

# Disorder and hatred in "romeo and juliet" essay sample

[Literature](#), [William Shakespeare](#)



Disorder and hatred are negative yet important themes in the play of Romeo and Juliet. For example, the hatred between the two feuding families and disorder that occurs which leads to tragedy. The consequences of these actions both lead to the deaths of Romeo and Juliet.

Hatred is a main factor between the Montagues and the Capulets. It threatens to destroy the social stability of Verona.

Hate between the Montagues and the Capulets is an obstacle which Romeo and Juliet have to overcome. The hatred between their families make it hard for them to show their love for one another.

Not only does hate occur between the families, but with Romeo himself. Romeo was mad at himself after he killed Juliet's cousin, Tybalt. He got banished and called himself "fortune's fool". "O, I am fortune's fool!" (Act 3, Scene One Line 132) However, his hate for himself did not last for long. After he spent the night with Juliet he was very happy that he forgot about what he had done. His hatred for himself was not a main effect, but his actions led to disorder.

The consequences of hatred obviously led to death, especially those of Romeo and Juliet's. If the Montagues and the Capulet's didn't hate each other with a passion in the first place, then Romeo and Juliet wouldn't be so secretive about their love for one another and hate wouldn't have been a factor that tore them apart. As a result of their deaths, the two star-crossed lovers express that love is much stronger than hate.

Disorder is the main point leading to tragedy. Romeo and Juliet made several plans which they thought would let them escape from all of their problems. Due to disorder, their plans didn't work as they thought it would. One example of disorder which occurs in the play is when Romeo was supposed to receive a note from Friar Lawrence. It was the letter which explains the plan about the potion Juliet was to take. This note was to inform Romeo that Juliet had taken the potion to fake her death and awaken again after 42 hours. The disorder is that Romeo didn't receive the note and Balthasar had to deliver the tragic news to him personally. "Then she is well and nothing can be ill. Her body sleeps in Capel's monument, and her immortal part with angels lives. I saw her laid low in her kindred's vault" (Act five, Scene one, Lines 16-20) Assuming she was dead, Romeo drank his potion which led him to his untimely death. "Here's to my love! O true apothecary! Thy drugs are quick. Thus with a kiss I die" (Act five, Scene three, Lines 118-120) This is an example of disorder which led to tragedy. Another form of disorder in the play is that Juliet was arranged to marry Paris. Juliet was already married to Romeo and did not even want to marry Paris.

Juliet was so desperate that she turned to the Friar for help.

"Come weep with me, past hope, past cure, past help!" (Act4, Scene 1, line 46) The Friar suggested for her to take the potion and fake her death so when it came time to marry Paris, everyone would assume that she was dead. "Thou shalt continue two and forty hours, and then awake as from as pleasant sleep. Now, when the bridegroom in the morning comes to rouse

thee from thy bed, there art thou, dead" (Act 4, Scene 1, Lines 106-109) The consequences of this led her to her death.

Overall, disorder and hatred plays negative effects leading to the deaths of Romeo and Juliet. If it wasn't for the hate between the two families, Romeo and Juliet wouldn't have to be so secretive and hide their love forever.

Hatred and disorder basically ruined the lives for both Romeo and Juliet, yet caused the Montagues and the Capulets to finally be in peace with one another. " O brother Montague, give me thy hand. This is my daughter's jointure, for no more can I demand" (Act 5, Scene 3, Lines 302-305). After their children's death, the Montagues and Capulets finally have hope for a restoration of order and an end for their hatred towards eachother.