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Bishal Nayak Professor Kevin FernsEnglish 1B15th May 2019 Revenge of Laertes and HamletThe drama Hamlet written by a great Playwright and actor who is widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's greatest dramatic, William Shakespeare. This drama was written around 1600 in the final years of the rule of Queen of England, Elizabeth I. There are so many Shakespeare's plays are played in that period, but Hamlet is the best one which concerns the transfer of power one monarch to the other.

Hamlet is the revenge type of Elizabeth tragedy, in which avenger seeks to exact revenge of the death of his father dies achieving that aim. The center of attention of this drama particularly focuses on the unpredictability, disloyalty, disruption, and the general sense of anxiety and fear that surround them. This drama also shows a great deal of action on the stage, including violent action. The setting of the drama takes place in various part of Elsinore Castle in Denmark.

The circumstance that Shakespeare presents at the beginning of the Hamlet is that a most powerful and adorable king has died, and the throne that might have become heir to his brother, Claudius not by his son. No one knows in the castle, what to expect from a new one and still lamenting the old king having a fearful and suspicious mind. A ghost appears to Hamlet, tells him his father was murdered by his uncle and tells him to avenge the death. The ghost is the only ghost who complains that he was killed without having an opportunity to confess and receives the last rites of the church as being a catholic person. He is asking his son to commit what the church

would consider Christian does not seek revenge to be a sin. It doesn't sound very religious to me. As we all know revenge and religion are not coplanar to each other. We also need to consider that this drama was written 1600 years ago and at this time revenge might come first. But the problem is that, are there any ghost? If there are, what are they and where do they come from, from God? Was his father killed? It appeared as a natural death. And if he was murdered, is it Hamlet duty to take revenge? Hamlet has been taught Christian are not seek revenge. In order to make the suspicious mind clear that who killed his dad. Hamlet set up a trap by the play called Murder of Gonzalez and instructs the player with some modification that ghost told him about his father's in order to catch conscience and solid evidence of the king Claudius's guilt. Hamlet utters The play's the things wherein I'll catch the consequence of the king (Act 2 Scene 2, line 555). It is very important to find conscience of king so that he can come to whether the ghost message is real or fake. That makes him completely mad and his behavior at the play is so provocative that makes Claudius aggressive and leave the play. He proves that he is a decorated war hero who is known for his skill rapier. Hamlet goes back and forth between madness and logical planning instantaneously. Once Hamlet came to know that his uncle king, Claudius killed his dad, Hamlet feels morally and legally obliged to take revenge. Through the widely known figurative, soliloquy To be or not to be (Act 3, Scene1, line 56), Hamlet begins debating whether to kill himself. He compares death to a little sleep. Hamlet is asking himself whether his decision would be worth it, or it would be an alternative way of giving up. The Hamlet's misogynistic feelings make us know how much Hamlet is obsessed to kill Claudius in order to take

revenge of his father and taking his mother away from Claudius. Claudius becomes suspicious that Hamlet's madness going to presents some danger, Madness in great ones must unwatched'd go (Act 3, Scene 1, line 181) and decides to have Hamlet sent away. When Hamlet comes back to Elsinore from England trip, he is no longer seems to be concerned with revenge, which he hardly mentions after this point in the play. Day by day his obsession to kill, Claudius is kept destroying. Hamlet is unable to come to any conclusion about the purpose of death. He also reports to Horatio how he signed the death warrants of his childhood friends i. e. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern to save his own life. He is lamenting because of his innocent people get killed. Now the real climax going to take place. In Act 4 Laertes returns from France and instantly goes in full attack mode and suddenly demand duel war with Hamlet to avenge his father's death. This helps some how-to Claudius also to throw away the thorns that comes on the way of his life. He doesn't have patience and he demanded to proceed duel immediately. Laertes portrays To this point, I stand, that both the world I give to negligence, Let come what comes, only I'll be revenged Most thoroughly for my late father (Act IV, Scene 5, line 130-133). He poisoned his sword to execute his plan alternative deceptive way and the duel begins. In this time everyone in castle carrying swords around the castle and excited to watch revenge of their father's death. There is no offense to say that river of blood would flows because this is the war of revenge tragedy by William Shakespeare. Unfortunately, it didn't work as they wished, in the middle of the duel Gertrude drinks wine which was poisoned by Claudius in order to kill Hamlet. If the Hamlet executed like Laertes, Claudius would have been dead

by the end of Act 1 and that ends the drama. This proves that Hamlet is more moral than Laertes. For example, in Act IV, Claudius asks Laertes what he should do to prove that he is a real son of his father and Claudius replies To cut his throat I'd church (Act IV, Scene 6). This is a very significant quotes that describes Laertes character, willing to murder someone in direct ticket of sending heaven. On the other side, Hamlet is unwilling to kill Claudius when he finds him praying to God on his knees in his chamber (Act III, Scene 3). But Claudius is not aware that he is having impure heart, thinking about whether not to lose queen and crown. Hamlet missed the chance to kill Claudius. Hamlet whispers, Now might I do it partly, now a is a praying, and now I'll don't " and so go to heaven. And so am I revenged. That would be scanned. A villain kills my father, and for that, I, his sole son, do this same villain send to heaven (Act III, Scene 3, line 73-78). He follows his religious beliefs and stepped back and puts up his sword. If he kills Claudius, then villain goes to heaven that he never wants that. So, he decides to kill when he is drunk and will go to hell. The most curious thing that we need to notice here, just because of little religious hesitation he eventually beings a reason to the deaths of Polonius, Ophelia, Laertes, king, and himself collectively called royal family Claudius is in predicament and decides to escape but, he is also killed by Hamlet, but Hamlet only kills King Claudius at the very end of the drama when he comes to realize that the king had tried to kill him and just killed his mother. The burning obsession is not still get cooled inside of his Hamlet's heart. He still has a lot to convey. He depicts Horatio I am dead, Horatio. Wretched queen, adieu! You that took pale and tremble at this chance, That are but mutes or audience to this act, Had I but " as this feel

sergeant , Death , Is strict in his street ” O, I could tell you- But let it be(Act 5, Scene 2, line 305-310). He is aware of dying and requested Horatio to tell his story so will be immortal forever and remain in the heart of the resident of Elsinore. We all know that it is told so we are reading this drama in 2019 and fascinated by it. According to the Hamlet, life Is not all about just to heaven or to succeeded to the throne. The points to be noted here, perception of taking revenge between Hamlet and Laertes are same but the way they go through for that are like two sides of coin. The revenge of Laertes is personal, and he doesn't care about the consequences, whereas Hamlet is more introspective and thoughtful about his revenge done to save his nation which is under attack and to save royal family from falling apart. The consequences of revenge make the situation worse. According to Karma, The best revenge is always to just happily move on and let karma do the rest. Work Cited Shakespeare, William. Hamlet, Prince of Denmark. Approaching Literature, 4th ed.