Name

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Subject

Date

Hamlet

The conspiracy theory states that Hamlet is elaboration of internal fantasy of an ill man. The odd behaviors of Hamlet reflect the antic disposition, which confirms his mental instability. Most of the times he is distracted due to the avenging of his father. The habit of getting engaged in self-dialogue, wandering and procrastination in avenging are all signs of illness. Most of the actions of Hamlet and his engagement with the characters depict his ill state. The central argument claims that Hamlet’s inability of organizing himself was due to the impacts of traumatic experiences, which caused mental instability.

Illness and mental instability are due the result of continuous struggles encountered by Hamlet. The inner struggles are apparent as Hamlet mentions, “To be or not to be that is a question: whether tis nobler in mind to suffer” (Shakespeare). This reflects that the man is uunable to overcome his depressed thoughts and feelings. The loss of his father is so great that Hamlet is unable to participate in normal life activities. He questions himself with the aim of solving the puzzels. His state depicts that the death of hisa fatherr had left him in a helpless state. This also reflects his inability of accepting the truth. The ghost of Hamlet’s father continues to haunt him which further increases his fear and confusion. The conspiracy theory states that because Hamlet was unable to overcome his illness most of his decisions were the result of his illusionary visions. He assumed things which confirms his mental illness and inner conflict.

Engagement of Hamlet in self-conversations indicates his inner struggles and illness. Throughout the play he is troubled with his past and specifically the death of his father. The fantasy is visible as Hamlet mentions, “To die, to sleep; no more; and by a sleep to say we end” (Shakespeare). The dialogue indicates that Hamlet had lost hope and was only wanting his life to end. The analysis of different situations reflects that Hamlet has never been able to accept ther reality of his father’s death. His visions exhibits doubts about their reality. Most of the nights the guy face difficulty in sleeping and is suffering from insomnia. All these factors and situations refers to the illness of Hamlet which he is unable to overcome. The strange behaviorr of Hamlet is also visible in his wandering and struggle for finding peace. Even in hos dialogue with other people he appears to be lost and troubled. The relationship of Hamlet with his mother and fiends also depicts that he had np desire of enjoying them.

Anger outbursts of Hamlet according to the conspiracy theory also portrays mental illness. The scenes of the closet confirms that Hamlet is undergoing some mental complexities. His madness is visible in the play, “if it be so, Hamlet is of the faction that is wronged; His madness is poor Hamlet's enemy” (Shakespeare). The theory states that no enemy in the play is stronger than his anger. Hamlet fails to take wise decisions under the influence of his aggression. The character fails to realize the consequences of his angry behavior and becomes of victim of his own decisions. Most of the scenes in the play leads audience to a doubtful situation because it is difficult to differentiate reality from fantasy (Arthur). What seems real to Hamlet such as the appearance of his father’s ghost, is mere a fantasy to others. These events are indication of the ill-mental state of Hamlet.

Solidarity is the prominent aspects of Hamlet’s personality that confirms his mental illness. In the play he likes to spend most of his time alone in his room and distances himself from his mother. The death of his father leaves a long-lasting impact on young man’s memory, which leads to his destruction. In the play isolation can be witnessed because Hamlet is having no close fiends or first-degree relatives. He continues to regret the death of his father and locks himself in the room. The pain is so great which prevents Hamlet from seeing the reality and his self-destruction. Hamlet expresses “total gules, horridly tricked with the blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons” (Shakespeare). The feelings of the young man also represent his mentally disturbed state. The continuous sadness and misery faced by Hamlet adds to further complexity (Koumakpai). He fails to see any positive aspects of life and accepts his ill-fate. Fantasy is also blamed for the immoral actions of Hamlet. His anger becomes so powerful that he fails to control his impulse. He also isolates himself due to the negative role of Claudius. Hamlet disliked the decision of his mother to marry his uncle after his father’s death. These events further increases rage and convinced him to take revenge by killing his uncle.

Anger, solidarity, fantasy and self-conversation proves the central argument raised by the conspiracy theory stating that Hamlet was ill-minded person who was living in fantasy. The events encountered by Hamlet provide clear depiction of his ill mental state. He is unable to accept the reality of his father’s death resulting in his destruction and demise. It is difficult to rely on the incidents explained by Hamlet due to his mental issues. The argument claims that Hamlet fails to bring him out of the fantasy which leads to many other psychotic problems.

Work Cited

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