*Quote- DELIO: You are welcome to your country, dear Antonio; You have been long in France, and you return A very formal Frenchman in your habit. How do you like the French court?

ANTONIO: I admire it: In seeking to reduce both state and people To a fix'd order, their judicious king Begins at home; quits first his royal palace Of flattering sycophants, of dissolute And infamous persons, which he sweetly terms His master's masterpiece, the work of heaven;

*Summary-Antonio, the steward of the Duchess of Malfi, has a conversation with his friend Delio as they observe the others who pass through the chamber. At first, Delio welcomes his friend who has come from France and looks so by his appearance. Then he asks about the French courts. Antonio replies that he regards the courts with respect and approval; he says that the king is restoring order by removing flatterers and hypocritical courtiers who lack moral control and indulge in vices.

*Comprehension Question- How does Delio know that his friend came from France?
*Ethical Question- Antonio implies that it is good to reduce the amount of immoral people in the court, thus immorality is bad. Define immorality.

*Associative Question- In reference to restoring order by reducing the amount of immoral people in the court is it possible to do this in today’s world. Why or why not?

*Predictive Question- What will happen now that Antonio has come back from France?
*Quote- Considering duly, that a prince's court
Is like a common fountain, whence should flow
Pure silver drops in general, but if't chance
Some curs'd example poison't near the head,
Death and diseases through the whole land spread.
And what is't makes this blessed government,
But a most provident council, who dare freely
Inform him the corruption of the times?
Though some o'th' court hold it presumption
To instruct princes what they ought to do,
It is a noble duty to inform them

*Summary- Antonio continues by comparing a prince’s court to a fountain. Going further he says that if the king is bad then the whole land will be in ruin; a lucky government is made up of a wise council who look toward the future; and that some people think it’s a bad idea to inform the king of the problems within his kingdom, but it’s what they should do.

*Comprehension Question- What will lead to a ruined land?

*Ethical Question- What are the principles of a great leader?

*Associative Question- Compare and contrast Antonio’s characteristics of what a leader should be to yours.
*Predictive Question- How will Antonio’s view of what a leader should be affect Delio’s view?
*Quote- BOSOLA: I fell into the *galleys* in your service, Where, for two years together, I wore Two towels instead of a shirt, with a knot on the shoulder, After the fashion of a Roman mantle. Slighted thus? I will thrive some way: Black-birds fatten best in hard weather; Why not I in these dog-days?

CARDINAL: Would you could become honest.

BOSOLA: With all your *divinity* do but direct me The way to it. I have known many travel far for it, And yet return as arrant knaves as they went forth, Because they carried themselves always along with them.

*Summary- Bosola and the cardinal enter. Bosola begins to talk about how he was sentenced into the galleys, a place where criminals were often sentenced to rowing ships. Continuing he says that he wore instead of a shirt two towels, in which he looked like a Roman. He says that he will prosper even through difficult times. The cardinal tells Bosola to prosper at honest work rather than in dastardly works. Bosola replies sarcastically, telling the cardinal to show him the way; that he knows several who have tried to be honest, but at the end return from the journey to honesty no better than they were before because their nature couldn’t be changed.
*Comprehension Question- What happened to Bosola?

*Ethical Question- What is the significance of honesty toward morality?

*Associative Question- Would punishment by way of being sent to the galleys rowing a ship be accepted in today’s society? Why or why not?

*Predictive Question- What will happen to Bosola now that he is free?
*Quote- BOSOLA: He and his brother are like plum-trees that grow crooked Over standing-pools; they are rich, and o'erladen with Fruit, but none but crows, pies, and caterpillars feed On them. Could I be one of their flattering panders, I Would hang on their ears like a horseleech, till I were full, and Then drop off. I pray leave me. Who would rely upon these miserable dependences, in expectation to Be advanced tomorrow? What creature ever fed worse, than hoping Tantalus? nor ever died any man more fearfully, than he that hoped For a pardon. There are rewards for hawks and dogs, When they have done us service: but for a soldier that hazards his Limbs in a battle, nothing but a kind of geometry is his last Supportation.

*Summary- [After the cardinal has left] Bosola [to Antonio] compares the cardinal and his brother Ferdinand, Duke of Calabria, to plum-trees growing crooked over standing-pools in which crows, magpies (a type of jaybird), and caterpillars would feed on their fruit. Going on, he says that if he were one of their pimps he would be hanging on their ears like a leech. Then he talks about Tantalus, who in Greek mythology was damned in Hades to starvation with food and drink just out of his reach. Bosola goes on by comparing a man on crutches to a compass.

*Comprehension Question- Who is Tantalus?
*Ethical Question- What do you think is Bosola’s moral standing at this certain time?

*Associative Question- Even in today’s so-called improved society, can one easily become as wicked in thought as Bosola? Why or why not?

*Predictive Question- What will Bosola do now?
*Quote- DELIO: I knew this fellow seven years in the galleys
For a notorious murder; and 'twas thought
The Cardinal suborn'd it: he was releas'd
By the French general, Gaston de Foix,
When he recover'd Naples.

ANTONIO: 'Tis great pity,
He should be thus neglected: I have heard
He's very valiant. This foul melancholy
Will poison all his goodness; for, I'll tell you,
If too immoderate sleep be truly said
To be an inward rust unto the soul,
It then doth follow want of action
Breeds all black malcontents, and their close rearing,
Like moths in cloth, do hurt for want of wearing.

*Summary- Delio tells Antonio that he knew Bosola seven years in the galleys: that Bosola was an infamous killer who was rumored to have been hired to kill by the cardinal, and released by Gaston de Foix. Antonio replies by say that he has heard of Bosola’s bravery, yet Bosola’s sadness will “poison all his goodness.” Bosola, with a lack of useful activity, creates discontent leading to dilemmas, and like moths in unworn clothes will ruin anything near him.

*Comprehension Question- What is Bosola’s background?
*Ethical Question- Is it ethically right to release a convicted or committed killer?

*Associative Question- Has society’s view of murderers, even if so called reformed, changed? Why or why not?

*Predictive Question- What will Antonio do now that he knows about Bosola’s past?
*Quote- FERDINAND: Who took the **ring** oftenest?

SILVIO: Antonio Bologna, my lord.

FERDINAND: Our sister Duchess' great master of her household: Give him the jewel. When shall we leave this sportive action, And fall to action indeed?

*Summary- Ferdinand enters with his attendants. When he learns that Antonio has proven himself in a joust, in which the goal of the competition is to catch a ring on one's lance, he is surprised by Antonio’s ability.

*Comprehension Question- What is a joust?

*Ethical Question- Is jousting considered a principled sport?

*Associative Question- Compare and contrast a present-day sport with jousting.

*Predictive Question- Will Antonio be praised for his achievement?
*Quote- DELIO: [aside to Antonio] Now, sir, your promise: what's that Cardinal?
I mean his temper? They say he's a brave fellow,
Will play his five thousand crowns at tennis, dance, 
Court ladies, and one that hath fought single combats.

ANTONIO: Some such flashes superficially hang on him, for form; 
But observe his inward character: he is a melancholy Churchman; the spring in his face is nothing but the Engendering of toads; where he is jealous of any man, He lays worse plots for him than ever was imposed on Hercules, for he strews in his way flatterers, panders, Intelligencers, atheists, and a thousand such political Monsters. He should have been Pope, but instead of Coming to it by the primitive decency of the church, He did bestow bribes so largely, and so impudently, as if he would Have carried it away without heaven's knowledge. 
Some good he hath done.

*Summary- Delio asks about the cardinal (i.e. his characteristics). Antonio replies, describing the cardinal as a sad, jealous, and vengeful churchman.

*Comprehension Question- How did Delio describe the cardinal?
*Ethical Question- Presuming Antonio is correct, how honorable is the cardinal? Explain.

*Associative Question- Are present-day cardinals anything like the one described in the play?

*Predictive Question- How will the cardinal’s actions effect the play?
*Quote- DELIO: You have given too much of him: what's his brother?

ANTONIO: The duke there? a most **perverse** and **turbulent** nature: What appears in him mirth is merely outside; If he laugh heartily, it is to laugh All honesty out of fashion.

DELIO: Twins?

ANTONIO: In quality. He speaks with others' tongues, and hears men's suits With others' ears; will seem to sleep o' th' bench Only to entrap offenders in their answers; Dooms men to death by information, Rewards by hearsay.

*Summary- Delio then changes the subject to Ferdinand. Antonio says that the Duke of Calabria is “perverse and turbulent,” meaning wicked and confused.

*Comprehension Question- Who is Ferdinand?
*Ethical Question- How ethical is it to judge a person based on his actions alone? Explain.

*Associative Question- Compare Antonio’s description of Ferdinand with a description of a current political leader.

*Predictive Question- Assuming Ferdinand overhears the two men’s conversation, what would happen?
*Quote- FERDINAND: Sister, I have a suit to you.

DUCHESS: To me, sir?

FERDINAND: A gentleman here, Daniel de Bosola, 
One that was in the galleys--

DUCHESS: Yes, I know him.

FERDINAND: A worthy fellow h'is: pray let me entreat for
The **provisorship of your horse**.

DUCHESS: Your knowledge of him
Commends him and prefers him.

*Summary- Ferdinand asks the Duchess of Malfi to hire Bosola as a
gentleman of the horse, and she accepts.

*Comprehension Question- What does Bosola become?

*Ethical Question- Is it ethical to own a person? Why or why not?

*Associative Question- What is the present-day equivalent of a gentleman of
the horse?
*Predictive Question- What would have happened if the Duchess said no?
Act I, Scene III and Act II, Scene I

Cell 1;

Quote:
Duchess: “Will you hear me? I’ll never marry.”
Cardinal: “So most widows say; but commonly that motion lasts no longer.”

Summary: The Duchess’ brothers are telling her not to get married again and she agrees to it.

Comprehension Question: What do the brothers tell their sister not to do again?

Vocabulary Question: “Hypocrisy is woven of a fine small thread.”
In the quote above, the word hypocrisy most closely means;
A) Truth
B) Insults
C) Falseness
D) Criticize

Ethical Question: Do you think it was right for the Duchess’ brothers to tell her not to get married again? Why?

Predictive Question: Do you think that the Duchess will get married again?

Literary Question: “Those lustful pleasures are like heavy sleeps which do fore-run mischief.”
In the quote above, the literary device being used is;
A) Personification
B) Simile
C) Metaphor
D) Imagery
**Quote:**
Duchess: “I think this speech between you both was studied, it came so roundly off.”

**Summary:** The Duchess is telling her brother Ferdinand that she thinks the conversation between them and the Cardinal was planned.

**Comprehension Question:** “So please your beauteous excellence.”

In the quote above, the word **beauteous** most closely means:
A) Ugly  
B) Beautiful  
C) Clear  
D) Handsome

**Prediction Question:** Do you think the speech was planned?

**Ethical Question:** Was it moral for the Duchess to accuse her brothers?

**Literary Question:** “To see the little wanton ride a cock horse upon a painted stick...”

In the quote above, the literary device being used is:
A) Imagery  
B) Alliteration  
C) Simile  
D) Consonance
Cell 3;

**Quote:** Duchess: “We are now man and wife, and ‘tis the church that must echo this.”

**Summary:** The Duchess breaks the promise to her brothers and secretly marries a man of lower status named Antonio.

**Comprehension Question:** “My banishment feeding my melancholy, would often reason this.”

In the quote above, the word *melancholy* most closely means;
A) Happiness  
B) Joyfulness  
C) Ecstasy  
D) Sadness

**Prediction Question:** What do you think will happen next now that Antonio and the Duchess are married?

**Ethical Question:** Do you think it was right for the Duchess to break the promise of not getting married?

**Literary Question:** “And may our sweet affections be like the spheres, be still in motion!”

In the quote above, the literary device being used is;
A) Imagery  
B) Euphony  
C) Cacophony
D) Onomatopoeia
Cell 4;

**Quote:** “I observe our Duchess is sick a-days, she pukes, her stomach seethes, the fins of her eyelids look most teeming blue, she wanes i’th’ cheek, and waxes fat i’th’flank, and, contrary to our Italian fashion, wears a loose-bodied gown; there’s somewhat in’t. I have a trick may chance discover it, a pretty one: I have bought some apricocks, The first our spring yields.”

**Summary:** Bosola thinks that the Duchess is pregnant (which she is) from what he is observing about her, and he wants to find out for sure by using apricots (considered to make pregnant women vomit).

**Comprehension Question:** “We account it ominous, if nature does produce a colt or a lamb.”

In the quote above, the word *ominous* most closely means;
A) Threatening  
B) Trying  
C) Devastating  
D) Partaking

**Prediction Question:** Do you think that Bosola will find out that the Duchess is pregnant?

**Ethical Question:** Do you think it is right for Bosola to be getting into the Duchess’ business?

**Literary Question:** “You would look up to heaven but I think that the devil that rules the air will stand in your light.”
In the quote above, the literary device being used is;
A) Imagery
B) Alliteration
C) Assonance
D) Alliteration
**Quote:** Bosola: “[Aside] How greedily she eats them!”

**Summary:** Bosola has given the Duchess the apricots, and she is stuffing them into her face, and Bosola is saying how greedily she is eating them.

**Comprehension Question:** “And fearfully equivocates, so we are forced to express our violent passions in riddles and in dreams.”

In the quote above, the word *equivocates* most closely means;
A) Speaks clearly, to explain  
B) Speaks unclearly, to obfuscate  
C) Speaks thoroughly, to bore  
D) Speaks thinly, to vanish

**Prediction Question:** What do you think will happen after the Duchess finishes the apricots?

**Ethical Question:** Do you think what Bosola’s doing to the Duchess is moral?

**Literary Question:** “This is terrible good counsel.”

In the quote above, the literary device being used is;
A) Oxymoron  
B) Metaphor  
C) Exact rhyme
D) Extended Metaphor
Quote: Duchess: “This green fruit and my stomach are not friends! How they swell me!

Summary: The Duchess just finished the apricots, and they’re making her stomach feel uneasy. This shows that the Duchess is pregnant. Bosola’s plan worked.

Comprehension Question: “Lay a naked sword between us, keep us chaste.”

In the quote above, the word *chaste* most closely means;
A) Dirty
B) Impure
C) Forsaken
D) Pure

Prediction Question: Do you think Bosola will tell the Duchess’ brothers that she is pregnant?

Ethical Question: Do you think it was right of Bosola to give the Duchess apricots and make her feel sick?

Literary Question: “Oh, I am in extreme cold sweat!”

In the quote above, the literary device being used it;
A) Hyperbole
B) Irony
C) Personification
D) Allusion
Act II, scene ii

Quote:
Bosola: “So, so, there’s no question but her techiness and most vulturous eating of the apricocks are apparent signs of her breeding, now?”

Summary:
This is Bosola talking to an old woman about the Duchess of Malfi. He is pretty much saying that she is showing signs of being a mother and having a baby, because she is eating a lot of Apricocks, which are some sort of fruit. Bosola had given her the apricocks. Techiness means “touchiness,” which means they don’t know why she is so dependent on everybody.

Questions:
1). Comprehension: What are Antonio and the old woman talking about?
2). Grammar: What does Bosola mean by techiness?
3). Predictive: If this story took place today, what other signs other than eating a lot would there be to show that she is pregnant?
4). Associative: Could somebody get away with being pregnant without attracting notice nowadays?
Quote:
"Antonio: We have lost much plate, you know; and but this evening jewels, to the value of four thousand ducats, are missing in the duchess’s cabinet. Are the gates shut?"

Summary:
This is Antonio talking to his servants, Rodrigo, Delio, Grisolan, and Bosola about how a Switzer, or a Swiss soldier, with a gun, came into the Duchess of Malfi's bedchamber, and stole four thousand dollars worth of jewels from her cabinet, and he’s telling his servants to close up the gates to catch him. He suspects the French are trying to set up a plot to kill him.

Questions:
1). Comprehension: What happened in the Duchess’s bedchamber?
2). Grammar: What is a ducat?
3). Predictive: If this story took place today, ho would the situation of a man stealing jewels be handled differently?
4). Associative: If this story took place in modern times, could this Switzer get away with taking four thousand dollars worth of jewels from a pregnant woman’s bedroom easily?
Quote:
“Cariola: Sir, you are the happy father of a son. Your wife commends him to you.”

Summary:
Cariola, the duchess of Malfi’s attendant, comes into the whole situation of an intruder entering the Duchess’s bedroom, breaking the news to Antonio, the Duchess’s husband, that the Duchess had their baby, and she commended the baby to him, after everybody leaves Antonio alone.

Questions:
1). Comprehension: What did Cariola come to Antonio to tell him?
2). Grammar: What does Cariola mean by the Duchess’ commending the baby to Antonio?
3). Predictive: What would be different about the situation if this story took place today?
4). Associative: Would Antonio know about his baby’s birth sooner nowadays?
Quote:
“Antonio: You gave the duchess Apricocks to-day: Pray heaven they were not poison’d! Traitors are ever confident till they are discover’d. There were jewels stol’n too: In my conceit, none are to be suspected more than yourself.”

Summary:
Antonio is accusing Bosola, after they encounter each other in the dark, and hear a scream coming from the Duchess’s bedroom, of poisoning the Duchess of Malfi with the apricots that he gave her. He also is accusing him of being the one who stole the jewels from her bed chamber, saying Bosola is the one that should be most suspected. Bosola, enraged by this accusation, fights Antonio, making his nose bleed.

Questions:
1). Comprehension: What did Antonio do?  
2). Comprehension: What are apricocks?  
3). Predictive: How would Bosola’s reaction be different if this had taken place in modern times?  
4). Associative: Would Bosola get away with apricot poisoning nowadays?
Quote: “Bosola: Antonio hereabout did drop a paper:— Some of your help, false friend— O, here it is. What’s here? A child’s nativity calculated!— ’The duchess has delivered a son, decimo nono decembris ‘twas this night! ‘Taken according to the meridian of malfi’ that’s our duchess!

Summary: Here, after Bosola and Antonio fight, Antonio flees, dropping a paper, which Bosola reads. The letter says that the meridian of malfi, the duchess of malfi, had a son, on this night, to Bosola’s delight.

Questions:
1). Comprehension: What did Bosola do?
2). Comprehension: What does the note mean by the meridian of Malfi?
3). Predictive: Would Bosola’s reaction to the note be different if this took place in modern times?
4). Predictive: How would this story turn out if Bosola had not found the note?
Act II Scene IV

Cell 1

Quote: "..Come, I'll love you wisely..." "--I pray thee, kiss me.--"

Summary: Julia comes to talk to the Cardinal, and she talks about how she lied to her husband about her reason for going to Rome. Julia and the Cardinal are having an affair.

Question:
Act II Scene IV

Cell 2

Quote: "Lady, I know not whether You want money, but I have brought you some."

Summary: Delio, an old suitor of Julia's, comes in to talk to Julia after the Cardinal leaves. Delio comes to give Julia some money.

Question:
Act II Scene V

Cell 3

Quote: "Read there,-- a sister damn'd: she's loose l' the hilts; a notorious strumpet"

Summary: The Cardinal comes in with Ferdinand, and Ferdinand is really angry. He talks about the woman in the letter who is the Duchess. The letter talks about her new baby, and he questions who it might be, when the man is right in front of him.

Question:
Act II Scene V

Cell 4

Quote: "Yes, [but] I can be angry Without this rupture. There is not in nature A thing that makes man so deform'd, so beastly, As doth intemperate anger."

Summary: The Cardinal tries to calm Ferdinand down by trying to give him some advice.

Question:
Act II Scene V

Cell 5

Quote: "...I could kill her now, in you, or in myself.." " I would have their bodies burnt in a coal-pit with the ventage stopp'd, that their curs'd smoke might not ascend to heaven; or dip the sheets they lie in in pitch or sulphur, wrap them in't and then light them like a match..."

Summary: Ferdinand gives a detailed description of how he would like to kill his sister and her lover.

Question:
Antonio: “He is so quiet that he seems to sleep. The tempest out, as dormice do in winter. Those houses that are haunted are most still. Till the devil be up”

Antonio and Delio reacquaint and inform each other of recent news. Antonio says that the Duchess is well and has given birth to two more children, a son and a daughter. Antonio also tells Delio that the news of the children’s births may have reach the Cardinal. Ferdinand knows about the recent births but isn’t saying anything; Antonio regards his silence as a dangerous sign. Antonio also notes that the common people think the Duchess is a whore and that there is an expectation that nothing, such as love or marriage, would ever happen between the Duchess and Antonio.

Questions

1. (Comprehension) A strumpet is a-
   a. girlfriend, mandrake
   b. whore, prostitute
   c. niece, nice
   d. servant, steward

2. (Ethical) Why would there be an assumption that nothing could happen between the Duchess and Antonio?
   a. Because he is born from a lower class
   b. Because he has more money that her
c. Because he is related to her  
d. Because he is betrothed to Delio

3. (Predictive) What does Antonio think Ferdinand will do?

4. (Associative) How can one derive similarities between Ferdinand’s intentions and stories in Greek myth?
Duchess: “Fie upon him! A count! He’s a mere stick of sugar-candy; You may look quite through him. When I choose a husband, I will marry for your honour.”

Ferdinand wants to arrange a marriage for his sister the Duchess with the “great Count Malatesti.” She opposes the plan, calling the count a mere stick of sugar candy which you can see through. Ferdinand asks the Duchess how Antonio is doing, she dodges his question and informs him about the outrageous report being spread about her. He tells her not to think much of the rumors and to just leave it. She exits the room, leaving Ferdinand by himself.

Questions
1. (Comprehension) Using the best of your ability and examining each part of the word, figure out what “Malatesti” means.
   a. ‘Malfunctioning tests’
   b. ‘Malfunctioning tastes’
   c. ‘Bad tests’
   d. ‘Bad testes’

2. (Ethical) Why would Ferdinand prefer to set up his sister with a suitor of his choice?

3. (Associative) Considering the situation of potential forced marriage which Shakespearean play(s) may have the same sort of situation?
   a. Richard III
   b. Romeo and Juliet
   c. Midsummer Night’s Dream
   d. Hamlet
4. (Predictive) What may happen if the Duchess chooses to marry the Count Malatesti?
Bosola “Yes, if we could find spectacles to read them. I do suspect there hath been some sorcery us’d on the Duchess.”

Bosola enters and tells Ferdinand the updates on his spying on the Duchess. So far he knows that she has had three illegitimate children with an unknown father. Bosola suspects that some sorcery is involved, making the duchess love an undeserving man who she is afraid to acknowledge. Ferdinand completely disagrees with Bosola’s hypothesis, he thinks that it is her nature that makes her that way, not sorcery. Ferdinand will force a confession out of the Duchess using the pass key to her bed chamber that Bosola stole.

Questions

1. (Literary) What does Bosola predict is the cause of the Duchess’ actions?
   a. Sorcery
   b. Magic
   c. Clowns
   d. Poison
2. (Predictive) How else could Ferdinand force a confession out of the Duchess?

3. (Ethical) By his actions, would you consider Ferdinand to be a loving brother?

4. (Comprehension) Fill in the blank, Unlike Bosola, Ferdinand believes that it is the Duchess’ _______ that is the cause of her actions.
Antonio "I do wonder why hard-favour'd ladies, for the most part, keep worse-favour'd waiting women to attend them, and cannot endure fair ones."

The Duchess and Antonio have a romantic moment. Antonio asks the Duchess' servant Cariola if she will ever marry. When she replies never he tells her to forgo it and alludes to the Greek myth of the nymph Daphne who escaped from Apollo by turning into a tree. Cariola calls the tale meaningless and asks him, if she has the choice to choose out of wisdom, riches, and beauty, which should she choose. Antonio says that it is a hard question and when the Trojan prince Paris was faced with the same decision, his judgment was obscured by the vision of the naked goddess before him. Antonio then asks why unattractive ladies keep even more unattractive ladies as their servants, not wanting to hire beautiful ladies. The Duchess then asks him if he knew a bad painter that would set up shop next to a great painter. It would disgrace the bad painter, according to the Duchess. As the Duchess untangles her hair, Antonio and Cariola sneak out of the room.

Questions

1. (Comprehension) All these Greek myths were mentioned by Antonio except-
   a. Daphne and Apollo
   b. Paris and the Golden Apple
   c. Io and Zeus
2. (Literary) Was the Greek myth of the Paris and the Golden Apple a good way for Antonio to explain how one’s judgment might be obscured? Why?

3. (Ethical) What reason may Cariola have for not wanting to marry in the future?

4. (Associative) What other tales could Antonio have used instead of the ones
Ferdinand "So you have some virgins that are witches. I will never see thee more"

Ferdinand enters the room quietly while the Duchess speaks to herself in the mirror. The things she tells herself angers Ferdinand, and he says that she has ruined her reputation. She retaliates and says that her reputation is not ruined. Ferdinand questions if she really knows what reputation is and goes on to say that he will not see her again.

Questions
1. (Comprehension) What is a basilisk?
   a. a mythical creature whose glance is fatal
   b. Harry Potter’s nemesis
   c. A chicken with dragon wings
   d. A horse with a horn on its head

2. (Predictive) Do you think Ferdinand will encounter the Duchess in the future, even though he vowed never to see her again?

3. (Literary) What literary device is used in the line “Let dogs and monkeys only converse with him”
   a. metaphor
   b. personification
   c. apostrophe
   d. stichomythia
4. (Associative) What results may ensue from this estrangement between the siblings? Use examples from history or from literature
Duchess “Antonio, the master of our household, hath dealt so falsely with me in ’s accounts. My brother stood engag’d with me for money. Ta’en up or certain Neapolitan Jews, and Antonio lets the bonds be forfeit.”

Antonio and Cariola re-enter, Antonio is carrying a pistol. The Duchess asks them if they saw what happened between her and Ferdinand. They say yes and feel betrayed. The Duchess points out the dagger that Ferdinand left behind. Antonio notes that she was to use it on herself, or so Ferdinand’s actions suggest. They hear a knocking on the door. The Duchess tells Antonio to leave and that she already has a plan. Bosola enters and asks the Duchess why she’s in disarray. She tells him that Antonio failed to repay a loan. Bosola can see through this lie but goes along with it and leaves. Antonio re-enters and is told by the Duchess to flee to Ancona because she has to accuse him of a crime.

Questions

1. (Comprehension) Why does the Duchess make a lie about Antonio?

2. (Ethical) Should Antonio and Cariola have interrupted the fight between the Duchess and Ferdinand?

3. (Literary) What literary device is being used?
   "How now! Who knocks? More earthquakes?"
   a. Personification
   b. Simile
   c. Metaphor
   d. Kommos
4. (Predictive) Will the Duchess’ lie work?
Act III, Scene II

Duchess “This good one that you speak of is my husband.”

Bosola and officers re-enter. The Duchess tells them that she intends to be rid of Antonio. Antonio leaves after the Duchess tells him that they will confiscate all that he has. The Duchess then wants to know what are the officers’ opinions of Antonio. The officers pretty much insult him until the Duchess tells them to leave. She asks Bosola, who remains there, what he thinks of the officers’ opinions. They continue on to discuss Antonio. The Duchess is delighted because Bosola is saying good things about Antonio, and she reveals to him that Antonio is her husband.

Questions

1. (Literary) Who is the god of riches, according to Bosola?
   a. Zeus
   b. Ares
   c. Hades
   d. Pluto
   e. Plutus

2. (Predictive) What might Bosola do now that he knows for sure that Antonio is the Duchess’ husband
3. (Ethical) How would the Duchess react if Bosola betrayed her secret to Ferdinand?

4. (Comprehension) Was Bosola merely using a ploy in order to get the Duchess to confess?
Duchess “Thou art a superstitious fool: Prepare us instantly for our departure. Past sorrows, let us moderately lament them, for those to come, seek wisely to prevent them.”

The Duchess then reveals to Bosola that Antonio is the father of her three children. Bosola delivers a speech praising him. The duchess takes this ‘friendly’ speech as also an agreement to conceal the secret, not knowing that Bosola is in league with Ferdinand. She tells Bosola to take her jewels and coins to Ancona where Antonio has fled to. The Duchess plans to follow Bosola to Ancona, but Bosola suggests that she should stop by the shrine of the Lady of Loretto so that she could depart the country with more honour. Cariola doesn’t like the idea, but the Duchess calls Cariola a superstitious fool and follows Bosola’s plan.

Questions

1. (Ethical) Why might have the Duchess trusted Bosola more than Cariola?

2. (Comprehension) What does Bosola suggest the Duchess should do?
   a. Go straight to Ancona
   b. Don’t go to Ancona at all but go to Bavaria instead
   c. Pretend to go to Lady of Loretto first before Ancona
   d. Take a vacation elsewhere
3. (Predictive) What could Bosola be planning by suggesting that the Duchess take a pilgrimage first?

4. (Associative) Where else in the play has Bosola tricked the Duchess?
Act III, Scene iii

Illustration:

Quote:
FERDINAND: This great count Malatesti, I perceive, 
Hath got employment.
DELIO: No employment, my lord; 
A marginal note in the muster-book, that he is 
A voluntary lord.
FERDINAND: He's no soldier?
DELIO: He has worn gunpowder in's hollow tooth, for the tooth-ache.
SILVIO: He comes to the leaguer with a full intent 
To eat fresh beef and garlic, means to stay 
Till the scent be gone, and straight return to court.
DELIO: He hath read all the late service, 
As the City Chronicle relates it, 
And keeps two pewterers going, only to express 
Battles in model.
SILVIO: Then he'll fight by the book.
DELIO: By the almanac, I think, 
To choose good days, and shun the critical; 
That's his mistress' scarf.
SILVIO: Yes, he protests 
He would do much for that taffata.
DELIO: I think he would run away from a battle, 
To save it from taking prisoner.
SILVIO: He is horribly afraid 
Gunpowder will spoil the perfume on't. 
DELIO: I saw a Dutchman break his pate once 
For calling him pot-gun; he made his head 
Have a bore in't like a musket.
SILVIO: I would he had made a touchhole to't. He is indeed a guarded sumpter-cloth, Only for the remove of the court.

Summary:
Ferdinand asks if Malatesta is employed in the army. Delio replies that he is a voluntary lord, but is not that great when it comes to battles. Delio and Silvio continue mocking him.

Questions:
1. Based on what Delio and Silvio are saying, do they think well of Malatesta? (comprehension)
2. What do you think would happen if Malatesta found out what they were talking about? (predictive)
3. Is it okay for Delio and Silvio to talk behind Malatesta's back? Is it really a big deal? (ethical)
4. The word "Malatesta" is a pun. Other than the name of a count, what do you think it means? (literary)
CARDINAL: Doth she make religion her riding hood
To keep her from the sun and tempest?
FERDINAND: That:
That damns her. Methinks her fault and beauty,
Blended together, show like leprosy,
The whiter, the fouler. I make it a question
Whether her beggarly brats were ever christen'd.

Summary:
The Cardinal and Ferdinand are discussing the Duchess of Malfi. Ferdinand's
disgust for her is revealed here.

Questions:
1. Based on what Ferdinand is saying, do you think he likes the Duchess
   of Malfi? (comprehension)
2. What do you think Ferdinand will plan to do next? (predictive)
3. Are Ferdinand's actions just as bad as Delio and Silvio's? (ethical)
4. Talking behind a person's back is common, even in the past. How
   would you react if you found out that someone was badmouthing you
   behind your back? (associative)
Cell #3
Act III, Scene iv

Illustration:

Quote:
FIRST PILGRIM: Here's a strange turn of state. Who would have thought
So great a lady would have match'd herself
Unto so mean a person? Yet the cardinal
Bears him much too cruel.
SECOND PILGRIM: They are banish'd.

Summary:
The Cardinal decides to contact the authorities at Ancona and have the
Duchess and her family banished.

Questions:
1. Do the pilgrims expect the arrival of Antonio and the Duchess?
   (comprehension)
2. What do you think Antonio and the Duchess will do? (predictive)
3. Is it right for the Duchess to marry after she promised not to? (ethical)
4. How would you feel if someone broke a promise they made just a
   minute ago? (associative)
DUCHESS: I had a very strange dream tonight.
ANTONIO: What was't?
DUCHESS: Methought I wore my coronet of state,
And on a sudden all the diamonds
Were chang'd to pearls.
ANTONIO: My interpretation
Is, you'll weep shortly; for to me the pearls
Do signify your tears.

Summary:
The Duchess had a dream. Antonio asks, and she tells. She was wearing a coronet with diamonds, and the diamonds suddenly turned into pearls. Antonio translates the dream that the Duchess will be saddened soon and the pearls will signify her tears.

Questions:
1. What was the Duchess's dream? (comprehension)
2. What do you think will happen to the Duchess? (predictive)
3. Is the dream a form of foreshadowing? (literary)
4. Is dream interpretation a common thing today? (associative)
Cell #5
Act III, Scene v

Illustration:

Quote:
DUCHESS: Thou dost *blanch* mischief,
Would'st make it white.
See, see, like to calm weather
At sea before a tempest, false hearts speak fair
To those they intend most mischief. [*she reads the letter]*
'Send Antonio to me; I want his head in a business.'
A *politic equivocation*!
He doth not want your counsel, but your head;
That is, he cannot sleep till you be dead.
And here's another pitfall that's *strew'd* o'er
With roses; mark it, 'tis a cunning one;
'I stand engaged for your husband, for several debts at
Naples: let not that trouble him; I had rather have his
heart than his money.'
And I believe so too.

Summary:
Bosola just handed a letter to the Duchess. It says that Ferdinand wants
Antonio's head.

Questions:
1. What does the letter say? (comprehension)
2. What do you think the Duchess will do next? (predictive)
3. Do you think that this event is part of the Duchess's dream
   interpretation? Why or why not? (literary)
4. What would you do if your brother wanted to chop off your lover's
   head? (associative)
Cell #6
Act III, Scene v

Illustration:

Quote:
DUCHESS: O misery! like to a rusty o'er-charg'd cannon,
Shall I ne'er fly in pieces? Come, to what prison?
BOSOLA: To none.
DUCHESS: Whither, then?
BOSOLA: To your palace.

Summary: Antonio, after hearing that Ferdinand wants his head, flees to Milan. Shortly Bosola arrives, in disguise, and arrests the Duchess and takes her to her palace.

Questions:
1. Who arrests the Duchess? (comprehension)
2. What do you think will happen to her? To Antonio? (predictive)
3. How would you feel if you were arrested? (associative)
4. Is killing Antonio the best solution to fix the Duchess's broken promise? (ethical)
The Duchess of Malfi

Cell 1

Act IV, Scene I

BOSOLA: Nobly: I'll describe her. She's sad, as one long us'd to't, and she seems rather to welcome the end of misery, than shun it; a behaviour so noble, as gives a majesty to adversity: You may discern the shape of loveliness more perfect in her tears than in her smiles: She will muse for hours together; and her silence, methinks, expresseth more than if she spake.

Summary: Ferdinand asks Bosola how the Duchess is feeling now that she is in prison. Bosola tells him that she is sad and in misery. Ferdinand is glad that the Duchess of Malfi feels miserable.

Questions:
1. Who does Ferdinand ask about?

2. What would be Ferdinand’s reaction if Duchess was happy and not sad?

3. What kind of literary device is used in the following quote, “Rather to welcome the end of misery.”?

4. Is it right to be happy for a person who is feeling miserable?
The Duchess of Malfi

Cell 2

Act IV, Scene I

FERDINAND: It had been well, could you have liv'd thus always; for indeed, you were too much i' th' light. But no more; I come to seal my peace with you. Here's a hand, to which you have vow'd much love; the ring upon't you gave.

Summary:
Ferdinand visits the Duchess in a dark room because he had vowed to never see her again. In the room, Ferdinand gives her a severed hand with a ring making her think that it was Antonio’s hand.

Questions:
1. Whose hand does the Duchess think it belongs to?
2. Was it a right decision to give the hand to the Duchess?
3. If Ferdinand had not given the hand to the Duchess, would anything have changed?
4. What literary device is used in the following quote, “Shall make you howl in hell for ‘t.”?
The Duchess of Malfi

Cell 3

Act IV, Scene I

BOSOLA: Look you, here's the piece from which 'twas ta'en. He doth present you this sad spectacle, that, now you know directly they are dead, hereafter you may wisely cease to grieve for that which cannot be recovered.

Summary:
After Ferdinand left, the Duchess sees figures behind a curtain that appear to her to be Antonio and the children dead. After “knowing” that Antonio and the children are dead, she does not want to live anymore and says she wants to die. Bosola tries to make her feel better and tells her that she needs to keep on living.

Questions:
1. What makes the Duchess think that Antonio and the children are dead?

2. If the Duchess had not seen the figures, would this scene have changed?

3. “And those three smiling seasons of the year into a Russian winter: nay the world to its first chaos.” In the quote above, what literary device does the Duchess use?

4. Did Ferdinand mean well by showing the figures to the Duchess?
Ferdinand is glad to know that the Duchess actually thought that the wax figures were Antonio and the children. Ferdinand had done this cruel trick on her in order for her to have proof about their death. Bosola starts to dislike Ferdinand’s cruel idea and he quotes, “Faith, end here, and go no farther in your cruelty; send her a penitential garment to put on next to her delicate skin, and furnish her with beads, and prayer-books.” Ferdinand does not care what Bosola tells him and keeps on thinking ways to make the Duchess feel bad.

Questions:
1. What is Ferdinand happy about?

2. If Bosola does not do what Ferdinand wants him to do, what do you think will happen to Bosola?

3. What is making Bosola think through his actions?

4. Why does Bosola want to stop?
The Duchess of Malfi

Act IV, Scene II

SERVANT: I am come to tell you, your brother hath intended you some sport. A great physician, when the pope was sick of a deep melancholy, presented him with several sorts of madmen, which wild object being full of change and sport, forc'd him to laugh, and so th' imposthume broke: the selfsame cure the Duke intends on you.

Summary: The Duchess asks Cariola what the noise outside was and she answers that is the noise of madmen sent from her brother, Ferdinand, for entertainment. The Duchess talks about the other world for a moment and then goes back to the subject about the noise. A servant walks in and tells her that there are eight madmen outside. The Duchess tells her to let them in and they started singing and dialoguing. After the madmen leave, Bosola comes in.

Question:
1. How many madmen are there?
2. What did Ferdinand intend to do by sending the Duchess madmen?
3. When the madmen start singing, there is a part that quotes, “We’ll sing, like swans, to welcome death, and die in love and rest.” What literary devices are used in the quote above?
4. Does Ferdinand show regret towards his sister’s sadness?
1) Death by Strangling

2)
3) “DUCHESS: I pray thee, look thou giv'st my little boy
Some syrup for his cold, and let the girl
Say her prayers ere she sleep.
(CARIOLA is forced out)
Now what you please: What death?
BOSOLA: Strangling; here are your executioners.”

4) The Duchess talks with Bosola about her execution. Cariola decides to die with her as she said her goodbyes.

5) -Comprehension: What did Bosola reply to the Duchess when she asked about her execution?
-Ethical: Should the Duchess feel this heartless towards her own death?
-Associative: Is this, having someone choose the type of execution, better or worse than the death penalty?
-Predictive: Will Cariola die with the Duchess?
3) “CARIOLA: O, you are damn'd
Perpetually for this! My turn is next;
Is't not so order'd?
BOSOLA: Yes, and I am glad
You are so well prepar'd for't.
CARIOLA: You are deceiv'd, sir,
I am not prepared for't; I will not die:
I will first come to my answer, and know
How I have offended.”

4) Cariola is having second thoughts about dying. She tries to defend herself with excuses.

5) -Comprehension: What did Cariola say to the Duchess before she died and what did she say afterwards to Bosola?
   -Ethical: Is it right to promise a dying person to spend life with that person eternally?
   -Associative: How does this situation compare to Caesar’s and Brutus’ betrayal?
   -Predictive: Will Cariola keep her promise willingly and die with the Duchess?
1) Cariola Dies, Ferdinand Arrives

2) “BOSOLA: Bear her into the next room; Let this lie still.
(Enter FERDINAND)
FERDINAND: Is she dead?
BOSOLA: She is what
You’d have her.”

3) Cariola is strangled after her third excuse because Bosola was impatient. Ferdinand arrives and asks Bosola about the Duchess’ death. Ferdinand pardons him for killing her, but Ferdinand, her twin, was the “judge.”

4) Comprehension: Who killed Cariola and Ferdinand’s twin?
Ethical: “Do you not weep? Other sins only speak; murder shrieks out…” Does Bosola still have a heart although he had just ordered to kill two women?
Associative: Would Ferdinand be convicted of murder if he was caught in today’s society?
Predictive: What will happen to the Duchess’ and Cariola’s bodies? Will they have proper funeral ceremonies?
1) “Antonio!”

2) “DUCHESS: Antonio!
BOSOLA: Yes, madam, he is living;
The dead bodies you saw, were but feign'd statues;
He's reconcil'd to your brothers; the Pope hath wrought
The atonement.
DUCHESS: Mercy!
   (She dies)
BOSOLA: O, she's gone again! there the cords of life broke.”

4) After Ferdinand leaves, the Duchess comes back to life. Bolsola is saddened after she dies again.

5) -Comprehension: What did the Duchess cry out?
-Ethical: How is Bosola, the “villain,” affected by the Duchess’ revival?
-Predictive: Will Bosola tell Ferdinand about the Duchess’ quick second life?
-Literary: What kind of irony can be shown in this scene?
1) The Aftermath

3) “DELIO: I'll second you in all danger, and, howe'er; My life keeps rank with yours. ANTONIO: You are still my lov'd and best friend.”

4) Delio and Antonio talk about gaining more land. Julia gets a gift. Antonio and Delio talk some more, and they promise to protect each other and be friends.

5) -Comprehension: How do Antonio and Delio behave as? -Ethical: Should the absence of the Duchess affect Antonio, the last person she thought of, and why? -Associative: How does this situation between Antonio and Delio represent the peace after a terrible event? -Predictive: Will Antonio and Delio break their friendship?
Quote - “A very pestilent disease, my lord, 
They call lycanthropia.”

Summary - The doctor tells Pescara that the patient has come down with lycanthropia.

Comprehension Question - What does the doctor tell Pescara the patient has come down with?

Associative Question - How would you react if the doctor told you someone had lycanthropia?

Predictive Question - What would happen if the patient had ebola?

Ethical Question – Is it right for the doctor to release the patient’s information to Pescara?
Act V Scene II Cell 2 – Gravedigging!

Quote - “Steal forth to church-yards in the dead of night, And dig dead bodies up: ...”

Summary – The doctor tells Pescara that people lycanthropia think they are wolves and dig up dead bodies.

Comprehension Question – What do people with lycanthropia do?

Associative Question – Are there people with lycanthropia today?

Predictive Question – How would the world be different if the werewolves rampaged down the streets eating people?

Ethical Question – Is it okay for the lycanthropes to dig up the dead bodies?
Act V Scene II Cell 3 – Ferdinand Discovers His Shadow

![Illustration of Ferdinand trying to catch his shadow](image)

Quote – “You are a fool: how is ‘t possible I should catch My shadow, unless I fall upon ‘t?”

Summary – Ferdinand goes crazy and tries to catch his shadow by falling on it.

Comprehension Question – What does Ferdinand try to do?

Associative Question – Would Ferdinand be declared legally insane today?

Predictive Question – What would have happened if Ferdinand actually captured his shadow?

Ethical Question – Is it ethical to let Ferdinand go crazy, trying to grab his own shadow?
Act V Scene II Cell 4 – Anti-Sunburn

Quote – “I have brought your grace a salamander’s skin to keep You from sun-burning.”

Summary – The doctor gives Ferdinand some salamander skin to keep him from getting burned by the sun.

Comprehension Question – What does the doctor give Ferdinand?

Associative Question – Would we use salamander’s skin to prevent sunburn today?

Predictive Question – If someone gave you the skin of a lizard to treat a sun burn today, how would you react?

Ethical Question – Is it right to cut the skin off a lizard for your own well-being?
Act V Scene II Cell 5 – Urinals

Quote – “Let me have some forty urinals filled with rosewater:”

Summary – The doctor requests 40 urinals filled with rosewater.

Comprehension Question – What does the doctor want?

Associative Question – Would it be normal for someone to want 40 urinals today?

Predictive Question – How would the story change if the doctor wanted 50 urinals?

Literary Question – What literary device is at work in the quote above?
Act V Scene II Cell 6 – Taming

Quote – “I find by his eye he stands in awe of me; I’ll make him As tame as a dormouse.”

Summary – The doctor tells everyone that he is going to make Ferdinand as tame as a dormouse.

Comprehension Question – What is the doctor going to do?

Associative Question – If someone said “as tame as a dormouse” today, why would it be different than when this story was written?

Predictive Question – If the story took place in the future, what would the doctor use in his analogy (as tame as a ______)?

Ethical Question – Is it ethical for the doctor to talk about Ferdinand like this in his face?
Act V Scene II Cell 7 – Die Antonio Die

Quote – “‘Tis thus. Antonio lurks here in Milan: Inquire him out, and kill him.”

Summary – Cardinal tells Bosola to go find Antonio in Milan and kill him.

Comprehension Question – Who is supposed to go kill Antonio?

Associative Question – Is it this easy to have someone killed today?

Associative Question – Did they really have guns at this time?

Predictive Question – Would this event happen if the play occurred today?

Ethical Question – Is it ethical to kill Antonio over such petty reasons?
Act V Scene II Cell 8 – Evil!

Quote – “He’s nothing else but murder; yet he seems Not to have notice of the duchess’ death.”

Summary – Bosola says that Antonio is nothing else but murder, but he doesn’t want the death of the duchess.”

Comprehension Question – What does Bosola say?

Associative Question – Have there been other people similar to Antonio throughout history?

Comprehension Question – What does Bosola mean by “he’s nothing else but murder?”

Literary Question – Are there any literary devices at work in the quote above?
Quote – “Yes, confess to me
   Which of my women ‘twas you hir’d to put
   Love-powder into my drink?”

Summary – Julia asks Bosola whom he hired to put love-powder in her drink.

Comprehension Question – What does Julia accuse Bosola of?

Associative Question – What would you say if someone you knew brought up the idea of love-powder?

Grammar Question – What does Julia mean by “’twas you hir’d?”

Predictive Question – How would the story differ if the love-powder actually worked?
"ANTONIO: Necessity compels me. Make scrutiny throughout the passages of your own life, you'll find it impossible to fly your fate.
ECHO: O fly your fate!
DELIO: Hark! the dead stones seem to have pity on you, and give you good counsel."

In this cell, Antonio and Delio are talking by the Cardinal’s house, which is right next to where the Duchess is buried. They talk of the ancient ruins of an abbey that the Cardinal’s house was built upon. Delio tells Antonio how the ruins give off the best echo he has ever heard. As they are talking the echo sends back the last part of each sentence.

1. What does Yond mean?

2. What do you think would happen if Antonio knew his wife was buried there?

3. How does the author use “asleep” to convey a deeper meaning?

4. Do you think it is right for Antonio to ask the Cardinal’s forgiveness?
Cell #2
Act V, Scene IV

Cardinal: “I pray, all to bed; And though you hear him in his violent fit, Do not rise, I entreat you.”

Bosola: “My death is plotted; here’s the consequence of murder.”

In this cell, The Cardinal, Pescara, Malatesti, Roderigo, and Grisolan are all talking. They talk of how they will not have to watch over Ferdinand tonight because he is getting better. He tells them to go to bed and that even if they hear him having a fit, not to get up. After they promise, he tells them that when Ferdinand is asleep, he will get up and pretend to have a fit, to test their promise. Everyone exits except for the Cardinal, who decides that Bosola has done all he can do, and now he must die. After he exits, Bosola enters and confirms that it was the Cardinal who was plotting his death. Ferdinand comes in and gives Bosola some tips on killing the cardinal.

1. Do you think Bosola will kill the Cardinal?
2. Why would the Cardinal not want anyone to come to his brother’s aid if he needed it?
3. What does it mean to shake “like an osier”?
4. What theme is being displayed when Bosola says “When we know black deeds must be cur’d with death?”
"ANTONIO: Could I take him at his prayers, there were hope of pardon.  
BOSOLA: [stabs him in the dark] Fall right my sword: I'll not give thee so much leisure as to pray."

In this cell, Antonio is on his way to try and make peace with the Cardinal. It is pitch black. Bosola hears him muttering and takes him for the Cardinal. He springs out and stabs Antonio. Antonio’s servant returns with a lantern and they all discover what has happened. Antonio also finds out that his children were murdered. Then he dies.

1. Do you think that Bosola should have told Antonio that his wife and children were also dead?

2. What literary device is being used when Bosola says, “We are merely the stars’ tennis-balls, struck and banded which way please them”?

3. Why does Bosola kill Antonio?

4. How does Bosola’s killing Antonio compare to Hamlet’s killing Polonius?
“Bosola: Thus it lightens into action: I am come to kill thee.”

“Cardinal: Raise the watch! We are betray’d!”

In this cell, the Cardinal enters holding a book and talking to himself. Bosola and Antonio’s servant (who is carrying Antonio’s body) enter and confront the Cardinal. Bosola tells the Cardinal that he has come to kill him, and the Cardinal cries for help, calling that they have been betrayed.

1. Because Bosola let the Cardinal go to Julia’s room, do you think he will get away?
2. What is the Cardinal trying to do when he offers to divide revenues with Bosola?
3. How is a guilty conscience tedious?
4. Why does Bosola do a cruel thing like letting the Cardinal run to Julia’s chamber but no further?
“GRISOLAN: He doth this pretty well; but it will not serve to laugh me out of mine honor.
CARDINAL: The sword's at my throat!
RODERIGO: You would not bawl so loud then.
MALATESTI: Come, come, let's go to bed: he told us thus much aforehand.
PESCARA: He wish'd you should not come at him; but believe't,
The accent of the voice sounds not in jest:
I'll down to him, howsoever, and with engines
Force open the doors.”

Pescara, Malatesti, Roderigo, and Grisolan hear the Cardinal yelling for help. However, they do nothing for the Cardinal had just told them not to. Pescara says that the Cardinal does not sound like he is joking so he goes to investigate. The rest decide to follow him to see the Cardinal laugh at him when he finds out he was joking.

1. What does *aloof* mean?
   i) shingled, on the roof  ii) defenestrated, out the window
   iii) nailed, in a foot  iv) standoffish, nose in the air
2. Was Pescara right in going down to see the Cardinal?
3. What literary device is being used when Pescara says, “…and with engines force open the doors”?
4. Will Roderigo, Grisolan, and Malatesti get their chance to laugh at Pescara?
Cell #6  
Act V, Scene V

"Cardinal: Thou hast hurt me!"

Bosola first kills the Cardinal’s servant so she doesn’t unbarricade the door to let rescue in. When the Cardinal asks why Bosola wants to kill him, Bosola points out Antonio’s body and adds that when the Cardinal ordered the Duchess to be killed, he took her justice away. The Cardinal cries for mercy but Bosola stabs him twice.

1. What literary term is being used when the Cardinal says, “shall I die like a leveret, without any resistance?”
2. What is meant when Bosola says, “thou fall’st faster of thyself than calamity can drive you?”
3. Was it right of Bosola to stab the Cardinal before he had a chance to pray? Was it right of Bosola to stab the Cardinal before he had a chance to prey again?
4. Would the outcome have been the same if Bosola hadn’t killed the servant?
“BOSOLA: Now my revenge is perfect. Sink, thou main cause of my undoing. The last part of my life hath done me best service.”

“FERDINAND: My sister, O my sister! there's the cause on't. Whether we fall by ambition, blood, or lust, like diamonds, we are cut with our own dust.”

Ferdinand enters and the Cardinal cries for help. A scuffle occurs and Ferdinand wounds the Cardinal and gives Bosola his death wound. Bosola says that his revenge is now perfect and stabs Ferdinand. Before Ferdinand dies, he cries out that his sister, the Duchess, is the cause of all this.

1. What does Bosola mean when he says, “yes, I hold my weary soul in my teeth;”?
2. If Ferdinand hadn’t come in, would Bosola have gotten away with killing the Cardinal?
3. What literary term is being used when Ferdinand says, “Like diamonds we are cut with our own dust”? How does this help convey the themes of the story?
4. Was Bosola right in killing Ferdinand as well as the Cardinal?
“BOSOLA: Revenge for the Duchess of Malfi, murder'd by the Arragonian brethren; for Antonio, slain by this hand; for lustful Julia, poison'd by this man; and lastly for myself, that was an actor in the main of all much 'gainst mine own good nature, yet i'th' end neglected.”

“CARDINAL: Look to my brother: he gave us these large wounds, as we were struggling here i'th' rushes. And now, I pray, let me be laid by and never thought of.”

Pescara, Malatesti, Roderigo, and Grisolan all come into the room and witness the grisly sight. Bosola explains that all that has happened is revenge for the Duchess of Malfi who was murdered by the Arragonian brethren, for Antonio who was murdered by his own hand, for Julia who was murdered by the Cardinal, and lastly for himself. The Cardinal tells them that it was Ferdinand who gave them such big wounds and then dies. Bosola explains how Antonio was accidentally killed and then dies.

1. What is a vaulted grave?
2. Is Bosola right in claiming that all the damage done is for revenge?
3. What literary term is being used when Bosola says, “Mine is another voyage”?
4. Will Antonio’s son become the next ruler of Malfi?
“Delio: Let us make noble use of this great ruin; and join all our force to establish this young gentleman in ’s mother’s right.”

Delio and Antonio’s son enter just after everyone has died. Delio tells everyone that they should join together to make Antonio’s son the Duke of Malfi.

1. What does eminent mean?
   i) pushy, stairs ii) fancy, important iii) grouchy, horse-like iv) monotonous, lively

2. If Ferdinand or the Cardinal hadn’t died, would Antonio’s son still become duke?

3. What theme is conveyed when Delio says, “Integrity of life is fame’s best friend?”

4. Is Delio doing the right thing by barging in and basically demanding to have Antonio’s son become duke?