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Mr. Fannon

Shakespeare Period 2

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## To Be Flawed, or Not to Be Flawed

### I. Introduction:

- a. "Crippled things are always more beautiful. It's the flaw that brings out beauty." (Black)
- b. Hamlet's tragic flaw is his inability to act and this leads to the many aspects of his downfall.

### II. Body Paragraph 1(Hamlet's flaw leads to loss of people he loves)

- a. Hamlet's inability to act creates his downfall by leading to the loss of people he loves.
- b. "Get thee to a nunnery, farewell. Or if thou wilt needs marry, marry a fool, for wise men know well enough what monsters you make of them. To a nunnery, go, and quickly too. Farewell" (3.1 148-152).
- c. Hamlet's inability to act also leads to the loss of his mother.
- d. "This was your husband. Look you now what follows. Here is your husband, like a mildewed ear Blasting his wholesome brother. Have you eyes? Could you on this fair mountain leave to feed and batten on this moor? Ha! Have you eyes?" (3.4 74-77)
- e. The loss of people Hamlet loves is not the only aspect of his downfall created by his inability to act.

### III. Body Paragraph 2 (Next aspect of his downfall)

- a. Topic Sentence that introduces the next aspect of his downfall.

- b. Quote that supports this element of his downfall.
- c. Transition to your next point. Each topic sentence should have 2 points you will cover.
- d. Quote that supports 2<sup>nd</sup> point from this paragraph.
- e. Transition sentence to next paragraph.

IV. Body Paragraph 3 (Next/Final aspect of his downfall. You can have as many body paragraphs as you want, but 3 is the minimum)

- a. Topic Sentence that introduces the next aspect of his downfall.
- b. Quote that supports this element of his downfall.
- c. Transition to your next point. Each topic sentence should have 2 points you will cover.
- d. Quote that supports 2<sup>nd</sup> point from this paragraph.
- e. If you have another body paragraph, place another transition sentence here. If not, there is no need for a transition because you are moving into your conclusion.

V. Conclusion

- a. Hamlet's ultimate downfall was caused by his incessant hand wringing and inability to act. During the play Hamlet loses so many things that are important to him.
- b. History has shown us that people who act, even at their own peril, change the world, they are truly alive. People who sit on their hands and do nothing are not living at all.