

Dialectical journals essay



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

(The entries that include n have been inspired by words written in no fear Shakespeare.

They may be similar to that of the ones on the website but they are my own thoughts with similar wording, because the entries I wrote were assisted by the ones on the internet. They were not copied, but they were used as a reference.)
i. ii. a, b, ia. In this scene the king talks about his brother's death and the marriage to the queen. He also discusses the situation that is prevailing with Prince Fortinbras. The prince seeks revenge for his father's death and for the lost land.

He is trying to conquer lost land. He sends representatives to go undermine the attack. Then the king's talks to Laertes and Polonius about Laertes request to leave to go to France to continue studying. The king grants his leave. Then the King addresses the situation with Hamlet. Hamlet is upset with the resent death of his father and the marriage of his mother to his uncle. Claudius tells Hamlet basically to get over himself. He also does not allow Hamlet to leave to go to England to study, he must stay with his family who needs him.

The procession then leaves and Hamlet is left to wallow in his misery and ultimately considers suicide. Just then Horatio and Bernardo come in and tell of the ghost they have been seeing for the past few nights. Hamlet agrees to stand guard that night and talk to the ghost if it comes again.
b. 1. Who are Laertes and Polonius in relation to Hamlet and the King?-Polonius is councilor to King Claudius and Laertes is his son. Ophelia is Laertes sister and will come up later in the scene.
2.

Why won't Claudius let Hamlet leave?- Claudius wont let Hamlet leave because he needs the image of having his " son there supporting him and his kingdom. It also makes Gertrude happy. They are also trying to make him stop mourning Hamlets death and celebrate his life. 3. Why does Hamlet want to kill himself?- He believes in killing himself he will reach a place where he will feel no pain or suffering. He wishes to be with his father, the only man he keeps loyalty to. 4. How come the Queen does not mourn longer and instead marries? 5.

Why is Hamlet quick to believe these men? i. If I were an actor my main focus would be sadness. Hamlet is in a state of depression. He is still sad from his Fathers death, which was two month ago. That to me shows sadness that you can feel all throughout you, an ache that never goes away. In acting this I would have to portray a body emulating sadness. However, at the same time he is completely frustrated with his mother. He does not agree with how she acted so close to his father's death.

The marriage so close to the funeral is upsetting to him. Hamlet thinks that this marriage is incest and is disgusting. So in the delivery, there would have to be a depression mixed with a deep anger and resentment. Motivation could be drawn from a death I have experienced in my life, an earth shattering death that shook my entire world. My grandmother's death hit me like Hamlet's father's death hit him. I would draw on that sadness I felt for her in this scene. However, I would also have to draw on a deep seeded anger that I have felt for someone. These elements added together will create a strong emotional soliloquy given by Hamlet.

I. iii. Ophelia and Polonius n, e, in. These vows are just traps for stupid birds. I know when a man is on fire, he'll swear anything. But when a heart's on fire, it gives out more light than heat, and the fire will be out even before he's done making his promises. Don't mistake that for true love. From now on, spend a little less time with him and talk to him less.

Make yourself a precious commodity. Remember that Hamlet is young and has a lot more freedom to fool around than you do. In short, Ophelia, don't believe his love vows, since they're like flashy pimps who wear nice clothes to lead a woman into filthy acts. To put it plainly, don't waste your time with Hamlet. Do as I say. Now come along. e. If you look this through a feminist lens it would anger you.

Women during this time were seen as insignificant. Polonius says that Hamlet doesn't love her he is just fooling around with her because he just wants her body. That's all she is to him a body to exploit. And Ophelia follows along with what her father says. She doesn't fight back. She can't. Fathers are a girl's authority. They do what they are told by them or else suffer the consequences.

i. If I was acting this I could come at it from two different ways. One way is the way they did it in the movie. Ophelia is completely upset but obeys what her father says ultimately because there is nothing she can do he is her father. She would cry and try to fight but eventually would fail. No matter how much she cares for Hamlet she must do what her father says. In acting this I would draw on the child in me. The child who fights and cries but eventually does what their parents tell them.

The other way of acting this is to be a resilient child who listens like they are going to take the advice but they end up not following what you tell them.

The inspiration for this child would come from when I tell my mom I will stay away from people but I never do. No matter what they tell me I have my own opinions and I use those to guide me. I. ii. Hamlets Soliloquy a, f, na. In this soliloquy Hamlet is extremely upset with his mother and uncle. First off his mother married his uncle, which is considered incest.

Not only that but he finds it extremely unnerving. His mother married his uncle two months after his father's funeral, a man who she had sworn to love for the rest of her life. He is heart broken, not only for his father's death but his mother's betrayal. Hamlet considers suicide he is so upset with the events that have unfolded for the past month. He just doesn't know what to do. f. In this scene he is asking god what is going on. " Or that god has not made a law against suicide.

" He is talking about the god's law, which he is held to, or he would commit suicide he is so unhappy. Also he is like " Oh God, God! How tired, stale, and pointless life is to me." He can't deal with the path god has set before him. Hamlet doesn't want this and is completely upset about the course his mother has taken and with his own life. " O God, do I have to remember that?" he doesn't want to remember what god has set before him. He is upset with religion and his life in this soliloquy. n. O that this stained and dirty flesh would melt and make it disappear.

Or that god had not made a rule against suicide. O God, God! This life seems worthless. Stale, flat and it all seems so pointless now. It's like a garden full

of weeds. I can't believe it has come to this. He's been dead for two months, no not even two. He is an excellent king, like the sun god is a goat like satyr, so loving to my mother that he kept the wind from bowing on her face. God why must I remember? She just hung off of him like as though my father never existed.

A month, after my father's death (I don't even want to think about it. Oh women. You are so weak), not even her shoes were broken in (the ones she followed his casket in). Even an animal would have mourned longer than she did for my father. Then she marries my uncle, my father's brother, who is about as much my father as I am like Hercules. A month, she hasn't even finished mourning my father and she moves on and gets remarried. She was so fast to marry him. It's not good and it can't bring any good.

This breaks my heart. I. ii. Claudius' Soliloquy c, m, nc. Why would you marry your brother's wife. Are you kidding me that is so gross. Didn't you know that is considered incest even in your society? Are you messed up in the head that you thought it was ok to marry her, especially right after the death of her husband? Are you really that obsessed with this kingdom? The only way you were going to be king was to marry your sister in law, and you did. EW.

You are so horrible. Kicking your own nephew out of receiving the crown is a low blow even for you. Not only that, but to disgrace your brother like that is horrible. She was his wife, the woman he loved and you married her a month after his funeral. You disgust me! m. This is defiantly leading to his inevitable doom. He is married to his sister in law. Of course Hamlet is going to be upset and angry about the arrangement.

This will lead to his investigation into your hasty marriage. Once he invests himself into that he will find out that you killed your own brother to become king. Are you that naïve that you thought no one would notice the coincidence of the death and marriage? How can you think that it would all go away? Sure you may have covered your tracks but nothing is ever completely gone. You did a horrible thing by marrying your sister in law. You would have gotten away with it if you hadn't married Gertrude. This will lead to Hamlet's rage and then your inevitable death. n. Though the memory of my dear brother Hamlet's death is still so fresh in my own mind and in the heart of our kingdom, we should all mourn.

However, life goes on- I think it is wise to mourn him while also thinking about life at hand. Therefore I married my former sister in law, the queen with both happiness and sadness. I know that in marrying Gertrude I'm only doing what all of you have wisely advised all along, for which I thank you. And now down to business. You all know what is happening. Young Fortinbras, underestimating my strength or imagining that the death of the king has thrown this country into disarray, dreams of catching me by surprise, he demands much of me after his father's death and the surrender of the land. I dispatch you Cornelius and Voltmand, to Norway to deal with this business. Now to Laertes.

I. v. Ghost scene h, d, gh. This scene is the epitome of the ghost story. This is where Hamlet actually meets the ghost for the first time. He is beckoned by the ghost to come with him. He talks to the ghost, which no one else is able to do from the first instance the ghost has showed up. The fact that there is even a ghost adds to the element of a ghost story.

There is an ominous sense that arises when the ghost shows up which is a common theme with ghost stories. The ghost enhances /begins the revenge story in the novel as well. Hamlet is already suspicious with the King since he married his mother so close to the funeral. So he just enhances what Hamlet already felt. The ghost is enhancing two themes, a revenge story and a ghost story. c. " Ay that incestuous, that adulteress beast." This part really stood out to me because the ghost is talking about a woman he claimed to love, the queen.

He is calling her these disgusting names because she married his brother. A woman who claimed to honor and love for the rest of her life married another man, not only that but his brother. First off that is incest, which is where the incestuous part of the quote comes from. Adulteress just doesn't make sense. He is dead. She is single in a sense, and she got married. However, back in that time you married for life so the adulteress in context makes sense. All of this is still shocking coming from the man who loves her.

" Thus was I, sleeping by a brother's hand." This is where the ghost is telling Hamlet about his death. He explains of the poison in the ear and who exactly put it in his ear. The death was an assassination that came from his own brother who wanted his wife and land. This is really where Hamlet's revenge is amplified and where he begins to seek the revenge. He realizes his uncle is a scam and needs to be taken out and wants to kill him personally for killing his father." Against thy mother aught. Leave her to heaven.

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This shocked me the most. After the first quote written above I would expect him to be furious with her. She married his brother and forgot all

about him. He called her incestuous and adulterous, not he wants her unharmed in all this matter? He is upset with her yet his love in conquering all. He doesn't want her to get hurt because in the end it isn't her fault. But he wants to leave her to her own guilt for the matter.

g. This is a father son relationship complex. The son wants to do anything to whether avenge his father's death or make him proud of him. In this sense more to avenge his father. In this scene particularly Hamlet wants revenge for the injustice that has occurred between his father and uncle. His uncle murdered his father and he wants to take his revenge against him for that. He will kill in the name of his father. Even though the ghost may not actually be his father he still takes the news to be as though it was coming from his father.

The love is that strong that he will go out on a limb to avenge his father's death. II. i-ii. Overall m, c, am. Hamlets choice to o the play about the murder with poison is the choice I will focus on. This is a huge decision. He is tricking the king into showing his guilt. This will inevitably lead to him murdering the king.

Once he figures out the ghost was true and that the king really did kill him he will be furious. However, this could end badly for Hamlet as well because if King Claudius actually suspected that Hamlet was trying to undermine him and kill him he could have Hamlet killed in an instant. This would lead to a horrible ending. c. What do you think you are going to get out of this play? I believe I will bring out t Claudius guilt. If he can play it off, then the ghost may be wrong, but if he reacts the way I think he will I will be sure of his guilt

and proceed from there. I need to see his guilt. I totally think this is going to back fire.

What happens if Claudius finds out why you are doing this play? Although you hate him, he is the King right? That means he can have you murdered. Are you seriously mad, because I know you are acting mad right now but does it really transmit to you actually being insane? This is such a risky move. The host told you he is guilty but what happens if the ghost isn't who you think he is. This could spell disaster for you if this does not go off correctly. Watch your back. j. This part of the novel emphasizes the fact that there is a play in. They talk about how the monologue was emphasized.

The scene talks about how plays and actors bring joy to people. Because they are trying to cheer up Hamlet with this play, however, he doesn't need cheering up. They are really trying to figure out what is wrong with him. Hamlet uses the play as an excuse. However, they really do talk about plays and monologues and Hamlet is envious of the actors' ability to show emotion. II. ii. Hamlet's Soliloquy d, g, hd.

Line 577 "on what a rogue and peasant slave am I!" This is significant because Hamlet is doing self-evaluation. However, in evaluating himself he is calling himself worthless in a sense. How common and I and later he tells us why he thinks that of himself but for now he is just self-reflective. Line 586 "What's Hecuba to him or he to Hecuba, that he should weep for her." This is important because this is where the audience sees why Hamlet is calling himself common and a fool. How can this man cry over a character that he has no relationship to yet Hamlet cannot cry over the man he truly loves? He

doesn't come close to the emotion that the actor can produce artificially and that is upsetting to him. Line 634 " wherein ill catch the conscience of the king" He is trying to trick Claudius into showing his own guilt. This is significant because it is a clever line.

He is saying the play will appeal to his conscience and this is important to draw out his guilt and move the plot along. G Relationship between Hamlet and his father. In this soliloquy you see Hamlet beating himself up because this actor has more emotions than him. He says how can an actor feel so much emotions for a character he has no relationship to and I who loved and had a relationship with can't even dream about expressing that much emotion. He calls himself an absent-minded dreamer, a man without a cause. He loved his father as evident by the revenge plot he has formulated to avenge his father. He feels grief and sorrow for his father's death. He can't understand why he is so inept when it comes to the emotions he should feel.

h. This soliloquy adds to the story of revenge. He is planning to catch the king in a time of weakness to prove that he in fact did kill the old king. When he can prove his guilt then he can move forward with his plot to kill the king to avenge his father. This is the moment where he can finally prove to himself that there is something there and that the ghost was right. This is a necessary to move his revenge forward. The two most important lines of Act II are: " Oh what a rogue and peasant slave am i!" 577 "Wherein ill catch the conscience of the king." I chose these two lines because they are greatly emotional and explanatory.

In the first line the 20th century version of this line is "oh what a horrible and common person am I". He is extremely emotional. This is the first instance where you see a surge of his emotion. Before this he is sad and insane but those are mostly acts and never this strong of emotions. He is just sullen over the fact that his father is dead. In this instance it is a burst of his emotions that he should be feeling. However at the same time he is having a burst of emotion about not feeling emotions for his father's death. This is ironic. However, this is an instance where he shows his true emotions anger.

The second quote is an important line because it sets up the next sequences of events till the end of the play. He is revengeful on his father's death. And because of this anger he is going after the king. Without this line the impact of him being angry would not be the same. If the line wasn't there, the rage and the emotion he is investing into this revenge. We wouldn't see his plan either. He plans to draw out the king. He is playing at the king's conscience to determine if what this ghost said is true.

He is already convinced it is true and ready to strike. These are important because they show the stages of his thoughts and the next events to come.

III. ii. H, I, gi. In this scene Hamlet lets Horatio in on his revenge plan. He has Horatio watch the king during the play and if he sees something questionable when the scene turns towards the death. If the king reacts then the ghost is right and Claudius did kill the king.

This is one test to make sure that he isn't being a fool and randomly running into a revenge scheme that will backfire because it is wrong. And he trusts

Horatio help him with this quest. I. This whole revenge plot is centered on Hamlet's rage and anger towards the king. From the beginning since the marriage Hamlet has been angry with Claudius and after the ghost shows up he is even more enraged. This is one of the seven deadly sins, wrath. Hamlet is acting out of wrath and when he tells Horatio to watch the king he is not doing it out of love but out of anger towards the king. g.

In this scene you see the relationship between Horatio and Hamlet. Hamlet is trusting Horatio pretty much with his life right now. Once he lets him into the plan he risks the plan and himself. Horatio could go to the king and have Hamlet killed. But Hamlet trusts Horatio and Horatio is a loyal friend and would never turn on Hamlet. He is not Rosencrantz and Guildenstern who turned on Hamlet and pledged their allegiance to the king. Hamlet "loves" Horatio and when I say love I mean more along the lines of trusts and thinks of him more as a brother. This is the passage that truly shows that.

III. i. Ophelia c, d, ic. Hamlet, what are you thinking? Are you trying to protect Ophelia or are you trying to hurt her. You can interpret how you are talking in two ways. And the way I see it is you are protecting her from yourself. You are impulsive and right now slightly insane. I know you love her; you can't have lost interest because nothing has placed in front of you that would have given you the opportunity to stray from your feeling for her.

If you are not out of love with her than you yelling at her is not because of hate or anything in that area. Hamlet, you are trying to protect her from getting hurt. You know your life isn't going anywhere and there is a possibility of death in your future. I hope that is really why you said these

things to her because she will hate you if they are not. d. "Get thee to a nunnery." This is significant because he is trying to get her out of harms way. She loves him and will follow him to the end and he needs to prevent that from happening.

Tell her to get her to a nunnery is not to say she impure but that she needs to get out of the line of fire. He is protecting her from his inevitable fate." I loved you not." Again this is significant because he is trying to save. It is better to break her heart now, than have you weeping over his dead body or witnessing the menace he is becoming. He knows the road ahead for him is dark and he does not want her to go through this. The hurt is easier now than it would be if he died." O, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown.

"This is significant because Ophelia truly does love Hamlet. She is worried about who he has become. However, she is going to head his underlying meaning and not pursue him. But that doesn't mean she isn't worried about him. i. There is two ways to interpret this passage. It is full of double meanings. The first way this passage can be taken is that Hamlet is truly insane and mad at her.

He is insane and is showing Ophelia exactly who he is. The words he says to her are meant to hurt her. He calls her worthless and impure. In preparing for this role I would have to draw on past experiences that match this event. However I was Ophelia in this matter I would take how I felt and flip it to understand how he must have felt when he called me worthless. The other way to take this passage is that Hamlet is trying to protect her. He knows that he is crazy and headed down a road that is dangerous and may

inevitably lead to his death. Hamlet calls her these names to make her realize that she can't be with him and have her stay away.

In preparing for this role, though I haven't personally had this experience, I would draw on movies I have watched with the same emotions portrayed. The delivery of both would be completely different. One is meant to hurt and the other is meant to save. III. iii. Claudius' Soliloquy n, f, cn. Oh, my crime is so rotten it stinks. It has the mark just like Cain received for his murder of his brother.

I can't pray, ever though I want to so badly. My guilt is stronger. I stand paralyzed. So what if my hand is drenched in his blood? Is there no way to wash it away in the eyes of the heaven? Isn't that what God's forgiveness is for? And doesn't prayer serve these two purposes, one for not sinning again and the other for washing away our sins? So I'll pray. I've already committed my sin. But, oh, but how should I pray? "Dear Lord, forgive me for the murder of my brother"? I can't for I married the queen and stole his lands as well. Can a person be forgiven and still keep the benefits of the crime he committed? In this wicked world, those who sin take the benefits and bend the rules. But not in heaven, up there, every action is judged for exactly what it is, and we're forced to confront our crimes.

So what can I do? What is there left to do? Offer whatever repentance I guess that couldn't hurt. But it can't help either! Oh, what a lousy situation I'm in. My heart's as black as death. My soul is stuck to sin. Help me, angels! C'mon, make an effort. Bend stubborn knees. Steely heart, be soft as a newborn babe, so I can pray. Perhaps everything will turn out okay after all.

(No fear Shakespeare assisted). f. This entire passage is on religion and heaven. Claudius has committed a crime and therefore can't go to heaven. He feels guilty about his murder and tries to repent for his sins but cant. His heart is black. The king calls the angels to help him with his repentance but alas, he can't repent. God cannot forgive this murder because Claudius isn't truly sorry for killing his brother.

He gained power and a wife from it. His heart is black as death. C. Really, you are trying to repent after what you just did. God will no forgive a killer. You sinned in his eyes and you will always remain a sinner in god's eyes. If you didn't want to be guilty then why did you kill him? Land and a kingdom is not a good reason to kill and then to try and repent for a deliberate murder of your brother. You beg for forgiveness but you don't deserve it.

Angels will not come to your rescue. Why would they? Angels help the pure not the sinful. III. iii. (Entire scene of him yelling at his mother) n, a, gn. Look at this picture here, and that one there, the images of two brothers. Look how kind and gentlemanly this one is, with his curly hair and his forehead like a Greek god. He looks so strong.

His body is perfect and fit. A figure and a combination of good qualities , it almost seems as though god has stamped him with his approval. That was your husband. Now look at this other one. Here is your present husband, like a infected ear of corn infecting the healthy one next to it. Do you have eyes? How could you leave this man here and descend as low as this one? Do you have eyes? You cannot say you did it out of love, since at your age romantic passions have grown weak. How could you move from this one to that one?

You must have some strain of thought in that mind of yours, since you are able to function normally. What devil was it that shielded your eyes from the truth? Eyes without feeling, feeling without sight, ears without hands or eyes, smell without anything else, even a defected sense you could have better judgment than you.

And why aren't you blushing? It turns out it's no longer shameful to act on impulse, now that is the new trend why shouldn't we all do it. a. In this scene Hamlet is yelling at his Mother. He finally confronts her about everything she is feeling. He mostly talks about how she jumped into the bed of another directly after his father's funeral. In the process he kills Polonius when he tries to help the Queen because Hamlet is trying to hurt her physically. He basically disowns her as a mother. Hamlet makes her look inside herself and she who she truly is and what she truly has become.

g. Hamlet disowns his mother in this scene. He has been upset with her since the marriage to his uncle. However, this is the instance where you see his hate come out. He says " though I wish it weren't true-my mother." He hates what she has done to disgrace his father and specifically her love she swore she had for old Hamlet. She rethinks who she is in this scene. Their relationship is obviously volatile and almost non-existent since the marriage.

III. iii. " Now Might I Do It Pat" n, f, mn. I can do it right now. He's just praying. But if I kill him now he'll just go off to heaven. And that's it for my revenge. I need to think about this.

He killed my father, and I, my father's only son, how could I send this man to heaven, seems like I am doing him a favor. He killed my father when my

father was living a wonderful life with all his sins in full bloom, before my father could repent for any of them. Only God knows how many sins committed. As for me, I don't think Claudius will have that luxury. So is it really revenge for me if I kill Claudius right when he is confessing his sins for killing my father? No. I will wait for a better time to kill him. When he's sleeping off some drunk, or having sex, or swearing while he gambles, or committing another sin that's when I'll send him to hell instead of heaven. My mother's waiting.

The king's trying to cure his guilt he feels for killing my father but all he is doing is prolonging his life. f. Hamlet refuses to kill Claudius because he is praying to god. If he dies right now he is surely to go to heaven and not hell. If he kills him while he is doing some hideous act then he will actually go to hell which is what Hamlet wants ever so much. The only way the revenge will be satisfying is if god can't save Claudius from hell. He also talks about how God is the final judgment but Claudius decided to be Hamlets and killed him before he could repent for his sins. God is Godm.

If Hamlet had only waited like five minutes he would have seen that Claudius couldn't actually repent for the sins that he has committed and would be able to kill Claudius without him going to heaven. But because he left he didn't kill Claudius and now he will die. If he had killed Claudius there would have been a better chance of him actually survive this plan he has set before. He will now die because he was afraid Claudius would go to heaven.

IV. iv. "How all occasions to inform against me" n, h, mn. My God!

Everything I see shows me how wrong I am and tells me to hurry up and get on with my revenge.

What is a human being if he just eats and sleeps? It is nothing more than a beast. God did not create us to sit around and do nothing. Now, whether it's animal-like mindlessness, or the hesitation that comes from overthinking, I don't know. How come I have not exacted my revenge yet. I have the motivation, the willpower, the ability, and the ability. It is so obvious that I have to do this. Look at this massive army led by this prince who will put his life in danger, for no reason at all. Being created does not mean you fight for a noble cause.

It means you'd fight over your honor. So where does that leave me, I have the motivation from my father mother and uncle? Meanwhile I watch twenty thousand men go marching to their deaths for nothing more than blind faith, fighting for a tiny piece of land that isn't really worth their death. From now on, if my thoughts aren't violent I'll consider them worthless. h. This is where Hamlet really decides to go through this plan of revenge. He sees Fortinbras putting his life and the life at risk for nothing more than land. And yet Hamlet cannot get going on a more noble cause in his eyes. He has all the motivation in the world to kill Claudius yet here he is fleeing away from the castle.

Hamlet decides its time. He is ready. Now he is ready for revenge. m. Hamlet is now ready to fully commit to his revenge scheme. This means ultimately death. Going through with killing the king, he will die. That is the end.

Hamlet dying is the end of the play. Because he decided to actually go through with this plan instead of just going to England and minding his own business he will die. Fortinbras has inspired him to run towards his death in

this scene. IV. v. Claudius end lines (specific) What they mean and why are they significant? Claudius is talking to Laertes about his father's death. He says " Laertes, I have a right to share your grief. Go choose your wisest friends, and have them listen to both of us and decide which of us is right.

If they find me your father's murder, I'll give up my kingdom, my crown, my life, and everything I call my own to you as collateral. But if they find me innocent, then Laertes please be patient and I'll work to satisfy to your need for revenge." In these lines Claudius is telling Laertes basically if he is found guilty of his father's murder that he will give him the crown. This is significant is because the king is basically playing Laertes. He knows he didn't kill Polonius. It is a false promise because he knows his innocence. Gertrude told him that Hamlet killed him and so in promising Laertes that he would be able to either have his kingdom or his patience to find the person responsible so he can exact his revenge, he can get rid of hamlet without getting his hands dirty. Claudius is manipulating the situation in his favor to also turn Laertes against Hamlet as well.

Everything will work in his favor. IV. v. Ophelia's flower speech (specific) Who does she give the flowers to and what do the flowers mean? During this scene Ophelia has gone completely insane from the fact that her father was killed. She begins with rosemary and pansies, which she keeps for herself. They are to signify remembrance and thoughts about her father. All of a sudden she begins to sing about the flowers she begins to give the other people in the room. First there are fennel and Columbines which symbolize deceit and adultery.

She gives these flowers to the queen. These meanings link back to ghost speech at the beginning of the play, when he calls her an adulteress beast. They can also be given to the king but it mostly signifies Gertrude. She give the King rue for repentance. He should be repenting for the death that he caused. However he was unable to repent earlier when he tried, so this is ironic. Ophelia also gives herself some rue because she should be repenting for her sins that she has done her entire life. This is a different repentance than the king.

She gives her brother a daisy. This means unhappy love. He is unhappy about his father's, whom he loved, death. The love he bears is saddened because he was killed. Ophelia doesn't give any violet to anyone because they have all withered and died. That symbolizes faithfulness and how it died with all these characters. She used all these flowers to show the underlying story line of the play. IV.

vii. " There is a willow grass aslant a brook...." n, a, n. There's a willow that leans over the brook, dangling that leans over the brook with its white leaves touching the surface. Ophelia made wreaths out of the leaves from that tree; she would braid all these flowers and leaves into a wreath.

She climbed into the tree to hang the wreath on the tree braches for her father's remembrance; she slipped and fell into the brook. Her clothes spread floated in the water as she sang bits of old hymns, acting like she was in no real danger at all. But it was only a matter of time before her clothes absorbed too much water, pulled her underneath the water and to her muddy grave. a. Ophelia in her disillusioned state went down to the brook to

collect more of her flowers to make a wreath. She climbs up into the trees to hang her wreath and falls. Instead of getting up she stays there and sinks until the weight of her clothing sucks her under. When Laertes hears of this he is devastated.

V. i. Ophelias funeral n, m, dn. Damn it; show me what you're going to do for her. Will you cry? Fight? Stop eating? Drink vinegar? Eat a crocodile? I will do all that and more. Did you come here to boast and cry? Why do you try to outdo me by jumping into her grave and be so dramatically? Do you want to die along side your sister? I do. See? I can talk crazy as well as you. m.

He is so angering Laertes right now. If he had left well enough alone and let the funeral commence he wouldn't have gotten into I am sadder than you are fight. Laertes gets so angry that he wants to duel Hamlet. That is the fight the Hamlet eventually dies. d. " I loved Ophelia. Forty thousand brothers could not with all their quantity of love, make up my sum. What wilt thou do for her.

" This is significant because Hamlet earlier had said her never loved her. Now he is saying he loves her. He is contradicting himself. However I truly believed he loved her and when he said he did was because he wanted to save her because in the end his actions did kill her." The devil take thy soul!" Laertes is angry. Hamlet killed his father, which he really doesn't know yet, but he toyed with his sister and now he is busting into her funeral and undermining him. He wants Hamlet dead for how he disgraced her." this is mere madness!'This is said by the queen.

However, she then goes on to say he is just depressed about losing the girl he loved and that he will be fine in a little and that he just needs to be watched. After all of this she still believes in her son. V. ii. Hamlets speech line 15 till line 90 n, h, an. So I came up from my cabin with my robe tied around me, only to find what I was looking for. I began to open the letter containing the king's instructions. And there I found, Horatio, such horrible sight, a letter with a bunch of fluff talking about Denmark and England but mostly of my death and how I should be executed.

.... So there I was, angry and ready to scream. Before I could even begin to realize what I was doing. I sat down and wrote out a new letter with all new instructions. I wrote it in a kingly handwriting.

I used to think my neat handwriting was only for servants but it came in handy here. Do you want to know what I wrote? ... A note from the king, who demands the respect of England, and who hopes for a truce, saying that, once they read this letter, without hesitation, kill them immediately before they can confess their sins. h. He is finally reenacting part of his revenge. He had Rosencrantz and Guildenstern killed for their loyalty to the king.

Since the king had intended for Hamlet to be killed Hamlet saw it as an opportunity to have his two friends killed. This further enhances the revenge story because the pieces of revenge are falling into place. Now it is time to kill Claudius. a. In this scene, Hamlet explains how he came back to Denmark. And what happened in England with the letter that was meant to kill him but instead kills Rosencrantz and Guildenstern. He says they were asking for it. It was their fault for getting involved with his Uncle.

He goes on to tell all the horrible things Claudius has done and that's where the lines end. V. ii. Lines 240 - 270 n, h, in. Hamlet : I beg your pardon, sir. I have wronged you. Please forgive me. Everyone knows I am touched in the head.

When I insulted you it was my insanity talking. Was Hamlet the one who insulted Laertes? No, that's not Hamlet. Because hamlet is insane he is not to blame for his actions. Who is guilty, you may ask? The mental illness is. And if that's true, then I am only a victim of my mind. Sir, with this audience as witness, let me declare that I'm innocent. Laertes: My feelings are satisfied, even though what you killed father and sister. They drive me towards revenge.

Yet when it comes to my honor, I cannot forgive so fast. I will not accept apology until experts tell me how to forgive you without staining my honor. Until then I can only accept your love as love. h. This part does not totally enhance Hamlets revenge but Laertes. He is going to fight Hamlet for his honor and the honor of his father and sister who both died at his hand. Laertes seeks revenge for their deaths. However at the same time it is enhancing Hamlets.

In fighting Laertes he can fight Claudius because he know now they are working together to take him down. He can kill Claudius and Laertes in one duel. His ultimate goal will be achieved. i. If I were to act just these few line I would have to act insane. I truly believe that Hamlet is sane at this point but he is acting insane to make the opposition think that he is vulnerable so they can attack. I would have to act like I was insane but at the same time the

underlying tone of my words would have to sane and methodically. Hamlet is a master manipulator and this is just another instance when he can turn the tables on those opposing him.

It is hard to define where my inspiration would come from because it would be difficult to be a methodical hamlet that I would have to be. V. ii. Line 315-end a, g, ca. In these lines so much happens. First off Gertrude drinks a poisonous cup of wine that was intended for Hamlet from Claudius. Hamlet and Laertes begin fighting again. Hamlet gets cut by Laertes poisonous sword, but Hamlet steals the sword and cuts Leartes.

Just then the queen falls and she dies. As Laertes dies he tells Hamlet that he will die soon because that was a poisonous sword and that the king is to blame. Hamlet then turns on Claudius and cuts him. He then forces Claudius to drink his poisonous wine. Claudius dies, then Hamlet is dying so he drinks the rest of the wine. He dies. Fortinbras comes in and Horatio explain what has just happened. Prince Fortinbras decided to give Hamlet a hero's death and the play ends.

g. I want to talk about Prince Fortinbras and Prince Hamlet. They are strangers essentially. They have never meant, there was one instance where they missed each other by like 5 minutes. Yet at the end the Prince walks in and sees the vast amount of death but chooses to give Hamlet the hero's death and not anyone else. This is strange to me. Neither of the princes really have anything to do with each other, just their fathers. However, Hamlet is the man who gives Fortinbras back his land and adds a new kingdom to his armada.

Hamlet gives more to Fortinbras than any other character and they never even met. That is a cool relationship. c. Hamlet you really aren't insane after all. You methodically thought how this was going to end without even knowing how Claudius and Laertes were going to exact their revenge. It is a shame you had to die in the process. Hamlet I applaud you on your will to see through your plan even though I don't agree with revenge, however, you returned your father's honor. You could have done it without killing your mother and Ophelia the two women who truly loved you.

As you died I actually felt bad for you. Through this entire experience you went from sane to pretending to be insane, insane, to being completely sane and dying to bring honor to your father and to yourself. Fortinbras you are an amazing man. You had no relation to Hamlet yet you give him a warrior's burial when you didn't have to. Thank you. You deserve the land you got back after all the deaths.