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Now it's time to write Act III. As always, the first step is to review your outline and move the scene beats into your screenplay program. Then start adding the dialogue, jokes, and action.

Line numbers have been altered. The scene is laid at the palace some time after the coronation of Macbeth. This speech shows Banquo in a wholly different mood from that in which we last saw him. Then he declared that he placed his trust in God and stood opposed to all the designs of treason. Now, although he strongly suspects Macbeth of the treacherous murder of Duncan, he makes no threat of vengeance, but rather broods over the prophecy of the witches that his descendants shall reign, and hopes that this prophecy too may be made good. In other words, he is paltering with evil; he is not yet ready to take any step to hasten the fulfilment of the prediction, but he is content to serve the murderer and usurper in the hope that some profit may come out of it to him and his house. Perhaps if Banquo had lived he would have headed a revolt against Macbeth. The antecedent of "which" is understood from the verb "command. Macbeth perhaps alludes to the reports circulated by the princes that it was he who murdered Duncan. Goes Fleance with you? Macbeth asks this question to see whether he can cut off father and son at one blow. If the first, "sweeter" must be taken as an adverb; if the second, "society" is the indirect object of "make. God be with you! Macbeth dismisses his court so as to have an opportunity to speak to the men whom he wishes to murder Banquo. It gives us a fine characterization of Banquo, and shows what cause Macbeth had to fear him. Over his first crime he hesitated and faltered; possibly he would never have committed it except for the influence of his wife. But no pity nor remembrance of their old friendship holds him back from plotting the treacherous murder of Banquo. It is no sooner thought than done. Genius, the demon, or presiding spirit, of a man. In Antony and Cleopatra, written shortly after Macbeth, he makes an augur say to the hero: Therefore, O Antony, stay not by his side: It seems plain that Shakespeare regarded Macbeth as childless; but not too old to be without the hope of having a son to succeed him. Put poisonous drugs into the cup from which I drank peace, i. Macbeth calls upon fate, or death, to enter the lists as his champion against Banquo. From what Macbeth says to them, it is plain that these men are not common murderers whom he could hire to kill any one he pleased. On the contrary, they seem to have been soldiers with some claims to promotion which were set aside in a way that had deeply offended them. They had thought that Macbeth had been responsible for this; but at his first meeting with them, he had succeeded in diverting their suspicions from himself to Banquo, and he now proceeds to urge them to revenge themselves. It is interesting to note in this connection that Shakespeare was so fond of dogs, horses, and falcons, that he never misses an opportunity to expand on these topics. To scan this line "worst" must be pronounced as a dissyllable. Whose execution, the performance of which. This line is an Alexandrine. The necessary emphasis on "I" forbids any such contraction as occurs in line For, on account of. Who, whom, as often in Shakespeare. There has been much discussion over this phrase. Some commentators take "spy" in the sense of "knowledge obtained by spying"; but there is no authority for this. It seems better to take "spy" as equivalent to "scout" and paraphrase the line: Resolve yourselves apart, make up your minds in my absence. How to cite the explanatory notes:

2: SparkNotes: Othello: Themes

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Shutterstock Images Success, as with most things, starts with attitude. Here are 75 quotes about success to inspire you to keep pushing forward and achieve your dreams. What sets the successful ones apart is their amazing persistence. Amos "If you are not willing to risk the usual, you will have to settle for the ordinary. Make that one idea your life--think of it, dream of it, live on that idea. Let the brain, muscles, nerves, every part of your body, be full of that idea, and just leave every other idea alone. This is the way to success. For me, success is inner peace. Rockefeller "Happiness is a butterfly, which when pursued, is always beyond your grasp, but which, if you will sit down quietly, may alight upon you. Use what you have. Do what you can. As of this second, quit doing less-than-excellent work. Watson "All progress takes place outside the comfort zone. So throw off the bowlines. Sail away from the safe harbor. Catch the trade winds in your sails. I never heard of anyone ever stumbling on something sitting down. So you have to trust that the dots will somehow connect in your future. You have to trust in something--your gut, destiny, life, karma, whatever. This approach has never let me down, and it has made all the difference in my life. Harv Eker "Successful people do what unsuccessful people are not willing to do. No reasons or principle contain it or stand against it. I want to have lived the width of it as well. Habit is what keeps you going. And guess what they have planned for you? Edison "The greater the artist, the greater the doubt. Perfect confidence is granted to the less talented as a consolation prize. They vary in their desires to reach their potential. Double your rate of failure. You are thinking of failure as the enemy of success. You can be discouraged by failure or you can learn from it, so go ahead and make mistakes. Make all you can. Watson "Logic will get you from A to B. Imagination will take you everywhere. But if you just stick around long enough, eventually something is going to happen.

3: Macbeth Act 3 Scene 1 - The plan to murder Banquo, Macbeth's second crime

BarroMetrics Views: ACT III I received an email stating that the coverage I gave ACT was superficial. I agree. The blogs are intended as an introduction, In ACT, I provided a link for an in-depth introduction.

Sempronius persuades Syphax to join his cause, and urges him to persuade Juba to marshal the Numidian armies he has brought to Utica and overthrow Cato. Juba finds Marcia cavorting with her friend Lucia and flirts with her, but she scolds him for being distracted by romantic fantasies during a dire crisis. He apologizes and leaves to tend to his Numidian armies, resolving to try to win her over later. Lucia chides Marcia for spurning the advances of the rich and handsome prince, and confesses that she is in love with Portius and they are eloping. Marcia sympathizes with her, but warns her that Marcus loves her as well, and his jealousy will drive the brothers apart forever if he finds out. In the senate house at Utica, Cato calls a meeting of the few remaining Roman senators and asks for a plan to defeat the rapidly advancing Caesar. Sempronius calls for war, arguing that it is time for Rome to avenge the deaths of Scipio and others with fire and fury. Lucius pleads for peace, stating that enough blood has been needlessly shed and it is time for Rome to yield to Caesar. Cato states that both are half right but also half wrong, explaining that the best course of action is neither too reckless nor too cowardly. He declares that he will continue to fight until Caesar reaches Utica, and only then sue for peace. Cato promises to give Juba whatever he wants as repayment for his service when the war ends. Juba shyly asks to wed Marcia, but Cato is affronted by the notion of Marcia marrying a Numidian and storms off. Syphax arrives and Juba laments that Cato will not consent for him to marry Marcia. Syphax worries Juba will never turn against Cato. He sends them to arrest Cato, but when Cato is confronted he makes an impassioned speech that moves them to release him. Juba hears this and reveals that he is still alive, and they embrace. Meanwhile, Syphax succeeds in marshaling the Numidian armies himself, but the reckless and self-destructive Marcus viciously attacks them and slays Syphax before being slain himself. He declares that instead of mourning his son everyone ought to mourn the fallen Roman Empire which he died to protect before announcing that he intends to surrender Utica to Caesar. He does, and as he dies he is discovered by a shocked Marcia and Portius. With his dying breaths he gives Marcia his blessing to marry Juba who he declares is a Numidian with "a Roman soul" and Portius the same to marry Lucia. Influence on the American Revolution[edit] Some scholars, including historian David McCullough "author of "believe that several famous quotations from the American Revolution came from, or were inspired by, Cato. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. August Learn how and when to remove this template message Although the play has fallen considerably from popularity and is now rarely performed or read, it was widely popular and often cited in the 18th century, with Cato as an exemplar of republican virtue and liberty. For example, John Trenchard and Thomas Gordon were inspired by the play to write a series of essays on individual rights, using the name "Cato. The play was premiered on September of the same year, celebrating the anniversary of the Liberal Revolution, in Portugal, by a group of Portuguese liberal intellectuals. It was staged a few times in Portugal, the following years, always by amateurs. In , it had the British premiere, in Plymouth, by a group of exiled officers and intellectuals, reviewed by British newspapers. There were four other editions, being one of them in London, in

4: The ACT Test for Students | ACT

Act 3, Scene 1 Alone at Macbeth's court, Banquo voices his suspicions that Macbeth has killed Duncan in order to fulfill the witches' prophecies. He muses that perhaps the witches' vision for his own future will also be realized, but pushes the thought from his mind.

Act III, scene ii Summary: Act III, scene ii That evening, in the castle hall now doubling as a theater, Hamlet anxiously lectures the players on how to act the parts he has written for them. Polonius shuffles by with Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, and Hamlet dispatches them to hurry the players in their preparations. Having told Horatio what he learned from the ghost—that Claudius murdered his father—he now asks him to watch Claudius carefully during the play so that they might compare their impressions of his behavior afterward. Horatio agrees, saying that if Claudius shows any signs of guilt, he will detect them. The trumpets play a Danish march as the audience of lords and ladies begins streaming into the room. Hamlet warns Horatio that he will begin to act strangely. Sure enough, when Claudius asks how he is, his response seems quite insane: Hamlet asks Polonius about his history as an actor and torments Ophelia with a string of erotic puns. The queen leaves the king to sleep, and while he is sleeping, a man murders him by pouring poison into his ear. The murderer tries to seduce the queen, who gradually accepts his advances. Throughout, Hamlet keeps up a running commentary on the characters and their actions, and continues to tease Ophelia with oblique sexual references. Chaos ensues as the play comes to a sudden halt, the torches are lit, and the king flees the room, followed by the audience. When the scene quiets, Hamlet is left alone with Horatio. Now extremely excited, Hamlet continues to act frantic and scatterbrained, speaking glibly and inventing little poems. Polonius enters to escort Hamlet to the queen. Hamlet says he will go to her in a moment and asks for a moment alone. He steels himself to speak to his mother, resolving to be brutally honest with her but not to lose control of himself: The play-within-a-play tells the story of Gonzago, the Duke of Vienna, and his wife, Baptista, who marries his murdering nephew, Lucianus. Since he has no way of knowing whether to believe a member of the spirit world, he tries to determine whether Claudius is guilty by reading his behavior for signs of a psychological state of guilt.

5: SparkNotes: Hamlet: Act III, scene ii

A summary of Act III, scene ii in William Shakespeare's Hamlet. Learn exactly what happened in this chapter, scene, or section of Hamlet and what it means. Perfect for acing essays, tests, and quizzes, as well as for writing lesson plans.

X Excluded as Roman Catholics. This exclusion is not affected by changes subsequent to the Perth Agreement. History This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. May Learn how and when to remove this template message The current succession law in the United Kingdom evolved from succession law in both England and Scotland. Originally in both countries, there were no fixed rules governing succession to the throne. The individual could have relied on inheritance, statute, election by Parliament or by another body , nomination by a reigning sovereign in his or her will , conquest or prescription de facto possession of the Crown. It was often unclear which of these bases should take precedence; often, the outcome depended not on the legal strength of the claims, but on the political or military power of the claimants. However, over time, the default rule became male primogeniture: Eventually, Parliament asserted control of succession. Richard was the last king of the House of York , and the last of the Plantagenet dynasty. In Henry also assumed the title King of Ireland ; this would pass down with the monarchs of England, and later Great Britain, until the Acts of Union merged the separate crowns into that of the United Kingdom. His second marriage, to Anne Boleyn , resulted in a daughter named Elizabeth. An Act of Parliament passed in declared Mary illegitimate; another passed in did the same for Elizabeth. Though the two remained illegitimate, an Act of Parliament passed in allowed reinserting them, providing further "that the King should and might give, will, limit, assign, appoint or dispose the said imperial Crown and the other premises ' by letters patent or last will in writing. He attempted to divert the course of succession in his will to prevent his Catholic half-sister, Mary, from inheriting the throne. Jane was also originally excluded on the premise that no woman could reign over England. She was not universally recognised and after nine days she was overthrown by the popular Mary. Mary was succeeded by her half-sister, Elizabeth, who broke with the precedents of many of her predecessors, and refused to name an heir. Whilst previous monarchs including Henry VIII had specifically been granted authority to settle uncertain successions in their wills, the Treasons Act asserted that Parliament had the right to settle disputes, and made it treason to deny Parliamentary authority. Wary of threats from other possible heirs, Parliament further passed the Act of Association , which provided that any individual involved in attempts to murder the Sovereign would be disqualified from succeeding. The Act was repealed in It had followed strict rules of primogeniture until the deposition and exile of Mary I in ; even then she was succeeded by her son, James VI. James asserted that hereditary right was superior to statutory provision, and as King of Scotland was powerful enough to deter any rival. He reigned as James I of England and Ireland, thus effecting the Union of the Crowns , although England and Scotland remained separate sovereign states until His succession was rapidly ratified by Parliament. The monarchy itself was abolished. A few years later, it was replaced by the Protectorate under Oliver Cromwell , effectively a monarch with the title of Lord Protector rather than King. Cromwell had the right to name his own successor, which he exercised on his deathbed by choosing his son, Richard Cromwell. Richard was ineffective, and was quickly forced from office. After the death of her last child in , Princess Anne became the last individual left in the line of succession determined by the Bill of Rights. James was deposed when his Protestant opponents forced him to flee from England in William had insisted on this unique provision as a condition of his military leadership against James. First in the line were the descendants of Mary II. Finally, the descendants of William by any future marriage were added to the line of succession. Only Protestants were allowed to succeed to the Thrones, and those who married Roman Catholics were excluded. After Mary II died in , her husband continued to reign alone until his own death in Therefore, Parliament passed the Act of Settlement. The Act maintained the provision of the Bill of Rights whereby William would be succeeded by Princess Anne and her descendants, and thereafter by his own descendants from future marriages. The Act provided that, upon the death of Anne, the Estates would meet to select an heir to the throne of Scotland, who could not be the same person as the

English Sovereign unless numerous political and economic conditions were met. Thus, Scotland had little choice but to unite with England to form the Kingdom of Great Britain in 1707; the Crown of the new nation along with the Crown of Ireland was subject to the rules laid down by the English Act of Settlement. Attempts were made in the risings of 1702 and 1705 to restore Stuart claimants to the Throne, supported by those who recognised the Jacobite succession. The House of Hanover nonetheless remained undeposed, and the Crown descended in accordance with the appointed rules. Some years later the Regency Act made provision for a change in the line of succession had a child been born to William IV after his death, but this event did not come about. Edward was proclaimed King in January 1701, [11] and opened for the only time Parliament in November 1701. The Act provided that he and his descendants, if any, were not to have any "right, title or interest in or to the succession to the Throne". Edward died childless in 1707. He in turn was succeeded in by his own elder daughter, Elizabeth II. By that time the monarch of the United Kingdom no longer reigned in the greater part of Ireland which had become a republic in 1922, but was the monarch of a number of independent sovereign states Commonwealth realms. Commonwealth realms Further information: Perth Agreement Elizabeth II at her coronation in 1952, passing to the left of the Coronation Chair By the terms of the Statute of Westminster 1931, each of the Commonwealth realms has the same person as monarch and, to maintain that arrangement, they have agreed to continue the same line of succession; some realms do so through domestic succession laws, while others stipulate whoever is monarch of the United Kingdom will also be monarch of that realm. In February 1952, on her accession, Elizabeth II was proclaimed as sovereign separately throughout her realms. They also agreed to lift a ban on those who marry Roman Catholics. The ban on Catholics themselves was retained to ensure that the monarch would be in communion with the Church of England. They were amended in the United Kingdom by the Succession to the Crown Act 1917, which was passed mainly "to make succession to the Crown not depend on gender" and "to make provision about Royal Marriages" according to its long title, thereby implementing the Perth Agreement in the UK and in those realms that, by their laws, have as their monarch automatically whoever is monarch of the UK. Other realms passed their own legislation. Anyone ineligible to succeed is treated as if they were dead. Marriages The Act of Settlement provides that Protestant "heirs of the body" that is, legitimate descendants of Sophia, Electress of Hanover, are eligible to succeed to the throne, unless otherwise disqualified. The meaning of heir of the body is determined by the common law rules of male preference primogeniture the "male-preference" criterion is no longer applicable, in respect of succession to the throne, to persons born after 28 October 1952, whereby older children and their descendants inherit before younger children, and a male child takes precedence over a female sibling. Illegitimate children whose parents subsequently marry are legitimated, but remain ineligible to inherit the Crown. The requirement did not apply to descendants of princesses who married into foreign families, as well as, from 1952, any descendants of Edward VIII, [n 5] of which there are none. The Act provided, however, that if a dynast older than twenty-five years notified the Privy Council of his or her intention to marry without the consent of the Sovereign, then he or she may have lawfully done so after one year, unless both houses of Parliament expressly disapproved of the marriage. A marriage that contravened the Royal Marriages Act was void, and the resulting offspring illegitimate and thus ineligible to succeed, though the succession of the dynast who failed to obtain consent was not itself affected. This also had the consequence that marriage to a Roman Catholic without permission was void, so that the dynast was not disqualified from succeeding on account of being married to a Roman Catholic. Thus when the future George IV attempted to marry the Roman Catholic Maria Fitzherbert in 1795 without obtaining permission from George III he did not disqualify himself from inheriting the throne in due course. Religion Rules relating to eligibility established by the Bill of Rights are retained under the Act of Settlement. The clause precludes a Roman Catholic from succeeding to the throne. The monarch is required to be in communion with the Church of England. The Act did not require that the spouse be Anglican; it only barred those who marry Roman Catholics. Since the passage of the Act it has been determined in the case of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent that an individual is not barred because his or her spouse later converts to Roman Catholicism after their marriage. The Succession to the Crown Act removed the ban on individuals married to Roman Catholics, though not on Roman Catholics themselves. Treason Under the Treason Act 1351 and the Treason Ireland Act 1801, it is treason to "endeavour to deprive or hinder any person who shall be the next in

succession to the crown Since the Crime and Disorder Act , the maximum penalty has been life imprisonment. In the Commonwealth realms, upon the death of a sovereign, the heir apparent or heir presumptive succeeds to the throne immediately, with no need for confirmation or further ceremony. This precedent has been followed since. The proclamation of accession of Elizabeth II was the first to make mention of representatives of members of the Commonwealth. Upon his or her accession, a new sovereign is required by law to make and subscribe several oaths. The Bill of Rights of first required the sovereign to make a public declaration of non-belief in Roman Catholicism. The current wording of this declaration was adopted in as the previous wording was deemed to be controversial and overtly anti-Catholic. Rather than denouncing Roman Catholicism, the sovereign now declares him or herself to be a Protestant and that he or she will "uphold and maintain" the Protestant succession. According to the Regency Act , should the sovereign be under the age of 18, such oaths and declarations required to be taken by the sovereign shall be made upon his attainment of that age. Normally, the Archbishop of Canterbury officiates, though the sovereign may designate any other bishop of the Church of England. A coronation is not necessary for a sovereign to reign; for example, Edward VIII was never crowned, yet during his short reign was the undoubted king.

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9: ACT III – Ray Barros' Blog for Trading Success

Act 1 Scene 3 when Hamlet says, "Foul deeds will rise, / Though all the earth's o'erwhelm them, to men's eyes" 2. Act 2 Scene 2 when Hamlet sums up his new-hatched plan, saying, "The play's the thing / Wherein I'll catch the conscious of the King".

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