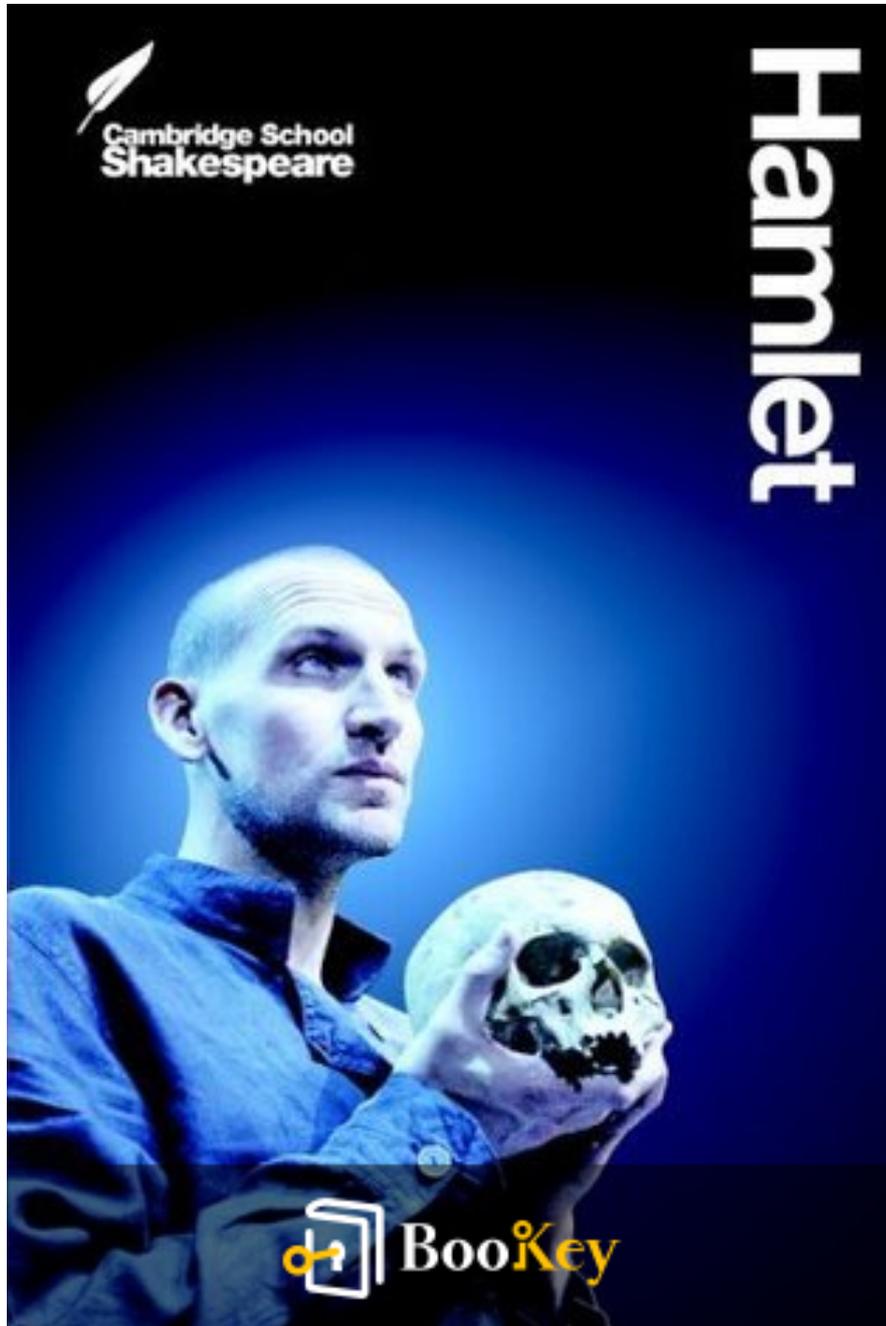


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Hamlet Summary

Revenge, madness, and the quest for truth.

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About the book

Shakespeare's "Hamlet" is a haunting exploration of the human psyche, morality, and the complexities of revenge woven into a tale that captivates the imagination. At its heart lies the troubled Prince of Denmark, who is entangled in a web of betrayal, madness, and existential contemplation following the ghostly revelation of his father's murder. As Hamlet grapples with his duty to avenge his father's death while questioning the very nature of existence and truth, the play delves into themes of love, loss, and the devastating impact of inaction. Through richly developed characters and profound soliloquies, Shakespeare invites readers to reflect on the moral dilemmas of life, the inevitability of death, and the quest for identity in a world fraught with corruption and deceit. Embark on this timeless journey and uncover the layers of human emotion that resonate through the ages.

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About the author

William Shakespeare, often hailed as one of the greatest playwrights and poets in the English language, was born in April 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon, England. With a prolific career spanning the late 16th and early 17th centuries, Shakespeare's works encompass a wide array of genres, including tragedies, comedies, and histories, reflecting the complexities of human nature and the turbulent socio-political landscape of his time. His contribution to English literature is unparalleled; his plays have been translated into every major language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright. Shakespeare's ability to weave intricate character studies with poetic language, as exemplified in his iconic tragedy "Hamlet," has secured his legacy, influencing countless writers and artists through the ages and continuing to resonate with audiences today.

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Chapter 1 Summary: SCENE 1.

In the first scene of "Hamlet," we find ourselves at the battlements of Elsinore, where the guards Bernardo and Francisco are on watch. As they exchange cautious greetings, it's evident that something unsettling hangs in the air—Francisco is relieved to leave his post, feeling "sick at heart" despite the cold. The atmosphere is tense, tinged with a sense of foreboding.

Bernardo shares that this is not the first time they've seen an apparition resembling the deceased King Hamlet. He and his companion, Marcellus, have come to believe there's more to this ghost than mere imagination, prompting them to invite Horatio, a scholar, to join their vigil. They hope he can help make sense of the haunting, which has appeared to them on two previous nights.

As they discuss the ghost's previous sightings, it suddenly appears again, eerily resembling the late king, dressed in his battle armor. The guards, awestruck and terrified, urge Horatio to speak to it, but the ghost turns away. This fleeting moment intensifies their fear and curiosity; Horatio acknowledges its similarity to the deceased king and suggests that its appearance likely foretells dire events for their state.

The men ponder the reasons for the kingdom's unrest. They learn that the late King Hamlet fought and defeated Fortinbras of Norway, claiming lands



that are now at stake once more. Young Fortinbras is rallying forces to recover what his father lost, creating a climate of tension and anticipation of conflict.

As they wait, Horatio expresses a troubling thought—a connection between this ghostly visit and the sense of turmoil in Denmark. When the ghost reappears, Horatio is determined to confront it, but their attempts to communicate yield no response. Instead, the ghost vanishes when a rooster crows, leading them to speculate about its meaning. This moment enhances their belief that the spirit might be tied to impending events, and they decide to inform Prince Hamlet. They feel it is their duty to warn him, convinced that the ghost will reveal its purpose to him, setting the stage for the unfolding drama of the play. The scene ends with a sense of urgency as they prepare to share their ominous encounter with Hamlet, hinting at dark times ahead for Denmark.

Key Points	Description
Setting	At the battlements of Elsinore, Denmark.
Characters	Bernardo, Francisco, Horatio, Marcellus.
Mood	Tense and foreboding atmosphere.
Ghost Sightings	Bernardo and Francisco have seen an apparition resembling King Hamlet before.
Purpose of Horatio	They invite Horatio to help interpret the ghost's appearances.



Key Points	Description
Ghost's Appearance	Resembles King Hamlet, dressed in battle armor, appears before the guards.
Speculation	Horatio connects the ghost to the unrest in Denmark and potential dire events.
Historical Context	The late King Hamlet defeated Fortinbras of Norway; young Fortinbras seeks to reclaim lost lands.
Conclusion	The guards resolve to inform Prince Hamlet about the ghost, signifying dark omens for Denmark.

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Critical Thinking

Key Point: The importance of facing the unknown

Critical Interpretation: The eerie appearance of the ghost in 'Hamlet' serves as a poignant reminder that confronting the unknown is often essential for growth and understanding. Just as Horatio and the guards bravely decide to face the specter haunting their kingdom, we too can find inspiration in their courage to confront our own uncertainties. Rather than shy away from fears or difficult situations, embracing them can lead to crucial insights and resolutions. The act of facing these 'ghosts' in our lives—be it personal challenges, unresolved issues, or fears of the future—can illuminate paths toward clarity and resolution, ultimately allowing us to move forward with strength and purpose.

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Chapter 2 Summary: SCENE 2.

In this compelling scene from "Hamlet," tensions and emotions run high within the Danish court following the recent death of King Hamlet. The scene opens with King Claudius addressing his court, acknowledging the sorrow surrounding his brother's death but urging everyone to move on. He reveals that he has married Queen Gertrude, his late brother's widow, combining both mourning and celebration in a manner that feels forced and uneasy. This duality reflects a central theme of the play: the struggle between appearance and reality.

Claudius also speaks of young Fortinbras from Norway, who is pressing for the return of lands lost by his father. To counter this, Claudius dispatches ambassadors, Cornelius and Voltimand, to Norway to ease tensions. Laertes, the son of Polonius, seeks permission to return to France, which Claudius grants after consulting Polonius, who, in a typical display of political maneuvering, supports Laertes' request.

In contrast to the court's light-heartedness, Hamlet remains deeply troubled. He feels the weight of his father's death and is resentful of the hasty marriage that his mother has entered into with Claudius. Through his soliloquy, Hamlet laments the fleeting nature of grief and reflects on the perceived fragility of women, particularly in his mother's quick turnaround from mourning to remarriage, exclaiming, "Frailty, thy name is woman!"



Hamlet's somber contemplation is interrupted by the arrival of his friends Horatio, Marcellus, and Bernardo. They reveal that they have seen a ghost resembling Hamlet's father during their watch, raising suspicion and curiosity. This ghostly appearance signals impending supernatural elements and darker themes of revenge and betrayal.

As Hamlet learns more about the ghost, he expresses his desire to witness it himself, hoping it will confirm his fears of foul play surrounding his father's demise. The act closes with Hamlet resolved to keep watch that night, filled with the suspicion that something unsettling is at play—a sentiment that sets the stage for the unfolding drama and contributes to central themes of uncertainty and the quest for truth in a corrupt world.

With masterful character development, we see Hamlet's internal struggle, the complexity of human emotions, and the layered dynamics of power and family as the story unfolds, making this scene rich with tension and foreshadowing.

Key Element	Description
Setting	Danish court, post King Hamlet's death
King Claudius' Actions	Addresses mourning but urges to move on; announces marriage to Queen Gertrude
Themes	Appearance vs. Reality, grief vs. celebration



Key Element	Description
Fortinbras' Role	Presses for return of lands; Claudius sends ambassadors to negotiate
Laertes	Seeks permission to return to France; granted by Claudius with Polonius' approval
Hamlet's State	Deeply troubled by father's death and mother's remarriage; feels betrayed
Hamlet's Soliloquy	Reflects on grief; expresses disdain towards women's perceived fragility
Arrival of Friends	Horatio, Marcellus, and Bernardo report seeing a ghost resembling King Hamlet
Significance of Ghost	Raises suspicion of foul play; hints at supernatural themes of revenge
Hamlet's Resolution	Determined to witness the ghost, suspects corruption
Character Development	Showcases Hamlet's internal struggle and family dynamics

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Critical Thinking

Key Point: The struggle between appearance and reality

Critical Interpretation: In life, you often face situations where what seems true on the surface may hide deeper, underlying truths. Just like Hamlet grapples with the disparity between the court's facade of joy and his inner grief, you are reminded to look beyond mere appearances in your own relationships and experiences. This lesson encourages you to seek authenticity and confront uncomfortable truths, prompting personal growth and a clearer understanding of the motives that drive both yourself and those around you.

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Chapter 3: SCENE 3.

In this section of "Hamlet," we delve into the complexities of familial relationships, love, and the underlying currents of caution and advice. The scene opens in Polonius's house, where Laertes is preparing to leave for France. Before departing, he shares a heartfelt farewell with his sister Ophelia, stressing the importance of being wary of Hamlet's affection. He warns her that Hamlet's love may be nothing more than a fleeting fancy, akin to the transient beauty of a spring flower. Laertes emphasizes that Hamlet's royal status renders him unable to choose whom he loves freely, as his decisions impact the entire state of Denmark. He advises Ophelia to guard her heart and be cautious of her romantic inclinations.

Ophelia listens attentively, expressing her commitment to heed her brother's advice. However, she playfully chastises Laertes for being hypocritical—sharing wisdom while preparing to indulge in his own youthful pleasures abroad. Their sibling relationship is tender yet filled with underlying tension, as both navigate the complexities of young love and societal expectations.

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Chapter 4 Summary: SCENE 4.

In this scene, we find Hamlet, Horatio, and Marcellus on a cold night, waiting for the ghost of Hamlet's father to appear. The chill in the air sets a foreboding mood as Hamlet muses about the midnight hour, coinciding with the king's raucous celebrations. He criticizes the drunken revelry of the Danish court, arguing that this custom diminishes their honor and tarnishes their reputation, associating them with debauchery and shame. Hamlet reflects on the idea that a person's inherent flaws can overshadow their virtues, much like how a small stain can ruin a fine garment.

Suddenly, the ghost appears, beckoning Hamlet to follow. Hamlet is both fascinated and terrified, unsure whether to regard this specter as a benign spirit or a malevolent force. He questions the ghost about its return from the grave and the meaning behind its resurrection, desperately seeking answers regarding the death of his father. The ghost summons Hamlet to follow it for a private conversation, raising the tension. Horatio and Marcellus urge him not to go, voicing fears that the ghost might lead him into danger, perhaps to the edge of madness or worse.

Despite their warnings, Hamlet, driven by fate and a longing for understanding, insists on following the ghost. He is resolved and unafraid, declaring that he would rather confront the unknown than remain in ignorance. As he leaves with the ghost, Horatio and Marcellus exchange



worried glances, sensing that something sinister is at play in Denmark. Marcellus ominously notes that “something is rotten” in the state of Denmark, hinting that the troubles in the kingdom are deeper than they appear.

This scene underscores key themes of duty, the tension between action and inaction, and the moral complexities of the characters, especially Hamlet's deepening desire to uncover the truth about his father's death amidst a corrupt court. The atmosphere is charged with anticipation, setting the stage for the supernatural revelations that will follow.

Key Element	Description
Setting	A cold night, creating a foreboding atmosphere.
Characters	Hamlet, Horatio, Marcellus, the ghost of Hamlet's father.
Hamlet's Mood	Discontent with the drunken celebrations of the Danish court.
Themes	Duty, action vs inaction, moral complexities.
Ghost's Appearance	The ghost beckons Hamlet to follow, raising tension.
Conflict	Hamlet's desire for truth vs Horatio and Marcellus's fear.
Marcellus's Warning	"Something is rotten in the state of Denmark." Indicates deeper troubles.
Conclusion	Scene sets up for supernatural revelations and Hamlet's quest for the truth.



Chapter 5 Summary: SCENE 5.

In this gripping scene, Hamlet encounters the ghost of his father on the platform. The ghost urges Hamlet to listen carefully, revealing that he is bound to roam the earth because of the foul crimes committed during his life. He shares his torment of being trapped in flames until his sins are purged. This heartfelt plea isn't for pity but for revenge—specifically, against the man who murdered him.

The ghost reveals that he was killed by a serpent, a metaphor for Hamlet's uncle, who now wears the crown of Denmark. Hamlet is struck with horror upon realizing that it was his uncle who poisoned his father, using a deadly substance while he slept in his orchard. The ghost paints a vivid picture of his death—marked by deceit and betrayal by his own brother, who seduced Queen Gertrude into an incestuous relationship.

This revelation fuels Hamlet's desire for revenge as he grapples with the betrayal of those he loved. The ghost cautions him to avoid harming his mother in his quest for vengeance, suggesting that her own guilt will be a heavier punishment than Hamlet could inflict. After delivering this heavy burden of truth, the ghost fades away, reminding Hamlet to remember him.

Hamlet, now determined, pledges to avenge his father's murder, sweeping away the trivial memories of his life to honor the ghost's command. He



expresses a deep disdain for the villainous nature of his uncle, who smiles deceitfully yet embodies pure evil.

Marcellus and Horatio enter and ask Hamlet what transpired. Hamlet informs them he experienced something remarkable and insists they swear to secrecy about the night's events. They readily agree, but Hamlet insists on an oath taken on his sword. It's a moment filled with tension, as the ghost's presence looms, pushing the urgency of their vow to remain silent about the encounter.

As they swear, Hamlet contemplates the larger mysteries of life, reminding Horatio that there are more things in heaven and earth than can be fully understood. He warns them to expect strange behavior from him in the future, as he plans to feign madness as part of his ruse. The scene closes with Hamlet's poignant reflection on the heavy legacy he now carries and their shared understanding of what lies ahead. The scene beautifully illustrates themes of revenge, betrayal, the supernatural, and the tumultuous journey of grappling with familial loyalty and moral obligation.

Aspect	Summary
Scene Description	Hamlet meets the ghost of his father on a platform.
Ghost's Message	The ghost reveals he is trapped due to crimes committed in life and seeks revenge, specifically against Hamlet's uncle.
Revelation of	The ghost was killed by a serpent (metaphor for Hamlet's uncle) who



Aspect	Summary
Murder	poisoned him while he slept.
Relationship Betrayal	The ghost describes betrayal by his brother, who seduced Queen Gertrude.
Hamlet's Reaction	Hamlet feels a deep desire for revenge and disdains his uncle's deceitful nature.
Caution to Hamlet	The ghost warns Hamlet not to harm Gertrude as her own guilt is punishment enough.
Oath of Secrecy	Marcellus and Horatio arrive; Hamlet insists they keep the encounter a secret and take an oath.
Philosophical Reflection	Hamlet indicates there are mysteries beyond understanding and plans to feign madness in the future.
Themes	Revenge, betrayal, supernatural, familial loyalty, moral obligation.

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Critical Thinking

Key Point: The burden of vengeance and moral obligation

Critical Interpretation: Imagine standing at a crossroads where the duty to avenge a wrong clashes with the ethics of your choices.

Hamlet's encounter with his father's ghost lingers in your mind, a haunting reminder that the quest for revenge can consume you, blinding you to the broader ramifications of your actions. It inspires you to reflect on your own life: when faced with betrayal, do you let your desire for retribution lead you down a path of darkness, or do you strive for understanding and forgiveness? This pivotal moment compels you to consider how you can break the cycle of pain and choose a higher moral ground, ultimately shaping your destiny beyond the confines of hurt.

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Chapter 6: SCENE 1.

In Chapter 6 of "Hamlet," we find ourselves in Polonius' house where the scheming Lord Polonius is plotting the fate of his son, Laertes, who is in Paris. Polonius instructs his servant, Reynaldo, to deliver some money and letters to Laertes but also to spy on him. Polonius believes that by subtly inquiring about Laertes' behavior and planting false rumors about him, Reynaldo will uncover the truth about Laertes' activities. He wants Reynaldo to create a negative but not entirely damaging image of his son's character, suggesting that youthful indiscretions can be framed as mere bouts of freedom rather than true moral failings.

After sending Reynaldo off, Ophelia enters, visibly shaken. She tells Polonius of a recent encounter with Hamlet, who appeared disheveled and frantic. His unsettling demeanor frightens her, and she worries that he is driven mad by love for her. Polonius jumps to conclusions, interpreting Hamlet's behavior as a manifestation of his passion. He wrongly believes that Ophelia's refusal of Hamlet's advances is what has sent him spiraling into madness.

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Chapter 7 Summary: SCENE 2.

In the second scene of Act 2 of "Hamlet," we find King Claudius and Queen Gertrude welcoming Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, two young courtiers, to Elsinore. They express their need for the pair's help in uncovering the reason behind Hamlet's erratic behavior, which has changed drastically since the death of his father and their hasty marriage. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern agree to stay, eager to please the king and queen.

Polonius soon enters with news that the ambassadors from Norway have returned with positive reports. He believes he has discovered the cause of Hamlet's madness, implying it stems from his love for Polonius' daughter, Ophelia. Claudius and Gertrude agree that Hamlet's condition may be linked to their marriage and his father's death. Meanwhile, Polonius seeks to confirm his theory.

As the scene unfolds, Hamlet appears, engrossed in a book, and engages in witty and pointed banter with Polonius, suggesting he views the old man as foolish. Hamlet's sharp observations hint at his deep dissatisfaction with the world around him, describing Denmark as a prison and expressing disdain for his situation and human nature in general.

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern enter, and Hamlet greets them warmly but soon suspects they were sent by the king and queen to spy on him. After



some playful dialogue, he accuses them of concealing their true motives. They admit they were summoned, and Hamlet shares his melancholy feelings and loss of joy, revealing his underlying despair and existential crisis.

The players, actors Hamlet once enjoyed watching, arrive at Elsinore, and Hamlet seems excited. He requests them to perform a play that mirrors his father's murder, hoping it will provoke a reaction from Claudius that reveals his guilt. Hamlet reflects on the power of performance, realizing that a skilled actor can elicit genuine emotion over something fictitious, while he, burdened with grief and a thirst for vengeance, struggles to express his own emotions.

As the act closes, Hamlet resolves to use the up-and-coming play to "catch the conscience of the king," showing his cleverness and determination to uncover the truth about his father's death while grappling with his own complexities of thought and emotion. The themes of madness, deception, and the quest for truth resonate throughout the scene, highlighting Hamlet's inner turmoil and the shallow appearances of those around him.

Key Points	Details
Setting	Elsinore, with King Claudius and Queen Gertrude welcoming Rosencrantz and Guildenstern.
Characters Introduced	King Claudius, Queen Gertrude, Rosencrantz, Guildenstern, Polonius, Hamlet.

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Key Points	Details
Main Conflict	Hamlet's erratic behavior since his father's death and Gertrude's marriage is the focus.
Polonius' Theory	Believes Hamlet's madness stems from love for his daughter, Ophelia.
Hamlet's Characterization	Engages in witty banter, expresses dissatisfaction with life, views Denmark as a prison.
Rosencrantz and Guildenstern's Role	Initially welcomed, but Hamlet suspects they are spies sent by the king and queen.
Hamlet's Melancholy	Shares his feelings of despair and loss of joy with Rosencrantz and Guildenstern.
Arrival of the Players	Excites Hamlet, who plans a play to mirror his father's murder to gauge Claudius' guilt.
Theme	Madness, deception, the quest for truth, and Hamlet's inner turmoil are prominent.

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Chapter 8 Summary: SCENE 1.

In this scene from "Hamlet," set in the castle, King Claudius, Queen Gertrude, Polonius, Ophelia, and the two courtiers Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are all attempting to unravel the mystery behind Hamlet's erratic behavior. Claudius expresses frustration over Hamlet's chaotic mindset and enlists Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, old friends of Hamlet, to probe into his troubled state. The two report that Hamlet seems distracted but is reluctant to divulge the cause of his distress. They mention that Hamlet showed joy when hearing about a troupe of actors visiting the court.

Polonius suggests that Hamlet's madness stems from his love for Ophelia, which Gertrude hopes may be the key to restoring Hamlet's sanity. They set a plan in motion to secretly observe a meeting between Hamlet and Ophelia to assess the nature of his affliction.

As they leave, Hamlet enters and delivers his famous soliloquy, "To be or not to be," pondering the nature of existence and the human condition. He contemplates life, death, and the fear of the unknown afterlife, which paralyzes action and fosters suffering. This introspection reveals Hamlet's deep melancholy and philosophical nature.

Ophelia soon approaches him, concerned for his well-being. Their interaction becomes tense and disorienting, with Hamlet denying any past



feelings for her, asserting that he never loved her. He tells her to go to a nunnery to avoid bearing sinful offspring, indicating his bitterness and disillusionment with love and marriage. Hamlet's harsh words shock Ophelia, leaving her heartbroken and confused about the man she once loved.

They engage in a back-and-forth about honesty and beauty, where Hamlet makes cynical observations about the deceptive nature of appearances. Ophelia is left devastated by Hamlet's rejection, lamenting the downfall of his noble mind and the transformation of his vibrant young spirit into one clouded by madness.

Claudius and Polonius re-enter, indicating they have overheard the exchange. Claudius theorizes that Hamlet's issues are not solely due to love but may harbor deeper concerns. He concludes that Hamlet should be sent to England to prevent any potential danger his dark thoughts may pose, while Polonius suggests using the play to further explore Hamlet's grief by having Gertrude engage him afterwards. The scene closes with Claudius asserting that such madness in noteworthy individuals cannot go unchecked, setting the stage for the unfolding drama that revolves around deception, love, and the quest for truth.

Characters	Actions	Themes
King Claudius, Queen Gertrude, Polonius,	Investigate Hamlet's behavior; enlist friends to probe his mind;	Unraveling mystery, madness, love as a

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Characters	Actions	Themes
Ophelia, Rosencrantz, Guildenstern	plan to observe Hamlet with Ophelia.	source of distress.
Hamlet	Delivers "To be or not to be" soliloquy; denies feelings for Ophelia; advises her to go to a nunnery.	Existence, death, fear of the unknown, philosophical musings, disillusionment with love.
Ophelia	Expresses concern for Hamlet; reacts to Hamlet's harsh words.	Heartbreak, confusion, the impact of madness on love and relationships.
Claudius & Polonius	Overhear Hamlet and Ophelia's exchange; theorize about Hamlet's issues; plot to send Hamlet to England.	Danger of unchecked madness, the need for control, exploration of grief through drama.

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Chapter 9: SCENE 2.

In this engaging scene from "Hamlet," we find the protagonist, Prince Hamlet, interacting with a group of players in Elsinore Castle. He emphasizes the importance of delivering lines with genuine emotion and restraint, criticizing overacting that distracts from the essence of the performance. Hamlet's passion for the theater reflects his desire to mirror true human experience—a key theme in the play.

As the players prepare for a performance, we see Hamlet's deepening bond with his friend Horatio. He expresses admiration for Horatio's character and calms his own turbulent emotional state, emphasizing the value of true friendship over the superficiality of flattery. This friendship stands in stark contrast to the deceitful court around him, particularly embodied in his uncle, King Claudius.

Hamlet reveals to Horatio his plan to confirm the ghost's claims about his father's murder through a play that mirrors his father's death. His request for Horatio to observe Claudius's reaction to the performance underscores his methodical approach to uncovering the truth. This moment highlights

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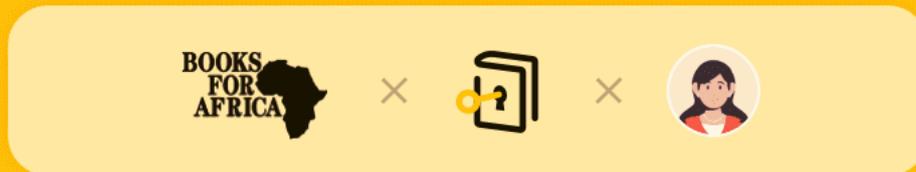
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Chapter 10 Summary: SCENE 3.

In this pivotal scene of "Hamlet," the tension rises sharply as King Claudius reveals his deep anxiety about Hamlet's erratic behavior. Claudius, troubled by the threat that Hamlet poses, decides to send him away to England with Rosencrantz and Guildenstern. He expresses his belief that Hamlet's madness is a danger that must be contained. The king's shrewdness is evident as he prioritizes the safety of his crown and the stability of his reign, articulating how a monarch's downfall can drag many down with it.

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, loyal yet somewhat sycophantic, prepare to obey Claudius's orders to ensure the protection of many lives reliant on the monarchy. Their words reflect a deep awareness of the interconnectedness of life and leadership, emphasizing that a king's demise affects the whole kingdom.

Next, Polonius enters with a plan to eavesdrop on Hamlet as he confronts his mother, Gertrude. Polonius believes that hearing their discussion will provide crucial insights into Hamlet's state of mind. This idea underscores Polonius's tendency toward manipulation and interference.

Alone, Claudius reflects on his guilt about murdering his brother, the former king. He grapples with the weight of his sin, realizing that while he can seek forgiveness, his guilty conscience is a barrier to true repentance. Claudius's



internal turmoil reveals themes of guilt, sin, and the struggle for redemption, as he recognizes that he cannot relinquish the very things that grant him power—his crown, ambition, and queen.

Hamlet soon enters, seized by the opportunity to kill Claudius while he prays. However, he hesitates, fearing that killing him during prayer would send Claudius’s soul to heaven, an undeserved fate for the murderer of his father. This moment illustrates Hamlet’s complex moral reasoning and his desire for a more fitting revenge. He resolves to wait for a moment when Claudius is engaged in sinful acts, ensuring that his revenge is both satisfying and just.

The scene closes with Claudius rising from his prayer, revealing that despite his outward expressions of repentance, his thoughts remain guilty and unrepentant. This highlights the idea that words alone hold no weight without genuine intent, setting the stage for the unfolding tragic consequences of their actions. The interplay between guilt, manipulation, and the quest for vengeance forms a rich tapestry of themes that resonate throughout the play.

Scene	Key Events	Themes
King Claudius’s Anxiety	Claudius decides to send Hamlet to England with Rosencrantz and Guildenstern due to his erratic behavior, fearing for his crown and reign.	King’s Responsibility, Danger of Madness
Rosencrantz	They prepare to follow Claudius’s orders,	Interconnectedness



Scene	Key Events	Themes
and Guildenstern's Loyalty	recognizing the impact of a king's downfall on the entire kingdom.	of Leadership and Life
Polonius's Plan	Polonius intends to eavesdrop on Hamlet and Gertrude to gain insight into Hamlet's insanity.	Manipulation, Interference
Claudius's Guilt	Claudius reflects on his guilt for murdering his brother, struggling with repentance and the desire for power.	Guilt, Sin, Struggle for Redemption
Hamlet's Hesitation	Hamlet considers killing Claudius during prayer but decides against it, wanting a more just revenge.	Complex Morality, Desire for Justice
End of Scene	Claudius finishes praying but remains unrepentant, highlighting the disconnect between words and genuine intent.	Consequences of Actions, Guilt vs. Repentance

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Critical Thinking

Key Point: The struggle with guilt and the quest for redemption

Critical Interpretation: Reflecting on Claudius's internal turmoil reveals the profound truth that our past actions shape our present. Like Claudius, we all face moments where guilt weighs heavily on us, urging us to seek forgiveness and balance in our lives. This chapter inspires us to confront our own misdeeds and engage earnestly in the journey toward redemption, understanding that true transformation demands both acknowledgment of our flaws and a genuine desire to change. Embracing this struggle can empower us to break free from our own chains of guilt, allowing us to emerge stronger and more authentic in our pursuit of happiness and integrity.

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Chapter 11 Summary: SCENE 4.

In this intense scene from "Hamlet," we find Queen Gertrude and Polonius plotting to confront Hamlet about his erratic behavior. Polonius instructs Gertrude to talk sternly to her son and to express that his actions have been unacceptable. He hides behind a tapestry to eavesdrop on their conversation.

When Hamlet enters, he immediately asks his mother what's wrong. Gertrude tells him that he has offended his father, but Hamlet turns the blame back on her, indicating that she is the one who has wronged his late father by marrying his brother so soon after his death. This exchange escalates as Hamlet and Gertrude argue about their feelings and actions, each accusing the other of being in the wrong.

Hamlet becomes increasingly intense, demanding that Gertrude look at herself in a metaphorical mirror, exposing her guilt and the immorality of her marriage. As the confrontation grows, Hamlet hears a noise behind the tapestry and, in a fit of rage, stabs through the fabric, believing he has killed the King. Instead, he kills Polonius, who cries out in pain, thus committing a grave mistake.

Gertrude is horrified at what Hamlet has done, prompting Hamlet to reflect on the bloodiness of his act. He bitterly compares killing Polonius to the act of killing a king and marrying his brother. Hamlet scorns Polonius, whom he



calls a foolish intruder, revealing his deep disdain for the man who was eavesdropping.

As Gertrude becomes distraught, she beseeches Hamlet to stop, feeling overwhelmed by his accusations about her marriage and morality. It is here that Hamlet vividly illustrates the contrast between his father as a virtuous king and Claudius, whom he depicts as a corrupt and dishonorable usurper. He accuses Gertrude of not being able to love true goodness, suggesting that her new marriage is morally unconscionable.

Amidst this turmoil, the ghost of Hamlet's father appears, reminding Hamlet not to forget his purpose. The ghost urges him to speak to Gertrude and help her confront her sins. Hamlet tries to engage with his mother regarding the weight of her actions, creating a powerful moment of emotional turmoil for her. Gertrude sees the ghost and becomes convinced of Hamlet's madness.

Hamlet pleads with his mother to confess her sins to God, urging her to repent and avoid further sin. He emphasizes not to mask her faults, and insists that virtue may require a humble plea. Gertrude's heart is torn as she realizes the depth of her wrongdoing, but Hamlet insists that she should rid herself of the corrupted parts of her heart and live in a purer state.

The scene concludes with Hamlet's plan to send him to England, highlighting that he knows he cannot trust his companions, Rosencrantz and

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Guildestern. He is resolved to turn their machinations against them, finding a sense of dark satisfaction in the idea of retaliating against those who have conspired against him. As Hamlet exits, he drags Polonius's body away, signifying the escalating tragedy that surrounds him and the turmoil of both action and consequence.

In summary, this scene captures the complexity of family, betrayal, and the heavy cost of revenge, setting the stage for the unfolding tragedy that will impact all of Elsinore. Through their harsh exchanges, we see Hamlet's rage, Gertrude's guilt, and the deepening consequences of their tangled lives, with themes of madness, moral corruption, and the quest for redemption at its core.

Element	Description
Characters Involved	Queen Gertrude, Polonius, Hamlet
Setting	Inside the royal palace in Elsinore
Conflict	Confrontation between Hamlet and Gertrude regarding her marriage and Hamlet's behavior
Actions Taken	Polonius eavesdrops; Hamlet confronts Gertrude; Hamlet mistakenly kills Polonius
Themes	Family betrayal, madness, moral corruption, quest for redemption
Key Moments	Hamlet confronting Gertrude; the ghost of Hamlet's father appearing; Gertrude's realization of her faults
Consequences	Escalation of Hamlet's revenge plot; Gertrude's emotional turmoil;



Element	Description
	Polonius's death
Conclusion	Hamlet plans to go to England, indicating distrust of his companions.

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Critical Thinking

Key Point: The Importance of Self-Reflection and Acknowledgment of Wrongdoing

Critical Interpretation: In this intense confrontation between Hamlet and Gertrude, you are reminded of the critical importance of self-reflection and the courage to acknowledge your faults. Much like Hamlet implores his mother to see her actions through a 'mirror', you too can find inspiration in the idea that personal growth begins with honesty and humility. Facing your own missteps, rather than denying or hiding them, allows you to liberate yourself from guilt and strive towards a more virtuous life. Just as Gertrude grapples with her moral failures, consider how confronting your own shortcomings can pave the way for healing and redemption, leading to stronger relationships and a more fulfilled existence.

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Chapter 12: SCENE 1.

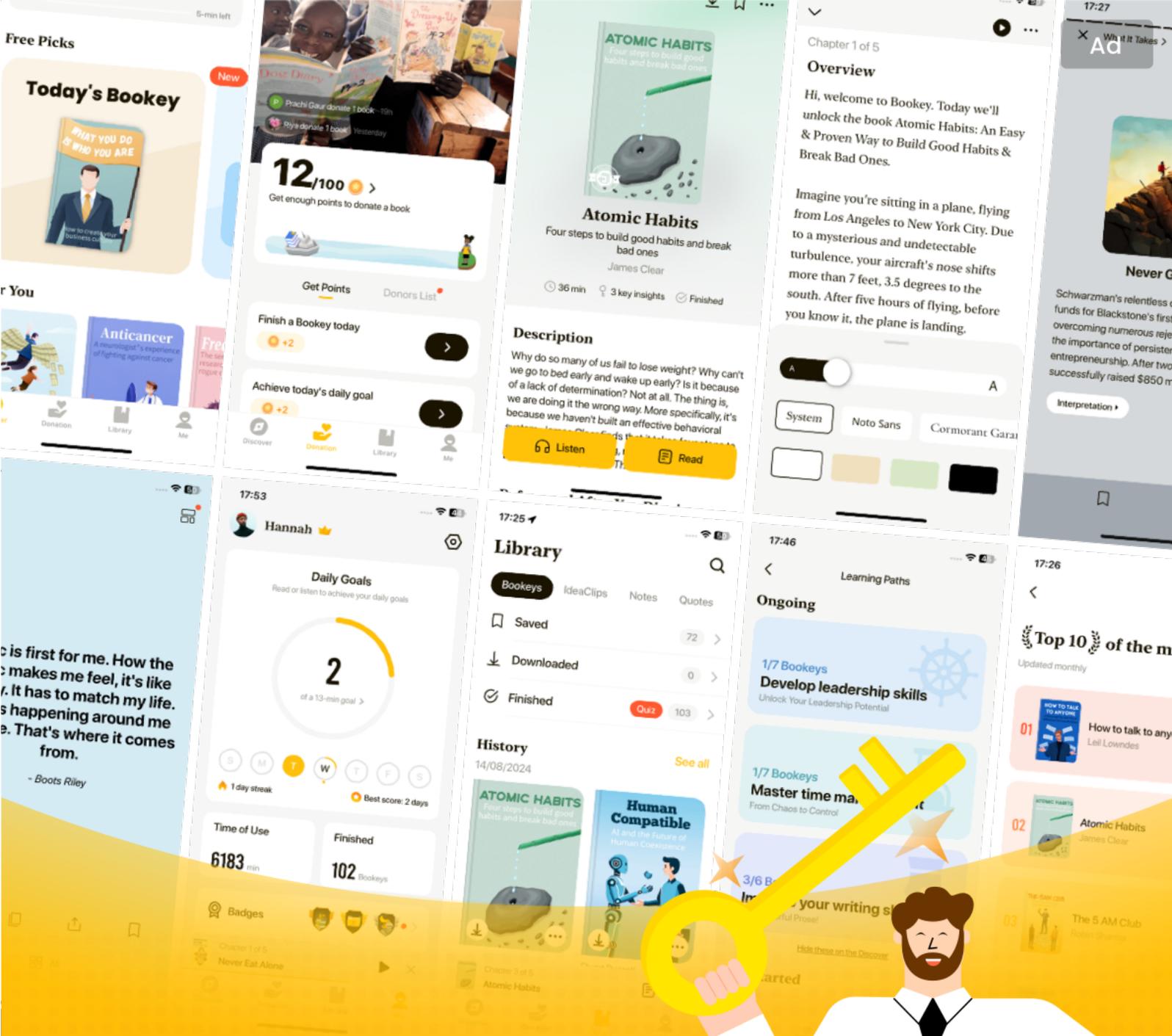
In Chapter 12 of "Hamlet," the action unfolds in a room in the castle, where King Claudius and Queen Gertrude are concerned about the implications of Prince Hamlet's recent violent outburst. The scene opens with Claudius expressing to Gertrude that there is meaning in her heavy sighs, indicating their shared worry about Hamlet's state of mind. Gertrude soon reveals the shocking news that Hamlet has killed Polonius, who was eavesdropping behind a curtain. This incident escalates the tension and chaos surrounding Hamlet, showcasing his slide into madness.

Claudius reacts with alarm, recognizing the gravity of Hamlet's actions. He acknowledges that if he had been present during the incident, he might have met the same fate as Polonius. Claudius understands the danger Hamlet poses, not only to himself but to everyone around him. His words reflect his internal conflict; he struggles with guilt for having allowed Hamlet too much freedom, which has now led to a potential disaster.

Gertrude describes Hamlet's emotional turmoil, noting that despite his madness, he feels regret for his actions, demonstrating a glimmer of his

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Chapter 13 Summary: SCENE 2.

In this scene from "Hamlet," we delve into a clever and intense exchange between Hamlet and his childhood friends, Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, who have been summoned by King Claudius to investigate the whereabouts of Polonius's body, whom Hamlet has just killed. As they enter, they eagerly seek information, but Hamlet plays a witty and evasive game, proving his astuteness and unpredictability.

Hamlet's response to their inquiries is both cryptic and sardonic. He cryptically mentions that he has reduced Polonius's body to dust, suggesting a distaste for their probing and questioning. When Rosencrantz asks directly where the body is, Hamlet mockingly points out the absurdity of being questioned by them, likening their roles to that of a sponge—something that absorbs the king's favors and orders without any original thought or allegiance. This metaphor highlights his view that they are merely tools of the king, devoid of substance or integrity.

The tension escalates as Hamlet continues to evade their attempts at clarity. He declares that while the body is with the king, the king himself is nowhere near it—hinting at the idea that Claudius is a hollow figure, a mere "thing." The scene is rife with Hamlet's disdain for manipulation and betrayal, as he perceives his friends are acting under the king's orders rather than out of loyalty.



The dialogue is laced with layered meanings and reveals Hamlet's deepening sense of disillusionment with the people around him. As he dismisses their attempts to assert control over him, he embarks on a more profound journey of thought about power dynamics and the nature of humanity. As the scene closes, he resolves to confront the king, suggesting a path that will deepen the unfolding tragedy of the play. This moment captures the intricate blend of wit, melancholy, and foreboding that defines Hamlet's character and sets the stage for the escalating conflict to come.

Element	Summary
Characters	Hamlet, Rosencrantz, Guildenstern, King Claudius
Context	Hamlet has killed Polonius and is being questioned by his childhood friends, summoned by Claudius.
Hamlet's Behavior	Witty and evasive, using cryptic language to avoid giving clear answers.
Key Metaphor	Compares Rosencrantz and Guildenstern to a sponge, absorbing the king's orders without originality.
Tension	Escalates as Hamlet dismisses their questioning, revealing his disdain for manipulation.
Thematic Exploration	Power dynamics and betrayal; Hamlet's disillusionment with people around him.
Conclusion	Hamlet decides to confront Claudius, signaling a deeper conflict and tragedy ahead.



Chapter 14 Summary: SCENE 3.

In this tense scene from "Hamlet," King Claudius is deeply concerned about the erratic behavior of Hamlet, who has just killed Polonius. Claudius fears for his own safety and the potential backlash from the public, who adore Hamlet and may not understand the gravity of his actions. He feels the need to manage the situation carefully, opting not to punish Hamlet severely because of his popularity.

Rosencrantz, one of Claudius's confidants, reports that they couldn't find Polonius's body. Claudius directs them to bring Hamlet in for questioning. When Hamlet arrives, he cleverly dances around Claudius's inquiries, stating that Polonius is "at supper," implying not that he's dining but that he has become food for worms. This dark jest highlights Hamlet's morbid understanding of life and death, suggesting that status and power are transient, as even a king ends up as mere sustenance for earth's creatures.

Claudius grows impatient and insists on knowing Polonius's whereabouts, but Hamlet's evasive and witty responses only frustrate the king further. Hamlet claims that Polonius is in heaven and sarcastically suggests that if Claudius can't find him there, he should look in hell—hinting at the moral corruption that surrounds them.

Realizing the need to remove Hamlet from Denmark, Claudius reveals that

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he plans to send him to England for his safety and his own. Claudius's underlying motive is to ensure Hamlet's death, whom he describes as a "hectic" in his blood, a metaphor for the infection Hamlet's existence has caused in his reign. Hamlet, seemingly compliant, prepares to depart for England, bidding an unsettling farewell to his mother.

As Hamlet exits, Claudius gives orders to Rosencrantz and Guildenstern to ensure Hamlet's swift and safe boarding onto the ship, while secretly plotting his demise in England. This manipulation reveals Claudius's duplicity, showcasing themes of betrayal, the frailness of human life, and the moral decay that runs rampant within the court. The scene closes with Claudius expressing his desperation; he feels that Hamlet's presence is toxic to him, and he longs for the resolution that Hamlet's death would bring. This exchange encapsulates the spiraling tension as the play moves toward its tragic climax.

Key Elements	Details
Setting	Claudius's court, following Polonius's death
Main Characters	King Claudius, Hamlet, Rosencrantz
Claudius's Concerns	Fear of Hamlet's behavior, public backlash, and his own safety
Hamlet's Response	Evasive and wit-laden; suggests Polonius is "at supper" as food for worms
Thematic	Moral decay, transience of power, betrayal, and the frailness of



Key Elements	Details
Elements	human life
Claudius's Plan	Send Hamlet to England to ensure his death while maintaining his own safety
Hamlet's Farewell	Unsettling goodbye to his mother as he prepares to leave
Closing Sentiment	Claudius expresses desperation for Hamlet's removal as a resolution to his troubles

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Chapter 15: SCENE 4.

In this scene, we meet Prince Fortinbras of Norway, who is on a military mission to secure a seemingly worthless piece of land in Poland. He sends a captain to inform the Danish king that he requests safe passage for his troops. Fortinbras's ambitious nature and desire for honor become apparent as he's willing to risk lives for a trivial gain, highlighting themes of ambition and the value of honor in a warrior's world.

As Fortinbras and his soldiers exit, Hamlet enters with Rosencrantz, Guildenstern, and others. He learns from the captain that Fortinbras commands this military force, which only seeks to acquire a small patch of land that isn't even worth much – yet, soldiers are ready to die for it. This leads Hamlet to a moment of deep reflection about his own situation. He grapples with his motivations, questioning the very nature of man and whether life should be reduced to mere survival and sense of duty.

Hamlet feels a growing sense of shame and frustration over his own inaction regarding avenging his father's murder. He compares himself to the soldiers willing to die for a trivial cause, realizing that he has greater reasons to

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Chapter 16 Summary: SCENE 5.

In this poignant scene from "Hamlet," we find ourselves in the castle of Elsinore, where Queen Gertrude, Horatio, and a Gentleman discuss the troubling state of Ophelia, who has become distraught after her father Polonius's death. Gertrude hesitates to meet Ophelia, reflecting her own anxieties, but learns that Ophelia is speaking of her father in an incoherent manner, filled with grief and madness. The Gentleman describes Ophelia's erratic behavior, suggesting that she may provoke dangerous thoughts in others.

Eventually, Ophelia enters, singing fractured songs that reference love, loss, and death, revealing her deep sorrow. Gertrude expresses concern for her well-being, while Ophelia continues singing about her lost love and her father's funeral. Her state of mind represents a tragic echo of her father's untimely death—she is lost in grief, symbolizing the broader chaos that the death has brought upon Denmark.

King Claudius enters, attempting to calm the situation but is quickly confronted by Laertes, who demands answers regarding his father's death. Laertes is consumed with rage and grief, revealing his strong desire for revenge. Claudius feigns innocence while urging Laertes to consider the consequences of his fury. Laertes's descent into vengeance reflects the destructive cycle of grief, fueled by the loss of both Polonius and the



instability in the kingdom.

As the scene unfolds, Ophelia's madness becomes increasingly alarming, revealing the psychological toll that loss inflicts on individuals. Her fragmented songs and erratic behavior serve as a powerful commentary on the impact of sorrow and societal pressures.

The focus then shifts back to Laertes as he confronts Claudius, demanding justice for his father's death. Claudius manipulates the situation to present himself as an ally while showcasing Laertes's thirst for revenge—a mirror of Hamlet's own quest.

Overall, this scene captures the themes of grief, madness, and the thirst for vengeance, as both Ophelia and Laertes react differently to the chaos around them. Ophelia's descent into madness and Laertes's fiery determination illustrate the destructive ripple effects of tragedy within the royal family, setting the stage for the greater conflicts that will unfold.

Scene Elements	Description
Setting	Castle of Elsinore
Characters	Queen Gertrude, Horatio, Gentleman, Ophelia, King Claudius, Laertes
Ophelia's Condition	Distraught and incoherent after Polonius's death, exhibiting madness
Queen Gertrude's	Reflects her anxieties about Ophelia's mental state



Scene Elements	Description
Hesitation	
Ophelia's Behavior	Sings fragmented songs about love, loss, and death, symbolizing her grief
Theme of Grief	Represents broader chaos in Denmark following Polonius's death
Laertes' Anger	Demands justice for his father's death, consumed by rage and thirst for revenge
Claudius' Manipulation	Feigns innocence while urging Laertes to consider consequences, portraying himself as an ally
Psychological Impact	Ophelia's madness reflects the toll of loss and societal pressures, illustrating the effects of tragedy
Overall Themes	Grief, madness, and vengeance depicted through Ophelia's breakdown and Laertes's determination

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Chapter 17 Summary: SCENE 6.

In this engaging scene from "Hamlet," we find Horatio in a castle room, eagerly anticipating news from his dear friend, Prince Hamlet. A servant informs him that sailors have arrived with letters. When the sailors enter, they greet Horatio respectfully, and one of them hands him a letter from Hamlet, sent via an ambassador bound for England.

As Horatio reads the letter aloud, we learn of Hamlet's treacherous encounter at sea. He recounts how pirates pursued his ship, and despite their efforts to escape, he ends up boarding the enemy vessel. Remarkably, instead of treating him like a mere captive, the pirates acted nobly. Hamlet hints at the necessity of repaying their kindness, indicating that he plans to return home with news that is of great importance and urgency.

In the letter, Hamlet asks Horatio to ensure that the sailors deliver their letters to the king as quickly as possible, stressing the need for haste as his words carry weighty secrets. He mentions Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, who are en route to England, hinting at deeper intrigues that Horatio will soon learn about.

The scene is charged with themes of friendship, loyalty, and the complexities of fate. Horatio's role as a confidant and messenger emphasizes the trust between him and Hamlet, while the mention of pirates adds a sense

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of adventure and unpredictability to the plot. Ultimately, Horatio resolves to help the sailors deliver their letters and embark on the path to reunite with Hamlet, setting the stage for further developments in the story.

Element	Summary
Setting	Castle room with Horatio waiting for news from Hamlet.
Arrival of News	Sailors bring a letter from Hamlet sent via an ambassador to England.
Content of the Letter	Hamlet recounts encountering pirates who pursued his ship; he ended up boarding their vessel.
Theme of Nobility	The pirates treated Hamlet as an honored guest instead of a prisoner.
Urgency	Hamlet urges Horatio to send the letters to the king quickly due to their importance.
Character Mentions	Reference to Rosencrantz and Guildenstern and their journey to England suggests deeper intrigues.
Themes	Friendship, loyalty, fate, and the unpredictability of the situation.
Horatio's Role	His trustworthiness and determination to help the sailors lead to a promise of reuniting with Hamlet.



Critical Thinking

Key Point: The importance of friendship and loyalty in times of adversity

Critical Interpretation: In this chapter, we witness the profound bond between Hamlet and Horatio, a relationship built on trust and loyalty even amidst chaos and danger. This serves as a powerful reminder that in our own lives, when faced with challenges and uncertainties, having trustworthy friends by our side can make all the difference. Their support can empower us to confront our battles with courage, knowing that we are not alone. Just like Hamlet relies on Horatio to navigate his treacherous situation, we too should cherish and cultivate our friendships, for they provide us strength, encouragement, and a sense of belonging as we journey through the unpredictable seas of life.

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Chapter 18: SCENE 7.

In this scene from "Hamlet," King Claudius and Laertes are in a tense and manipulative dialogue regarding the recent events in the kingdom, particularly the deaths of Laertes' father and sister, Ophelia. Claudius tries to garner Laertes' loyalty by reminding him of their shared grief while deflecting responsibility for the chaos resulting from Hamlet's actions. Laertes is furious and demands answers, displaying both sorrow and a thirst for revenge.

The king provides his justification for not acting against Hamlet, citing Gertrude's affection for her son and the public's love for Hamlet, which he fears would backfire if he sought revenge. Laertes, despite identifying Hamlet as his father's killer and his sister's madness, remains determined to avenge their deaths.

The plot thickens when a messenger arrives with letters from Hamlet, which Claudius reads aloud. Hamlet's cryptic message indicates he has returned to Denmark unexpectedly, igniting a sense of impending confrontation. Laertes is eager to face Hamlet, revealing his desire to take drastic action against

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Chapter 19 Summary: SCENE 1.

In this pivotal scene of "Hamlet," we find ourselves in a graveyard, where two gravediggers—referred to as Clowns—are digging a grave. Their banter touches on the nature of death and morality, pondering whether a woman who commits suicide deserves a Christian burial. They conclude that a noble lady would be granted such burial rites regardless of her actions, setting up the central theme of class disparity surrounding life and death.

As Hamlet and his friend Horatio enter, Hamlet reflects on the gravediggers' jests. He becomes philosophical about death and mortality, pondering the numerous skulls around him and their past lives. He holds up a skull, recognizing it as Yorick's, the king's jester, reminiscing about his joyful companionship and contrasting it with the inevitability of death. This moment strikes a chord, showing Hamlet's deepening awareness of mortality and the futility of life, as he muses on how even great figures like Alexander the Great ultimately return to dust.

The mood shifts dramatically when Ophelia's funeral procession arrives. Hamlet is shocked to discover it's Ophelia who is being buried. We see Laertes, her brother, deeply grieving and distraught, demanding more rites for her. Gertrude, representing the social expectations of mourning, throws flowers on Ophelia's grave, lamenting her untimely fate and lost potential as Hamlet's wife.



Laertes is overwhelmed by grief, leaping into the grave to embrace his sister one last time. In a moment of passionate grief, Hamlet jumps in after him, igniting an intense confrontation between the two men. Their quarrel showcases the depth of Hamlet's feelings for Ophelia, as he declares that no brother could ever love her more than he. This outburst reveals Hamlet's own inner turmoil and unresolved feelings of love, loss, and regret over Ophelia's death.

The scene culminates in the intervention of King Claudius and Queen Gertrude, who try to separate the two. Hamlet's emotional outpourings indicate he is still struggling with the complexities of love, madness, and mortality. Claudius's final lines suggest a plotting resolve as he aims to control the situation, revealing the political intrigue that underlies the personal tragedy.

Overall, this scene reveals profound themes of death, the absurdity of life, social class distinctions, and the depths of human emotion, particularly grief and love's power amid tragedy. Hamlet's reflections in the graveyard lay bare his existential crisis, while the chaotic emotions at Ophelia's burial highlight the intertwining of personal and political conflicts in the play.

Scene	Description
Setting	Graveyard with two gravediggers (Clowns) digging a grave.



Scene	Description
Themes	Exploration of death, morality, and class disparity regarding burial rites.
Hamlet's Reflection	Contemplates the nature of death, mortality, and holds Yorick's skull, reminiscing about the past.
Ophelia's Funeral	Hamlet learns of Ophelia's burial; Laertes mourns deeply, demanding more rites.
Emotional Conflict	Laertes and Hamlet confront each other in grief, revealing Hamlet's love for Ophelia.
Intervention	King Claudius and Queen Gertrude attempt to separate Laertes and Hamlet, indicating political control.
Overall Themes	The absurdity of life, social class distinctions, depths of human emotion, and intertwining of personal and political conflicts.

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Chapter 20 Summary: SCENE 2.

In this intense and dramatic scene from "Hamlet," the focus shifts as Hamlet reveals to Horatio that he has discovered a sinister plot against his life. After a sleepless night filled with inner turmoil, Hamlet bravely confronts the reality of being sent to his death by King Claudius. He uncovers a letter intended for England, commanding that he be executed upon arrival. In a moment of boldness, he rewrites the order, sealing it with his father's signet ring, ensuring that the king's messengers, Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, will meet their demise instead.

As Hamlet prepares for a duel with Laertes, we see the character grappling with guilt over his previous actions towards Laertes, recognizing their shared grief over the loss of loved ones. His heartfelt apology, however, is met with Laertes' insistence on honor before reconciliation, demonstrating the tension between revenge and nobility.

The scene becomes a swirling mix of wit and foreshadowing as Osric, a courtier, informs Hamlet about a wager placed on their duel by King Claudius, highlighting the political intrigue at play. Hamlet's readiness to engage in the duel is laced with a sense of foreboding and accidental fate as he acknowledges his growing unease, yet he dismisses his omens, claiming there's a divine purpose guiding their fates.



As the duel begins, the stakes are high, with poisoned wine and deadly blades involved, setting the stage for a tragic culmination of vengeance and betrayal. Amidst the clash, Gertrude unwittingly drinks from a poisoned cup, leading to her demise, while Laertes and Hamlet exchange fatal wounds in a chaotic scuffle.

The scene encapsulates the themes of treachery and fate, as Hamlet confronts Claudius in a moment of pandemonium, culminating in the deaths of the king, queen, Laertes, and finally Hamlet himself. In his dying moments, Hamlet designates Fortinbras as the rightful heir to the throne of Denmark, solidifying the tragic outcome of the royal family's downfall. Horatio is left to tell Hamlet's story, emphasizing the devastating consequences of ambition, betrayal, and the search for truth amidst a backdrop of chaos and tragedy. The scene closes with Fortinbras arriving to claim the throne, underscoring the cycle of life and death and the haunting refrain of mortality.

Key Points	Details
Setting	Intense scene involving Hamlet, Horatio, Laertes, and Claudius
Hamlet's Discovery	Hamlet learns of a plot against his life by King Claudius
Letter Rewrite	Hamlet rewrites a letter to ensure Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are executed instead
Conflict with Laertes	Hamlet apologizes to Laertes, but tensions remain due to honor and revenge



Key Points	Details
Political Intrigue	Osric informs Hamlet of a wager by Claudius on their duel
Duel Preparation	Hamlet feels foreboding yet engages in the duel
Tragic Outcomes	Gertrude drinks poisoned wine, Laertes and Hamlet exchange fatal wounds
Final Moments	Hamlet names Fortinbras as heir, leading to the monarchy's downfall
Themes	Treachery, fate, ambition, betrayal, truth amidst chaos
Conclusion	Fortinbras arrives to claim the throne, highlighting the cycle of life and death

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Best Quotes from Hamlet by William Shakespeare with Page Numbers

Chapter 1 | Quotes from pages 8-20

1. For this relief much thanks: 'tis bitter cold, And I am sick at heart.
2. What think you on't?
3. Before my God, I might not this believe Without the sensible and true avouch Of mine own eyes.
4. 'Tis strange.
5. A mote it is to trouble the mind's eye.
6. Good now, sit down, and tell me, he that knows.
7. I charge thee, speak!
8. What might be toward, that this sweaty haste Doth make the night joint-labourer with the day.
9. Thus twice before, and jump at this dead hour, With martial stalk hath he gone by our watch.
10. This bodes some strange eruption to our state.

Chapter 2 | Quotes from pages 21-40

1. Giving to you no further personal power To business with the king, more than the scope Of these delated articles allow.
2. All that lives must die, Passing through nature to eternity.
3. But I have that within which passeth show; These but the trappings and the suits of

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woe.

4. That it should come to this!

5. O, most wicked speed, to post With such dexterity to incestuous sheets!

6. Frailty, thy name is woman!

7. I shall not look upon his like again.

8. Indeed, indeed, sirs, but this troubles me.

9. If it assume my noble father's person, I'll speak to it, though hell itself should gape And bid me hold my peace.

10. Foul deeds will rise, Though all the earth o'erwhelm them, to men's eyes.

Chapter 3 | Quotes from pages 41-51

1. My necessaries are embark'd: farewell.

2. Think it no more; For nature, crescent, does not grow alone.

3. Fear it, Ophelia, fear it, my dear sister.

4. Virtue itself 'scapes not calumnious strokes.

5. Best safety lies in fear: Youth to itself rebels.

6. As watchman to my heart.

7. Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.

8. Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice.

9. This above all: to thine ownself be true.

10. And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man.

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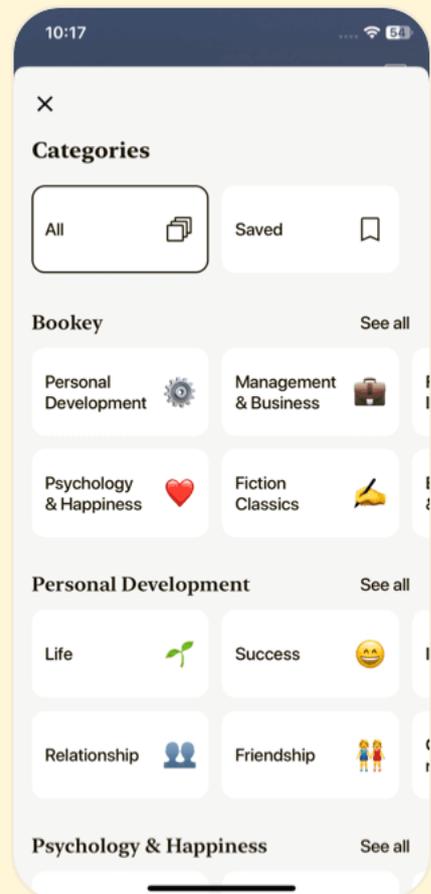
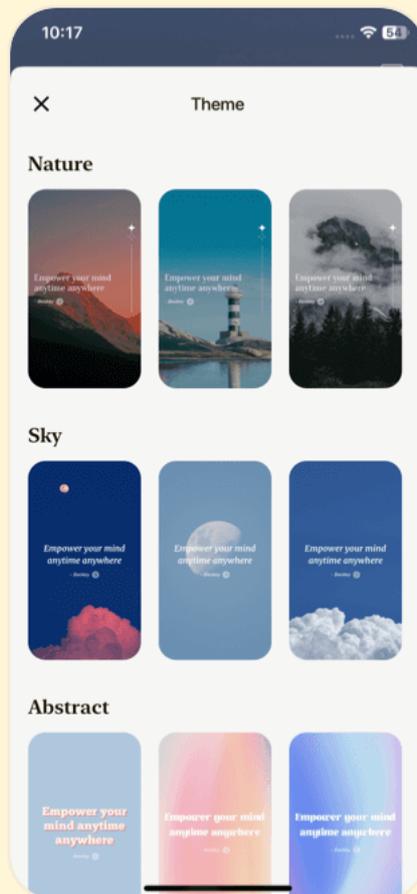
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Chapter 4 | Quotes from pages 52-59

1. This heavy-headed revel east and west Makes us traduced and tax'd of other nations.
2. Their virtues else—be they as pure as grace, As infinite as man may undergo— Shall in the general censure take corruption From that particular fault.
3. The dram of eale Doth all the noble substance of a doubt To his own scandal.
4. I do not set my life in a pin's fee; And for my soul, what can it do to that, Being a thing immortal as itself?
5. My fate cries out, And makes each petty artery in this body As hardy as the Nemean lion's nerve.
6. Angels and ministers of grace defend us!
7. What may this mean, That thou, dead corse, again in complete steel Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon?
8. It will not speak; then I will follow it.
9. What if it tempt you toward the flood, my lord, Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff?
10. Something is rotten in the state of Denmark.

Chapter 5 | Quotes from pages 60-73

1. Mark me.
2. Pity me not, but lend thy serious hearing To what I shall unfold.
3. Revenge his foul and most unnatural murder.
4. Murder most foul, as in the best it is; But this most foul, strange and unnatural.
5. Haste me to know't, that I, with wings as swift As meditation or the thoughts of love,



May sweep to my revenge.

6. The serpent that did sting thy father's life Now wears his crown.

7. O, horrible! O, horrible! most horrible!

8. Let not the royal bed of Denmark be A couch for luxury and damned incest.

9. Remember thee! Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a seat In this distracted globe.

10. There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, Than are dreamt of in your philosophy.

Chapter 6 | Quotes from pages 76-85

1. To be, or not to be: that is the question.

2. There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so.

3. This above all: to thine own self be true.

4. Though this be madness, yet there is method in't.

5. The lady doth protest too much, methinks.

6. What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason, how infinite in faculty!

7. Something is rotten in the state of Denmark.

8. Brevity is the soul of wit.

9. The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves.

10. All that glitters is not gold.

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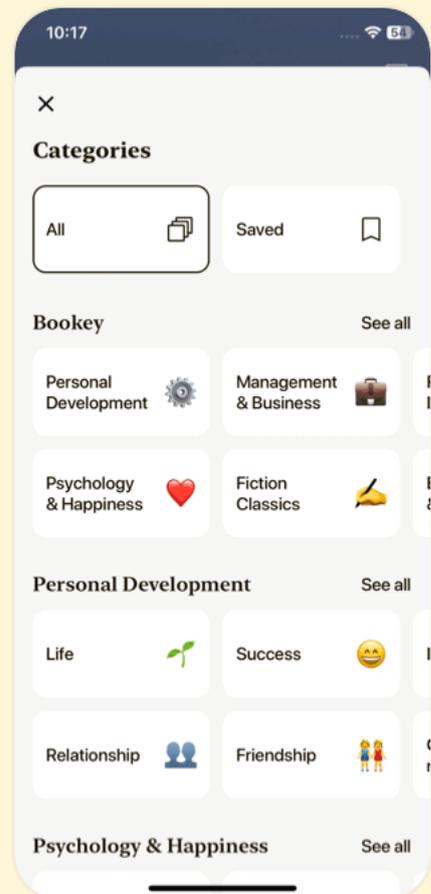
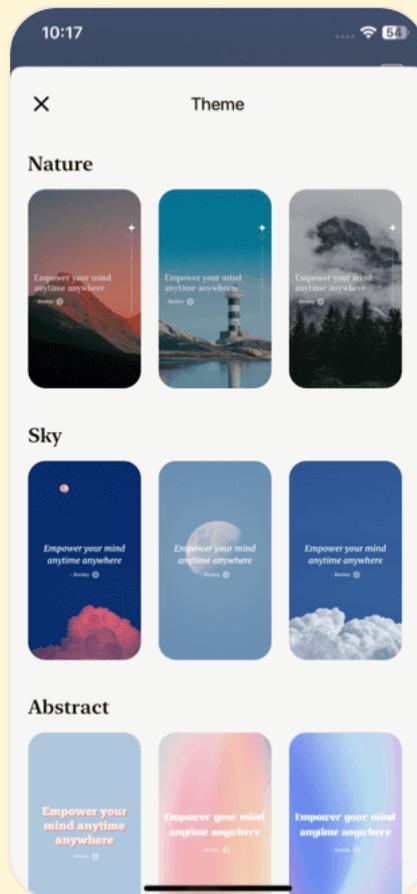
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Chapter 7 | Quotes from pages 86-129

1. "For if the sun breed maggots in a dead dog, being a god kissing carrion, – Have you a daughter?"
2. "To be honest, as this world goes, is to be one man picked out of ten thousand."
3. "There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so: to me it is a prison."
4. "O God, I could be bounded in a nut shell and count myself a king of infinite space, were it not that I have bad dreams."
5. "What a piece of work is a man! how noble in reason! how infinite in faculty! in form and moving how express and admirable! in action how like an angel! in apprehension how like a god! the beauty of the world! the paragon of animals!"
6. "This goodly frame, the earth, seems to me a sterile promontory, this most excellent canopy, the air... why, it appears no other thing to me than a foul and pestilent congregation of vapours."
7. "The play's the thing wherein I'll catch the conscience of the king."
8. "What would he do, had he the motive and the cue for passion that I have?"
9. "Am I a coward?"
10. "'Out, out, thou strumpet, Fortune! All you gods, In general synod 'take away her power; Break all the spokes and fellies from her wheel, And bowl the round nave down the hill of heaven, As low as to the fiends!'"

Chapter 8 | Quotes from pages 132-146

1. To be, or not to be: that is the question.
2. For in that sleep of death what dreams may come when we have shuffled off this



mortal coil must give us pause.

3. Thus conscience does make cowards of us all.

4. There's a special providence in the fall of a sparrow.

5. Get thee to a nunnery: why wouldst thou be a breeder of sinners?

6. I loved you once.

7. What should such fellows as I do crawling between earth and heaven?

8. I have heard of your paintings too, well enough; God has given you one face, and you make yourselves another.

9. The harlot's cheek, beautied with plastering art, is not more ugly to the thing that helps it than is my deed to my most painted word.

10. O, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!

Chapter 9 | Quotes from pages 147-176

1. Suit the action to the word, the word to the action; with this special o'erstep not the modesty of nature.

2. For anything so overdone is from the purpose of playing, whose end is to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature.

3. That fortune is love, and fortune love.

4. Give me that man that is not passion's slave and I will wear him in my heart's core.

5. I do believe you think what now you speak... Purpose is but the slave to memory.

6. The violence of either grief or joy their own enactures with themselves destroy.

7. Would not this, sir, and a forest of feathers... get me a fellowship in a cry of players?

8. So runs the world away.

9. O, but she'll keep her word.

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10. Now could I drink hot blood, and do such bitter business as the day would quake
look on.

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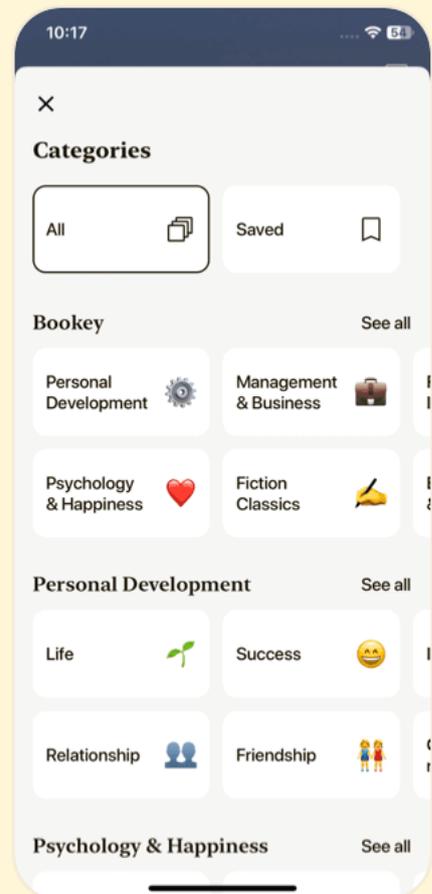
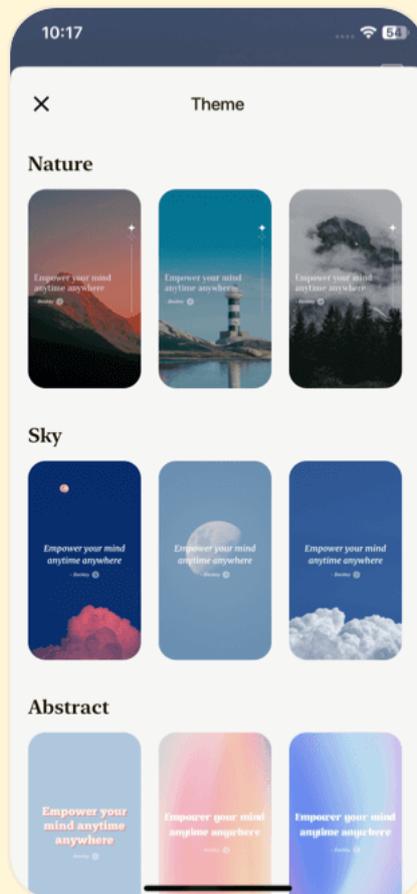
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Chapter 10 | Quotes from pages 177-184

1. I like him not, nor stands it safe with us to let his madness range.
2. Most holy and religious fear it is to keep those many many bodies safe that live and feed upon your majesty.
3. The single and peculiar life is bound, with all the strength and armour of the mind, to keep itself from noyance.
4. But much more that spirit upon whose weal depend and rest the lives of many.
5. Never alone did the king sigh, but with a general groan.
6. My offence is rank, it smells to heaven; it hath the primal eldest curse upon't, a brother's murder.
7. What if this cursed hand were thicker than itself with brother's blood, is there not rain enough in the sweet heavens to wash it white as snow?
8. Then I'll look up; my fault is past. But, O, what form of prayer can serve my turn?
9. O wretched state! O bosom black as death!
10. My words fly up, my thoughts remain below: Words without thoughts never to heaven go.

Chapter 11 | Quotes from pages 185-201

1. You are the queen, your husband's brother's wife; And—would it were not so! —you are my mother.
2. Come, come, and sit you down; you shall not budge; You go not till I set you up a glass Where you may see the inmost part of you.
3. Leave wringing of your hands: peace! sit you down, And let me wring your heart; for



so I shall, If it be made of penetrable stuff.

4. Confess yourself to heaven; Repent what's past; avoid what is to come.

5. Good night: but go not to mine uncle's bed; Assume a virtue, if you have it not.

6. I must be cruel, only to be kind: Thus bad begins and worse remains behind.

7. What devil was't That thus hath cozen'd you at hoodman-blind?

8. O Hamlet, thou hast cleft my heart in twain.

9. I do repent: but heaven hath pleased it so, To punish me with this and this with me, That I must be their scourge and minister.

10. For in the fatness of these pury times Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg.

Chapter 12 | Quotes from pages 204-208

1. There's matter in these sighs, these profound heaves: You must translate: 'tis fit we understand them.

2. Ah, my good lord, what have I seen to-night!

3. Mad as the sea and wind, when both contend Which is the mightier.

4. O heavy deed! It had been so with us, had we been there.

5. His liberty is full of threats to all; To you yourself, to us, to every one.

6. But so much was our love, We would not understand what was most fit.

7. To keep it from divulging, let it feed Even on the pith of Life.

8. He weeps for what is done.

9. We must, with all our majesty and skill, Both countenance and excuse.

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10. My soul is full of discord and dismay.

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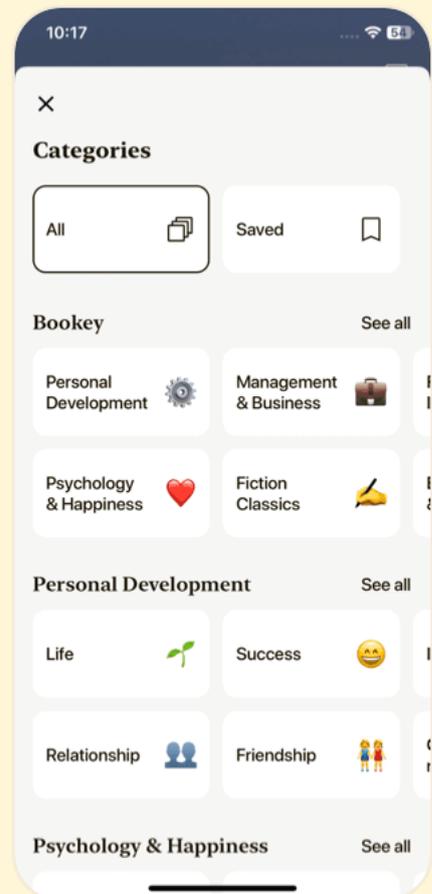
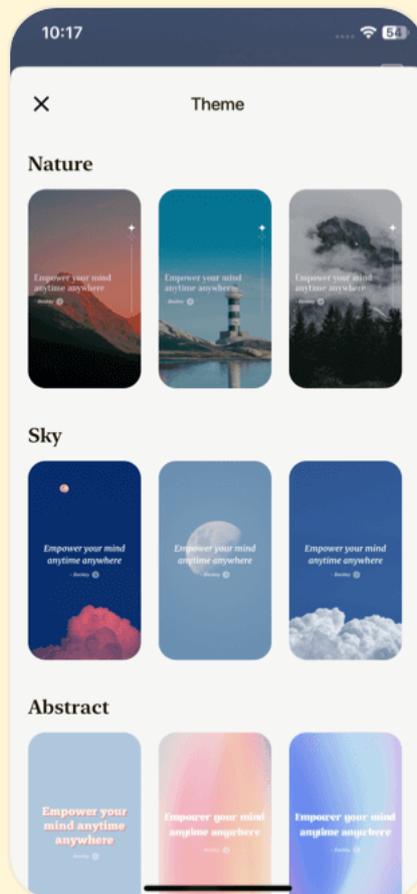
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Chapter 13 | Quotes from pages 209-212

1. Compounded it with dust, whereto 'tis kin.
2. That I can keep your counsel and not mine own.
3. What replication should be made by the son of a king?
4. He keeps them, like an ape, in the corner of his jaw.
5. When he needs what you have gleaned, it is but squeezing you.
6. A knavish speech sleeps in a foolish ear.
7. The body is with the king, but the king is not with the body.
8. The king is a thing... of nothing.
9. It is but squeezing you, and, sponge, you shall be dry again.
10. Hide fox, and all after.

Chapter 14 | Quotes from pages 213-219

1. To bear all smooth and even, This sudden sending him away must seem Deliberate pause.
2. Diseases desperate grown By desperate appliance are relieved, Or not at all.
3. A man may fish with the worm that hath eat of a king, and eat of the fish that hath fed of that worm.
4. Your fat king and your lean beggar is but variable service, two dishes, but to one table: that's the end.
5. I see a cherub that sees them.
6. Man and wife is one flesh; and so, my mother.
7. What dost you mean by this?



8. Follow him at foot; tempt him with speed aboard; Delay it not; I'll have him hence to-night.

9. England, if my love thou hold'st at aught— As my great power thereof may give thee sense.

10. For like the hectic in my blood he rages, And thou must cure me.

Chapter 15 | Quotes from pages 220-225

1. What is a man, If his chief good and market of his time Be but to sleep and feed? a beast, no more.

2. Sure, he that made us with such large discourse, Looking before and after, gave us not That capability and god-like reason To fust in us unused.

3. Rightly to be great Is not to stir without great argument, But greatly to find quarrel in a straw When honour's at stake.

4. O, from this time forth, My thoughts be bloody, or be nothing worth!

5. Examples gross as earth exhort me: Witness this army of such mass and charge Led by a delicate and tender prince.

6. His spirit with divine ambition puff'd Makes mouths at the invisible event, Exposing what is mortal and unsure To all that fortune, death and danger dare.

7. How stand I then, That have a father kill'd, a mother stain'd, Excitements of my reason and my blood, And let all sleep?

8. For a fantasy and trick of fame, Go to their graves like beds, fight for a plot Whereon the numbers cannot try the cause.

9. That inward breaks, and shows no cause without Why the man dies.

10. Two thousand souls and twenty thousand ducats Will not debate the question of this

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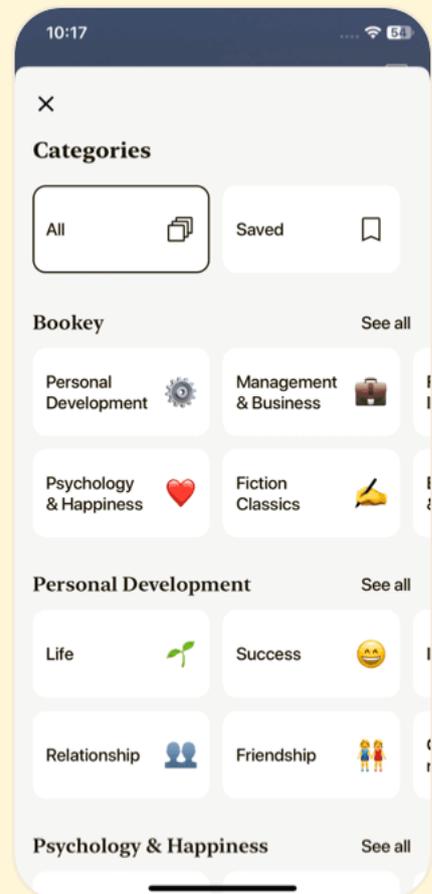
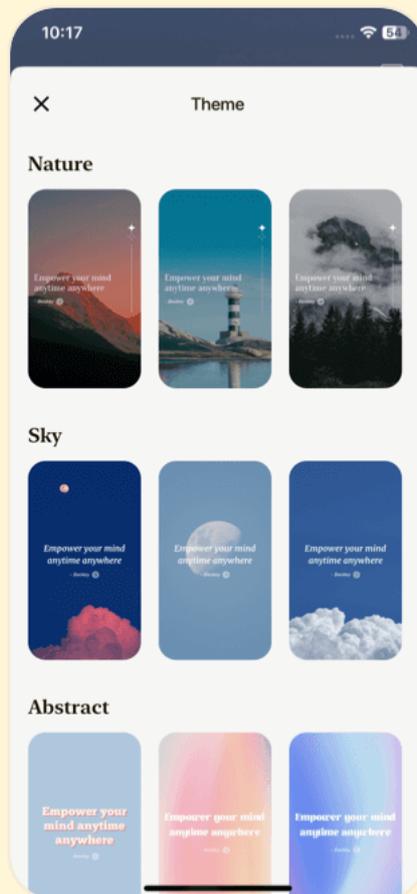
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Chapter 16 | Quotes from pages 226-241

1. Where is the beauteous majesty of Denmark?
2. What would she have?
3. The unshaped use of it doth move The hearers to collection.
4. We know what we are, but know not what we may be.
5. Nature is fine in love, and where 'tis fine, It sends some precious instance of itself
After the thing it loves.
6. There's rosemary, that's for remembrance; pray, love, remember.
7. Thought and affliction, passion, hell itself, She turns to favour and to prettiness.
8. No, no, he is dead: Go to thy death-bed: He never will come again.
9. All flaxen was his poll: He is gone, he is gone.
10. God be wi' ye.

Chapter 17 | Quotes from pages 242-245

1. Let the king have the letters I have sent; and repair thou to me with as much speed as thou wouldst fly death.
2. I have words to speak in thine ear will make thee dumb; yet are they much too light for the bore of the matter.
3. These good fellows will bring thee where I am.
4. I alone became their prisoner. They have dealt with me like thieves of mercy.
5. He shall, sir, an't please him. There's a letter for you, sir.
6. I do not know from what part of the world I should be greeted, if not from Lord Hamlet.



7. Post haste; provide the means to the king.
8. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern hold their course for England: of them I have much to tell thee.
9. Come, I will make you way for these your letters.
10. Farewell. He that thou knowest thine, HAMLET.

Chapter 18 | Quotes from pages 246-260

1. The other motive, why to a public count I might not go, is the great love the general gender bear him.
2. A sister driven into desperate terms, whose worth, if praises may go back again, stood challenger on mount of all the age for her perfections.
3. Break not your sleeps for that: you must not think that we are made of stuff so flat and dull.
4. Love is begun by time; and that I see, in passages of proof, time qualifies the spark and fire of it.
5. For goodness, growing to a plurisy, dies in his own too much.
6. Thus didest thou.
7. Revenge should have no bounds.
8. I'll touch my point with this contagion, that, if I gall him slightly, it may be death.
9. What would you undertake, to show yourself your father's son in deed more than in words?
10. The woman will be out.





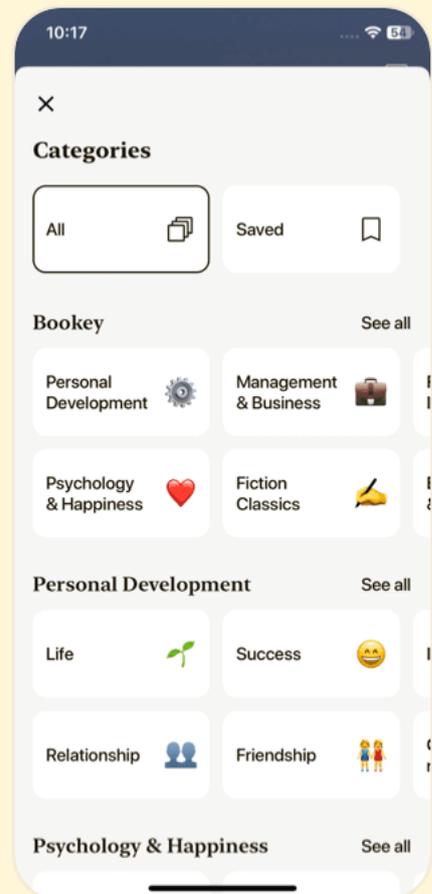
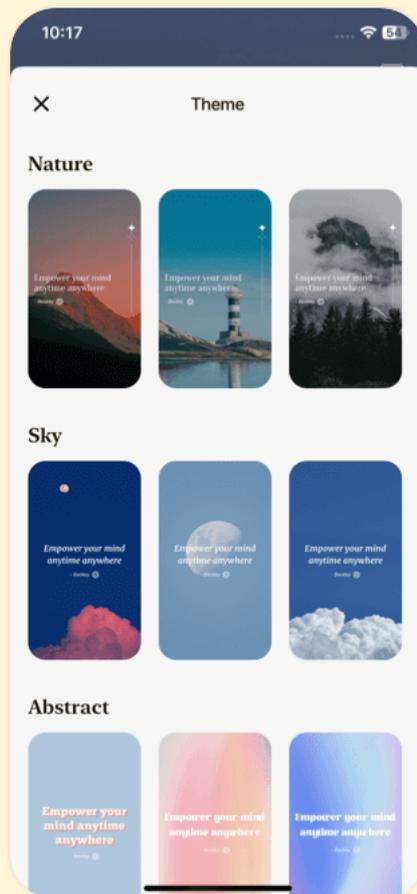
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Chapter 19 | Quotes from pages 263-284

1. For, though I am not splenitive and rash, Yet have I something in me dangerous,
Which let thy wiseness fear: hold off thy hand.
2. What wilt thou do for her?
3. I loved Ophelia: forty thousand brothers Could not, with all their quantity of love,
Make up my sum.
4. Why, e'en so: and now my Lady Worm's; chapless, and knocked about the mazzard
with a sexton's spade: here's fine revolution, an we had the trick to see't.
5. To what base uses we may return, Horatio! Why may not imagination trace the noble
dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a bung-hole?
6. That skull had a tongue in it, and could sing once: how the knave jowls it to the
ground.
7. Alas, poor Yorick! I knew him, Horatio: a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent
fancy.
8. All that lives must die, Passing through nature to eternity.
9. 'Tis e'en so: the hand of little employment hath the daintier sense.
10. In youth, when I did love, did love, Methought it was very sweet.

Chapter 20 | Quotes from pages 285-315

1. Our indiscretion sometimes serves us well.
2. There's a divinity that shapes our ends, Rough-hew them how we will.
3. The readiness is all.
4. What is't to leave betimes? Let be!



5. If Hamlet from himself be ta'en away...Then Hamlet does it not, Hamlet denies it.
6. Mine and my father's death come not upon thee, Nor thine on me.
7. O, I could tell you – But let it be.
8. Here, thou incestuous, murderous, damned Dane, Drink off this potion.
9. Take up the bodies: such a sight as this Becomes the field, but here shows much amiss.
10. He was likely, had he been put on, To have proved most royally.

Hamlet Discussion Questions

Chapter 1 | SCENE 1. | Q&A

1.Question:

What is the setting of the first scene in Hamlet, and who are the characters introduced?

The scene is set on a platform before the castle in Elsinore. The characters introduced are Francisco, a soldier on watch; Bernardo, who relieves Francisco; and Horatio and Marcellus, friends of Bernardo who join him to observe the watch.

2.Question:

What alarming event do Bernardo, Horatio, and Marcellus witness during their watch?

During their watch, Bernardo, Horatio, and Marcellus witness the appearance of a ghost resembling the deceased King Hamlet. This ghost has appeared several times before, causing concern and curiosity among the guards.

3.Question:

What does Horatio initially think about the appearance of the ghost, and how does he react when he sees it?

Horatio is initially skeptical and dismisses the idea of the ghost appearing again, believing it to be a figment of their imagination. However, when he sees the ghost, he is filled with fear and wonder, noting its resemblance to the former king.

4.Question:

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What significant information does Horatio provide about the political climate in Denmark?

Horatio informs the others that the appearance of the ghost may be related to the political tension in Denmark, particularly concerning young Fortinbras of Norway, who seeks to reclaim land that his father lost to the former King Hamlet. This sets a backdrop of unrest and impending conflict for the play.

5.Question:

What is the plan made by Horatio and the others regarding the ghost, and what do they decide to do at the end of the scene?

Horatio and the others decide to inform Prince Hamlet about the ghost, believing that since the ghost did not speak to them, it will communicate with Hamlet. They plan to seek out Hamlet first thing in the morning to share what they witnessed.

Chapter 2 | SCENE 2. | Q&A

1.Question:

What is King Claudius's main concern at the beginning of Scene 2, and how does he address Hamlet's grief?

King Claudius expresses concern about the death of Hamlet's father, the former king of Denmark, whose memory is still fresh ('the memory be green') just two months after his death. He acknowledges that it is customary to mourn a king's passing, but he urges Hamlet to temper his grief, pointing out that everyone must eventually die. Claudius suggests that Hamlet's prolonged sorrow is 'unmanly grief' and indicates that instead of



being consumed by sadness, Hamlet should view Claudius as a father figure. Claudius emphasizes that Hamlet is his closest relation to the throne and softly reprimands him for remaining in mourning.

2.Question:

How does Hamlet react to the marriage of his mother, Gertrude, to Claudius?

Hamlet is deeply troubled by Gertrude's swift remarriage to Claudius, his uncle, just a month after his father's death. He expresses his disgust by comparing his father to Claudius, stating that the former king was 'to this' as 'Hyperion to a satyr', highlighting Claudius's inferiority. Hamlet comes to the conclusion that his mother's quick shift from mourning to remarriage represents a fundamental weakness of women ('Frailty, thy name is woman!'). He recalls the profound sorrow she exhibited while following his father's coffin, indicating her seeming devotion, and feels betrayed by her haste to marry Claudius.

3.Question:

What news does Laertes bring to King Claudius, and what does Polonius say about Laertes's request to return to France?

Laertes approaches King Claudius to request permission to return to France, where he wishes to resume his studies. He admits that he came to Denmark willingly to fulfill his duty to witness Claudius's coronation but now wishes to return home. Polonius, Laertes's father, supports his son's request and shares with Claudius that he has reluctantly granted Laertes's wish after



much persuasion. Claudius responds positively, stating, 'Take thy fair hour, Laertes; time be thine,' permitting Laertes to go on his way.

4.Question:

What does Hamlet express about his feelings toward the world and his existence in his soliloquy?

In his soliloquy, Hamlet expresses profound despair and distaste for life, wishing that his flesh would melt away ('O, that this too too sullied flesh would melt'). He laments the inevitability of death and contrasts his feelings toward the world with the notion of self-destruction ('the Everlasting had not fix'd His canon 'gainst self-slaughter'). Hamlet describes the world as 'weary, stale, flat and unprofitable' and likens it to an 'unweeded garden'. He feels that everything has become meaningless and is overwhelmed by grief and disgust following his father's death.

5.Question:

What do Horatio, Marcellus, and Bernardo reveal to Hamlet about a ghostly figure they have seen?

Horatio, Marcellus, and Bernardo reveal to Hamlet that they have witnessed the apparition of his father, the late king, walking the castle ramparts. They describe the figure as 'armed at point exactly, cap-a-pe,' and stress that the ghost appears resembling Hamlet's father. Initially skeptical, Hamlet becomes intrigued at their account, particularly when they explain that the apparition seemed to be mourning, as it looked sorrowful rather than angry. Horatio conveys that the ghost vanished at the crowing of the rooster after it



appeared to them for a significant amount of time, prompting Hamlet to declare his intention to keep watch with them that night, hoping to speak to the ghost if it returns.

Chapter 3 | SCENE 3. | Q&A

1.Question:

What advice does Laertes give Ophelia regarding her relationship with Hamlet?

Laertes advises Ophelia to be cautious about her feelings for Hamlet, suggesting that Hamlet's affections may be fleeting and not serious. He compares Hamlet's love to a flower that blooms in spring but quickly wilts, indicating that it lacks permanence. He warns her that Hamlet's royal status restricts his personal choices and that his decisions are influenced by the needs of the state, rather than purely by his own desires. Laertes cautions Ophelia to protect her honor and be wary of believing in Hamlet's declarations of love, as he might not truly have the freedom to love her genuinely.

2.Question:

How does Ophelia respond to Laertes' warnings about Hamlet?

Ophelia acknowledges Laertes' advice and vows to remember his lesson, viewing it as guidance for her heart. However, she retorts against Laertes' potential hypocrisy, suggesting that if he preaches restraint while engaging in reckless behavior himself, it undermines his advice. This moment highlights Ophelia's awareness of her brother's protective nature but also suggests a desire for autonomy and sincerity in relationships.

3.Question:

What does Polonius advise Laertes as he prepares to leave for France?

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Polonius offers a series of aphorisms and practical advice to Laertes, urging him to be true to himself above all else, which is a central theme in the play. He advises Laertes to think before he speaks, maintain trustworthy friendships, avoid unnecessary quarrels, and dress well without being flamboyant. Polonius emphasizes that being true to oneself leads to integrity with others, encapsulating his paternal concern while also portraying a sense of wisdom and worldly experience.

4.Question:

What is Polonius' attitude towards Ophelia's relationship with Hamlet?

Polonius is skeptical and disapproving of Ophelia's relationship with Hamlet. He believes that Hamlet's intentions are not sincere and refers to Ophelia as naive when she speaks of Hamlet's affections, expressing concern that she could be easily deceived. He instructs her to be more guarded and to hold herself to a higher standard, effectively forbidding her from engaging with Hamlet, fearing it would damage her reputation.

5.Question:

What thematic elements are highlighted in this chapter through the dialogues between Laertes, Ophelia, and Polonius?

The chapter explores themes such as the nature of love, the limitations of social class, parental guidance versus personal freedom, and the tension between appearance and reality. Laertes and Polonius both emphasize caution and the need to protect one's honor, reflecting societal expectations of women and the potential dangers of romantic entanglements.

Additionally, there is a contrast between the advice given by the male



figures and Ophelia's insights, suggesting a struggle for female agency in a patriarchal society.

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Chapter 4 | SCENE 4. | Q&A

1.Question:

What is the primary setting and atmosphere in Scene 4 of Hamlet?

The scene takes place on a cold, dark terrace where Hamlet, Horatio, and Marcellus are gathered. The atmosphere is tense and foreboding, intensified by the biting air which Hamlet comments upon. The chill in the air symbolizes the ominous events about to unfold, especially with the mention of a ghost appearing.

2.Question:

What customs does Hamlet criticize regarding the king's behavior during celebrations?

Hamlet criticizes the custom of excessive drinking and revelry, stating that it brings dishonor to the Danish people. He believes that this behavior makes them appear as drunkards to other nations and tarnishes their achievements. Hamlet asserts that such customs should be honored more in their breach than observance, indicating that following them is more damaging than disregarding them.

3.Question:

How does Hamlet react upon seeing the Ghost, and what does he seek to understand?

When Hamlet sees the Ghost, he is filled with both fear and curiosity. He first invokes the protection of heaven, questioning whether the spirit is benevolent or malevolent. Hamlet is desperate for answers regarding why the Ghost has returned: he wants to know why the Ghost's remains, once buried, have reappeared, and he demands an



explanation for the mysterious resurrection of the Ghost.

4.Question:

What warnings do Horatio and Marcellus give to Hamlet regarding the Ghost?

Horatio and Marcellus warn Hamlet not to follow the Ghost, suggesting that it might lead him to danger, possibly toward a cliff or into the sea, which could threaten his life. They fear that the Ghost might lead him into madness or a situation that could deprive him of his reason. However, Hamlet, driven by fate, insists on following it despite their cautions.

5.Question:

What does Marcellus mean when he says, 'Something is rotten in the state of Denmark'?

Marcellus's line, 'Something is rotten in the state of Denmark,' suggests that there are deep-seated problems within the Danish kingdom. It reflects a sense of corruption and moral decay that he senses as a result of the unnatural events occurring, particularly the appearance of the Ghost. This line foreshadows the subsequent unfolding of tragic events and indicates that there are dark truths that need to be uncovered.

Chapter 5 | SCENE 5. | Q&A

1.Question:

What does the Ghost reveal about his fate and the nature of his death in Scene V?

In Scene V, the Ghost reveals to Hamlet that he is the spirit of Hamlet's father,

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condemned to walk the night and suffer in flames until his sins are purged. He explains that he was murdered by his brother, Claudius, who poured poison into his ear while he was sleeping in the orchard. This act not only led to his physical death but also condemned him to a state of torment due to the unnatural murder.

2.Question:

What specific instruction does the Ghost give Hamlet regarding his mother and the act of vengeance?

The Ghost instructs Hamlet to seek revenge for his foul and unnatural murder, but he cautions Hamlet to leave his mother, Gertrude, to her own conscience and judgment. He advises Hamlet not to think of revenge against her for her part in the betrayal, indicating that she should face the consequences of her actions in her own time.

3.Question:

How does Hamlet react upon learning of his father's murder?

Hamlet is shocked and horrified when he hears of his father's murder, exclaiming 'Murder!'. His reaction shows a mix of disbelief and sorrow for the injustice that has befallen his father. He demonstrates a sense of urgency to exact revenge, declaring that he will pursue it 'with wings as swift / As meditation or the thoughts of love.' This reflects both his passionate commitment to avenging his father and the profound impact that the revelation has on him.

4.Question:

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What does Hamlet mean when he says, 'there are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, / Than are dreamt of in your philosophy'?

When Hamlet says this to Horatio, he suggests that the ghostly and supernatural elements of life exceed human understanding and rational thought. This statement underscores the theme of the play regarding the existence of supernatural forces and challenges Horatio's skepticism about the ghost's appearance. It highlights Hamlet's growing belief in the reality of the ghost and the events surrounding it, signaling a shift toward embracing the paranormal elements that stir the plot.

5.Question:

What vow do Hamlet and his friends make at the end of the scene after the Ghost exits?

At the end of Scene V, Hamlet and his friends, Horatio and Marcellus, make a solemn vow never to speak of the ghostly encounter they just experienced. Hamlet insists on this secrecy, urging them to swear by his sword. This covenant of silence serves to solidify the bond between the characters and emphasizes the weight of the secrets they now share, as they embark on a path that will intertwine their fates with the impending tragic events.

Chapter 6 | SCENE 1. | Q&A

1.Question:

What task does Polonius assign to Reynaldo at the beginning of the scene?

Polonius instructs Reynaldo to deliver money and letters to his son Laertes, who is



studying in Paris. He emphasizes the importance of investigating Laertes' behavior while there.

2.Question:

Why does Polonius want Reynaldo to inquire about Laertes in an indirect manner?

Polonius believes that by subtly probing into Laertes' character through questions about his acquaintances and lifestyle choices, he can gain insights into his son's behavior without directly confronting him. He instructs Reynaldo to create a facade of being familiar with Laertes, which helps him obtain information from others.

3.Question:

How does Polonius suggest Reynaldo should communicate about Laertes' faults?

Polonius suggests that Reynaldo can talk about Laertes' faults in a measured way, implying behaviors that are typical of youth, such as drinking, gambling, or fighting. However, he cautions Reynaldo not to make any claims that would dishonor Laertes or tarnish his reputation, rather framing these faults as common youthful indiscretions.

4.Question:

What does Ophelia recount to Polonius about her encounter with Hamlet?

Ophelia describes a disturbing encounter with Hamlet, where he appeared

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disheveled and distraught. He took her by the wrist, gazed intensely at her face, sighed deeply, and seemed to be in great emotional pain. His behavior suggests that he is suffering, causing Ophelia to fear for his mental state.

5.Question:

What conclusion does Polonius draw from Ophelia's description of Hamlet's behavior?

Polonius concludes that Hamlet's odd behavior is a result of his love for Ophelia. He regrets not having been more observant of the situation earlier and fears that Ophelia's rejection of Hamlet's letters and visits may have driven him to madness. He decides to inform King Claudius about Hamlet's state, believing that keeping this knowledge hidden could be more harmful.

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Chapter 7 | SCENE 2. | Q&A

1.Question:

What is the main purpose of King Claudius and Queen Gertrude inviting Rosencrantz and Guildenstern to the court?

King Claudius and Queen Gertrude invite Rosencrantz and Guildenstern to the court primarily to investigate the reasons behind Prince Hamlet's change in behavior.

Claudius expresses concern for Hamlet's mental state, suggesting that it may relate to his father's death and the hastiness of his mother's marriage to Claudius. The king hopes that the friends, having grown up with Hamlet, can draw him out of his sadness and perhaps uncover what troubles him.

2.Question:

How does Polonius explain Hamlet's madness, and what conclusions does he draw?

Polonius believes he has found the cause of Hamlet's apparent madness, attributing it to Hamlet's love for his daughter, Ophelia. He recounts how he advised Ophelia to avoid Hamlet, which led to Hamlet's rejection and subsequent sorrow. Polonius suggests that rejection in love has driven Hamlet into a state of melancholy and madness, expressing his intent to prove this theory by setting up an encounter between Hamlet and Ophelia.

3.Question:

What role do the players (actors) play in this chapter, and how does Hamlet intend to use them?

The players, or actors, arrive in Elsinore, and Hamlet expresses excitement about their



presence. He plans to use them as a means to confirm his suspicions about King Claudius' guilt regarding his father's murder. Specifically, Hamlet instructs the player to perform a scene that mirrors the circumstances of his father's death, believing that he will be able to gauge Claudius's reaction and thus reveal his guilt. This plan reflects Hamlet's desire for proof before taking action.

4.Question:

What philosophical reflections does Hamlet share regarding his own inaction and the players' passion?

Hamlet reflects on his own perceived cowardice and inaction compared to the emotional intensity displayed by the player who performs a scene about Hecuba. He questions why the player can weep and be moved to fierce emotion over a fictional scenario, while he, with legitimate cause for revenge, remains paralyzed. This introspection reveals Hamlet's deep inner conflict and frustration over his inability to act against Claudius.

5.Question:

What is the significance of Hamlet's soliloquy at the end of the scene, and what decision does he make?

In Hamlet's concluding soliloquy, he grapples with feelings of inadequacy and frustration over his inaction regarding avenging his father's murder. The soliloquy is significant as it highlights his deep existential reflection, contrasting his emotional turmoil against the players' ability to evoke genuine feelings through mere acting. He resolves to use the players' performance as a means to observe Claudius, affirming his intention to catch



the king's conscience and confirm his guilt. This decision is pivotal as it propels the plot forward and sets up the confrontation between Hamlet and Claudius.

Chapter 8 | SCENE 1. | Q&A

1.Question:

What concerns King Claudius about Hamlet in Scene 1, and how does he express this concern?

King Claudius expresses his concern about Hamlet's apparent madness and melancholic behavior. He notes that Hamlet's 'confusion' is disturbing the peace of the court and considers it 'turbulent and dangerous lunacy.' Claudius is anxious to discover the cause of Hamlet's condition since it poses a threat to the stability of his reign and the court.

2.Question:

How do Rosencrantz and Guildenstern contribute to the situation regarding Hamlet's state of mind?

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are summoned by King Claudius to uncover the reason for Hamlet's strange behavior. They report that Hamlet feels 'distracted' but refuses to elaborate on the cause of his distress. Although they describe Hamlet as behaving like a gentleman, they note that he is also 'crafty' and elusive, avoiding any direct questions about his true feelings.

3.Question:

What is the plan devised by King Claudius and Polonius to assess Hamlet's feelings towards Ophelia?



King Claudius plans to create a situation where Hamlet can encounter Ophelia without prior arrangement, allowing them to observe their interaction. Claudius believes that watching this meeting, they will be able to determine whether Hamlet's madness is due to his love for Ophelia or if there is another cause. Polonius supports this plan, suggesting that after the play, Queen Gertrude should speak with Hamlet to draw out his feelings.

4.Question:

In Hamlet's famous soliloquy, 'To be, or not to be,' what existential questions does he explore?

In this soliloquy, Hamlet contemplates existence and the nature of life and death. He questions whether it is nobler to endure the hardships and injustices of life or to take action against them, even to the point of death. Hamlet grapples with the fear of the unknown after death, which leads him to consider that this fear may prevent people from taking decisive actions to end their suffering. This reflection reveals his deep inner turmoil and paralysis in the face of his predicament.

5.Question:

What is Hamlet's attitude toward Ophelia during their conversation, and what does he urge her to do?

Hamlet's attitude toward Ophelia is conflicted and harsh. He questions her integrity, asking if she is 'honest' and 'fair,' then suggesting that if she possesses true virtue, she should not be involved with beauty. He ultimately tells her to go to a nunnery, claiming it is inappropriate for her to bear



children if they are destined to be sinners. This reflects Hamlet's disillusionment with women, largely influenced by his mother's remarriage, and it demonstrates a cruelty that shocks Ophelia.

Chapter 9 | SCENE 2. | Q&A

1.Question:

What advice does Hamlet give to the players before the performance?

Hamlet advises the players to speak their lines naturally and avoid overacting. He emphasizes the importance of delivering the speech 'trippingly on the tongue' without excessive hand movements or exaggerated passion. Hamlet insists on temperance in their performance, stating that while portraying emotion is crucial, it should not be overdone to the point of offending the audience or losing the purpose of the play, which is to reflect nature and true human emotion.

2.Question:

How does Hamlet use the play to confirm his suspicions about King Claudius?

Hamlet intends to use the play, which mirrors the circumstances of his father's murder, as a means to test Claudius's guilt. He asks Horatio to observe Claudius's reaction during a specific scene where the murder is depicted. If Claudius shows signs of guilt or distress, it would confirm for Hamlet that the ghost's claims about his uncle murdering his father are true. This plan reflects Hamlet's cautious yet manipulative approach to confronting his uncle.

3.Question:

What role does Ophelia play in this scene, and how does she interact with Hamlet?

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In this scene, Ophelia is a character both affected by and facilitating the play's developments. She engages in playful banter with Hamlet, highlighting the tension in their relationship. When Hamlet lies at her feet, it showcases his emotional turmoil and his conflicted feelings towards her. Ophelia attempts to understand Hamlet's state of mind, questioning his behavior and expressing concern. Their interaction also reflects the themes of love and madness, as Hamlet's erratic behavior is juxtaposed with Ophelia's more stable demeanor.

4.Question:

What is the significance of the play-within-a-play, and how is it received by the characters?

The play-within-a-play serves as a pivotal device in 'Hamlet' to delve into the themes of appearance versus reality, guilt, and revenge. It signifies Hamlet's strategy to unveil King Claudius's treachery by reenacting the murder of Hamlet's father. When the Player King and Queen perform, their lines about love, fidelity, and betrayal resonate deeply with the main plot. Claudius's violent reaction to the climax of the performance indicates his guilt and heightens the tension in the narrative, proving that art can capture and reveal truth.

5.Question:

How does Hamlet's monologue at the end of the scene reflect his inner conflict?

At the end of the scene, Hamlet's soliloquy reveals his intense emotional struggle. He describes it as the 'witching time of night,' reflecting his dark



thoughts. Hamlet contemplates avenging his father's murder but fears becoming too cruel and losing his moral integrity. He resolves to be harsh in his words but not in action, entangled in his desire for revenge alongside his moral reservations. This juxtaposition illustrates the core of Hamlet's internal conflict: his struggle between duty and ethics, reflecting broader themes of revenge and morality in the play.

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Chapter 10 | SCENE 3. | Q&A

1.Question:

What is King Claudius's plan regarding Hamlet at the beginning of Scene 3?

King Claudius expresses his discomfort with Hamlet's madness, and he concludes that Hamlet poses a danger to himself and the kingdom. Consequently, he devises a plan to send Hamlet to England with Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, hoping that removing Hamlet from the court will eliminate the threat his madness poses.

2.Question:

How do Rosencrantz and Guildenstern justify their involvement in Claudius's plan?

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern assert that it is their sacred duty to ensure the safety of the king and his realm. They emphasize that it's imperative to protect the many lives that depend on Claudius's stability, reflecting a collective responsibility that comes with royal power. Their words suggest their loyalty to Claudius, indicating that they are willing to execute his commands without moral hesitation.

3.Question:

What is Polonius's intention when he decides to hide behind the arras?

Polonius intends to eavesdrop on Hamlet's conversation with his mother, Queen Gertrude. He believes that Hamlet needs a more impartial listener than just Gertrude, who might be biased due to her maternal instincts. Polonius aims to gather information on Hamlet's behavior and intentions, convinced that it will help him illuminate the cause of Hamlet's apparent madness for Claudius.

4.Question:

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What internal conflict does King Claudius experience during his soliloquy? King Claudius grapples with the guilt of having murdered his brother, King Hamlet. He acknowledges his sin as a heinous act that reeks to heaven and burdens him with a 'primal curse.' He struggles with genuine remorse and the desire for redemption but feels trapped by his ambitions and the guilt of his actions. Claudius finds himself unable to pray sincerely because he is still benefiting from his crime—the crown and his queen—leading him to question whether true repentance is even possible.

5.Question:

How does Hamlet's view on revenge shift during this scene?

When Hamlet overhears Claudius praying, he contemplates killing him in that moment but decides against it, reasoning that doing so would send Claudius to heaven, which he perceives as an inadequate revenge. Hamlet's desire for revenge transforms into a deeper contemplation on the morality of his actions. He resolves to wait until Claudius is engaged in sinful behavior, suggesting a desire to ensure a more fitting punishment that would condemn Claudius's soul to hell.

Chapter 11 | SCENE 4. | Q&A

1.Question:

What is the central conflict in Scene 4 of Hamlet, and how do the characters express their emotional states regarding it?

In Scene 4, the central conflict arises between Hamlet and his mother, Queen Gertrude.



Hamlet confronts Gertrude about her marriage to Claudius, whom he sees as a morally bankrupt replacement for his father. The emotional tension is palpable as Hamlet expresses his disillusionment and anger towards Gertrude for marrying his uncle shortly after his father's death. He accuses her of tarnishing the sanctity of marriage and integrity, highlighting his feelings of betrayal. Gertrude displays confusion and fear, particularly when she reacts to Hamlet's threats, pleading for her life and struggling to comprehend Hamlet's aggressive stance.

2.Question:

What role does Polonius play in this scene, and what happens to him?

Polonius plays a significant role in this scene as he is the instigator of the confrontation between Hamlet and Gertrude. He hides behind the arras in Gertrude's chamber, intending to spy on the interaction to gather more information about Hamlet's feelings towards his mother. His meddling leads to his demise when Hamlet, suspecting someone is hiding, stabs through the arras without knowing he is killing Polonius. This act further escalates the drama and illustrates Hamlet's impulsive nature, as well as the tragic consequences of Polonius's duplicity and interference.

3.Question:

How does Hamlet respond to Gertrude's plea for explanation about his harsh words, and what does this reveal about his character?

When Gertrude asks Hamlet what he has done to deserve his harsh treatment, he vehemently criticizes her for marrying Claudius. Hamlet calls out the shame of her actions, showcasing his visceral emotional reaction and



righteous indignation. He uses vivid images to describe the nature of her marriage as corrupt and morally despicable, illustrating his intense passion for justice and the moral decay he perceives in the royal court. His responses reveal his complexity as a character, embodying both deep anger and sorrow as he grapples with feelings of betrayal and a desire for his mother to recognize her faults. It underscores his struggle with his mother's actions and his feelings of powerlessness regarding the events unfolding around him.

4.Question:

What is the significance of the ghost's appearance in this scene and how does Hamlet react to it?

The ghost's appearance serves as a pivotal moment in Scene 4, acting as a reminder of Hamlet's duty to avenge King Hamlet's death. When the ghost appears, Hamlet is initially alarmed but recognizes it as a call to action. The ghost urges Hamlet to remember the vow he made to seek revenge against Claudius for murdering him. This spectral intervention interrupts the heated confrontation with Gertrude and reflects the theme of internal conflict within Hamlet. It also signifies the supernatural's impact on the moral and ethical dilemmas Hamlet faces, as he must balance his feelings for his mother with his obligation to avenge his father's murder. This duality illustrates Hamlet's complexities: torn between emotion and duty.

5.Question:

What underlying themes are explored in Scene 4, and how are they relevant to the overall narrative of Hamlet?

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Scene 4 explores themes of betrayal, moral corruption, and the complexity of familial relationships. Hamlet's confrontation with Gertrude highlights the deep sense of betrayal he feels regarding her marriage to Claudius, which he sees as a violation of familial loyalty and virtue. The scene also underscores the moral corruption present in the royal court, symbolized by Claudius's ascension to the throne through nefarious means. This theme of corruption is central to the play's narrative, as it drives Hamlet's quest for retribution and shapes his relationships with other characters. Additionally, the duality of love and resentment in Hamlet's feelings for Gertrude illustrates the tragic consequences of misplaced trust and the devastation it brings to familial bonds. These themes resonate throughout the play, contributing to its exploration of the human condition and moral ambiguity.

Chapter 12 | SCENE 1. | Q&A

1.Question:

What event does Queen Gertrude recount to King Claudius in this scene?

Queen Gertrude tells King Claudius about Hamlet's madness, where in a fit of rage, Hamlet mistakenly kills Polonius. She describes how Hamlet, in a frenzied state, drew his rapier upon hearing a noise behind the arras, believing it to be a rat, leading to the death of the unseen Polonius.

2.Question:

How does King Claudius react to the news of Polonius's death?

King Claudius expresses alarm and recognizes the gravity of the situation. He



acknowledges that if he had been present, he might have faced a similar fate. Claudius then reflects on the threat that Hamlet's freedom poses to everyone, including themselves, and is troubled by the repercussions of the 'bloody deed'.

3.Question:

What is King Claudius's plan after learning about Hamlet's actions?

King Claudius intends to send Hamlet away from Denmark to prevent further chaos and protect his own position. He plans to gather their wisest friends to discuss the actions they should take and try to mitigate the public's reaction to Hamlet's crime. Claudius emphasizes the need to manage the narrative surrounding Polonius's death.

4.Question:

How does the theme of madness play a role in this scene?

The theme of madness is central to this scene, particularly through the character of Hamlet. Gertrude describes Hamlet's behavior as chaotic and furious, comparing it to a violent storm. The perception of Hamlet's madness is a source of concern for both Gertrude and Claudius, leading Claudius to realize that Hamlet's unpredictable behavior poses a significant threat to the safety and control of the court.

5.Question:

What does the scene reveal about the relationship between King Claudius and Queen Gertrude?

The scene reveals a complex dynamic between Claudius and Gertrude.

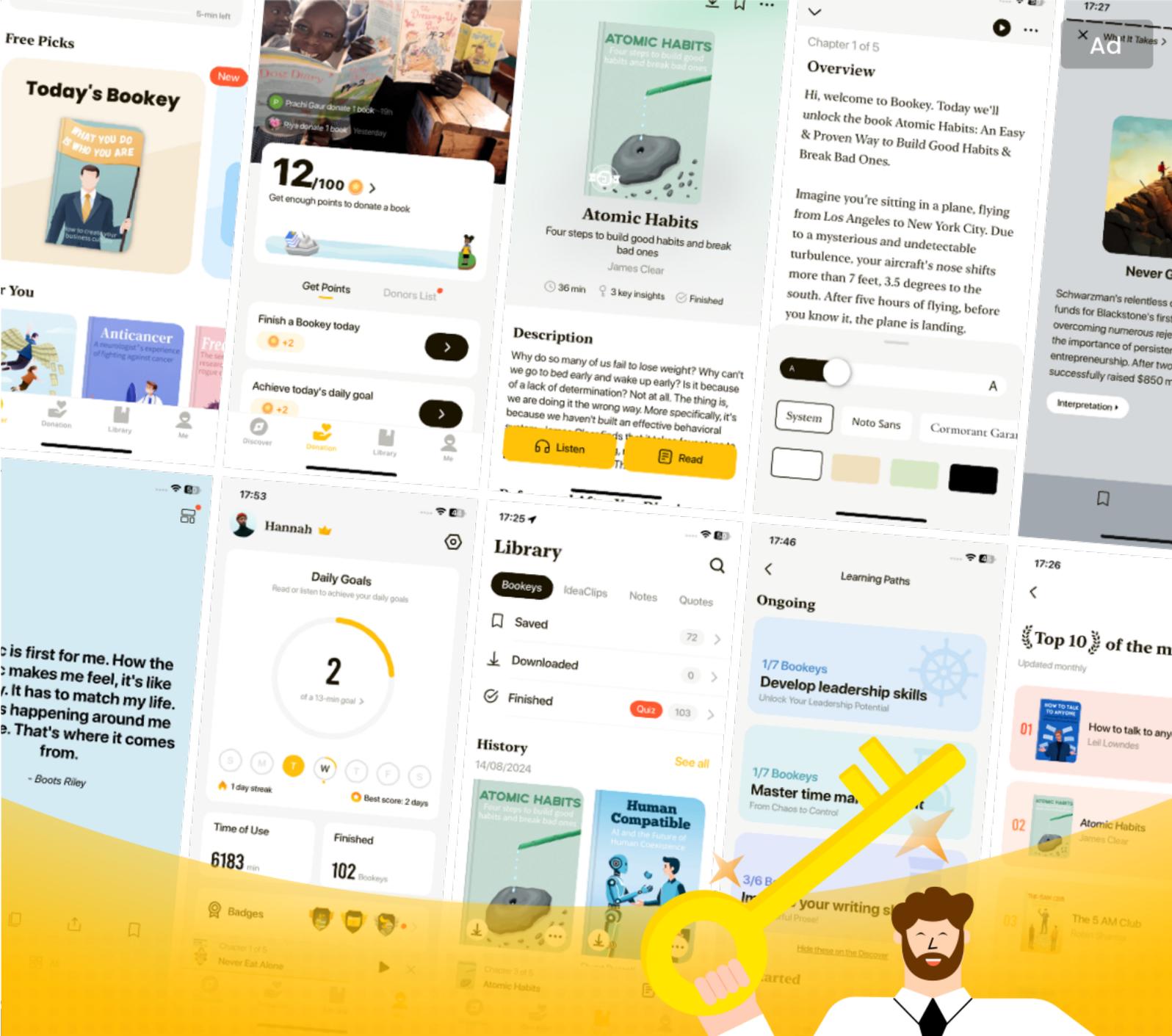


While there is a level of concern and alliance, it also shows a lack of understanding between them regarding Hamlet's behavior. Claudius appears more politically astute, focused on damage control, while Gertrude seems more emotionally affected by the tragedy of Polonius's death and Hamlet's madness, indicating a deeper personal connection to their son.

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Chapter 13 | SCENE 2. | Q&A

1.Question:

What does Hamlet mean by saying he has 'compounded it with dust' when asked about the dead body?

Hamlet's phrase 'compounded it with dust' refers to the act of burying the body. He implies that the body, having once been a living person, has now returned to the earth, symbolizing the inevitability and finality of death. This statement reflects Hamlet's philosophical contemplation on mortality, connecting the physical body to a fundamental element of nature—dust.

2.Question:

How does Hamlet respond to Rosencrantz and Guildenstern's inquiry about the whereabouts of Polonius's body?

Hamlet is evasive and sarcastic in his response. He tells them that the body is with the king but adds cryptically that 'the king is not with the body.' This indicates that while Polonius's body is not literally with the king, there is a deeper moral and existential truth that he desires to express—that the king, Claudius, is complicit in the corruption surrounding them and is not truly a king in the moral sense.

3.Question:

What does Hamlet mean when he calls Rosencrantz and Guildenstern 'a sponge'?

When Hamlet compares Rosencrantz and Guildenstern to a 'sponge,' he suggests that they are tools of the king, eagerly absorbing his favors, commands, and rewards.

Hamlet believes that they lack independent thought and are used by Claudius for his



own purposes. He criticizes them for being passive and servile, indicating that they will be squeezed dry of usefulness when the king no longer needs them.

4.Question:

In what way does the dialogue reflect Hamlet's feelings towards Rosencrantz and Guildenstern?

Hamlet's dialogue reveals a deep disdain for Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, whom he perceives as sycophants and betrayers. Despite their status as friends, Hamlet feels betrayed by their willingness to serve the king's interests rather than his own. His derisive remarks about them absorbing the king's countenance highlight his frustration with their lack of loyalty and their role as pawns in the dark political machinations at the court.

5.Question:

What is the significance of Hamlet's final line 'Hide fox, and all after' at the end of the scene?

Hamlet's line 'Hide fox, and all after' signifies his awareness of the trap he is caught in and his intention to confront the king. It suggests a sense of cunning and foreshadows his plan to expose Claudius and seek revenge for his father's murder. The phrase hints at the theme of deception and survival in a dangerous political landscape, emphasizing Hamlet's role as both a hunted and a hunter in this treacherous environment.

Chapter 14 | SCENE 3. | Q&A

1.Question:

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What is the main concern of King Claudius at the beginning of this scene?

King Claudius expresses his concern about Hamlet's freedom and how dangerous it is for him to be loose after having killed Polonius. He acknowledges Hamlet's popularity with the public, stating that the crowd judges based on their feelings rather than reason. Therefore, Claudius decides to send Hamlet away to England in a way that seems calculated and necessary for Hamlet's own safety, while also addressing the threat that Hamlet poses.

2.Question:

How does Hamlet respond to Claudius's questions about Polonius?

When King Claudius asks Hamlet where Polonius is, Hamlet replies cryptically that Polonius is 'at supper.' Upon further questioning, he clarifies that Polonius is not the one eating but rather he is being eaten by worms. Hamlet uses this moment to deliver a morbid joke about the idea of diet and death, explaining that all creatures, including kings, ultimately end up feeding worms, highlighting the futility of life and the inevitability of death.

3.Question:

What is Hamlet's view on the relationship between kings and beggars as expressed in this scene?

Hamlet reflects on the equality that death brings to all people, regardless of their status in life. He asserts that a man could fish with the worm that has eaten a king, and in turn, eat the fish that has fed on that worm. This metaphor illustrates that in the end, both a king and a beggar meet the same



fate and are consumed by the same force, emphasizing the transient nature of power and life.

4.Question:

How does Claudius plan to deal with Hamlet's actions, and what does he reveal about his own fears?

Claudius declares that he must send Hamlet away to England 'with fiery quickness' for Hamlet's safety and to address the aftermath of Polonius's murder. Claudius reveals his own fear of Hamlet's unpredictability and the threat he poses to Claudius's throne. He also admits that Hamlet's existence is like a disease that he feels he must cure, thus indicating his desire to eliminate Hamlet as a threat to his rule.

5.Question:

What are the implications of Claudius's orders to Rosencrantz and Guildenstern at the end of the scene?

At the end of the scene, Claudius orders Rosencrantz and Guildenstern to follow Hamlet and ensure he boards the ship to England immediately, emphasizing urgency. There is a sinister implication in Claudius's last words as he expresses a plan to arrange for Hamlet's death in England through his letters. This decision reflects Claudius's growing desperation and willingness to remove Hamlet as a rival, revealing his treachery and the lengths he is willing to go to maintain his power.

Chapter 15 | SCENE 4. | Q&A

1.Question:

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What is Fortinbras asking for in this scene and why?

Fortinbras seeks permission from the Danish king to pass through Denmark on his way to Poland. He is leading an army to claim a small piece of land that holds no significant value other than its name. His request represents his ambition and willingness to engage in warfare for honor, despite the triviality of the land he aims to conquer.

2.Question:

What does Hamlet reflect on as he watches Fortinbras' army?

Hamlet reflects on the nature of man and existence. He questions the purpose of life if the highest goal is merely to eat and sleep, likening this to being no more than a beast. He contemplates the responsibility that comes with human reason and the duty to act, criticizing himself for his inaction in avenging his father's murder. He contrasts his own hesitance with Fortinbras' boldness, which drives Hamlet to realize that he must be more decisive and bloody in his thoughts moving forward.

3.Question:

What does the Captain reveal about the purpose of Fortinbras' march?

The Captain explains that Fortinbras is leading his troops to acquire a 'little patch of ground' in Poland, which is not worth the effort or resources as it offers no real benefit. This piece of land is merely a matter of honor for Fortinbras and serves as a critique of how men will engage in battle for trivial causes, highlighting the absurdity of conflict over land that cannot sustain life.

4.Question:

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How does Hamlet react to the news about the army and what it signifies to him?

Upon learning about Fortinbras' army and their willingness to fight for such a trivial cause, Hamlet feels ashamed of his own inaction. He is provoked by the sight of men willing to die for an insignificant piece of land, which leads him to the conclusion that he should embrace a more aggressive approach to his own revenge. This realization intensifies his internal conflict between thought and action and marks a crucial point in his character development.

5.Question:

What is the significance of Hamlet's declaration at the end of the scene?

Hamlet concludes with a powerful resolution to have his thoughts become 'bloody' or be 'nothing worth.' This marks a turning point in his character, as he acknowledges that he must finally take action against Claudius for the murder of his father. The declaration emphasizes the theme of action versus inaction and foreshadows Hamlet's resolve to commit to his revenge, contrasting with his previously indecisive nature.

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Chapter 16 | SCENE 5. | Q&A

1.Question:

What condition is Ophelia in during this scene, and how is her state of mind characterized?

Ophelia is depicted as being in a state of madness and deep sorrow. Her behavior is erratic, and she sings songs that reflect themes of death, love, and loss, revealing her unstable mental state after the death of her father, Polonius. The Gentleman describes her as being 'importunate' and 'distracted,' suggesting she is obsessed with thoughts of her father and has lost her grip on reality. Her songs carry ambiguous meanings, eliciting pity from Queen Gertrude and indicating her profound grief and confusion.

2.Question:

How does Queen Gertrude respond to Ophelia's condition, and what does it reveal about her character?

Queen Gertrude reacts with concern towards Ophelia, expressing a desire to understand her situation. She tries to engage with Ophelia by asking about the meaning of her songs, which shows her empathy and sense of maternal responsibility. Gertrude's response highlights her compassionate nature, yet her inability to effectively intervene in the chaos surrounding her reflects her own vulnerabilities as a queen and a mother, leading to a sense of helplessness in the face of tragedy.

3.Question:

What does Laertes express upon entering the scene, and how does it connect to the broader themes of revenge and justice in "Hamlet"?



Upon entering, Laertes is furious and demands to know the whereabouts of his father Polonius. His emotional outburst signifies his deep sense of loss and desire for revenge, which connects to the central theme of vengeance in "Hamlet." Laertes declares that he will seek revenge regardless of the consequences, underscoring the impulsiveness and emotional turmoil that arise from personal loss. This foreshadows his upcoming conflict with Hamlet, as both characters are driven by grief and the quest for retribution, further complicating their moral struggles throughout the play.

4.Question:

How does King Claudius respond to Laertes' rage, and what tactical maneuvering does he employ?

King Claudius attempts to calm Laertes by asserting his innocence in Polonius' death and positioning himself as a sympathetic figure. He wisely advises Laertes to gather his friends and to judge the situation rationally before seeking revenge. Claudius' response demonstrates his political acumen; he recognizes the threat that Laertes' anger poses and aims to manipulate the situation to ensure his own safety while appearing supportive and concerned. This interaction showcases Claudius' duplicity and his ability to maintain control even amidst chaos.

5.Question:

What are the implications of Ophelia's final song and the flowers she distributes?

Ophelia's final song and the flowers she distributes carry deep symbolic meanings. The flowers, such as rosemary (for remembrance) and rue (for



regret), hint at themes of love, loss, and the complexity of emotions surrounding her situation. Her actions can be seen as a reflection of her sanity slipping away, as she notes the significance of these flowers and sings mournful lyrics about death. This moment foreshadows her tragic fate and the theme of madness that permeates the play, while also revealing her emotional and mental fragmentation resulting from the overwhelming grief of losing her father, highlighting the tragic consequences of the corrupt environment in which she exists.

Chapter 17 | SCENE 6. | Q&A

1.Question:

Who are the characters present in Scene VI, and what is the main action taking place in this scene?

In Scene VI of 'Hamlet', the characters present are Horatio, a servant, and two sailors. The main action involves Horatio receiving a letter from Hamlet through the sailors. The scene opens with Horatio asking the servant who wishes to speak with him, leading to the entrance of the sailors who have letters for him from Hamlet. This interaction sets the stage for significant developments in the plot.

2.Question:

What message does Hamlet convey in his letter to Horatio, and what is the context surrounding it?

In Hamlet's letter to Horatio, he informs him about his recent capture by pirates. Hamlet explains that during their journey at sea, they were pursued by a pirate ship and he had



to board it in a display of courage. He also describes how he was treated mercifully by the pirates and expresses a need for Horatio to deliver the letters to the king, indicating the urgency with which he wants Horatio to arrive. The context establishes Hamlet's precarious situation and foreshadows important revelations he wishes to share with Horatio.

3.Question:

What does Hamlet imply about Rosencrantz and Guildenstern in his letter, and why is this significant?

In the letter, Hamlet mentions that Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are bound for England. This is significant because it implies that Hamlet is aware of their espionage on behalf of King Claudius and that he has much to tell Horatio about their actions. It suggests a potential shift in the dynamics of their relationships and sets up a conflict that suggests betrayal and manipulation within the court of Denmark.

4.Question:

How does Horatio respond to the sailors' arrival and the message from Hamlet?

Horatio responds warmly to the sailors, ensuring that they know he appreciates their service. He acknowledges the importance of the letter they have brought and expresses eagerness to act upon Hamlet's request. He shows a sense of urgency and commitment to Hamlet's well-being by stating that he will facilitate the sailors' means to reach the king promptly. This response highlights Horatio's loyalty and friendship to Hamlet, as well as his



role as an intermediary in the unfolding narrative.

5.Question:

What thematic elements are present in this scene, particularly concerning loyalty and friendship?

This scene highlights themes of loyalty and friendship, particularly through Horatio's actions and his relationship with Hamlet. Horatio's readiness to assist Hamlet and his concern for his friend's safety underscore the theme of loyalty amidst treachery in the royal court. Hamlet's trust in Horatio to deliver critical information and his request for urgency further emphasize the strength of their bond. Additionally, the contrasting behavior of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern serves to highlight the depth of true friendship versus superficial alliances, showcasing how loyalty can be a double-edged sword in the face of political machinations.

Chapter 18 | SCENE 7. | Q&A

1.Question:

What concerns does King Claudius express to Laertes regarding Hamlet's actions and his own position as king?

King Claudius reveals that he has refrained from taking action against Hamlet for two main reasons: his close relationship with Queen Gertrude, Hamlet's mother, and the general affection the people have for Hamlet. He worries that harming Hamlet would not only cause distress to Gertrude but also provoke backlash from the public, who may see Hamlet's faults as minor in comparison to his noble lineage. Thus, Claudius feels

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trapped between his personal ties and political responsibilities.

2.Question:

How does Laertes respond to Claudius's justifications for not having acted against Hamlet?

Laertes expresses intense grief over the loss of his father and sister, feeling that he has a right to demand revenge. He questions Claudius's inaction by emphasizing the severity of Hamlet's crimes, underscoring the expectation that Claudius, as king, should have protected his family by punishing Hamlet. Laertes's emotional turmoil and desire for vengeance highlight his manly honor and readiness to avenge his family's honor at any cost.

3.Question:

What plan do Claudius and Laertes devise in their conversation?

Claudius and Laertes plan to engage Hamlet in a duel while framing it as a friendly competition. Claudius intends to ensure Laertes's victory by secretly poisoning the tip of his sword. Additionally, Claudius suggests that he will prepare a poisoned drink for Hamlet to consume during the match, thereby guaranteeing Hamlet's demise regardless of the duel's outcome. This cunning plan reflects Claudius's manipulative nature and willingness to ensure Hamlet's death while deflecting blame.

4.Question:

What news does Queen Gertrude bring to Laertes, and how does he react?



Queen Gertrude informs Laertes of his sister Ophelia's drowning, describing her tragic death as an accident resulting from her falling into a brook while gathering flowers. Laertes is devastated and conflicted; though he initially suppresses his tears, he acknowledges the natural inclination to mourn, indicating the profound impact of Ophelia's death on his emotional state. His grief deepens his desire for revenge against Hamlet, who he blames for inciting the events that led to his sister's madness and death.

5.Question:

What does the scene reveal about the themes of revenge and madness in the play?

The scene encapsulates the themes of revenge and madness as both Laertes and Hamlet become victims of their surrounding chaos. Laertes's determination to avenge his father's and sister's deaths reveals the destructive nature of vengeance and the cycle it creates. Additionally, Ophelia's descent into madness, as recounted by Gertrude, serves as a stark reminder of the consequences of political and personal strife. This interplay between madness and revenge highlights the tragic consequences of the characters' actions and the moral complexities in pursuing justice.





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Chapter 19 | SCENE 1. | Q&A

1.Question:

What existential themes are explored through the dialogue between the Clowns in the churchyard?

The Clowns engage in a discussion that reveals several existential themes, including the nature of life and death, the concept of free will versus determinism, and the societal implications of status in death. They debate whether Ophelia can have a Christian burial given the circumstances of her death, which leads to a deeper reflection on why noble individuals receive different burial rites compared to commoners. This highlights the idea that social class can affect how one is treated even in death, emphasizing the randomness and inequality of life and the ultimate fate of every human, regardless of status.

2.Question:

How does Hamlet's interaction with the skull reflect his philosophical outlook on life and death?

Hamlet's handling of Yorick's skull is a pivotal moment that underscores his preoccupation with mortality. By reminiscing about Yorick's past as a jester and contemplating the physicality of death ('Alas, poor Yorick! I knew him, Horatio'), Hamlet acknowledges the inevitability of death that leads everyone, regardless of their achievements or social standing, to a common fate. He muses on how even the greatest figures, like Alexander the Great or Caesar, ultimately return to dust, which provokes thoughts on the futility of earthly power and glory, leaving him with a sense of dread and absurdity about life itself.

3.Question:

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What is the significance of Ophelia's funeral and Hamlet's reaction to it?

Ophelia's funeral serves as a crucial turning point for Hamlet and sheds light on his inner turmoil and feelings of loss. Upon witnessing her burial, Hamlet is enraged and frustrated, especially when he realizes Laertes' intense grief seems to overshadow his own. He expresses despair over the nature of love and loss, claiming he loved Ophelia more than anyone else could ('I loved Ophelia: forty thousand brothers/ Could not, with all their quantity of love/ Mak[e] up my sum'). This moment highlights Hamlet's feelings of isolation in his sorrow and his struggle with emotions in the face of societal expectations regarding masculinity and grief.

4.Question:

Analyze the role of the grave diggers in this scene and how they contribute to the overall themes of 'Hamlet'.

The grave diggers, or Clowns, serve multiple purposes in the scene. Firstly, their comedic banter provides comic relief amidst the tragedy and tension of the narrative. Their pragmatic view of death starkly contrasts Hamlet's more philosophical musings, serving to ground the audience in reality. Secondly, they symbolize the inevitability of death as they dig graves regardless of social status, thus reinforcing the play's central theme that death is the great equalizer. Their irreverent attitude towards death, as seen in their songs and jokes, suggests a coping mechanism that reflects the absurdity of existence and the human condition. This scene effectively juxtaposes humor with profound contemplation, illustrating life's transient nature.

5.Question:

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What does Hamlet's statement 'To what base uses we may return' signify in the context of the scene?

Hamlet's reflection 'To what base uses we may return' signifies his frustrations with the temporary and degrading fate awaiting everyone after death. It captures his deep existential crisis—the idea that the noble dust of great historical figures like Alexander and Caesar might ultimately be used for ignoble purposes, such as plugging a barrel. This realization serves to underscore the themes of decay and the futility of life's pursuits, suggesting that all achievements and status are ultimately rendered meaningless by death. This resonates with the play's overarching exploration of mortality, identity, and the search for meaning in a seemingly indifferent universe.

Chapter 20 | SCENE 2. | Q&A

1.Question:

What does Hamlet discover about Rosencrantz and Guildenstern's mission in this scene?

Hamlet discovers that Rosencrantz and Guildenstern have been sent by King Claudius to escort him to England under false pretenses. He finds a letter that contains a royal command for Hamlet to be executed upon arrival in England. Hamlet is shocked by this betrayal and refers to it as 'royal knavery.' He realizes that his friends are complicit in this scheme, but he feels no guilt over their fates.

2.Question:

How does Hamlet change the letter meant for Rosencrantz and Guildenstern?

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Upon finding the letter, Hamlet rewrites the commission intended for his execution, substituting it with his own directive. He instructs that Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, the bearers of the original letter, should be put to death instead. He does this using his father's signet, which resembles the Danish royal seal, effectively forging the command.

3.Question:

What does Hamlet's reflection about 'divinity' reveal about his state of mind?

Hamlet reflects on the idea that 'there's a divinity that shapes our ends,' suggesting a belief in fate or higher powers influencing events. He acknowledges that while humans may try to control their destinies ('rough-hew them'), ultimately, some force is at work in determining the outcomes. This moment indicates Hamlet's ongoing struggle with his own agency versus predestined outcomes, illustrating his conflicted state of mind regarding action and consequence.

4.Question:

What is the significance of Hamlet's attitude toward Laertes as they prepare to duel?

As Hamlet prepares to duel Laertes, he expresses a willingness to embrace their shared grievances and acknowledges Laertes' skill in the fight. This indicates personal growth and a desire for reconciliation after the misunderstandings and tragedies that have transpired. Hamlet refers to Laertes as a 'soul of great article' and willingly participates in the wager, suggesting he wishes to honor Laertes, despite their conflict.

5.Question:

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How does the scene foreshadow the tragic conclusion of the play?

This scene foreshadows the chaotic and fatal conclusion of the play through the setup of the duel between Hamlet and Laertes, which is rigged by King Claudius. The stakes are high due to the wagers placed, and the tension builds with the arrival of the Queen and the subsequent drinking of the poisoned cup. The interplay of deception, revenge, and fate culminates in an inevitable tragedy, as Hamlet's earlier reflections on mortality and divine influence suggest that their destinies are sealed through a series of tragic decisions.