

and that makes him better suited for theater of the arts than politics, which states the play as a revenge tragedy.

He has to take revenge, has to murder someone and he is not a murderer, he's too compassionate, way too sensitive for this quest, easily wounded and that might also suggest his narcissism. Hamlet kills Polonius indirectly through a curtain (the ghost reappears in Gertrude's bedroom), but then he cries over the dead Polonius. There are many arguments that he's fake crying, putting on a show for everybody to realize he's not an insensitive-cruel human. He is in fact cruel and unforgiving, considering his bad relationship with his mother, Gertrude and how poorly she's being treated, and then proceeds in treating Ophelia equally as horribly. Despite all these traits, he is also a good person, honest and naive who expects to see good in others. Claudius says in one of his soliloquies: "Hamlet's good nature will allow me in. I can get him through that." At the very same time, in the beginning of the play, Hamlet says: "I'm going to try to trick everyone into thinking that I'm insane" so the whole play he's playing. After all, we don't know if he's pretending or he's really in a depressive state, having a hard time mentally.

He's an idealist and that makes him the hero. A hero is supposed to be idealist but it also has tremendous risk. He is a good person and therefore, he continually strives to do what is right and he is also a moralist, because that is what defines him best as a man.

"How all occasions do inform me". This is the beginning of Hamlet's soliloquies in Shakespeare's play. The soliloquy comes relatively late in Hamlet. (act IV, scene IV), after Hamlet has been sent to England by Claudius. Claudius has arranged for Hamlet to be killed.

How all occasions do inform against me

And spur my dull revenge. What is a man

If his chief good and market of his time