

Hamlet Act 1 Study Guide

***Hamlet* by William Shakespeare** **Study Guide**

ACT I

I.i

1. Where and at what exact hour does this scene take place?
2. What does the Ghost look like? (I. i.47-8)
3. Why are the soldiers on guard? What military concerns do they discuss?
4. How did King Fortinbras of Norway lose his lands?
5. Why is Prince Fortinbras becoming aggressive?
6. List three signs--natural phenomena--which occurred before the murder of Caesar. Why is this relevant to this play?
7. Why and when does the Ghost disappear?

I.ii

1. How does Hamlet feel about the king and queen? (Hint: go for the mixed feelings).
2. How does Claudius deal with the threat of aggression from Fortinbras? Who are his messengers?
3. What does Laertes want and why is the king willing to grant it?
4. Which clothes images and stage images are used in lines 77-78 and 82-84 to suggest that appearance and reality are not the same?
5. List three things Claudius asks of Hamlet.
6. What will accompany each toast drunk in Denmark that day? Hamlet thinks this is...
7. Explain the garden imagery in lines 135-136.
8. Why is Hamlet so depressed? Be specific.
9. What additional information about the appearance of the Ghost do we get at the end of this scene?

I.iii

1. What does Laertes think of Hamlet's attentions to Ophelia?
2. Why is Hamlet unlikely to marry Ophelia?
3. What advice does Polonius offer Laertes about his clothing?
4. Why is it ironic that Polonius gives Laertes lengthy advice at this particular time?
5. In Polonius' speech to Ophelia, he uses "tender" in four ways. What are these ways and what is the effect of this repetition?

Hamlet Act 1 Study Guide

William Shakespeare's "Hamlet" is one of the most acclaimed works in the English language, often regarded as the pinnacle of dramatic literature. Act 1 serves as an introduction to the complex characters, themes, and conflicts that will unfold throughout the play. This study guide aims to provide a comprehensive overview of Act 1, highlighting its key elements, themes, characters, and significant quotes.

Overview of Act 1

Act 1 of "Hamlet" sets the stage for the tragedy that is about to unfold. The act is divided into five scenes, each contributing to the exposition of the plot. The play opens in a state of unrest in

Denmark, primarily due to the sudden death of King Hamlet and the subsequent marriage of Queen Gertrude to Claudius, the deceased king's brother. This act introduces the audience to the ghost of King Hamlet and lays the groundwork for the central conflict involving revenge, morality, and the struggle for power.

Key Characters Introduced

1. Hamlet: The protagonist, Prince of Denmark, is deeply affected by his father's death and his mother's hasty remarriage.
2. Claudius: The new King of Denmark, Claudius is Hamlet's uncle and the main antagonist. His ascendance to the throne is marked by suspicion and moral ambiguity.
3. Gertrude: Hamlet's mother, who quickly remarries Claudius after her husband's death, causing Hamlet great distress.
4. Ghost: The spirit of King Hamlet, who appears to convey a message of betrayal and calls for revenge.
5. Polonius: The Lord Chamberlain and father of Ophelia and Laertes, he is a political figure who values loyalty and propriety.
6. Ophelia: Polonius's daughter, who has a romantic relationship with Hamlet.
7. Laertes: Ophelia's brother, who is protective of her and critical of Hamlet's intentions.
8. Horatio: Hamlet's loyal friend, who helps him confront the ghost.

Summary of Each Scene

Scene 1: The Ghost Appears

The play opens on the battlements of Elsinore Castle, where guards Francisco and Barnardo are on watch. They are soon joined by Horatio, Hamlet's friend, who is skeptical of reports of a ghost. The ghost appears, resembling the deceased King Hamlet, and the guards decide to inform Prince Hamlet about its appearance.

Scene 2: The Court of Denmark

In the royal court, Claudius addresses his subjects, discussing his marriage to Gertrude and the political situation with Norway. Hamlet, still mourning his father, is visibly upset. Claudius encourages him to move on, but Hamlet feels conflicted. Horatio later informs Hamlet about the ghost, prompting Hamlet's desire to see it.

Scene 3: Laertes and Ophelia

Laertes prepares to return to France and warns Ophelia about her relationship with Hamlet, advising her to stay away from him. Polonius, their father, echoes Laertes's concerns and advises Ophelia to avoid Hamlet, asserting that he may not have serious intentions.

Scene 4: The Ghost's Revelation

Hamlet, Horatio, and Marcellus wait on the battlements for the ghost to appear. When it does, Hamlet follows it into the darkness. The ghost reveals that he is indeed the spirit of King Hamlet and that he

was murdered by Claudius. The ghost commands Hamlet to avenge him and declares that Gertrude's soul is in peril due to her marriage to Claudius.

Scene 5: Hamlet's Vow for Revenge

After hearing the ghost's story, Hamlet vows to remember and avenge his father's death. He urges Horatio and Marcellus to keep the ghost's appearance secret. Hamlet's initial grief transforms into a sense of purpose as he contemplates the moral implications of revenge.

Themes in Act 1

Act 1 introduces several key themes that permeate the play:

Revenge

The theme of revenge is central to the plot. The ghost's demand for vengeance sets Hamlet on a path that leads to tragic consequences. This theme raises questions about morality, justice, and the morality of revenge itself.

Madness

The notion of madness, both real and feigned, is explored through Hamlet's character. His grief and anger at his mother and Claudius lead him to consider adopting a feigned insanity as a strategy for revenge. This theme will develop throughout the play as Hamlet grapples with his emotions.

Corruption and Decay

The political and moral corruption of Denmark is illustrated through Claudius's rise to power and the consequences of his actions. Hamlet's sense of betrayal amplifies the theme of decay, both in the state and in personal relationships.

Appearance vs. Reality

The contrast between how things appear and their true nature is a recurring theme. Claudius presents himself as a benevolent ruler, yet his actions are deceitful. Hamlet's struggle to discern truth from illusion becomes a focal point of his character development.

Significant Quotes

Act 1 contains several key quotes that encapsulate the themes and character dynamics:

1. "Something is rotten in the state of Denmark." – Marcellus

This quote signifies the corrupt nature of the Danish court and foreshadows the chaos that will ensue.

2. "Frailty, thy name is woman!" – Hamlet

Hamlet's lament about his mother's hasty remarriage reflects his views on women and sets the tone for his conflicted feelings about Gertrude.

3. "The time is out of joint. O cursed spite, that ever I was born to set it right!" – Hamlet

This quote expresses Hamlet's sense of duty and the burden of responsibility he feels after hearing the ghost's request for revenge.

4. "To be or not to be, that is the question." – (This quote is actually from Act 3, but acknowledges Hamlet's existential crisis that begins in Act 1.)

While this line is not from Act 1, it encapsulates Hamlet's internal conflict that is initiated early in the play.

Character Analysis

Hamlet

Hamlet is portrayed as a deeply introspective and troubled character. His philosophical nature is evident in his soliloquies, where he grapples with existential questions and his moral dilemmas surrounding revenge. His relationship with his mother and his feelings of betrayal shape his actions throughout the play.

Claudius

Claudius embodies the themes of ambition and corruption. Although he presents himself as a capable leader, his guilt and moral ambiguity are evident. His relationship with Gertrude raises questions about loyalty and integrity.

Gertrude

Gertrude's character is complex; she is torn between her love for Hamlet and her new husband, Claudius. Her actions prompt Hamlet's feelings of betrayal and contribute to the overall sense of conflict in the play.

Ophelia and Laertes

Ophelia represents innocence and vulnerability, while Laertes embodies protective instincts for his sister. Their interactions with Hamlet highlight the theme of love and the complications that arise from familial loyalty.

Conclusion

Act 1 of "Hamlet" is a crucial foundation for understanding the play's intricate web of themes, characters, and conflicts. It establishes the tone of tragedy and highlights the moral and existential dilemmas faced by Hamlet. As the play progresses, the themes introduced in this act will deepen, leading to the unfolding of one of literature's most profound explorations of the human condition. This study guide serves as a starting point for further exploration into Shakespeare's masterpiece, encouraging readers to engage with the text's rich complexities and enduring questions.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the setting of Act 1 in Hamlet?

Act 1 is set in Elsinore, Denmark, primarily in the royal castle.

Who are the first characters introduced in Act 1?

The first characters introduced are the guards Francisco and Barnardo, along with Horatio.

What is the significance of the ghost's appearance in Act 1?

The ghost reveals the truth about King Hamlet's murder, setting the stage for the central conflict of the play.

What advice does Laertes give to Ophelia in Act 1?

Laertes advises Ophelia to be wary of Hamlet's affections and to protect her virtue.

How does King Claudius address Hamlet's mourning in Act 1?

King Claudius tells Hamlet to stop mourning his father's death and to consider him as a father figure.

What is Hamlet's initial reaction to the ghost in Act 1?

Hamlet is initially skeptical and troubled by the ghost's appearance, but he becomes determined to uncover the truth.

What does the ghost tell Hamlet in Act 1?

The ghost reveals that he was murdered by Claudius and urges Hamlet to seek revenge.

How does the theme of appearance versus reality manifest in Act 1?

The characters present a façade of loyalty and happiness while concealing treachery and grief, exemplified by Claudius's deceptive behavior.

What is the role of Horatio in Act 1?

Horatio serves as Hamlet's confidant and provides a rational perspective, as well as being a witness to the ghost's appearance.

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Gertrude Hamlet Claudius Ophelia Polonius Laertes Hamlet

Hamlet Ophelia Hamlet

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