

Mrs. Hollingsworth  
AP Literature

### Card Reports aka the Super Sticky

For each work you read for me, be it something we discuss at length in class or something assigned for outside reading, at the completion of each work you will create, from you fully annotated book, a Super Sticky. It will contain the information listed below. It will not however, sound, imply, or in any way resemble that which can be found on SparkNotes and other such blah blah. (I am being specific and technical there) Once you have typed up your information you will cut it and place in on one of your notecards; you may use both front and back.

1. Title and author of work
2. central characters with a brief description of major characteristics
3. any other important characters (in this section you may address things such as foils)
4. terse (meaning extremely short) explanation of events significant to the theme
5. major conflicts
6. important symbols, speeches, philosophies
7. defining quotes and their importance
8. theme (in one sentence if you can?!)

Once I have graded your Super Sticky I will return it to you for you to keep in a bag. You should keep all of the Super Sticky notes we complete as they will be key in reviewing for the exam in May.

## Hamlet

Rida Osman

### Central Characters:

By William Shakespeare

**Hamlet**- Prince of Denmark and son of dead King Hamlet and Queen Gertrude. He is extremely intelligent but cannot get out of his own head to take any form of action. He is very "Either you're with me or against me" demonstrated by his treatment of Ophelia.

**Claudius**- Murderer of and brother to late King. He shows dual characteristics in wishing to repent for his crime not doing so because he still is not willing to give up all that he gained because of his crime such as Gertrude his throne.

**Gertrude**- Mother of Hamlet and wife of both late and current king. She able successful use her sexuality to preserve her position in society versus Ophelia who fails.

**Ophelia**- She is Hamlet's lover and Laertes's sister. She tries to secure herself in society but is destroyed by men in her life such as her father and Hamlet. She represents a woman driven mad by society.

### Other characters:

**Laertes**- Brother to Ophelia. He acts as a foil against Hamlet and represents all action and no thought.

**Fortinbras**- Prince of Norway and acts as a foil against Hamlet. He shows equal balance in action and thought and meant to be someone everyone should try to be.

**Theme**- Man's inability to balance action and thought ultimately leads to the destruction of himself and others.

### Events significant to theme-

**Laertes storming the castle**- Shows the flaw of having too much action and no thought

**Pirate plot twist/ meeting of Fortinbras and Hamlet**- The journey away from home and the meeting of Fortinbras finally prepares Hamlet to take action and avenge his father but it is too late.

**Death of everyone in the play/ fall of kingdom**- The results of Hamlet's failure to take action in time to kill Claudius shows how imbalance of thought and action leads to destruction. Meanwhile Fortinbras survives because he can balance his actions and his thoughts.

### Important Symbols:

#### Ophelia's Flowers and Death:

Nettles- stinging, symbolize damage or hurt

Violets- Faithfulness

Daisies- Innocence

Long Purple flowers- male sexuality

"Mermaid Like"- Female sexuality

Weeping Willow- sorrow

Water- both life giving and taking, water is most commonly a woman's death. Ophelia is drowned by life itself.

#### Important Speeches:

**Claudius Speech about Kingship and Death**- This speech addresses Hamlet's grief over his father and tells him death is natural and he should just accept it.

**Hamlet's First soliloquy**- Addresses Hamlet's inner turmoil over his father's death and mother's remarriage.

**Hamlet's to be or not to be speech**- Hamlet is contemplating suicide. Addresses how people put up with life because they are afraid of what comes after death.

**Quintessence of dust Speech** - Hamlet explains how he is trapped within his own mind and cannot enjoy life like everyone else.

**Claudius Prayer Speech**- Claudius wants to pray but cannot because he does not want let go of all the things he gained through his sin. Irony is that Hamlet does not kill Claudius here because he believes he is praying and does not want him to go to heaven.