he too is tempted by the witches' prophecies, although only in his dreams. Macbeth pretends to have forgotten them. Left alone by Banquo, Macbeth sees a gory dagger leading him to Duncan's room.

What happens in Macbeth Scene 2 Act 1? In this scene, the king receives reports about the ongoing wars against the rebel MacDonwald and the King of Norway. The first report he receives is from an injured sergeant. He tells the King that Macbeth has won a great battle against MacDonwald and his Irish troops during which he cut MacDonwald open.

Why is Act 2 Scene 1 important in Macbeth? This soliloquy of Macbeth's, just prior to the murder of King Duncan is an exemplary piece in revealing the troubled state of mind and in unravelling the hidden thoughts and feelings.

What happens in Act I Scene 1 Macbeth? Act 1, Scene 1 Three creepy witches gossip about a guy named Macbeth. Summary: Three witches enter the scene with a creepy fanfare of thunder and lightning. The first witch asks when they'll all three meet again, and the second and third agree to meet on the heath after "the battle's lost and won," but before sunset.

What is the irony in Act 2 Scene 1 of Macbeth? The moment at which Banquo so very nearly draws his sword on a potential intruder (actually Macbeth) is a master-stroke of dramatic irony: Banquo has no idea of what the audience knows. The dagger speech (32-65) is, deservedly, one of the most celebrated in Shakespeare.

What is the inner conflict in Act 2 Scene 1 of Macbeth? In Macbeth's soliloquy in Act 2 Scene 1, Shakespeare presents the eponymous character's inner conflict about whether to proceed with the murder of King Duncan through a series of rhetorical questions.

What happened in Act 2 of Macbeth? When Macbeth arrives at his castle, he and Lady Macbeth plot to assassinate King Duncan, soon to be their guest, so that Macbeth can become king. After Macbeth murders Duncan, the king's two sons flee, and Macbeth is crowned.

What does Act 1 Scene 2 of Macbeth symbolize? In Act 1 Scene 2, the image of the bat symbolises Macbeth's ambition to be a figure for good in the kingdom, combatting wrong-doing and defeating evil; there is a deleted (possibly spurious) scene of the play in which Macbeth's parents are said to have been killed in front of him by a highwayman, when he was a boy.

Who kills Banquo? Later, Macbeth in his lust for power sees Banquo as a threat and has him murdered by three hired assassins; Banquo's son, Fleance, escapes. Banquo's ghost returns in a later scene, causing Macbeth to react with alarm in public during a feast.

What is the significance of Act 2 Scene 1? Act 2 Scene 1 of Julius Caesar is significant because it marks the moment when Brutus decides to join the conspiracy to assassinate Caesar. In this scene, Brutus is alone in his garden, deep in thought and struggling with his inner conflict about whether or not to join the conspirators.

What is the foreshadowing in Act 2 Scene 1 of Macbeth? Act II - Scene I Macbeth "seeing" the dagger foreshadows the manner by which Duncan will die and Macbeth's coming hallucinations. The bloody dagger becomes a symbol for Macbeth's rampant ambition.

What is the quote from Act 2 Scene 1 of Macbeth? Thou sure and firm-set earth,
65 Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear Thy very stones prate of my whereabouts, And take the present horror from the time, Which now suits with it. Whiles I threat, he lives. Words to the heat of deeds too cold breath gives.

What happens in scene 2 act 1 of Macbeth? Act 1, scene 2 Duncan, king of Scotland, hears an account of the success in battle of his noblemen Macbeth and Banquo. Duncan orders the execution of the rebel thane of Cawdor and sends messengers to announce to Macbeth that he has been given Cawdor's title.

How is Macbeth viewed as a leader in battle in Act 1 Scene 2? Macbeth's reputation on the battlefield is further enhanced by the similes of the Captain's second report, in which Macbeth and his fellow-captain, Banquo, are compared to "eagles" and "lions" unafraid of the timid Norwegians, who themselves are likened to "sparrows" or "a hare." Symbolically, the lion appears on the ...

How many scenes are in Act 2 of Macbeth? The second act has four scenes and begins Macbeth's climb to the crown. The third act has six scenes and describes Macbeth's plot to kill Banquo.

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What is the allusion in Act 2 Scene 1 of Macbeth? Act 2: Scene 1 This is an allusion to Hecate, the Greek goddess of magic, witchcraft, ghosts, necromancy, and the night and moon.

Why can't Banquo sleep in Act 2 Scene 1? In the beginning of Act II, scene I, why has Banquo had trouble sleeping? He has trouble sleeping because he keeps thinking of Macbeth and his reading from the witches.

The Big Bankroll: The Life and Times of Arnold Rothstein

Introduction:

Arnold Rothstein, known as "The Big Bankroll," was a legendary New York City gambler and fixer who played a pivotal role in the development of organized crime in the early 20th century. His story is a fascinating tale of wealth, power, and intrigue.

Early Life and Rise to Power:

Rothstein was born in 1882 to a Jewish family in Manhattan. From a young age, he displayed a sharp mind and a knack for gambling. By the turn of the century, he had become a successful bookmaker and was involved in numerous illegal activities. Rothstein's connections and vast wealth soon made him a major player in the New York underworld.

The 1919 World Series:

One of Rothstein's most infamous schemes was his involvement in the fixing of the 1919 World Series. He allegedly bribed eight players on the Chicago White Sox to throw the championship to the Cincinnati Reds. The scandal rocked baseball and tarnished Rothstein's reputation, but he managed to escape prosecution.

Prohibition and Gambling Empire:

During Prohibition, Rothstein capitalized on the illegal alcohol trade and expanded his gambling empire. He established the legendary "Big Seven" casino in upstate New York, which became a popular destination for high-rollers and celebrities. Rothstein's fortune grew exponentially, making him one of the wealthiest men in the country.

Downfall and Legacy:

Rothstein's downfall came in 1928 when he was shot and killed during a card game. The circumstances surrounding his death remain a mystery, but it is believed that he was murdered by mobsters over unpaid gambling debts. Despite his violent end, Rothstein's legacy as a master criminal and fixer remains intact. He is often credited with helping to create the modern organized crime syndicate and left an indelible mark on the history of New York City.

Conclusion:

Arnold Rothstein's life and times are a fascinating study of power, corruption, and the shadowy world of organized crime. His story continues to captivate historians and crime enthusiasts alike, leaving behind a legacy that is both intriguing and cautionary.

The Age of Selfishness: Ayn Rand's Morality and the Financial Crisis

Ayn Rand's philosophy of "Objectivism" emphasizes individualism, self-interest, and the importance of pursuing one's own happiness. Critics argue that this philosophy has contributed to the rise of an "age of selfishness," characterized by a lack of empathy and cooperation, which ultimately led to the financial crisis.

Question: How does Rand's philosophy promote selfishness?

Answer: Rand's philosophy encourages individuals to focus on their own needs and desires, and to reject any obligations or responsibilities to others. This can lead to a lack of concern for the well-being of society as a whole.

Question: How did Rand's ideas influence the financial industry?

Answer: Rand's ideas were widely embraced by business leaders and economic policymakers during the 1980s and 1990s. This led to a belief in the free market and laissez-faire policies, which deregulated the financial industry. This deregulation allowed banks and financial institutions to take excessive risks, contributing to the financial crisis.

Question: Is it fair to blame Rand's philosophy for the financial crisis?

Answer: While Rand's ideas may have influenced some of the decisions that led to the crisis, it is important to note that the crisis was a complex event with many contributing factors. Other factors, such as excessive risk-taking, government bailouts, and a lack of regulation, also played a significant role.

Question: What can we learn from the connection between Rand's philosophy and the financial crisis?

Answer: The financial crisis demonstrates the importance of balancing individualism with social responsibility. While it is important to pursue one's own interests, it is also

necessary to consider the impact of our actions on others.

Question: How can we prevent future crises from occurring?

Answer: One way to prevent future crises is to promote a more inclusive and compassionate society, where people value the well-being of others as well as their own. This can be achieved through education, policy changes, and a shift in societal values.

The Compton Effect: Unveiling the Interaction of Photons and Electrons

The Compton effect, a groundbreaking discovery in physics, describes the interaction between photons (particles of light) and electrons. In this process, a photon collides with an electron, resulting in a change in both the photon's wavelength and the electron's momentum.

What is the Compton Effect?

In the Compton effect, an incoming photon interacts with an electron within an atom or molecule. The electron receives energy from the photon, causing its wavelength to decrease. The scattered photon has a longer wavelength than the incident photon, and its direction is changed. This change in wavelength is known as the Compton shift.

How does Compton Scattering occur?

Compton scattering occurs when the energy of the incoming photon exceeds the binding energy of the electron. The incoming photon interacts with the electron, transferring energy and momentum to it. The electron recoils, while the photon is scattered with a longer wavelength and a changed direction.

What is the Compton Wavelength?

The Compton wavelength is a constant that represents the minimum wavelength necessary to cause Compton scattering. It is given by the equation $\lambda_c = h/m_e c$, where h is Planck's constant, m_e is the rest mass of the electron, and c is the speed of light. For electrons, the Compton wavelength is approximately 0.243 nanometers.

Applications of the Compton Effect

The Compton effect has numerous applications in science and technology. It is used in:

- X-ray crystallography to determine the structure of materials
- Gamma-ray spectroscopy to investigate the properties of radioactive isotopes
- Particle physics to study the interactions of subatomic particles

By understanding the Compton effect, scientists have gained valuable insights into the nature of light, the behavior of electrons, and the interactions between matter and radiation.

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