

In the revenge tragedy, Hamlet by William Shakespeare, the murder of the King Hamlet ~~is~~ a disturbance to the balance in society. However, Hamlet's attempts to correct this disturbance, and the difference between desire and duty, opens the audience's ~~senses~~ mind to a world of contemplation and acceptance, hence portraying a vast and dynamic world instead of one that is bleak.

~~Hamlet's attempts to adopt the role of an avenger leads him to a world of inner turmoil and contemplation. Although Hamlet's adoption of~~
Hamlet's uncertainty in adopting the role of an avenger leads to a world of ~~complex~~ ^{enlightens the} contemplation which ~~enlightens the~~ ^{highlight} the ~~vast range of human~~ ^{audience of the} ~~existence~~ ^{nuances of} human life. Hamlet's first encounter with the

of Ghost ^{which commands the murder of Claudius to restore ^{balance} ~~balance~~} ~~propels~~ him into a world of turmoil.

This is conveyed through the use of rhetorical questions to the Ghost "Be thou a spirit of health or goblin damned / Bring with thee airs of heaven or blasts from hell?". The juxtaposition of 'heaven' and 'hell' convey Hamlet's uncertainty in trusting the ghost. This may be a direct result of the conflicting protestant and catholic values in Shakespeare's time. This ~~the command~~ ~~by the~~ The ambiguity of the Ghost's purpose leads Hamlet to ~~a~~ ponder upon the purpose of ~~human~~ humans. This can be seen in the anti-climactic statement "or humans ^{vs} being "admirable... like an angel... the manager of animals" / And yet, to me, what is this quintessence of dust?". As Hamlet ~~disregards~~ divulges into a world of inner-torment as he is not able to trust the Ghost, Shakespeare intrigues the audience by ~~considering~~ questioning the purpose of people in general.

For the religious and moral tensions in Shakespeare's context influence the actions taken by Hamlet, ~~and~~ therefore, increasing over

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understanding of ~~that~~ the influences on our
action. The warlike imagery ^{is} used in the
"to be or not to be" soliloquy as Hamlet
~~is~~ ponders "whether 'tis nobler in the mind
to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous
fortune or take arms against a sea of
~~trouble~~ troubles" to ^{convey} end his internal suffering
caused by ~~the~~ the need to take revenge to
restore balance. In Elizabethan times, ~~to~~ the
act of revenge ~~is~~ was forbidden ~~as~~ as
it was a sin. In addition Hamlet's soliloquy
~~contains~~ comments on how it is "the undiscovered
country" of the after life ~~is~~ that keeps him from
contemplating suicide. ~~These~~ ^{these} contemplations ^{are} reflective
of humanist thinking, that one can determine
his own ~~actions~~ actions and outcomes, as well
as Christian belief that ~~to~~ one's
suffering is a higher form of ~~heroism~~ ^{heroism} than
to take action. ~~To be certain of the~~
~~Even though~~ given a chance to murder
After becoming certain ~~of~~ of Claudius' guilt
of murdering ~~of~~ King Hamlet by using the
metatheatrical device of the play-with-a-
play, Hamlet is given the opportunity to ~~as~~



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~~Let~~ ~~to~~ complete his role as revenge, however is unable to do so due to religious conflict.

~~A~~ ~~whilst~~ ~~Cladius~~ is prayer Hamlet ~~has~~ notes that to kill Claudius how would be "live and salary, not revenge".

~~As~~ ~~is~~ - This is because ~~of~~ by killing Claudius ~~a~~ whilst he is in prayer would result in him going to heaven and Hamlet to hell, hence ~~we~~, conveying how Hamlet's ~~is~~ ~~restricted~~ by Hamlet's actions are restricted by religious influences. ~~As~~ Thus, by ~~press~~ ~~penalising~~ Hamlet's inability to carry out the revenge act due to ~~the~~ religious and moral influences, Shakespeare ~~entertains~~ ~~entirely~~ provides the audience to ~~analyse~~ analyse how their thoughts and actions are shaped.

The ~~clendence~~ denouement and resolution of the ~~of~~ Hamlet ~~explores~~ ~~conveys~~ the need to ~~accept~~ accept one's circumstance and inability to control outcomes. ~~This is done to the~~ ~~one~~ ~~of~~ ~~metaphor~~ is ~~to~~ ~~highlight~~ ~~as~~ ~~an~~ ~~open~~ ~~meeting~~ For his bear's Captain, Hamlet ~~comments~~ ~~on~~ how "two thousand men and

twenty thousand slugs; do not question the worth of a slug". The Hyperbole is used to ~~exaggerate~~ exaggerate Hamlet's determination in comparison to Hamlet. The This proverb Hamlet to realise how his continual ~~contingent~~ contemplation has resulted here is his ~~inaction~~ inaction, therefore, ~~may~~ may [this] thought be bloody or of nothing worth".

The grave ~~scene~~ universal graveyard scene also resolves Hamlet's dispute on the purpose of man. Yorick's skull is symbolic of the ~~the~~ ~~is~~ nothingness of ^{one's} fame and the future in the face of the great equaliser, death.

Therefore, ~~as~~ the leading Hamlet to comment that there is "special providence in the fall of a sparrow"; a metaphor used to ~~by~~ convey how Hamlet is unable to control the future as it is determined by a 'higher' being. Hence, Hamlet thus, ~~by~~ resolving conflicts therefore by resolving his internal conflicts on ~~the~~ purpose, Hamlet is able to take action and restore ~~the~~ balance by killing ~~the~~ ^{Claudius}.

Since Hamlet ~~too~~ and Laertes ~~too~~ have ~~been~~ committed murder / revenge they too must be

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punished for their acts. therefore, the
conclusion of Hamlet ~~not only~~ leads
the audience to understand the complex

therefore, the conclusion of Hamlet leads
the audience to examine ~~the~~ the
range of influences on our actions and
the need to resolve conflicting ideas
to be able to act. Hence
in ~~addition~~ enlightening our understanding
of the world.

← Tick this box if you have continued this answer in another writing booklet.