

Hamlet the outline of a true tragic hero essay



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{text: bookmark-start} {text: bookmark-end} *The Outline of a True *Tragic Hero For this reason and based upon his reasoning, Hamlet starts acting crazy to lead everyone astray and for them not to think that greatly of his actions. However, this is seen as a double edge sword in degrading his credibility and also leading to the breakdown of Ophelia and the relationship which was formed. He then devises a plan in writing a play whereby to his knowledge, would play out the way his father had been killed to bring about a persuasive reaction of King Claudius. At the scene of the poisoning of the play written by Hamlet, the king gives himself away when he suddenly becomes uncomfortable and takes his leave. This therefore confirms his guilt for taking his brother's life and proves the words of Hamlet's father's ghost to be true.

After declaring the truth from the king's reaction Hamlet states that "...I'll take the ghost's word for a thousand pound (Act 3 Scene 2)," and even assurance from Horatio is stating, " I did very well note him (Act 3 Scene 2). " After such persuasive occurrences, Hamlet shouldn't have had any hindrance in his way to take revenge. Next, Hamlet's inability to act is clearly seen to the events which followed with the king's response. In pursuing him, Hamlet met up with King Claudius in the church while he was confessing his sins. With no one in sight, he had the perfect chance to carry out his revenge. Instead, he reflects upon the results of taking action here and now. He makes excuses to prevent himself from taking revenge and only prolongs the silent slaughter of words.

Hamlet states: Now might I do it pat, now he is praying; And now I'll do't.
And so he goes to heaven; And so am I revenged. That would be scann'd: A

villain kills my father; and for that, I, his sole son, do this same villain send To heaven (Act 3 Scene 3). His reason for hesitation is that if he is to take action, the king would then be sent to heaven if he was to die in asking for forgiveness.

This is clearly a flaw because he had every right and reason in all truth and honesty and also, it was something that was expected of a son if his father was killed. But, as one can see, this was not the case for Hamlet. To one who is taking revenge, something such as this should not be significant.

His goal was to take the life of the man who has killed his father, not to concern himself if he meets salvation or not which seems to be more on moral terms. Claudius has clearly committed a crime and deserves proper punishment. Furthermore, Hamlet's flaws cause him to take rash actions also. This is seen when he kills Polonius for ease dropping on the conversation between him and his mother without even questioning or finding out who was behind the curtain he strikes. Here, he set forth his destruction because Laertes, the son of Polonius would have to take revenge. To execute his revenge, Laertes plans to challenge Hamlet to duel to reclaim his honor but secretly to kill him by poisoning the tip of his sword.

Agreeing to the challenge, Hamlet agrees of his own free will which is in coherence to Aristotle's view of a tragic hero. {text: bookmark-start} " Why I will fight with him upon this theme {text: bookmark-start} {text: bookmark-end} until my eyelids will no longer wag (Act 5 Scene 1). {text: bookmark-end} " This shows that Hamlet freely accepted what lead to his death because he was struck with the sword which poisons him and kills him.