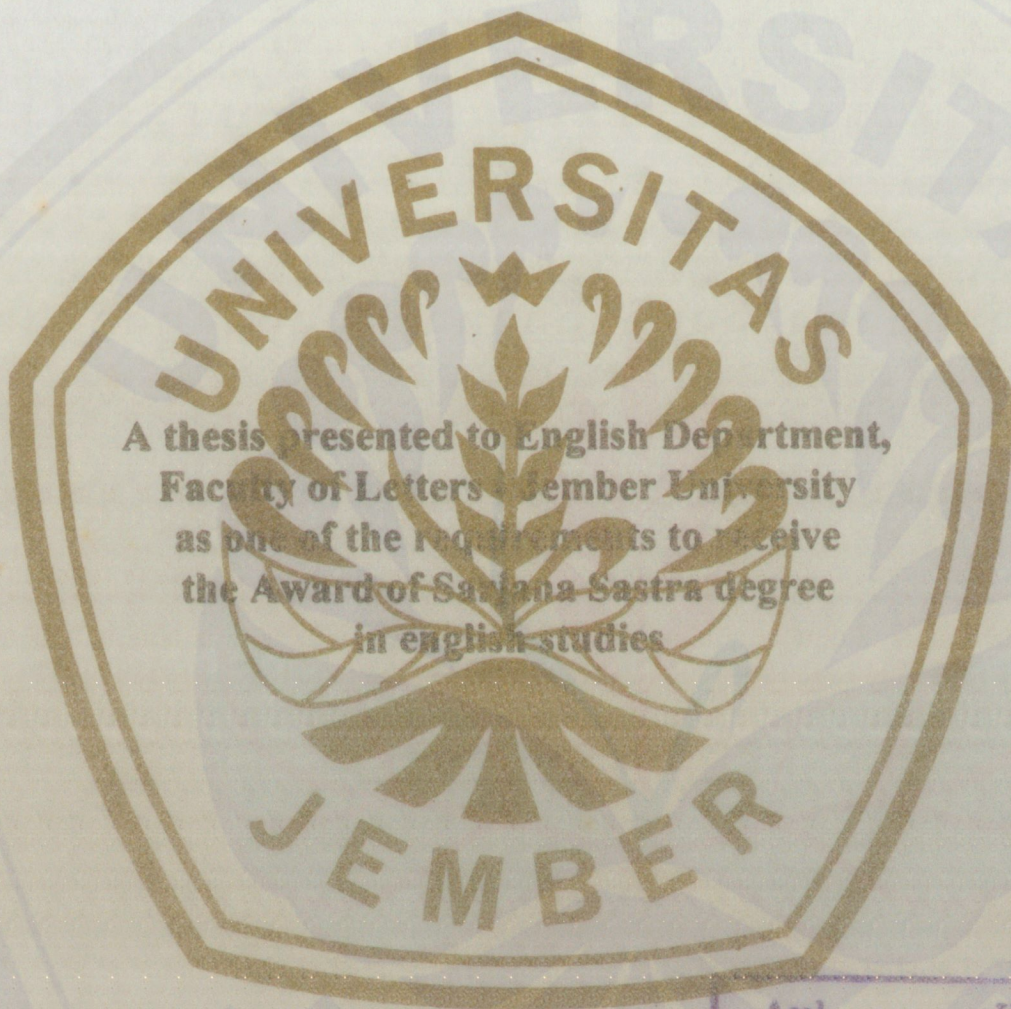


**MACHIAVELLISM IN SHAKESPEARE'S  
TRAGEDY OF MACBETH**



A thesis presented to English Department,  
Faculty of Letters - Jember University  
as one of the requirements to receive  
the Award of Sarjana Sastra degree  
in english studies

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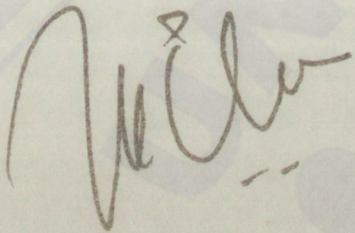


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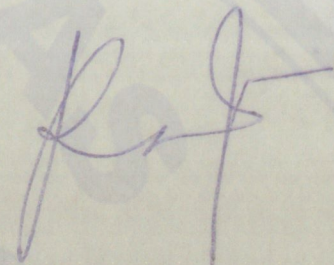
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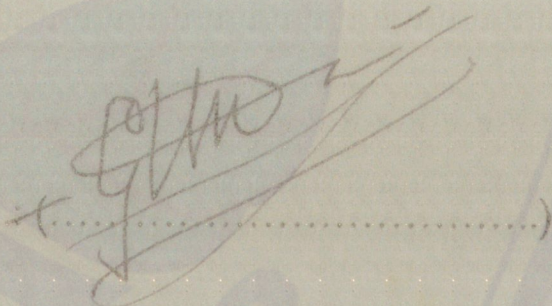
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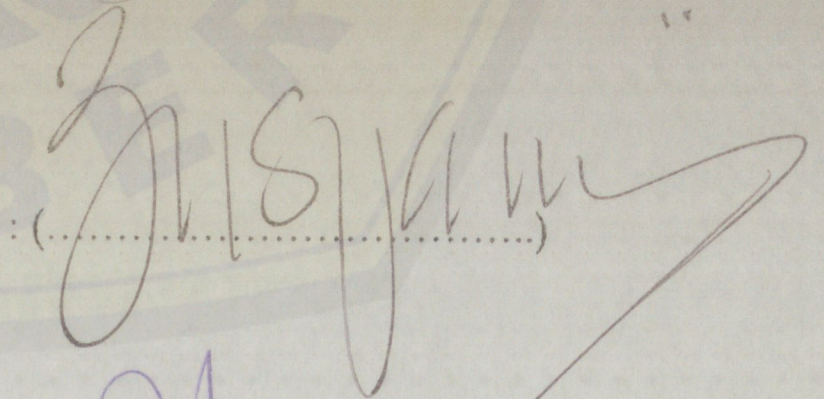
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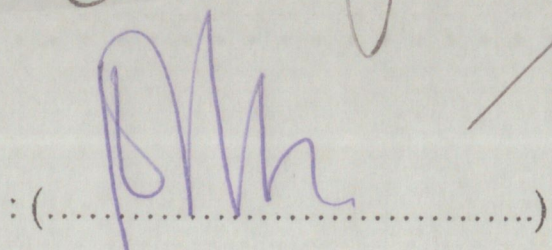
1. Prof. Drs. Gunawan Hupoyo



2. Drs. H. M. Busyairi



3. Dra. Meilia Adiana, Mpd.





Dedicated to:

- My beloved parents, Abdulgani and Djoniaty.  
"If the water of the ocean were ink, it would not be enough to write your love to me."
- My grandmothers, Mbah Tas and Nyai Dhe, and grandfather, Mbah Girin.  
"I hope you are happy in the heaven."
- My younger brothers Hadi Santoso and Wilujeng Hariono (Lulut) and younger sister Ana Dharmawati (Priscilla)  
"Study !"
- My friends in Indonesian Student Moslem Movement (PMII).  
"Our hand must be fisted and go forward forever."
- My friends in Indonesian Student Press, IDEAS and SAS.  
"The struggle is implementation of the words"
- My friends in Social Transformation and Policy Studies (Sketsa)  
"The future of democracy in Indonesia is our responsibility."
- Septarina Dewi Pujanti.  
"Let's prove to the world "



Motto:

A wise prince never in peaceful times stand idle, but increase his resources with industry in such a way that they may be available to him aim adversity.

(Niccolo Machiavelli, Chapter XIV of *Il Principe*)



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contens	Pages
FRONTPIECE .....	i
APPROVAL SHEET .....	ii
PAGE OF DEDICATION .....	iii
MOTTO .....	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	vii
CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 Rationale .....	2
1.2 The Problem to Discuss .....	3
1.3 The Scope of the Study .....	4
1.4 The Method to Analyze .....	5
1.5 The Hypothesis .....	5
1.6 The Approach to Use .....	6
1.7 The Goals of the Study .....	6
1.8 The Organization of the Thesis .....	6
CHAPTER II : THE BIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE THE BIOGRAPHY OF NICCOLO MACHIAVELLI, SYNOPSIS OF <i>TRAGEDY OF MACBETH</i> , AND THE MACHIAVELLI'S PLITICAL THOUGHT IN <i>IL PRINCIPE</i> .....	7
2.1 The Biography of William Shakespeare .....	7
2.2 The Biography of Niccolo Machiavelli .....	11
2.3 The Synopsis of the <i>Tragedy of Macbeth</i> .....	13
2.4 The Machiavelli's Political Thought in <i>Il Principe</i> ..	17



2.4.1 The Kinds of Principalities and Their Difficulties.....	18
2.4.2 The Ways to Subjugate a State and Defend Authority .....	19
2.4.3 The Army .....	19
2.4.4 How a Sovereign to Conduct .....	19
CHAPTER III : THE MEANING OF 'MACHIAVELLISM' .....	20
CHAPTER IV: MACHIAVELLISM IN THE PLAY.....	23
4.1 Machiavellism in Macbeth Behavior .....	23
4.1.1 Macbeth's Effort to be a King .....	23
4.1.2 Macbeth's Efforts to Defend His Authority ...	29
4.1.2.1 Macbeth's Effort to Overthrow King Duncan's Sons .....	29
4.1.2.2 Macbeth's Attempt to Kill Bonquo and Fleance .....	31
4.1.2.3 Macbeth's Attempt to Kill Macduff's Family .....	35
4.1.3 Macbeth's Way to Govern a State .....	37
4.2 Machiavellism in Lady Macbeth's Behavior .....	39
CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION .....	44
BIBLIOGRAPHY	



### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely thank God for His blessings so I succeed to finish writing this thesis. I would like to send my greetings to Our Phropet Muhammad SAW who has brought me up through the holy Koran and Hadist honestly and sincerely. I also express my deep gratitute to all people who help me during the composing of this thesis. Sincere gratitude is due to:

1. Drs. Sudjadi, the Dean of Faculty of Letters - Jember University, who has given me his consent to start writing this thesis;
2. Dr. Suparmin, MA, the Head of English Department Faculty of Letters - Jember University, who has given me valuable chance to compose this thesis;
3. My advisors, Prof. Drs. Gunawan Hupoyo and Drs. H.M Busyairi, who have given me direct advice and have spend much time correcting the draft of this thesis;
4. My lectureres, who have given me moral support to work even harder in my attemp to complete the thesis;
5. All the librarians in Jember University, for supplying me with the valuable materials;
6. Bu Puji, "Thank for your *Tales from Shakespeare*."
7. Mas Ari, "Thank for your *"Sang Penguasa"*."
8. Dewi Rubianti. "Thanks a lot".
9. Maryono, Zimam 'Munawar', Imam 'Kuman', Nanang 'Pecox', Hari 'Gondrong Sopan', Agus 'Gondrong Suga', who have showed me another side of the world.
10. My friends in YES' 94.

I pray that God may bless them all for their assistence and endow them with proper virtues.

Didit Yusanto





## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Rationale

The Study about literature is very general because it includes all written material. In *Outlines of Literature*, Edward H. Jones states "Literature is simply another way we can experience the world around us through our imagination "( 1968: 1). He divides literature into two different groups of literature. They are informative literature and imaginative literature. Informative literature has main purpose to offer knowledge, while imaginative literature has aim to arouse thought and feeling (1968: 1-2). So, there will be gotten many advantages by reading literary works because there are many lessons about life.

The reader will understand the writer's ideas and his thought of a certain period by reading literary works. In *Theory of Literature*, Rene Wellek and Austin Warren say "Frequently, literature is thought of as a form philosophy as 'ideas' wrapped in form; and it is analyzed to yield 'leading' ideas. " So, there are many discussions which treat literary work as if it were a philosophical tract (1964: 110). They add that literature can be treated as a document in the history of philosophy and ideas, for history parallel and reflect intelectual history (1964: 111).

Drama, like poetry and fiction, is a kind of literary works. In drama, life and human activities are described in dialogue. Reaske says that drama is a work of literature or a composition which delineates life and human activity by means or presenting varies actions of -and dialogues between a group of character (1965: 5). The reality of life and human activity can be depicted by reading or performing it on the stage because drama is designed to be acted on the stage in front of an audience.



According to its history, the kinds of drama are comedy and tragedy. Comedy is a ludicrous, farcical, or amusing events or series of events designed to provide enjoyment and produce smiles or laughter (Shaw, 1972: 84). Comedy from Greek term means merrymaking and singing. It refers to any literary selection which are written in a light, familiar, anthering, or satirical style. Especially, comedy is applied to a play of light and amusing character that has happy ending. Tragedy is a calamity, disaster, or fatal event. In literature, tragedy refers to any composition with a somber theme carried to a disastrous conclusion (Shaw, 1972: 383). In Greek, tragedy means 'goat song'. It means that tragedy describes the death as the sacrifice of Goths, totem of primitive people, and ancient ritual. Especially, tragedy is applied to dramatic work, in prose or verse that traces the career of probe person whose character in flawed by some defect -jealousy, excessive ambition, pride- and whose actions cause him downfall and destruction. In *Tragedy of Macbeth*, Macbeth and his wife die because of their huge ambition. Richard Tylor states:

Tragedy presents a world in which a different kind of distortion occur and return to normality is based on punishment or expiation for the original inversion of values, a sin against society or against the supernatural. Tragedy is primarily interested in characters and those situation which act upon their natures, ultimately destroying them" (1981: 110).

*Tragedy of Macbeth* is an Elizabethan drama which is written by William Shakespeare in 1606. The story of this drama is taken up from the *Holinshed*. Shakespeare tries to explain the real history of and the portrait of Macbeth. According to Shakespeare, this is necessary to be done because Macbeth engineers and claims history of Scotland. To overcome



this problem, Shakespeare strengthens the charge against Macbeth of mere usurpation. Peter Alexander states "Shakespeare, ..., has strengthened that shadows with which the Scottish historians has already darkened by their portrait of the real king" (1958: 388). Shakespeare represents Duncan as an aged and gracious sovereign whom Macbeth kills not in open conflict. Peter Alexander calls *Tragedy of Macbeth* as a work of the historical imagination (1958: 389). According to its pure story, Macbeth reigns from 1040 to 1057. Macbeth obtains the crown by killing Duncan unnaturally. He is killed in battle of *Lumhanan* by Malcolm III.

In *Tragedy of Macbeth*, Shakespeare delineates the ways to achieve one's purpose especially to become sovereign and to get authority. In *Tragedy of Macbeth*, the aspects of machiavellism which are drawn by Shakespeare implicitly makes this play more interesting to be discussed. The attitudes of Macbeth and Lady Macbeth to realize their desire to become sovereign and also their tricks to defend their authority have close relation with Machiavelli's thought. The actions of Macbeth and his wife, Lady Macbeth, give moral lesson that one sometimes does everything for his desire although it is contrary or unsuitable with moral teaching in human life such as murder and deceit.

## 1.2 Problem to Discuss

The aspects of machiavellism in the play, *Tragedy of Macbeth* are illustrated by murder and deceit. These actions are done by Macbeth and his wife to gain their desire to become the sovereign of Scotland and to strengthen their authority. Everyone who is supposed will hamper in achieving their desire must be banished. Macbeth kills Duncan to gain his desire to be the king of Scotland. He murders his close friend Bonquo to save his position as the King of Scotland. He also finishes off a Scottish



noble who is still loyal to Duncan's family. He orders his servants to kill the Macduff's family because he is supposed to be disloyal to him.

These ways are the main feature of machiavellism. These ways use principle 'the end justifies the means' on achieving desire. In achieving the desire, Machiavelli teaches to neglect the norm consideration and value of society. The important thing is the success on gaining the desire. The principle 'the end justifies the means, is taught by Niccolo Machiavelli in some chapters of *Il Principe* or *The Prince*. He teaches to neglect moral conviction in gaining sovereignty (Sabine, 1981: 9-10). According to Machiavelli, a prince or sovereign is permitted to murder, act cruel attitudes when he rules his state (Suseno, 1999: 47).

### I. 3 The Scope of the Study

Actually, there are many debates about justification of Machiavelli's thought or machiavellism whether it is good or bad. Many people state that machiavellism is bad, but according to Mallarangeng and Achmad Sahal Machiavelli's thought in *Il Principe* and *Discorsi* contain the ideas about democracy. In *Discorsi*, Machiavelli wants to limit the authority of a king or a sovereign (Mallarangeng, 1999: 51-54). Ahmad Sahal states that Machiavelli's ideas in *Il Principe* teaches that a sovereign is not sacral. (Sahal, 1997: 46-47). So, it is very important to limit the scope of the study to avoid diverting from the focus of the point of discussion.

This thesis focuses on the discussion about machiavellism as bad teaching or doctrine that is applied in *Tragedy of Macbeth*. on the role of Macbeth and Lady Macbeth who use the principle of 'the end justifies the means' based on *Il Principe*. It teaches the prince the ways to gain a state, to maintain his authority, and to extend his territory. Murray in *Introduction to Political Philosophy*, states "Il Principe is a manual for



guidance of rulers, while *Discorsi* is a study political science (1953: 81). This is the reason why this thesis depended on *Il Principe*. This means that this thesis discusses the attitudes of chosen characters, Macbeth and Lady Macbeth, and the correlation with Machiavelli's thought in *Il Principe*.

#### 1.4 The Method of Analysis to Use

In this thesis every action of chosen characters will be analyzed to prove that they apply the aspects of machiavellism. So, Inductive method in the analysis is used of this thesis. It is a way of taking conclusion from the specific facts or events to general one (Hadi, 1993: 4). Macbeth's efforts to realize his desire to be a king, his efforts to defend his sovereignty, and Lady Macbeth attitudes to support her husband will be analyzed to prove hypothesis that they apply the aspects of machiavellism. Library research is also used to take the data to support the content of the thesis.

#### 1.5 The Hypothesis

This thesis has main purpose to prove machiavellism in the Shakespeare's *Tragedy of Macbeth*. So, hypothesis of this thesis is whether in the play, *Tragedy of Macbeth*, applied the aspect of machiavellism. This is very important everyne forbides Machiavelli's ideas in *Il Principe*, so it was published twenty years after his death. Allen in *A History of Political Thought in Sixteenth Century* states:

"To many people in sixteenth century -people who, for the most part, knew little or even nothing about him- Machiavelli's name was anathema, because they supposed him to have been a supporter of depotism and even an apologist for the worst kinds of tyranny." (1928: 471).



### 1.6 The Approach to Use

This thesis studies machiavellism in *Tragedy of Macbeth* based on *Il Principe*. So, to understand about Machiavelli's thought in *Il Principe* and its spirit are fundamental requirements. This is the reason of choosing moral - philosophical approach in the analysis. Wilfred L. Guerin in *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature* states the basic position of such critics is to teach morality and to probe philosophical issue. They would interpret literature within a context of the philosophical thought of a period or group (1979: 29). It means by using moral - philosophical approach, we will study Machiavelli's thought in *Il principe* and then correlates to Macbeth and his wife's behavior.

### 1.7 The Goals of the Study

In accordance with the title of this thesis, the main purpose of this thesis is to prove that machiavellism is applied by some characters in *Tragedy of Macbeth*. The second purpose are to show the reason and the effect when someone applies machiavellism to fulfil his or her desire.

### 1.8 The Organization of the Thesis

To gain the effectiveness in the discussion, this thesis is divided into five chapters. The introduction of this thesis is described in chapter one. Chapter two deals with the biography of William Shakespeare, boigraphy of Niccolo Machiavelli, synopsis of *Tragedy Macbeth*, and Machiavelli's political thought in *Il Principe*. Chapter three explains about the meaning of the term 'machiavellism'. The fourth chapter discusses machiavellism on the play. The last chapter is conclusion.



CHAPTER II

THE BIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, THE BIOGRAPHY OF  
NICCOLO MACHIAVELLI, THE SYNOPSIS OF *TRAGEDY OF  
MACBETH*, AND MACHIAVELLI'S POLITICAL THOUGHT IN  
*IL PRINCIPE*

2. 1 The Biography of William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare is a great English dramatist and poet. He was the third of eight children and the eldest son of John Shakespeare, a locally prominent merchant, and Mary Arden, a daughter of a Roman Catholic member of the landed gentry. The birthday of William Shakespeare was unknown exactly because it was unrecorded. It was known that Shakespeare baptized in April 26, 1564 in Holy Trinity Church, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire (Encyclopedia Americana, 1928: 625).

Shakespeare junior, about thirteen years old spent his boyhood attending a grammar school Stratford in which Latin was the primary subject presented beside arts of language. The students of this school were prepared to enter on the bonafide university in the country because this school was good and qualified as well as an ideal place to study for the intelligent students of Shakespeare's age. Apparently, the young Shakespeare had great willingness to learn a lot of knowledge about alchemy. For instance astrology, folklore, medic and law. He also liked studying his surrounding nature such as; about wood, fields, birds and small animal in his beautiful and unexplored country. Moreover, outdoor sport and hunting were his favorite hobbies. Learning from then experiences, he poured and reflected them in his words later.

William Shakespeare married Anne Hathway, the daughter of wealth former, Richard Hathway. They married in November 27, 1582 when Shakespeare was eighteen years old and Anne was at the age of



twenty-five. They had three children. Their first daughter, Susana, was born in 1583 and baptized in May 26, 1583. Then in 1585, their twins' boy and girl, named Hamnet and Judith, were born and baptized in February 2, 1585 (Germine, 1986: 2).

The historians conventionally conducted that the year between 1584 till 1592 was called 'missing years' because at that time no clear information about Shakespeare's life. Shakespeare's friends reported that Shakespeare had become a master in the country. He was also rumored that he was prosecuted for stealing deer from the rotate of Sir Thomas Lucy and left Stratford. Afterward, the last information told that he followed the travelling to London for staging plays in aristocratic castle. Then, Shakespeare was known as a great actor and writer of playwright. At the age of twenty-eight, he also had become a talent poet. Shakespeare wrote his earliest sonnet and two long narrative poems *Venus, Adonis*, and *The Rape of Lucrece* about year of 1592 (Germine, 1986: 6).

Depended on his literary works, the life of Shakespeare can be divided into four periods. Although the precise date of Shakespeare's literary work was in doubt, these dates were approximate and could be used only as a convenient way to talk about his development.

First period was the period up to 1594. Shakespeare's first period was called experimentation period. His early works were characterized to a degree by formal and rather obvious construction and often styled verse. The plays that told about the English civil strife in fifteenth century were the Shakespeare's earliest dramatic works. They were *Henry VI, The First Part of Henry VI, The Second Part of Henry VI, The Third Part of Henry VI*, and *Richard III*. They dealt with the evil result of weak leadership and national disunity fostered for selfish ends. According to its structure and style, these plays were related partly to medieval drama and partly to the works of earlier Elizabethan dramatist, especially Christopher Marlene



and Thomas Kid. Shakespeare's comedies in first period were *The Comedy of Errors*, *The Taming of the Shrew*, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, and *Love's Labour's Lost*. According to the dialogue of the plays, they were influenced by the works of the English novelist and dramatist, John Lily (Microsoft Encarta Encyclopedia 1993 - 1995).

Second period was started from 1596 to 1602. In this period, Shakespeare's style and approach became highly individualized. His historical plays were *Richard II*, *Henry IV*, *The First Part of Henry IV*, *The Second Part of Henry IV*, and *Henry V*. The outstanding comedies in Shakespeare's second period were *A Midsummer-Night's Dream*, *The Merchant of Venice*, *As You Like It*, *Much Ado about Nothing*, *The Merry Wives of Windsor* and *Twelve Night*. Two major tragedies in this period were *Romeo and Juliet* and *Julius Caesar*. These works showed the caution of artistic value the plot was better than the first period and the profound knowledge of human characteristic (Microsoft Encarta Encyclopedia 1993 - 1995).

In his third period that was started from 1601 to 1608, Shakespeare wrote the greatest tragedies so they called dark or bitter tragedies. The tragedies of this period were the most profound of his work and became an extremely supple dramatic instrument capable of recording the passage of human thought and many dimensions of given dramatic situations. Those tragedy plays were *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *Macbeth*, *King Lear*, *Anthony Cleopatra*, *Troilus and Cressida*, *Coriolanus*, and *Timon of Athen*. The two comedies at that time also were in dark mood. They were *All's Well That Ends Well* and *Measure for Measure* (Microsoft Encarta Encyclopedia 1993 - 1995).

The last period was the period after 1608. Shakespeare's literary works at this period used principal romance tragicomedies. Towards the end of his career, Shakespeare created several plays that through



intervention of magic, art; compassion or grace often suggests redemptive hope for the human condition. Those plays were written with a grave quality differing considerably from his earliest comedies, but they ended happily with a reunion of final reconciliation. The Shakespeare's work at this period was *Pericles, Prince of Tyre, Cymbeline, The Winter's Tale,* and *The Tempest*. Shakespeare and John Fletcher also created a historical play in this period. They were *Henry VIII* and *The Two Noble Kinsmen* (Microsoft Encarta Encyclopedia 1993 - 1995).

His willingness over men's and his nature talent made Shakespeare to be the greatest playwright in English literature. He had much knowledge that influenced his literary works, so his work became famous for over two centuries after his death and even here

William Shakespeare retired from his active career and spent his old days in his house in Stratford. Meanwhile, in 1613 the Globe Theatre in which he had arisen his career had been burned, so that the world of theatre inevitably declined more than more. On April 23, 1616, William Shakespeare died at fifty-two. He was buried in the channel of the church of Holy Trinity in Stratford, beside him lying his wife, his daughter, Susana, and her husband, Dr. Hall.

Soon after William Shakespeare had died, his colleagues Heminges and Condell began to prepare *Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies*. The better known as first folio published in 1623. Heminges and Condell worked with care, assembling manuscripts, providing reliable printed copy when it was available, but also causing quartos to be brought wholly or partly into line with prompt books. The folio was very important because it included sixteen plays. The folio was reprinted three times in seventeenth century. The folio was added *Pericles* and six more plays in the third edition (Drabble, 1995: 901)



## 2.2 Biography of Niccolo Machiavelli

According to Encarta Encyclopedia, Niccolo Machiavelli was born in Florence, on May 3, 1469 when Lorenzo de Medici sovereigned Florence. His father was a rich jurist who took job in government tax office. His father wanted his son to be a technician and his mother wanted Machiavelli to be a churchman.

There was little record about Machiavelli's life before he entered into public life in 1498. M. Sastrapratedja and Frans M. Parera, in *Niccolo Machiavelli - Sang Penguasa*, divide the life of Machiavelli into three periods (Parera and Sastrapratedja, 1996: xix). First period was from his birthday until he entered public life (1469 - 1498). In this period was recorded political events which influenced his political thought directly or indirectly. At that time, Machiavelli saw sovereign replacement of Florence for three times.

Lorenzo de Medici ruled Florence when Machiavelli was born. Florence was in golden era when Lorenzo de Medici ruled her. Trade, education, and art were the cases which had great intention from Lorenzo de Medici. He died in 1492. His successor was his son, Pierto de Medici. Pierto de Medici did not have good political policy. So, there was much rebellion when Pierto de Medici governed Florence. The situation of Florence was more uncontrolled when Savoranola encouraged spiritual movement to against humanism movement. Savoranola succeeded to be the sovereign of Florence after he overthrew Pierto de Medici in 1494. Savoranola governed Florence for four years because elite class of Florence overthrew him. He did not supported by elite class of Florence because he applied theocracy system in his political policy liked the era of Moses but reformation movement overthrew him in 1498.



Those political events influenced Machiavelli's mind. He saw how the Medici's throne fell down although they had governed Florence for thirty years. He experienced how a sovereign who was not supported by its citizen when Florence was in Piero. He also saw Savonarola who wanted to change governmental system in Florence from aristocracy to theocracy. Those events gave Machiavelli some lessons. First, the citizen's awareness was poor so they could be shaken by elite class. Second, the stability of sovereignty was very important to develop the state.

The second period of Machiavelli's life was started when Soderini set up Florence Republic (1498 - 1512). Soderini was Machiavelli's close friend so, Machiavelli was appointed Second Chancellor and the member of a department that had duty to give advice about politics and security of state to the Soderini. Machiavelli became a politician and involved some diplomacy mission for fourteen years. Machiavelli made journeys included mission to Louis XII and to the Emperor Maximilian in 1500. He went to Romagna as envoy to Cesare Borgia where he witnessed the events leading up to the murder in 1502. In December 1506, Machiavelli submitted a plan to recognize the military to Piero Soderini, Florence's gonfalonier and it was accepted. From his some diplomacy mission, Machiavelli got two opinions. First, nationalism of Italy should be built up. Second, Florence's stability depended on the army that was derived from citizen itself. Machiavelli's nationalism spirit grew when he met Cesare Borgia, Alexander's son.

According to Machiavelli, Cesare Borgia was a man who had big ambition to gain everything and he also had good vision to manage the state effectively. He had a great plan to build up Italy and Rome again. His plan was not continued because of Alexander's death in 1503 and Alexander's successor was his rival, Julius II. Finally, Cesare Borgia died



in battlefield against Julius II's army in 1507. All his experiences at this period were written in *Il Principe*.

In 1512, Medici family succeeded to regain the Florence throne and Florence was governed by Lorenzo II de' Medici. It had implication Machiavelli's career as a politician ceased. This was the third period of Machiavelli's life (1512 - 1527). To continue his politic activity, Machiavelli began to write and contempt. He was imprisoned because he supposed did not obey to the Lorenzo II de Medici. But, because of his friend's helping he could get freedom. He spent his old age in his plantation in San Cassiano with his family until he died in 1527.

Beside *Il Principe* (The Prince) which was published in 1532, Machiavelli also created some famous books. In 1520, Machiavelli created a book which was given a title *Dell'arte della guerra* (on the Art of War). This book told about the advantages of conscripted over mercenary troop. The *Istorie Fiorentine* (History of Florence) interpreted the chronicle of the Florence. Machiavelli formulation of the historical principles inherent in Roman government was written in his book *Discourse on the First Ten Books of Titus Livius*. It was published in 1531. Machiavelli also wrote biography. His work was *Vita di Castruccio Castracani* (The life of Castruccio Castracani). It was created in 1520. In 1524, Machiavelli wrote literary work titled *Mandragola*

### 2.3 Synopsis of the Play.

The play is opened by three appearances of three witches. They are in the day of thunder and lighting. They plan to meet Macbeth. In a camp near forest where Macbeth is involving in battle against Macdownwald rebellion, King Duncan, King of Scotland, followed by both of his sons, his noblemen, and attendants meets a wounded sergeant. The Sergeant reports that the Scottish army wins the war. He also tells that Macbeth



fights very well. Macbeth, Thane of Glamis has succeeded to defeat Scotland from Thane of Cawdor revolt who allies with Norwegian. King Duncan is very happy to hear the news from the sergeant. King Duncan, because of Macbeth's merit, orders Ross to greet him and promotes him as the Thane of Cawdor. So, Macbeth is Thane of Glamis and also Thane of Cawdor.

Meanwhile, Macbeth and his friend, Banquo, return from the battlefield, meet three witches who hail them. They hail Macbeth as Thane of Glamis, next as Thane of Cawdor, and they also say Macbeth will be a king hereafter. The witches also forecast Banquo that his descendant will become a king. Macbeth is very impressed with the forecast it impossible because Thane of Cawdor is still live. Macbeth starts to believe the witches's talk when Ross and Angus appear and say to him that King Duncan has appointed him as Thane of Cawdor. This moment makes Macbeth's ambition become king increases.

Duncan asserts his intention to Macbeth by passing one night in Macbeth's castle at Inverness when he meets Macbeth and Banquo. The King also proclaims Malcolm, Prince of Cumberland as the heir of the throne. But, Macbeth does not accept this appointment so he has a desire to fall down Malcolm.

At Inverness, Lady Macbeth receives a letter from her husband, Macbeth. In that latter, Macbeth tells his experience when he met three witches until Ross said that Macbeth is also Thane of Cawdor. Macbeth tells about the witches's prophecy that he will be a king. Macbeth also tells that King Duncan will spend one night in Macbeth's castle. Lady Macbeth very happy when she reads the letter. So, Lady Macbeth has a plan to use King Duncan attendant as the opportunity to realization the witches's prophecy. When her husband comes home, Lady Macbeth tells about her plan and Macbeth, because of his ambition, agrees to kill King Duncan .



Duncan is very happy when he looks the beauty of Macbeth's castle. He also says proud on the glory of his army in war specially caused of Macbeth's bravery. He does not know that Macbeth and his wife plan to murder him. King Duncan goes to bed after he has supper. The night is very silent and frightening. Macbeth and his wife start to do what they have planned to murder King Duncan. First, Macbeth tries to kill King Duncan but he is doubtful and afraid. Then, Lady Macbeth enters King Duncan's chamber to kill him. When Lady Macbeth will stab the King with a dagger, she withdraws and cancels her will to kill the King Duncan because the King is looks like her father in his sleep. Then, she returns to her room and encourages her husband to realize their plan.

After some moments, Macbeth comes in and tells his wife that he has killed King Duncan. Macbeth is very afraid when he knows his hand is bloodstained. Lady Macbeth tries to make her husband relax. Lady Macbeth orders her husband to smear the sleeping guard's faces with the blood which on his hand. The dagger is also put beside them. The guards do not wake up because Lady Macbeth has given them certain poison drink that makes them sleep as if they are death men.

The situation of Inverness is very uproraious when Lenox sees King Duncan has died. To avoid the suspicion of others noblemen in that place, Macbeth and his wife act as if they do not know what has happened. Malcolm and Donalbain feel the danger is threatening their soul. They decide to escape to England and Ireland. They do not believe on their noblemen. In out of the castle, the citizens are talking about the death of King Duncan that is unnatural.

Macbeth and his wife go to King Duncan's castle because they have proclaimed as the sovereign of Scotland by themselves. But, Macbeth and his wife fell his position is not safe yet although Duncan has been killed. They are still afraid on Banquo and descendant who is predicted will be a



king by the witches. To avoid the witches' prediction comes true, Macbeth plans to overthrow Banquo and his son, Fleance.

Banquo and his son are ordered to go out of castle by Macbeth. After Banquo goes out, Macbeth orders two murderers to kill Banquo and his son in their way back. They kill Banquo in the near of forest but Fleance can escape. Macbeth is very happy when he hears the murderer's report that they have killed Banquo. The murderer also shows the Banquo's head, which is cut. But, Macbeth is disappointed when he hears Fleance can escape from the murder so he orders to find him. Macbeth is shock when he sees the ghost of Banquo is sitting on his chair.

In another place, Lenox and another lord are discussing about the situation of Scotland and the death of King Duncan and Banquo. Lenox thinks men think and act too slowly. They do not know the way to solve this problem. They hope Malcolm, Donalbain and Fleance can overcome this difficulty. Meanwhile, Macduff has gone to England to persuade Malcolm in order to return to Scotland and claim the throne. He also asks Malcolm to persuade King Edward to support him to overthrow Macbeth. The King Edward supports them and gives them a thousand army.

Macbeth worries and confuses about the development the situation. He revisits the witches to know more about his future but the answers of the witches are different each other. The first witch says that Macbeth must be beware of Macduff. The second tells that he will not be defeated except by a man who is not born by a woman. The third informs that Macbeth will not be vanquished until Birnam wood comes to Dunsinane Hill. Then, three witches ask Macbeth not to ask anymore. Macbeth orders some murderer to kill Macduff's family after he has known that Macduff has gone to England. Immediately, some murderers come in Maduff's castle and kill Lady Macduff who is talking about Macduff with Ross.



At Dunsiane, Lady Macbeth is sick. She often walks in her sleep. She talks anything that really should have been kept secretly. At the same time, near Dunsinane hill, the loyal leader of Scotland makes a camp. They and their soldiers are waiting for the English army support who is led by Malcolm and Maduff.

Macbeth is very busy in preparing to defend Scotland from English army attack. He does not care about his wife until he receives the news that lady Macbeth has died. He also gets information that Birman wood has moved to Dunsiane Hill. In the battlefield, Macbeth meets Macduff. At the end, Macbeth dies in Macduff's hand.

#### 2. 4 Machiavelli's Political Thought in *Il Principe*

Machiavelli's political thought is explained in his books: *The Prince* and *Discourses*. Generally, Machiavelli's political thought discusses about the relation between politics and power. The vision of Machiavelli's political thought can be divided in four parts (Parera and Sastrapratedja, 1996: xxvii).

First, Reality of Politics. According to Machiavelli, reality of politics must be seen in two perspectives. First, *international relationship*. The reality of politics, in this case, has a vision that is depended on the vision of the sovereign. Second, the relation between the sovereign and the citizen. In this perspective, Machiavelli sees the competition between the elite classes just for sovereignty orientation.

Second, Politics and Moral. Machiavelli states that the main duty of a ruler is to develop and annex his sovereignty. So, sovereignty is more important than morality. He says the ruler is not moral personification. It is important to keep the stability of nation and existence of the ruler. His political policy must be depended on political efficiency.



Third, Army. According to Machiavelli, a nation must be built based on Law enforcement and strong army. In fact, law enforcement cannot be operated without the support of strong army. So, Machiavelli focuses in building strong army to rule a state. Machiavelli teaches good and strong army is built from its citizen because foreign soldier is very dangerous.

The last, Religion. Machiavelli states religion must support to state's authority. He wants religion to support patriotism, nationalism and public institutions. Those visions are influenced the by the moral decay in Italy which caused by the prince - church 's scandal. So, he wants to make religion reformation.

To apply four visions above, we must understand deeply Machiavelli's political thought in *Il Principe* chapter by chapter. Exactly, *Il Principe* which is written by Machiavelli dedicated to Duke Lorenzo de' Medicine. Lucas states "It was written to show a ruler how to establish himself in himself in a state, strengthen his power, and extend his territory" (Lucas, 1960:343). Generally, Machiavelli's political thought in *Il Principe*, which contains twenty-six chapters, can be divided into five parts. They are:

#### 2.4.1 The Kinds of Principalities and Their difficulties

Machiavelli states the kinds of a state are either republics or principalities. The kinds of principalities are either hereditary principalities or new principalities. The new principalities are entirely new and mixed principalities. (Chapter I and II). Rebellion is the main problem that occurs in a new principality. (Chapter III)



#### 2. 4. 2 The Ways to Subjugate a State and to Defend Authority

To subjugate a state, Machiavelli advises: First, the prince must overthrow and kills the king. Second, The Prince must take the sovereignty of the state as soon as possible. (Chapter IV). If the acquired state lives under their own custom and law, Machiavelli advises: First, the prince must ruin them. Second, he should permit their citizen to live under their own law and custom. (Chapter V).

The ways to be a prince are a private station presupposes or ability and fortune, while the ways to get authority are by force and by persuade. It includes the ways to get legitimation from his citizen. To get legitimation from citizen, Machiavelli permits to force the citizen to receipt him. (Chapter VI). To govern a state, Machiavelli also permits to use wicked or nefarious (Chapter VIII).

#### 2. 4. 3 The Army

According to Machiavelli, established king is the king who does not need the help from other state to defend his principality. It means he must have strong army or a large of money to build up the sufficient army (Chapter X). The army should be derived from his citizen (Chapter XII and XIII). The main thinking of a king are war and how to rule and organize his army (Chapter XIV).

#### 2. 4. 4 How a Sovereign to Conduct

The conduct of a prince must be based on the principle how to avoid the reproach of those vices that will damage his state although his conducts are not reflecti as a knigh. The attitudes which must be avoided are: rapacious, violator of the property and women of his subjects, fickle, frivolous, effeminate, and mean spirited and irresolute. (Chapter XV, XVI, XVII, XVII, XIX, and XXI).



### CHAPTER III

#### THE MEANING OF 'MACHIAVELLISM'

The word 'machiavellism' is constructed from two words. They are: 'machiaVELLI' and 'ism'. The word 'machiaVELLI' is derived from the end name of Italian statesman, Niccolo MachiaVELLI (1469 - 1527). He represents as a Renaissance philosopher because of his thought encourages reformation of life in Italy (Lucas, 1960:341). He has many experiences in politics when he becomes a defence secretary and his frequent diplomatic missions. His knowledges in politic was written in his books, *Il Principe* and *Discorsi*. From these books, many lessons which are given by MachiaVELLI, especilally about the relation between politics and power. In *Il Principe*, MachiaVELLI teaches how a prince to establish himself in a state, strengthen his power, and extend his territory (Lucas, 160: 343). MachiaVELLI reflects about the history of Rome and circle of *state holder* in his *Discorsi*.

The word 'ism', according to *Webster's Third New International Divtionalary* means a distinctive doctrine, cause, system, or theory. If 'ism' as *suffix*, it means:

1. a. (*In nouns corresponding to verb*) means act, practice, or purpose.  
b. Manner of action or behavior characteristic of a (specific) person of thing (animal).
2. a. State, condition, or propherty.  
b. Abnormal state or condition resulting from excess  
normal state or condition characterized resemblance to specific person or thing.
3. a. Doctrine or theory.  
b. Adherence to a system or class of principle.
4. Characteristic or particular teaching or trait.



From the meaning of two words above, we can define 'machiavellism' is Machiavelli's doctrine or Machiavelli's theory. This definition is equal with the *Webster's Third New International Dictionary of The Language* which defines machiavellism as the political doctrine of Machiavelli. According to *Dictionary of Philosophy*, machiavellism is a political principle according to which every act of the state (or statesmen) is permissible -especially with reference to foreign relation- which might be advantageous for one's own country.

In the following development, we have two different words. They are 'machiavellism' and 'machiavellian'. *The Webster's Third New International Dictionary of The English Language* defines 'machiavellism' and 'machiavellianas' follows:

Machiavellism: (*noun*), the political doctrine of machiaVELLI.

Machiavellian : 1. (*adj*), of or relating to Machiavelli or his political theory (as the doctrine) that any means however lawless or unscrupulous may be justifiably employed by a ruler in order to establish and maintain a strong central government.

2. (*adj*), resembling or suggesting the principles or conduct laid by machiavelli: characterized by political cunning or bad faith.

3. (*noun*), an adherent to the political doctrine of Machiavelli: a person characterized by machiavellian behaviour especially in political matters.

*The Random House Dictionary of the English Language* defines Machiavellian as :

1. (*adj*), of like or befitting Machiavelli.

2. (*adj*), being or acting in accordance with the principles of government analyzed in machiavelli's treatise, *The prince*



(1513) in which political expediency is placed above morality.

3. (*adj*), characterized by unscrupulous cunning, deception or dishonesty.
4. (*noun*), a follower of the principles analyzed or described in *Il Principe*.

Similarly, the *Advance Junior Dictionary* defines machiavellian as follows:

1. (*adj*), of Machiavelli or his political theory characterized by unscrupulous, cunning, crafty, wily, and astute.
2. (*noun*), follower of the crafty political method of Machiavelli.

From these definitions, they are obvious to us that the word machiavellian stand as an adjective as well as a noun. Machiavellian as an adjective means activity or behaving in conformity with the method and teachings recommended by Machiavelli, characterized by cynical, unscrupulous, inhumane, cunning and other bad qualities as described in Machiavelli's treatise, *The Prince*. Machiavellian as a noun means any person adapting or following the recommendation, the advice and doctrine of Machiavelli.

George Larrain, in his book *The Concept of Ideology*, states Machiavelli is the first man who discusses about phenomena of ideology directly. His observations about political practice have fulfilled the development of ideology although he does not mention the word 'ideology' explicitly. The parameters are: *First*, when he tries to correlate human being and his interest. *Second*, His study about religion, sovereignty, and domination, *Third*, his considerations about the using of power and trickery to gain and defend sovereignty (Larrain, 1996: 8).



CHAPTER IV

MACHIAVELLISM IN THE PLAY

4. 1. Machiavellism in Macbeth's Behavior

4. 1. 1. Macbeth's Efforts to be a King

Macbeth and Banquo meet three witches when they return from the battlefield to eradicate the rebellion of the Thane of Cawdor who allies with Norwegian. The first witch says congratulation to him. The second witch calls Macbeth as Thane of Cawdor. The last witch predicts him will be a king.

Witch (1): All hail, Macbeth! Hail to thee, Thane of Glamis!

Witch (2): All hail, Macbeth! Hail to thee, Thane of Cawdor !

Witch (3): All hail, Macbeth, that shalt be King hereafter!

(Act I Scene III, p 393)

The quotation above is the beginning point of Macbeth's ambition to become a king. Firstly, Macbeth still doubts about the truth of witches' prediction. He is confused when the second witch calls him as Thane of Cawdor because the Thane of Cawdor is still alive. Moreover, he is predicted that he will be a king. He thinks it is impossible. He is aware and understands according to the law at that time the throne of a kingdom will be bequeathed to the king's descendants.

Macbeth believes the truth of the witches' prediction when he meets Ross and Angus who bring news from King Duncan. They tell that King Duncan is very happy about Macbeth's victory and he also appoints Macbeth as the Thane of Cawdor. This means one of the witches' predictions has become a reality.



Angus: We are sent  
 To give thee, from our royal master, thanks;  
 Only to herald thee into his sight,  
 Ross : And, for earnest of a greater honour,  
 He bade me, from him, call thee Thane of Cawdor;  
 In which addition, hail, most worthy Thane!  
 For it is thine.

(Act I Scene III, p 394)

Macbeth's ambition to be a king increases when he knows that one of the witches' prediction has come true. The proof about the truth of the witches' makes Macbeth believe that the last prediction of the witches also will be a reality.

Macbeth: (*Aside*) Two truth are told,  
 As happy prologues to the swelling act  
 Of the imperial theme. - I thank you, gentlemen.  
 (*Aside*) This supernatural soliciting  
 Cannot be ill; cannot be good. If ill,  
 Why hath it given me earnest of success,  
 Commencing in a truth? I am Thane of Cawdor.  
 If good why do I yield to that suggestion  
 Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair  
 And make my seated heart knock at my ribs  
 Against the use of nature? Present fears  
 Are less than horrible imaginings.  
 My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,  
 Shakes so my single state of man  
 That function is smother'd is surmise,  
 And nothing is but what is not.

Banquo : Look how our partner rapt.

Macbeth: (*Aside*) If chance will have me king, why, chance my  
 crown me,  
 Without my stir.

(Act I Scene III, p 395)

Macbeth also wants his desire to come true as soon as possible.





Macbeth: (*Aside*) Come what come may  
Time and hour runs through the roughest day.  
(Act I Scene III, p 395)

Macbeth feels his ambition to be a king will have big hindrance when he and Banquo meet King Duncan. In their meeting, King Duncan proclaims his eldest son, Malcolm who will continue Scottish throne. Exactly, this condition has ever been predicted before, but Macbeth cannot accept it. Macbeth supposes Malcolm as big hindrance of his step to be a king. He promises to himself that he will overthrow Malcolm who has been appointed as the heir of Scottish throne with the name of The Prince of Cumberland.

Duncan: My plenteous joys,  
Wanton in fullness, seek to hide themselves  
In drops of sorrow. Sons, kinsmen, thanes,  
And you whose place are the nearest, know  
We will establish our state upon  
Our eldest, Malcolm, whom we name hereafter  
The Prince of Cumberland; which honour must  
Not unaccompanied invest him only,  
But sign of nobleness, like stars, shall shine  
On all deserves. From hence to Inverness,  
And bind us further to you.

Macbeth: The rest is labour, which is not us'd for you.  
I'll be myself the harbinger, and make joyful  
The hearing of my wife with your approach;  
So, humbly take my leave.

Duncan : My worthy Cawdor !

Macbeth: (*Aside*) The Prince of Cumberland ! That is a step,  
On which I must fall down, or else o'er-leap,  
For in my way it lies. Stars, hide your fires;  
Let not light see my black and deep desires.  
The eye wink at the hand; yet let that be  
Which the eye fears, when it is done, to see.

(Act I Scene IV, p 396 - 397)



Macbeth's desire to be a king is an ambition of men who always wants to acquire more than he has. Exactly, he is appointed as Thane of Cawdor is a great prize or appreciation from King Duncan, but Macbeth wants more than it is. The ambition to acquire more than he has is taught by Machiavelli. Machiavelli writes "The wish to acquire is in truth very natural and common, and men always do so when they can, and for this they will be praised not blamed; ... " (Maynard, 1952: 6).

Macbeth's refusal to admit Malcolm as the successor of King Duncan can be called ungrateful attitude because Macbeth does not obey and loyal to King Duncan who has appointed him as the Thane of Cawdor. Macbeth's ungrateful conforms to Machiavelli's teaching of *Il Principe*. Machiavelli argues that men are ungrateful, fickle, false, cowardly, and covetous (Maynerd, 1952: 25). Because of that reason, Machiavelli teaches us to achieve our desire by using deceit, murder, cruel action and abusing moral conviction. The implication of Macbeth's ungrateful and avarious or his desire to get more than he has is his plan to overthrow Malcolm. These attitudes are appropriate with Machiavelli's principle *the end justifies the means*.

Macbeth's refusal to Malcolm as the legal heir of King Duncan's throne means that the kingdom is not only gotten from hereditary but from the hard struggle of a brave man. Machiavelli teaches this principle in chapter one of *Il Principe* that tells about the kinds of principalities and how it is acquired. Machiavelli states "Such dominions thus acquired are either accustomed to live under a prince, or to live in freedom; and are acquired either by the arms of the prince himself, or others, or else by the fortune or ability " (Maynard, 1952: 3).



Macbeth believes although he is not the descendant of a king he still has opportunity to be a king or sovereign because he has the ability. Macbeth's success in battlefield to eradicate Thane of Cawdor's rebellion makes his confidence to be a king arises. Macbeth is very confident able to be a king because his physic is strong and he has an ability to manage army that has been proved in battlefield against Thane of Cawdor. At this point, Macbeth's principle about the duty of a king is like Machiavelli's thought in chapter fourteen of *Il Principe* about the duty of a king to his army. According to Machiavelli, the duty of a king only thinks how to make his army powerful. Machiavelli writes:

"A prince ought to no other aim or thought, nor select anything else for his study, than war and its rules and discipline; for this is sole art that belongs to him who rules, and it is of such force that it not only upholds those who are born princes, but it often enables men to rise from a private station to that rank" (Maynard, 1952: 21).

Macbeth decides to murder King Duncan to realize his desire after he has received some considerations from his wife, Lady Macbeth. This murder is done when King Duncan, Malcolm, Donalbain, and some of his attendants spend one night in his castle. By this murder, Macbeth hopes his desire to be a king will come true. Macbeth thinks he will have a chance to continue the throne if Duncan dies. The way to be a sovereign or a king who is achieved by killing is taught by Machiavelli in chapter eight of *Il Principe* about the way to govern by wickedness. Machiavelli says:

"Although may rise from private station in two ways, neither of which can be entirely attributed to fortune or genius,.... These methods are when, either by some wicked or nefarious ways, one ascends to the principality, or when by the favor of his fellow citizens a private person becomes the prince of his country." (Maynard, 1952: 12)



Machiavelli gives illustration the way to gain sovereignty that was applied by Agathocles and Oliverotto as the examples. Agathocles was a Sicilian. He was not only from common people but also from low class in his society. He became the king of Syracuse after he had killed some people and senates of Syracuse. Oliverotto from Fermo also applied this way. He was also a poor man because his parents had died when he was young. He entered an army institution. He became the leader because of his physic was strong. He returned to his town after he had had many soldiers. In that town, he killed the leaders of the society and then appointed himself as the sovereign of the town.

Macbeth visits Macduff and Lenox who are guarding the King Duncan's chamber after he has killed King Duncan. This is a strategy to cover what he has done. This is done to make an alibi. He wants to make opinion that he is innocent. Macbeth pretends to know nothing when Lenox knows that King Duncan is dead. At this point, Macbeth's attitudes are cunning and deceitful. Machiavelli looks deceit and cunning as important attitudes that should be had by a man or a prince. Machiavelli says men should cover his attitudes and to be a great liar. Machiavelli states "A prince, therefore, being compelled knowingly to adopt the beast, ought to choose the fox and the lion" (Maynard, 1952: 25).

Macbeth and Lady Macbeth crown themselves as the sovereign of Scotland after Macbeth killed King Duncan. This is done because Malcolm and Donalbain, as the legal successors of King Duncan, escape to England and Ireland, to save their soul. From these illustrations above, we can see Macbeth's ways to achieve his desire to be a king applies the aspects of machiavellism; murder, deceit, and cunning.



#### 4. 1. 2. Macbeth's Efforts to Defend His Authority

Macbeth is very afraid to lose his sovereignty when he has become the king of Scotland. He does everything to defend his sovereignty. To keep his sovereignty, he kills and overthrows all people who are suspected to undermine his position. They are Donalbain, Malcolm, Banquo and Macduff.

Macbeth only thinks that his position is safe from rebellions. He does not consider his ways are good or bad. This is appropriate with Machiavelli's political thought. To defend sovereignty, in chapter fifteen Machiavelli says " ... it is necessary for a prince wishing to hold his know to do wrong, and to make use of it or not according necessity (Maynard, 1952: 22).

In his efforts to defend his position, Macbeth tries to kill some people in a row. First, he plans to kill King Duncan's sons. Second, he tries to murder Banquo and Fleance. Next, Macbeth kills Macduff's family. The main purpose of this strategy is to limit his enemies who wants to attack or revolts to him. This strategy is like Machiavelli's teaching in chapter twenty one of *Il Principe* that is based on Machiavelli's study on the attitudes of Ferdinand of Aragon (Maynard, 1952: 32)

#### 4. 1. 2. 1. Macbeth's Eforrts to Overthrow King Duncan's Sons

Macbeth's desire to overthrow King Duncan's son especially Malcolm, arises when King Duncan proclaims his eldest son, Malcolm, as the succesor of the Scottish throne known as Thane of Chumberland. Macbeth decides to overthrow Malcom because he is supposed as big hindrance by Macbeth to gain his ambition to be a king of Scotland.



Duncan : My plenteous joys,  
 Wanton in fullness, seek to hide themselves  
 And you whose place are the nearest, know  
 We will establish our estate upon.  
 Our eldest, Malcolm, whom we name hereafter  
 The Prince of Chumberland; which honour must  
 Not unaccompanied invest him only,  
 Big sign of nobleness, like star, shall shine  
 On all deservers. From hence to Inverness,  
 And bind us further to you.

Macbeth : The rest is labour, which is not us'd for you.  
 I'll be myself the harbinger, and make joful  
 The hearing of my wife with your approach;  
 So humbly take my leave.

(Act I Scene IV, 369)

Malcom and Donalbain are first targets who must be overthrown by Macbeth after the death of King Duncan. This is rationable because Malcolm and Donalbain are King Duncan's descendants. The main purpose of Macbeth to kill them is to avoid their revenge. This strategy conforms with machiavelli's thought in chapter five of *Il Principe*.

Machiavelli teaches that the family of subjugated king is very dangerous for new sovereign because they have huge revenge. The solution of this probem is the descendants and family of the king who has been subjugated must be killed. This is done to avoid great threat from them. Machiavelli teaches three ways to rule a new state securely. First, the new prince must destroy the family of the king who has been subjugated. Second, the new prince should not change the custom. The last, the new prince must build a collony (Maynard, 1952: 8).

This plan is never done because Malcolm and Donalbain understand something threathening them. They decide to escape to foreign country to save their soul. Malcolm goes to England and Donalbain goes to Ireland.



#### 4. 1. 2. 2. Macbeth Attempts to Kill Banquo and Fleance

The witches predict three cases when they meet Macbeth and Banquo for the first time. First, the witches predict Macbeth will be Thane of Cawdor. Second, they predict Macbeth will be a king hereafter. Third, the witches predict that Banquo's descendant will be a king.

To realize the witches' prediction above, Macbeth and Banquo make a commitment to help and support each other. Banquo agrees and promises to keep his commitment and friendship.

Macbeth : Give your favour. My dull brain was wrought  
With things forgotten. Kind gentlemen, your pains  
Are regist' red where every day In turn  
The leaf to read them. Let us toward the King  
(*aside to Banquo*) Think upon what hath chanc' d; and, at  
more time.

The interim having weigh' d it, let us speak  
Our free hearts each to other.

Banquo : (*aside to Macbeth*) Very gladly.

Macbeth : (*aside to Banquo*) Till then, enough. -Come, friends.

(Act I Scene III, p 395)

The integrity of Banquo's friendship and commitment to support Macbeth is betrayed by Macbeth. He betrays his friendship and commitment when he has become the king of Scotland. Macbeth decides to overthrow Banquo and Fleance because he does not want the witches' prediction that says Banquo's descendant will be a king really occurs. Macbeth fears his authority as the king of Scotland will be undermined by Banquo's descendant. To avoid it, Macbeth decides to kill Banquo and his son, Fleance.



In one moment, Macbeth says to Banquo that he has a plan to make solemn party. He wants to invite Malcolm and Donalbain. To invite them, Macbeth orders Banquo to go to England and Ireland. Macbeth wants Banquo to go with his son, Fleance and must return in that day. Banquo, because of his loyalty to Macbeth, does this duty unsuspectedly.

Exactly, Macbeth's order to Banquo to invite Malcolm in England and Donalbain in Ireland is his plan to kill Banquo and his son, Fleance. This plan has been planned by Macbeth and some murderers. So, Macbeth calls and orders two murderers to operate what they have planned when Banquo has gone.

Macbeth: Bring them before us.  
To be thus is nothing,  
But to be safely thus. Our fears in Banquo  
Stick deep; and in his royalty of nature  
Reign that which would be fear'd. 'Tis much he dares,  
And to that dauntless temper of his mind  
He had a wisdom that doth guide his valour  
To act in safety. There is none but he  
Whose being I do fear; and under him  
My genius is reburk'd, as it is sad  
Mark Antony's was by Caesar. He chid the sisters  
When first they put the name of King upon me,  
And bad them speak to him; then prophet-like,  
They hail'd him father to a line of Kings  
Upon my head they plac'd fruitless crown  
And put a barren sceptre in my gripe,  
Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal hand,  
No son of mine succeeding, If't be so  
For Banquo's issue have I fil'd my mind;  
For them the gracious Duncan Have I murder'd;  
Put rancorous in the vessel of my peace  
Only for them, and mine eternal jewel



Given to the common enemy of man  
 To take them kings -the seed of Banquo king !  
 Rather than so, come, fate into the list,  
 And champion me to th' utterance! Who's there

*Re-enter* Servant and two murderers

Now go to the door and stay there till we call.  
 Was it not yesterday we spoke together ?  
 (Act III Scene I, p 410)

Immediately, the murderers do Macbeth's order. They wait the return of Banquo and Fleance near the forest. They will kill Banquo and Fleance in that place. Without any words, they attack Banquo and his son when they meet their targets. Banquo dies in that attack but Fleance can escape from this murder.

At first, Macbeth is very happy when he hears the murderers' report that they had done Macbeth's order and they succeeded in killing Banquo. His disappointment arises when he hears Fleance still alive. Macbeth is fearful and worries when he hears the second news. He is fearful and worries because Fleance will revenge his father's death to him if he knows that the murderers are ordered by Macbeth.

Murderer: My lord, his throats is cut;  
 That I did for him.

Macbeth : Thou art the best o'th' cut-thorats;  
 Yet he's good that did the like for Fleance.  
 If thou didst it, thou art the nonpareil.

Muderer: Most royal sir -Fleance is 'scap'd.

Macbeth : Then comes my fit again. I had else been perfect,  
 Whose as the marble, founded as the rock,  
 As board and general as casing air,  
 But now I am cabin'd cribb'd, confin, bound in  
 The saucy doubts and fears. But Banquo's safe.

(Act III Scene IVI, p 414)



Macbeth's betrayal to his commitment and friendship to defend his sovereignty as the king of Scotland conforms with Machiavelli's political thought. According to Machiavelli, prince and kings must not keep their faith. Machiavelli argues:

"... Nor will there ever be waiting to a prince legitimate reasons to excuse this nonobservance. Of this endless modern examples could be given, showing how many treaties and engagement have been made void and of no effect through the faithlessness of prince: and he who has employ the fox has succeeded best." (Maynard, 1952: 25)

From Macbeth's decision to kill his close friend, Banquo, to defend his authority, we can see that Macbeth's vision about friendship is just based on *vested interest*. This means Macbeth's vision about friendship is just as a way to gain his desire. The friendship in Macbeth's eye is based on profit or loss consideration. His friendship will end if his desire has been fulfilled. Macbeth thinks his friendship with Banquo will end when he succeeds to be the king of Scotland. So, Banquo must be overthrown because he is considered useless and dangerous for his position. In Macbeth's mind, the most important one is his authority safe eventhough he does contrary with the moral conviction, social norm, religious teaching, and humanism. What is done by Macbeth is appropriate with Machiavelli's teachings. In chapter eighteen of *Il Principe*, Machiavelli, states:

"And you have to understand this, that a prince, especially new prince one, cannot observe all those things for which men are esteemed, being often forced, in order to maintain the state, to act contrary to faith, friendship, humanity and religion." (Maynard, 1952: 6)



#### 4. 1. 2. 3. Macbeth's Attempt to Kill Macduff's Family

Macduff, the Thane of Fife, is a Scotland nobleman who is still loyal to King Duncan and his family after King Duncan is dead. Macduff is never loyal to Macbeth because he is sure that the murderer of King Duncan is Macbeth.

Macduff : Those that Macbeth hath slain

Ross : Alas, the day !  
What that could they pretend

Macduff: They were suborn'd.

Malcolm and Donalbain, the King's two son,  
Are stol'n away and fled; which puts upon them  
Suspicion of the deed

(Act II Scene IV, p 408)

Macduff is also the Scotland nobleman who has great attention and care to Scottish when they are suffering because of Macbeth's cruelty. He thinks the main source of Scottish's suffering is Macbeth. Macduff thinks that Macbeth must be subjugated to stop Scottish's suffer. To gain Scottish freedom from great tyranny of Macbeth, Macduff leaves his family to go to England to meet Malcolm. His main purpose is to pursue and support Malcolm to regain Scottish throne from Macbeth.

At the meantime, Macbeth visits the witches to ask about his future and he is advised to be careful to Macduff.

Macbeth : Tell me, thou unknown power\_

Witch (1): He knows thy thought.

Hear his speech, but say thou nought.

Apparation: Macbeth ! Macbeth ! Macbeth ! Beware Macduff;  
Beware the Thane of Fife. Dismiss me. Enough.

(Act IV Scene I, p 421)



Since this time, Macbeth has smoulder to Macduff even though he is not fear to Maduff. In Macbeth's eye, Macduff is a little problem that can be solved easily. Directly, Macbeth plans to kill Macduff after he has heard the witches's advices.

Macbeth : Then live, Macduff; wat need I fear of thee ?  
 But yet I 'll make assurance double sure  
 And take a bond of fate. Thou shalt not live ;  
 That I may tell pale - hearted fear it lies,  
 And sleep in spite of thunder.  
 That rises like issue of a King,  
 And wears upon his baby brow the round  
 And top of sovereignty ?

(Act IV Scene I, p 421)

Macbeth is very angry when he hears the news from Lenox that Macduff has gone to England to meet Malcolm. To release his angry, Macbeth calls the mudererers and orders them to kill his wife, his child, and all Macduff's family.

Macbeth: (*Aside*) Time, thou anticipant'st may dread exploits.  
 The flighty purpose never is o'erto ok  
 Unless the deed go with it. From this moment  
 The very firstling on my heart shall be  
 The firstling on my hand. And even now,  
 To crown my thoughts with acts, be it thouht and  
 done:  
 The castle of Macduff and I will surpise,  
 Seize upon Fife, give to the edge o' th' sword  
 His wife, his babes, and all unfortunate souls  
 That trace him in his line. No boasting like a fool:  
 This deed I'll do before this purpose cool.  
 But no more sight ! - Where are these gentlemen ?  
 Come, bring me where they are.

(Act IV Scene I, p 423)



Macbeth's decision to kill Macduff's family is the implication of his anger to Macduff because of his disloyalty. This reflects that Macbeth's extra awareness to defend his sovereignty from disloyal and dangerous noblemen who are considered will undermine his throne. Macbeth's behavior above is like Machiavelli thought in chapter nineteen of *Il Principe*. To face the disloyal noblemen, Machiavelli advises:

"That prince is highly esteemed who conveys this impression of himself, and he who is highly esteemed is not easily conspired against; for, provided it is well known that he is an excellent man and revered by this people, he can only be attacked with difficulty. For this reason a prince ought to have two fears, one from within, on account of his subject, the other from without, on account of external power." (Maynard, 1952:26)

#### 4. 1. 3. The Way of Macbeth to Govern the State

The Scottish is in bad condition when Macbeth governs them. They are suffered and fear because there are many murders. Macbeth not only kills his noblemen who are considered will destroy his sovereignty he also kills many common people especially men. There are many widows who howl because their husbands are killed and fatherless children because their fathers are killed. Macbeth's sovereignty can be called as the big tyranny in Scotland. The Scottish become poor and their spirit to live disappear because of Macbeth's cruelties.

Macduff: Let us rather

Hold fast the mortal sword, and like good men  
 Pestride our down fall'n birthd, each new morn  
 New widows howl, new orphans cry; new sorrows  
 Strike heaven on the face that it resounds  
 As if it felt with Scotland and yell'd out  
 Like syllable of dol our.

(Act IV Scene III, p 425 )



To convince Malcolm, Macduff adds:

Macduff: Bleed, bleed, poor country.

Great tyranny lay you thy basic sure,  
For goodness dare not check thee. Wear thou thy  
wrongs,

The title is affeer'd. Fare thee well, lord.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st

For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp

And the rich East to poor

(Act IV Scene III, p 425 )

Ross who comes later adds:

Ross: Alas, poor country,

Almost afraid to know itself! It cannot

Be call'd our mother, but our grave; where nothing,

But who knows nothing, is once seen to smile;

Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks, that rent the air,

Are made, not mark'd; where violent sorrow seems

A modern ecstasy; the dead man's knell

Is there scarce ask'd for who; and good men's lives

Expire before the flowers in their caps,

Dying or eye they sicken.

Macduff: Boundless intemperance

In nature is a tyranny; it hath been

Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne

And fall of many kings but fear not yet

To take upon your pleasure in spacious plenty,

And yet seem cold, the time you may so hoodwink

That vulture in you to devour so many

As will to greatness dedicate themselves,

Finding it so inclin'd

(Act IV Scene III, p 428 )



The cruelty which is applied by Macbeth as his basic way he governs the state is similar with Machiavelli's political thought in chapter seventeen of *Il Principe*. Machiavelli states that the principle of a sovereign to conduct must be based on the way to avoid the reproach of vices which will lose his state and to keep himself (Maynard, 1952: 23). This principle is applied in some cases. First, the sovereign must limit the freedom of his citizens. Second, the sovereign must avoid some attitudes that can break his reputation. Third, the sovereign must keep not his faith or not be tied by his promise. The last, the sovereign must apply cruelty. According to Machiavelli, cruelty is important to build the prince's honor, to keep unity loyalty, and to avoid his enemy fears to him. Machiavelli adds " It is impossible for new prince to avoid the imputation of cruelty, owing the new states being full of dangers" (Maynard, 1952: 23).

#### 4. 2. Machiavellism in Lady Macbeth's Behavior.

Lady Macbeth is very happy when she reads a letter from her husband. In that letter, Macbeth explains about his experience when he returns from the battlefield. Macbeth tells about his meeting with the witches who call him Thane of Cawdor and then predict him to be a king hereafter. After reading that letter, Lady Macbeth determines to support her husband to realize the witches' prediction as soon as possible.

Lady Macbeth feels the time to realize the witches' prediction has come when she hears the news that King Duncan will come to her castle. From that time, Lady Macbeth has a desire to kill King Duncan although her husband has not been confirmed about her plan yet.



Macbeth : My dearest love,  
 Duncan comes here tonight.  
 Lady Macbeth : And when goes hence ?  
 Macbeth : To-morrow as he purposes  
 Lady Macbeth : O, never  
 Shall sun that morrow see !  
 Your face. My thane, is as book where men  
 May read strange matters. 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.  
 (Act I Scene V, p 391)

From the quotation above, we can see the ambition of Lady Macbeth to realize the witches' prediction. This is the first aspect of machiavellism that is applied by Lady Macbeth. Her thought to kill King Duncan to realize the witches' prediction is similar with Machiavelli's political thought to gain sovereignty. She wants to use King Duncan's attendance as the opportunity to realize her husband ambition. Lady Macbeth sees that the attendance of King Duncan must be used as well as to realize the witches' prediction. Lady Macbeth's principal is Macbeth's fortune will be useless if he does not use opportunity well.

Lady Macbeth's principal is similar with Machiavelli's principal in chapter six of *Il Principe*. According to Machiavelli's study about the life of Moses, Cyrus, and Romulus, he states:



“And in examining their actions and lives one cannot see that they owed anything to fortune beyond opportunity, which brought them the material to mould into the form which seemed best to them. Without that opportunity their power of mind would have been extinguished, and without those powers the opportunity would have come in vain “ (Maynard, 1952: 9).

It is true that Lady Macbeth's idea to kill King Duncan is appropriate with Machiavelli's teaching in *Il Principe* about how to gain the sovereignty. Exactly, Machiavelli dedicates his teaching for common people who wants to gain sovereignty. Machiavelli gives illustration the ways which are done by Agathoacles and Oliverotto, as the examples. From those examples, we can conclude that first, common people can become a sovereign, and second, murder to gain sovereignty can be tolerated. This is the implication of his principal about politics. Politics, according to Machiavelli, first, cannot be united with moral conviction or religious teaching, second, the moral of politics is success.

The implication of Lady Macbeth principal above is Macbeth's confidence to kill King Duncan. At the beginning, Macbeth is doubt and afraid to kill King Duncan because King Duncan is Macbeth's king. Macbeth is also afraid his plan to kill King Duncan will fail. To burn her husband's spirit, Lady Macbeth tries to ask him about his responsibility and love as the husband and and the father of his baby. To arise her husband confidence, she says their plan will not fail surely. Because of his ambition and great support from his wife, finally Macbeth kills King Duncan

Lady Macbeth : 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 than the man.



Nor time nor place  
 Did then adhere, and yet you would make both;  
 They have made themselves, and that their fitness  
 now  
 Does unmake you. I have given suck and know  
 How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me-  
 I would, while it was smiling in my face,  
 Have pluck'd my nipple from his boneless gums  
 And dash'd the brain out, had I so sworn  
 As you have done to this.

(Act I Scene VII, p 400)

The second aspect of machiavellism that is done by Lady Macbeth is her strategy to speed up their plan. Lady Macbeth has prepared two strategies. First, Lady Macbeth has given the King Duncan's guards the poison drink. The result of her poison is the guards sleep as die men. Second, Lady Macbeth has unlocked King Duncan's chamber. This condition makes her and Macbeth can enter King Duncan's chamber easily.

Macbeth : If we should fail !

Lady Macbeth: We fail !

But screw you courage to the sticking place,  
 And we'll not fail. When Duncan is asleep  
 Where to the rather shall his day's hard  
 journey  
 Soundly invite him - his two chamberlains  
 Will I with wine and wassail to convince  
 That memory, the warder of the brain,  
 Shall be a fume, and receipt of reason  
 A linbec only. When in swinish sleep  
 Their drenched natures lies as in a death  
 What cannot you and I perform upon  
 Th'unguarded Duncan ? what not put upon  
 His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt  
 Of our great quell ?

(Act I Scene VII, p 400 - 401)



Macbeth is very afraid when he has killed King Duncan because his hand is full of blood. To overcome this condition, Lady Macbeth orders his husband to relax. She also orders his husband's to wash his filthy hand. Then, she gills the guard's face with the blood and places the dagger beside him. This is the third of machiavellism that is applied by Lady Macbeth. Those are done to cover what has been done by Macbeth. From the explanation above, we can know the cunning of Lady Macbeth attitudes. She sacrifices other men to speed up and cover her purpose. Those attitudes are taught by Machiavelli in chapter seventeen of *Principe*. Machiavelli says men are ungrateful, fickle, false, cowardly, and coveteous (Maynard, 1952: 24).



CHAPTER V  
CONCLUSION

It is true that all men have desire to gain sovereignty. The top of this desire is the desire to gain sovereignty of a state. The problems arise when human must choose the way to realize their desire because there are two ways to gain it. The first is the way that considers moral conviction and religious teaching. This way refers to the teaching of Thomas Aquinas. The second is the way that abuses moral conviction. This way, for the first time, is taught by Niccolo Machiavelli. He teaches that moral and politic cannot be united. The moral of politic is its success. Machiavelli's principle to gain desire is *the end justifies the means*.

William Shakespeare, in *Tragedy of Macbeth*, describes the ways to gain sovereignty of a state which apply Machiavelli's political thought. Macbeth and his wife, Lady Macbeth are the characters who apply that ways. They do Machiavelli's political thought in gaining his desire to be the sovereign of Scottish throne and to defend their position as sovereigns.

In *Tragedy of Macbeth*, the aspects of machiavellism which are acted by Macbeth can be divided into some cases. First, his efforts to gain his desire to be a king of Scotland. In this case, the aspects of machiavellism which is applied by Macbeth is when he murders his king, King Duncan. Second, his attempt to defend his position as the sovereign of the Scottish throne. In this case, he applies four aspects of machiavellism. First, he tries to overthrow King Duncan's sons, Malcolm and Donalbain. This is done to speed up in gaining his desire to be a king of Scotland and to avoid Malcolm and Donalbain to take revenge of King Duncan's death. Second, he kills Banquo, his close friend, and Fleance. This is done to avoid the witches' prediction that says Banquo's descendant will be kings really occurs. Third, he kills Macduff's family.



This is done to punish Macduff because of his disloyalty. Fourth, his ways to govern his state. In governing Scotland, he applies cruelty and authoritarianism.

The aspects of machiavellism which are applied by Lady Macbeth is based on her support to her husband, Macbeth, to realize the witches' prediction. To encourage her husband to be a king of Scotland, Lady Macbeth applies three cases of machiavellism. First, she supports her husband to kill King Duncan when King Duncan stays in their castle. Lady Macbeth thinks that King Duncan's attendance is good opportunity to realize the witches' prediction. Second, her strategy to speed up Macbeth operate their plan easily. Third, her trick to cover what Macbeth has done. Lady Macbeth places the dagger besides the sleeping guards.

Macbeth and Lady Macbeth in gaining and defending their sovereignty are appropriate with Machiavelli's political thoughts in *Il Principe*. This is the proof of the hypothesis of this thesis that the aspects of machiavellism can be found in *Tragedy of Macbeth*. Macbeth and his wife, Lady Macbeth are machiavellians.



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