

Hamlet was Prince of Denmark. He had unalloyed life, he studied in the best University, which was a symbol of free thought, "a synonym for spiritual reformation of the sixteenth century."

Hamlet wasn't only familiar with the scientific thought at the time, he also knew literature and art, he wrote poems, and he knew the rules of the stage action. Like a real man at that time, he knew how to fight with a sword.

As the son of his father, Hamlet must avenge his family`s honor, to kill Claudius, who not only poisoned the brother of the king, but he was guilty of the sin of `incest`. Hamlet`s trouble is that he doesn`t want to be the successor of evil - in fact, to eradicate evil; Hamlet will have to apply the same evil. Hero is suffering, the spirit of the father calls for revenge, the inner voice of the stop "action of evil."

He doesn't think just about to repay the personal injustices or just revenge for murdered father - his soul need to battle with the world's evil.

He's a man of his age, which bears its duality. On the one hand, Hamlet realizes that the man – the crown of all living things, the nature of decoration; on the other - it makes sure that people not far away from the animal. He can act and he acts, but his torn conscience and doubt he's ready for revenge and inactive; it cannot decide on one murder, and his behavior involves the death of those people who would not have to be punished.

Perhaps, Hamlet "itself outsmarted": talks too much, thinks, does everything except the main. Man's a great, perfect creation. These beliefs of the man of his era faced with the old way of life in which all means to achieve their goals are perfect, where the laws of inhumane, cruel.

Such characters are die, physically. However, spiritually they live forever, disturbing the views of people, encourage them to seek the meaning of life. Through such as Hamlet, a man is a man, and being perfect - "homo sapiens" is in constant search for truth, solving the question of questions: "To be or not to be?".