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The Great tragic hero Macbeth 3

Macbeth follows Aristotle’s theory of classical tragedy in which the hero suffers and experiences life-changing events. Macbeth believes that “Two truths are told, as happy prologues to the swelling acts of the imperial theme" (Shakespeare). Macbeth is admired by the audience for his exceptional maneuver and given the status of Thane of Cawdor. He is a tragic hero due to his grave error of judgment, ambition for murder, leading to destruction, chaos, and then death.

The apparition of three witches has an everlasting effect on Macbeth, which leads him to believe that he can control his future. Aristotle believed that falling from high status effects the audience and gives them a chance for catharsis. Although Macbeth was trusted by his general and public, “If chance will have me king, why, chance may crown me,” but his greed has no limits and boundaries. Macbeth’s tragic flaw is his ambition and greed for getting more and more in life. His dissatisfaction pushed him to the edge of his respectable, glorified, and dignified life.

He wanted the crown of Scotland for which he could go to any extent. He pushed his boundaries to the magnitude where he corrupted himself and led his decent life to the claws of death. His desire for dominance creates the doors of destruction for him along with Lady Macbeth’s evil assistance of making him believe that no one can stand between his ambitions, “To catch the nearest way: thou wouldst be great, Art not without ambition but the illness should attend it.” He went down the staircase of the disintegration of his life, considering it as his success.

Macbeth failed to realize his grave situation and keep on moving in the wrong direction. Finally, Shakespeare presents his hero to show the bitter reality of man's greed, which blinds him and directs his path to dismantle his life.

**Work Cited:**

Shakespeare, William. *The Tragedy of Macbeth*. Classic Books Company, 2001.