

The Tempest by William Shakespeare

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In Shakespeare (3.2. 39-42), there is an appealing image of servitude portrayed by the characters which make the part interesting to read. Ferdinand provides service to Prospero, but to make his service more pleasant, he assumes Miranda to be his taskmate. When Ferdinand approaches Miranda, a different kind of servitude is portrayed since he has fallen in love with several other beautiful women. When he compares this love with Miranda's, he sees it as an enforced servitude. Even when Miranda stops her conversation with him to remember his father's command not to talk to him, he hastens to assure her that his love is worthy. He assures her that her love is loyal, but his love cannot be tolerated because of the different type of slavery that surrounds him, "the very instant that I saw you did/My heart fly to your service; there resides,/To make me a slave of it" (Shakespeare, 2 64)). The term slavery indicates the limits in which he is, and he cannot fully express his love for her. There is an excellent difference between Ferdinand and Caliban's love.

Prospero, in many instances, refers to Caliban as a slave, which makes him a slave to both Prospero and his anger. On the other hand, Ferdinand is willing to be a slave to his love, and he is happy in his servitude which makes him rejoice every time other than grieve for his slavery. Unlike Caliban, he refuses to curse his servitude and takes it with the passion it deserves. In the end, Miranda decides to propose for him to demonstrate the act of servitude. He says, "I am your wife if you marry me;/if not, I'll die your maid... Shakespeare, III.83).

In (3.2.101-110), there are an excellent sense of aura, magical and mysterious scenes, reflected by doubles; sentences, characters, and speeches mirror one another either by resemblance or contrast. Three characters- Caliban, Trinculo and Stephano are frightened by the

island's appearance, and Stephano figures out what it would look like if he were the sole ruler of the island. He tells his friends that he would start by killing that man, i.e., Prospero, who had made them slaves. He would kill even his daughter and become the island queen and king, and his friends, Caliban and Trinculo, would become viceroys. Like it has been done to Gonzalo and his friends Antonio and Sebastian in the previous scene where Ariel turned invisible and brought strife to the group using his voice and music, he wanted to drive them astray to thwart Antonio and Sebastian's plot against Alonso.

Caliban, in his moments, dreams of becoming more than a mere usurper, his speech and felt speech towards the sounds of the island, which reassures his colleagues not to worry about Aerials piping. He tells his friends, "The isle is full of noises, Sounds and sweet airs that give delight and hurt not." He wants to console them not to worry about anything on the island as it is safe and nothing awful will happen to them. His word about the island resembles Caliban's when given his description to Prospero and Stephano.

In part (3.2. 148-156), there is an allure of ruling a colony where the less populated island reflects infinite possibility to every individual who visits or lands there. Prospero has found the isolated island and identifies it as the best place where she can take her daughter and educate her. Caliban mather, Sycorax, has also tried to work out the magic in the island after she has been expelled from Algeria. When alone on the island, Caliban, a slave to Prospero, laments how he would become the sole ruler of the island. He even thinks of how he can kill Prospero with his daughter and become the king and queen of the island. In his attempts to console Alonso, Gonzalo figures out the island as a utopian society from which he would rule it alone, and all the people would follow his policies. This portrays how every individual who visits the place is alluded to rule the island as they think there will benefit from it in one way or the other.

Gonzalo's vision of a utopian vision is immediately cut short by a sharp retort from his foolish colleagues, Sebastian and Gonzalo. Caliban proposes that Stephano kill Prospero, and he immediately envisions his own rule of the island. He predicts how he would rule differently from others and achieve the best from it that others could not reach. Stephen, on his side, envisions how he will take advantage of the spirits and noises in the island and they will provide a conducive environment for his kingdom at a free a cost. he imagines how the voices will make the kingdom looks attractive and individuals who visit will have a great admiration for his leadership. But the play's tone towards the end of the scene indicates who colonizers would be vexed at their best.

Questions

- Why is there island nearly uninhabited?
- Why does Gonzalo compare the island with a utopian society?
- How do all the individuals who lands the island envision it as a space of freedom and unrealized potential?

References

Shakespeare, W. (2008). The tempest. In *The Tempest*. Yale University Press.