

Start here.

Shakespeare's revenge tragedy Hamlet explores the
to a ambivalent world of the individual ~~the~~ in an
environment of utter corruption and imbalance.

As a noble minded renaissance scholar amidst
a ~~an~~ environment of instability and moral
ambiguity, Hamlet produces significant moral
conclusion, a creating a increasingly 'bleak portrait
of the world' as he explores the contradictory
~~contextual~~ contextual values of ^{a world in} ~~the renaissance~~

which the newly emerging renaissance philosophies
seemed irreconcilable with the traditional

Christian ~~the~~ doctrines of ~~the~~ the Elizabethan

era. Hamlet's transformation and growth as

he struggles with his bleak world of imbalance

is presented through his successive

soliloquies, from his existential deliberations to
his ultimate conceding to christian values.

Hamlet's ~~to~~ moral uncertainty and philosophical

readings are initially catalyzed by ~~the~~ the

~~the~~ corruption instilled throughout Denmark as
a result of ~~the~~ King Hamlet's death and

Claudius's usurpation of the throne. ~~From~~ Such

occurrences arose a ~~day~~ ~~at~~ imbalance that not only

the political order of authority, but in the essential chain of being that ~~is~~ remained the corner stone of Elizabethan values. This instability ~~and~~ is effectively established in Act 1 Scene 2 with Fortinbras words 'his bitter cold and I am sick at heart'; metaphorically encapsulating the morally ambiguous atmosphere of Denmark. ^{such an imbalance is further foreshadowed through} ~~the~~ introduction of the Ghost as a dramatic device implying ~~as~~ a disruption in the natural order and contextual anxiety. Further, through Hamlet's biblical allusion to Denmark as an 'unweeded garden' (1.2) he relates the ~~fast~~ fostering of immorality and corruption, and parallels grotesque incestuous affairs to the weaknesses attributed to Eve. As a noble renaissance scholar amongst such instability, Hamlet faces significant moral concerns, clearly that his 'too too solid flesh would melt' ~~in~~ in his ~~first~~ first soliloquy. This metaphysical imagery ~~is~~ reveals his intense moral isolation and melancholia as he struggles with his disillusionment ~~is~~ denied from such instability. ~~any~~ Hamlet has been charged with the pious duty of avenging his father's 'foul and most unnatural' death - the ironic use of such language emphasising the ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~imbalance~~ imbalance in natural order, Hamlet in his second soliloquy proclaims that

Additional writing space on back page.

'The commandment all above shall stand' which is allusion to the bible's 10 commandments reinforces the morally obligating nature of duty amongst Elizabethan Denmark. This burdensome nature of such filial duty, conveyed through his revelation 'The time is out of joint, a cursed spite that ever I was born to set it right'; ~~there~~ connotes the extreme displacement and imbalance of the corruption, spurring Hamlet into a state of deeper disillusionment. This ~~is an intelligent~~ ^{is an intelligent} ~~reassurance~~ ~~for~~ ~~Scheles~~, Hamlet embarks on a journey to reconcile his fate with an exploration of what it means to exist, ultimately finding himself ~~caught~~ ~~between~~ suspended between the morals of 2 worlds - the humanism of renaissance ~~for~~ thinking, and the medieval code of revenge legislated by social ~~norms~~ norms.

Throughout the philosophical, Hamlet melancholy, endures as he becomes the cogently aware of death, reflected through his poignant, rhetorical question "What is the quintessence of dust?" (7.5). This contemplation of the significance of life and death embodies the essential disillusionment Hamlet endures, as this paralyzing anxiety derived from a contextual

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

Start here.

Hamlet, formulates the essential tragedy of the play, as it spurs his indecision. Hamlet's ~~to~~ evasive referral to himself as a 'dull and muddy, mettled rascal' in his ~~to~~ soliloquy, reflects his own antipathy with his continued failure to exact revenge, yet this character in my opinion is merely the consequence of ~~the~~ ^{the} environmental imbalance and ~~not~~ contradictory concerned values embodied in his own thinking.

Ultimately, being fully cognisant of his ~~burden~~ filial duty, Hamlet, in his ~~to~~ soliloquy, metaphorically questions the ~~fact~~ futility of existence, whether 'tis nobler to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune or to contest against a sea of troubles" - in which he recognizes death as a ubiquitous alternative to his ~~of~~ ~~the~~ paralyzing circumstances. His ultimate contemplation, reflected through his address 'to be or not to be' embodies his mounting calamity and the essential contradiction between existential doctrine and Christian ideology that ~~has~~ has permeated through his ~~the~~ life. ~~that~~ In his inclusion of ~~the~~ extreme amongst his black world, he ~~also~~ considers whether death is merely an ~~an~~ eternal attraction of existence but may not be 'the manor

natural sheets that flesh is best to". The hyperbolic nature of ~~such~~ this statement reflects his awareness of the inexorable suffering inherent to the human condition, of which he ^{ultimately} ~~ultimately~~ struggles to accept. He thus concludes that it is the fear of the "undiscover'd country" - alluding to the afterlife, that allows humans to bear the metaphorical "whips and scorns of time". These allusions to Christian ideas of death and the afterlife symbolise Hamlet's consideration and influence by Christian doctrine, of which he himself hinder his ~~own~~ ability to kill ~~the~~ Claudius in Act 3 Scene 3. Being 12 by pieces of praying his soul, Claudius was being, by ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Elizabethan standards, retroactively "not and seasoned for passage" - an opportunity Hamlet's father was effectively denied. This is ^{to execute his fate} evidence that Hamlet's ~~is~~ struggle ^{to} ~~is~~ stems from the fact that he is not merely seeking revenge, but an opportunity to abuse his humanist reasoning to make death ~~orderly~~ orderly, as opposed to something belonging to the visceral, irrational world of mere medieval revenge" (-Finken article).

Hamlet's transference of disposition ~~ultimately~~ ultimately culminates in his final exchange with Horatio and

Additional writing space on back page.

He long awaited death of Claudius. Through his lengthy philosophical introspection, Hamlet arrives at the conviction that there is a "divinity that shapes our ends" (5.2). This such a conviction reveals strong Christian notions of fate and a ~~higher~~ benevolent force that dictates our lives, regardless of our attempts of intervention. In his final exchange with Horatio, Hamlet has appeared to transcend his moral apprehension, apparently definitively prepared to execute revenge and avenge his father's death. He remarks, a fate he now understands he was preordained to fulfill. His statement "Let Be", this reflects the culmination of ~~his~~ his lengthy philosophical journey, ~~transcending~~ the anxiety of his existential deliberation, to a single resolute acceptance, accelerated through ~~the~~ his use of mono-syllables.

Hamlet now sees "special providence in the fall of a sparrow" which is an allusion to the New Testament, reveals ~~the~~ ^{his} reconciling of Christian ideology with humanist doctrine. Hamlet is thus ultimately accepting of fate's mechanisms, when death will come "sooner or later, 'it will come - the readiness is all" - the compressed and pensive nature of such a remark, when ~~made~~

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

Start here.

Juxtaposed ~~with~~ with the previous ~~anxiety~~ sudden
'time is out of joint' reflects distinct resignation
~~and~~ and clear ideological transformation:

Ultimately, it is evident that ~~through~~ ~~the~~
the initial ~~imbalance~~ ^{imbalance} and corruption instilled through
Hamlet's ~~inherent~~ ~~disorder~~ ~~formulate~~ ~~formulate~~ a
~~bleak~~ ~~portrayal~~ bleak portrait of ~~the~~ ~~world~~ ~~by~~
the world, spurring his disillusionment and
emotional struggles with existence however through
exploring the significance of ~~his~~ ~~existence~~ of
life and death, Hamlet was able to reconcile
the contradictions and restore order. ~~Through~~ It
is apparent, through evaluating his progressive
philosophy, his ~~inherent~~ ~~transformation~~ is
evident ~~and~~ ~~ultimately~~ however the influence the
~~concept~~ imbalance had ~~on~~ upon his being and
his surrounding unhappiness. However, I believe
that through his exploration of the ~~cause~~ ~~of~~
~~his~~ ~~mean~~ origin and meaning of ~~the~~ ~~imbalance~~,
he ultimately transcends it.