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In the centuries since this famous work of the legendary William Shakespeare was written, it has often been regarded by critics, scholars and theatre professionals as one of the greatest plays ever written. Praised and studied for its psychological precision and complexity, the main story is simple, if perhaps overly cruel - a young man, called to avenge the murder of his father, delays taking action. Several other deaths result, and the young man loses his life in a battle with another more active, determined and vindictive young man. It is the contemplation of the play and the depiction of the indecisive state of mind of the main character, combined with other thematic considerations related to the corruption of man and the transient nature of physical life, which give the play its eternal greatness. The play is located in Elsinore Castle, home to the Danish royal family. One night at midnight, when one shift of watchmen is replaced by another, a soldier named Horatio learns about the recurring appearance of the Ghost, presumably the recently deceased King of Denmark, the father of Prince Hamlet. As the dubious Horatio watches and waits, the Ghost appears. Horatio decides to bring Hamlet, a good friend, to see the Ghost. Soon after, the new king (Claudius, the brother of the previous king) and his queen Gertrude (the wife of the previous king, recently married to Claudia) hold the court. Claudius deals with a military and political threat from an ambitious prince from neighboring Norway, gives permission to a young courtier (Laertes) to return to France, and questions Hamlet about why he is still in mourning. Hamlet replies that he has something to mourn, and Gertrude (Hamlet's mother) urges him to stay at court and not return to university. Hamlet agrees, and Claudius leads the court. Left alone, Hamlet speaks first of his several soliloquies, revealing his frustration and anger with his mother's actions in marrying his father's brother so soon. His thoughts are interrupted by Horatio, who tells him about the appearance of the Ghost. Hamlet quickly decides to follow the Ghost himself, and later actually witnesses his appearance, confirming that it is, in fact, the Ghost of his father. The ghost reveals that he was killed by Claudius and calls Hamlet revenge. Hamlet reluctantly agrees, and after the Ghost disappears, he tells Horatio that he may have to look crazy to achieve his goals. Hamlet's apparent madness brings discord to the court. His relationship with Ophelia, the daughter of courtier Polonia and Laerth's sister, is falling apart, partly because of the court's intervention and partly because of Ophelia's fear. Meanwhile, Claudius brings to court other friends of Hamlet to find out the truth about his madness, but Hamlet immediately understands why and how they got there. At the same time, Hamlet arranges a play containing references to the acts of murder of Claudius. When he sees the play, the restless Claudius leaves to pray for forgiveness. Hamlet finds it and has the opportunity to take revenge, but does not do so, speaking of his unwillingness to give Claudius a blessed death (i.e. death, which occurs while Claudius seeks redemption). Hamlet confronts Gertrude with his aversion to her actions. During their confrontation, Hamlet seems to be mistaken, eavesdropping on Polonius for the rat, and kills him. He also has a vision of the Ghost that reminds him of his purpose. Gertrude sees all this and comes to the conclusion that Hamlet really went crazy. Hearing this, Claudius arranges Hamlet's friends to take him to England, where he is to be executed. Hamlet, however, understands what is happening, turns the tables on his friends, runs away and returns to Denmark. There he learns that Ophelia, mad at the abandonment of her lover and the death of his father, committed suicide. As he watches Laertes mourn his sister, Hamlet moves to confront him, and they agree to resolve their conflict duel. Claudius colludes with Laertes to end the duel with Hamlet's death, but when the duel takes place, Laertes, Claudius and Gertrude are all killed first. Hamlet himself dies in the arms of Horatio after at the beginning of the play willingly took care of the kingdom of the Norwegian prince. 11 min ☺ The Tragic Story of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark Here It Is, Guys: The Book. The most powerful, most influential, most famous, most performed play ever written. And the most filmed story in the world after Cinderella! Of course, we are talking about William Shakespeare's Hamlet, perhaps the only book in which Danish to speak English have problems with understanding. Also - one of the small number of R-rated paperbacks your parents will be happy to see you read! Who should read Hamlet? And why? Hamlet is to book that Michael Jordan's basketball. Or to put that in different terms, if you've never read Hamlet, don't even try to pretend that you know your books. You're going to get caught. And he laughed. Fortunately, Hamlet is on many mandatory school reading lists, so we think you're here not because you don't want to read, but because you have trouble reading. That's what we understand. And we're here to help! William Shakespeare's biography of William Shakespeare was an English playwright and poet widely considered the best in English (or any other) language. He was born and died on the same day - April 23 - 52 years apart (1564 - 1616). He spent about half of his time on the ground writing (1589 - 1613) and ended up with the creativity of (approximately) 39 plays, 154 sonnets and 2 long narration poems. about 2 plays and 7 sonnets a year! And almost all of them are considered masterpieces to this day. Consequently, it is difficult to choose his best works, but, according to the acclamation, his four great tragedies - Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello and King Lear (all written in the first five to six years of the 17th century) - are considered literary landmarks of such a difference that new languages test their value and develop the scene by translating them. Unsurprisingly, given that he is called the father of the English language, for the first time in written history he used more than 20,000 different words, about a tenth of them (1700). So the next time you feel uncomfortable and gloomy at work because your manager is a useless, cold-blooded madcap, don't be surprised if someone asks you if you quote Shakespeare! Hamlet Summary If you watched Kenneth Branagh's 1996 adaptation, there's a big chance that you don't know that Hamlet is Shakespeare's longest play. And do you know why? Because you'll find everything in it: betrayal, love, hate, revenge, conspiracies, madness, suicide - and, yes, about as many murders as for the entire season of the CSI show! And time tends to pass quickly with such great action! But let's not get ready! (By the way, if you have trouble finding your way around the story - we've listed all the characters just below; be sure to check them out every time you get an I-on-family-gathering-knowing-no-body feeling.) So, a little background information. The protagonist of our story, Prince Hamlet of Denmark, is the melancholic son of the recently deceased King Hamlet, whose wife, Gertrude, married Old Hamlet's brother Claudius on a few tears after her husband's death. (What makes you think: Hamlet may never have been written if Gertrude's mother was some Bernard Albat!) But, hey - it's age in the past (i.e. age you can trust anyone but your next of kin) - and brothers-in-law are always the first to help troubled widows, right? In addition, Denmark is in constant war with Norway - although the Scandinavian countries are not quite known as belligerent for the last millennium or so - and expects an invasion soon. Led by none other than Prince Fortinbras, the son of Norway's recently ill King Fortinbras. So, let us remind you: people in Norway and Denmark use their titles to distinguish from each other, as most of them have the same names. Anyway, you don't have to be Einstein (or Hamlet) to realize - as the sentry called Marcellus does early on - that something rotten in the state of Denmark. (Although, to be fair, still in the real world, it's anything but.) First we find out Hamlet is called home Wittenberg (where he is a student) to attend his father's funeral - as you need a special invitation to do so! As soon as he returns, he realizes that Gertrude and Claudius are already married. And - oh! There is a third thing: the ghost of Hamlet's father lurks around the Danish castle. Don't believe us? Well, you can try to find it yourself. even today you just need to go to the city of Helsingør and ask around. Old Hamlet must be somewhere here: the guy we quoted earlier (Marcellus) and another sentry (Bernardo) tell Horatio (Hamlet's best bud) about ghost sightings, after which they all agree to tell Hamlet themselves. You expect a student at the university to express more profound disbelief, but - hey! - You don't exactly question what you want to be true yourself. So let Hamlet rest! The meeting is arranged - and Hamlet learns from Hamlet (Prince of the Ghost) that was - a surprise! Surprise! - some foul play related to his death. Namely, he was killed by Claudius, who slipped poison in his ear as he slumbered. Which, it must be said, is an unnecessarily difficult way to kill someone; and that's why numerous studies have tried to figure out if it will work at all! But if you think it's tricky, wait until you hear about Hamlet's plan! You see, now that he has a confession from the most murdered man - which, if possible, would make Sherlock Holmes useless - he decides to put an opposite dissonance, which is a quirky way of saying he's about to go all Jeffrey Goines at all, waiting for the right moment to kill Claudius. Because, of course, despite the fact that Claudius married Gertrude suspiciously hasty, and although he had just heard from some ghostly figure in the form of his dead father things that no one but him could know, Hamlet was not quite sure whether Claudius had killed his father. Curiously, the question is not whether the Ghost exists. The question is whether he's telling the truth. And, for some reason, acting crazy Hamlet is the best idea to find out. Things are certainly going according to plan, since Hamlet's girlfriend Ophelia is pretty convinced that he's as crazy as a hornet to the beginning of the second act. Her father Polonius, the chief counselor of King Polonius, believes her and has a theory: he is crazy in order, but crazy about the love for his daughter. He is quick to tell the royal couple, who are in the midst of greeting Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, two of Hamlet's closest childhood friends, whom none other than them have called to name the reason for Hamlet's strange behavior. And to make the case even more difficult, Polonius makes Ophelia act as if she is still in love with Hamlet, so that he, Claudius and Gertrude can spy on them and see Hamlet's reaction. So By this point, everyone is spying on everyone! How can something go wrong? Soon enough, you'll realize that some characters play their roles better than others, and that some of them are just trusting. Overall, it seems that Hamlet is the best actor around, and Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are not the sharpest instruments in the shed. Hamlet sees through their act at once, and that inspires monologue you can quote at some dinner party if you want to sound deep and dark: What a piece of man's work! As noble in mind as infinitely in the faculty, in form and moving, as express and admirable, in action as an angel, in fear, as, like God, the beauty of the world, a model of animals. And yet for me, what is the quintessence of dust? Man does not please me; No, no woman either; though by your smile you seem to say so. Now Rosencrantz and Guildenstern bring with them a troupe of actors they met while traveling to Elsinore. Hamlet, being a master actor, develops his best and most difficult plan - to write a play for the actors in which the king is killed just as his father was and see how Claudius will react to it. Most people take some time to write one iambic pentameter, but Hamlet writes an entire play in a few hours! And, at the same time as Ophelia is waiting for him and Claudius and Polonius are spying on him, he even manages to pronounce - out of nowhere - a whole soliloquy whose opening line even people who never opened the book know by heart. Here's a version of Kenneth Branagh's speech. It's a subtitle, but despite this, it may sound all Greek to you if you don't know your Shakespeare. With The Murder of Gonzago - that's the title of Hamlet's play - Shakespeare's Hamlet goes all meta: there's a play in the play played by actors who pretend to be other actors! Fortunately for Hamlet, Claudius reacts the way he wants him to react, and there is no doubt in Hamlet's head that he is definitely his father's killer, Hamlet too. Of course, Gertrude demands an explanation from her son - like what happened to this play, my boy? Are you trying to tell the audience something? So Hamlet goes to her room. But on the way there he encounters the prayer of Claudius. And he doesn't kill him because - smart as he is - he realizes that killing him while praying can lead to Claudia going to heaven. Lesson learned: Even if you kill someone, pray as often as possible, and no matter what happens, you will inevitably go to heaven. That's what Shakespeare says. It's - or Hamlet has actually gone mad! We don't know about him - but his girlfriend Ophelia definitely went bananas at the same time, wandering around Elsinore and singing Valentine's songs to absolutely no one. You'd think there's some method in her madness too, but you'd be very since that doesn't explain why Ophelia eventually drowned. Accident or suicide - who cares? The only thing that matters is that she's dead early enough not to witness the bloodshed. And the reason she went crazy was because of her father Polonius's death. But wait - we missed this part! How did Polonius die? Remember when we told you above that Hamlet decided not to kill the praying heavenly Claudius some time ago? Well, he ended up killing someone else (albeit by accident) just a few minutes later! And that someone Polonius who (my God, what happened to Denmark?) spying on Hamlet's conversation with Gertrude backstage in his room is where Hamlet was heading after the Honzaga murder in the first place. Normally, it's not considered an accident to kill if you're wildly knife-wielding, moving the curtain - but, in Hamlet's case, it apparently does. In his defense, Hamlet doesn't know that Polonius is behind the scenes. (Although we really think it won't keep in court!) Especially since he doesn't think it's a mouse or a cat! Oh no! He thinks it's a rat, like a human rat in the shape of Claudius! You know, the guy he saw was praying and passing on the murder just seconds ago! Keep the horses now: it's getting even bloodier and less understandable from here! Which, indeed, makes the ending of Hamlet look like a funny scene from Fraser! It makes you wonder whether Shakespeare noticed how long the play was and wanted to get rid of some of the characters. Or all of them, to be precise. The notorious catalyser is Laertes, Ophelia's brother, who returns from France and is expected to be very angry with Hamlet, leading to a fight at Ophelia's funeral. The scuffle dispersed, but Claudius, by this time, realized that Hamlet is not crazy, but bad and dangerous to be around. Especially if you killed his father. So he organizes several different ways to kill him. First, he sends it with Rosencrantz and Guildenstern to England with a sealed letter addressed to the English king demanding hamlet's immediate execution. Hamlet discovers the letter and rewrites it, asking instead for the heads of his friends. (Pretty brutal, but OK.) When this plan fails, Claudius manages to convince Laertes to challenge Hamlet to a duel. Hamlet takes it well - but there's a catch he knows nothing about: Laertes' sword is poisoned. Like the wine that Claudius sends Hamlet to drink after a duel. You know, just in case. However, Hamlet does well during a duel leading two to none - but Gertrude toasts for his health by drinking poisoned wine instead. So she's dying, too. Laertes uses the moment to hit Hamlet, who, unlike his mother or father, does not die instantly - but lives long enough to steal the Laertes blade and stab And even Laertes dies before Hamlet, although both are stabbed with the same poisoned sword. However, before he dies, Laertes reconciles with Hamlet and tells him it's all Claudius' fault - as if we need someone to tell us that at this point. So, Hamlet also Claudius with the same poisoned sword and - again - unlike Hamlet, Claudius dies instantly. Horatio arrives just in time to hear Hamlet's dying words. Fortunately, since Hamlet tells Horatio not to kill himself, which Horatio desperately wants, because - why the hell not! Anyway, everyone's dead! And Hamlet does not want Horatio to kill himself for two reasons: 1) to tell his story; and 2) to let know that Hamlet named Fortinbras as his successor. Remember that guy? Young Fortinbras was the son of the old King Fortinbras old King Hamlet fought once to keep The autonomy of Denmark intact so his son, the young Hamlet, could rule them one day! So, yes - the last wish of the young Hamlet does not make any sense. Hamlet Characters Family 1 Hamlet - Hamlet's depressed son and, had he lived to have a child with Ophelia, probably the father of at least one or two Hamlet as well; also - the nephew of Claudius, a talented playwright and actor. The ghost is old Hamlet, a little dead. Claudius is the uncle/stepfather of the young Hamlet and the brother/killer of the old Hamlet; also, the King of Denmark. Gertrude is the queen of Denmark and Hamlet's mother. Family 2 Polonius is the king's chief adviser and father of Ophelia and Laertes. Ophelia is the daughter of Polonius, the inspiration for a painting you can't look up to. Laertes is the son of Polonius. Friends of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern - childhood friends of Hamlet and spies Claudius. Horatio is a friend of Hamlet's. Marcellus as Elsinore Sentry. Bernardo as Elsinore Sentry. Fortinbras is the prince of Norway and, towards the end of the play, Denmark; son of Fortinbras, the dead king of Norway. Gravegoers, actors, Osrick and other unimportant people who appear on stage because Shakespeare was a troupe of actors and had to give the role to each of its members. Like this resume? We would like to invite you to download our free app 12 minutes, for more amazing resumes and audiobooks. Hamlet PDF quotes This is above all: to thin yourself to be true, And it must follow as on a night of the day, You can not then be false to any person. Click to tweet Doubt You Star Of Fire; I doubt that the sun is going to move; Doubt that the truth is a liar; But never doubt that I love. Click to tweet There is nothing good or bad, but thinking makes it so. Click to tweet there are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio than dreamed of in your philosophy. Click to tweet Brevity is a soul of wit. Click to tweet Our critical review of Hamlet has influenced so much that there are more Wikipedia articles about the game than there are articles in general in most encyclopedias you read as a child! And some of these articles are about people whose only appearance in Hamlet is in the form of a dead man's skull (looking at you, Yorik!) so, yes - it's very important that you know a thing or two about this game. Because some people want to know absolutely everything about it! 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