Everyday people deal with conflicts with their peers. In the play *Macbeth*, there are examples of external and internal conflicts. Three main conflicts are Lady Macbeth is pressuring Macbeth into murdering Duncan, Macbeth’s feeling guilt after he murders Duncan, and Macbeth losing his sanity after Banquo is murdered.

An external conflict occurs when Macbeth decides he no longer wishes to murder Duncan. He indicates that they will not continue their plan. Lady Macbeth becomes irate with her husband and attacks his manhood by calling him a coward. She continues to attack his ego by stating that he would be an example of a man if he killed Duncan. The resolution of this conflict involves Macbeth trying to prove his manhood of his wife. He later murders Duncan, the King of Scotland.

An internal conflict that raged within Macbeth occurs after he murdered Duncan. He becomes so distraught and guilt-stricken that he hears voices and feels that his crime causes him isolation and turmoil. He wrestles with the knowledge of his crime and lives in desperation. Another internal conflict within Macbeth occurs after he had Banquo murdered. Macbeth feels such remorse that he hallucinates and thinks that he sees Banquo’s bloody body at his dinner table.

People experience both internal and external conflicts periodically. However, the importance of these conflicts is the decisions that people make to resolve these issues.