

.Shakespeare – Macbeth.

1. **in medias res**

(Classical Latin: [In mediis re:s] "in the middle of things") is the literary and artistic narrative technique of relating a story from the midpoint, rather than the beginning.

2. **tragedy (noun)**

- A dramatic composition, often in verse, dealing with a serious or sombre theme, typically that of a great person destined through a flaw of character or conflict with some overpowering force, as fate or society, to downfall or destruction.
- The branch of drama that is concerned with this form of composition.
- a lamentable, dreadful, or fatal event or affair; calamity; disaster: *the tragedy of war*.

3. **soliloquy (noun)**

- A dramatic or literary form of discourse in which a character talks to himself or herself or reveals his or her thoughts without addressing a listener.
- A specific speech or piece of writing in this form of
Try something else...

4. **suspension of disbelief**

(also known as willing suspension of disbelief)

The temporary acceptance as believable of events or characters that would ordinarily be seen as incredible. This is usually to allow an audience to appreciate works of literature or drama that are exploring unusual ideas.

5. **corporal (adjective)**

Of the human body: bodily : physical.

6. **rapt (adjective)**

- Deeply engrossed or absorbed

“Look, how our partner’s rapt.” (Macbeth, I.iii.155.)

7. **emasculate (verb)**

- To make (a person, idea or piece of legislation) weaker or less effective.
- Deprive a man of his male identity.

8. **assail (verb)**

- To attack vigorously or violently: assault.
- To attack with arguments, criticism, ridicule, abuse.

9. **brandish (verb)**

To shake or wave, as a weapon; flourish: *Brandishing his sword, he rode into battle.*

10. **dauntless (adjective)**

Fearless; intrepid; bold: *a dauntless hero.*

11. **equivocate (verb)**

To use ambiguous or unclear expressions, usually to avoid commitment or in order to mislead; prevaricate

or hedge: *When asked directly for his position on disarmament, the candidate only equivocated.*

12. **clamor (noun)**

- A loud uproar, as from a crowd of people: *the clamor of the crowd at the gates.*
- A vehement expression of desire or dissatisfaction: *the clamor of the proponents of the law.*
- Popular outcry: *The senators could not ignore the clamor against higher taxation.*
- Any loud and continued noise: *the clamor of traffic; the clamor of animals in the zoo.*

13. **abhor (verb)**

- To regard with extreme repugnance or aversion; detest utterly; loathe; abominate.
- **abhorrent (adjective)**

14. **weird (adjective)**

Of, relating to, or caused by witchcraft or the supernatural.

Of strange or extraordinary character: odd, fantastic.

15. **ebb and flow**

A decline and increase, constant fluctuations. **For example**, *He was fascinated by the ebb and flow of the Church's influence over the centuries.* This expression alludes to the inward and outward movement of ocean tides. [Late 1500s]

16. **maelstrom (noun)**

- A large, powerful, or violent whirlpool.
- A restless, disordered, or tumultuous state of affairs: *the maelstrom of early morning traffic.*

17. **usurp (verb)**

- Take (a position of power or importance) illegally or by force.
- Take the place of someone in a position of power illegally.
- Encroach or infringe upon someone's rights.

18. **mettle (noun)**

- Vigor and strength of spirit or temperament.
- Staying quality: stamina
- Quality of temperament or disposition.

19. **palpable (adjective)**

Able to be touched or felt.

20. **malevolent (adjective)**

Having or showing a wish to do evil to others.

21. **paradox (noun)**

A seemingly contradictory statement that may nonetheless be true.

22. **remiss (adjective)**

Lacking care or attention to duty. Negligent

23. **assiduous (adjective)**

Showing great care and perseverance.

24. **harbinger (noun)**

- A person or thing that announces or signals the approach of another.
- A forerunner of something.

BONUS! - shenanigans (noun)

- Devious tricks used especially for an underhanded purpose.
- Tricky or questionable practices or conduct; high-spirited or mischievous activity.

25. **avarice (noun)**

Extreme greed for wealth or material gain.

26. **blasé (adjective)**

Unimpressed or indifferent to something because one has seen or experienced it so often before.