A Shakespearean tragedy traditionally follows the Freytag Pyramid of Dramatic Structure which consists of five parts. Freytag’s analysis is derived from Aristotle’s Poetics that had a three-part view of a plot structure. The five parts are: Exposition, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action and Denouement.

In the boxes, outline the particular moments or scenes in Macbeth that correspond with the five parts of the plot structure.
**CLIMAX**

The climax is the turning point in the play that changes the protagonist's fate. This climax is the consequence of the events that occurred in the rising action. After the climax the tragic hero is more controlled by their actions than in control of their actions.

**FALLING ACTION**

During the falling action, a conflict between the tragic hero and the avenging hero takes place which results in the tragic hero winning or losing. The falling action often contains a moment of suspense where it is perceived that the tragic hero may escape their fate.

**DENOUEMENT**

Normality is restored and the conflict is resolved.