

Shakespearean Hamlet and Macbeth: A Reverent Beam to the Islamic Perspective of Crime and Punishment

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Abstract: Shakespeare is considered as one of the major literary personalities in the kingdom of literature, who is appearing to be a great philosopher, a poet, a preacher, an actor, a great playwright, a prudent guide and leader. His dexterous scrutiny and commendable thoughts have gifted literature an unavoidable study of his art to the learners in every era. Simultaneously, insightful literary scholars feel themselves honored to study his literary works. Moreover, Shakespeare's unparalleled themes are from certain along with ceaseless universalism, and concurrently they are global and multicultural too. The theme of power, corruption, love, war, peace, nature, deception, appearance versus reality, crime, punishment, judgment, freedom, death and renewal, all are constantly knocking at the door of human civilization in different centuries wearing different masks. Among myriads of themes, the study of Shakespearean crime and punishment can be a strong insight to quake human conscience to the ultimate negative consequences of all crimes. At the same time, this study has a wide scope to sustain sharply the Islamic views towards all crimes and their inescapable punishments as well. The main concern of this paper is to reinstate the genuineness of those verses which mentioned a number of crimes as well as the unavoidable punishments in the holy Quran, the ultimate guide of entire human beings. Moreover, this study will incite thoughts in the minds of the considerate learners for not to judge Shakespeare's tragedies as plays only, rather to consider them to shape morality.

Keywords: Shakespeare, crime, punishment, Islam.

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Introduction

In this post-modern world, human civilization is doomed with numerous crimes which are leading the people to the ending point of atrocity. Committing crimes in every sphere of society is demeaning the worth of humanity, purity, innocence, faith, love, honesty, truth and patriotism. As a result, a horrified world is eagerly waiting for an entire upset human entity. This everyday exercise of numerous crimes can easily make this world an extremely disastrous and haunted sphere. Modernism, enhanced with materialism has totally failed to nurture humanity, sympathy, brotherhood, conscience and peace. Worldwide corruption which takes place out of lack of true religious practice has given birth to blasphemy, sedition, murder, usurpation, treachery, injustice, apostasy, revenge, doubt and lie. Absence of conscience makes morality lame and creates the presence of frequent crimes. Art is for the sake of nurturing human beings emotional as well as intellectual faculties where conscience is appearing to be one of the most important ones. The word 'literature' has definitely taken a large part in the world of art. Literature is undoubtedly the reflection of life and without literature; the entire human being is without any reflection which can be compared to a person who has failed to recognize himself without a mirror. So, literature is the obvious mirror of civilization to look through, to observe, to gain experience and to correct the disorders. If literature is considered as the mirror of any society then creators of literature can be called the makers of those mirrors who are none other than the reflective and insightful authors of every era. At the same time, any mistake in making mirrors can surely give a wrong reflection. Holding this purpose, all the notable authors have formed many literary works as poetry, prose, fiction and drama. Among all the literary works, plays have immense importance because of its power of visualization rather than imagination. From the ancient period till this modern period, plays are taking place to reform the society, to make human being aware of the prevailing faults and follies and to show them the ultimate negative results of those faults.

Shakespeare's selected plays are taken into account as he is undoubtedly considered as the crownless greatest king among the playwrights. Furthermore, he is considered as a philosopher of all times as he is a surprisingly fertile person, and a social climber of all time to correct the fragmentary life. His great tragedies are impregnate with catharsis (purgation of emotions of human soul), hamartia (tragic error) and also with the realization of truth. These three stages are crossed by entire human being having least humanity while plunging themselves in crime. The purpose of Shakespearean tragedies is to sharply beat human conscience for not getting involved in crimes while terrific pun-

ishments will be coming afterwards, rather to understand the terms 'crime and punishment' as an unavoidable logical reasoning like 'cause and effect'. Avoiding righteous ways always gives birth to unlawful acts which never end well. In this paper, two Shakespearean tragedies are specially taken into account because of their everlasting appeal or classism which also added them the honor to be read, felt and staged always. Mastering Shakespeare is considered as one of the major courses for the advanced learners of literature. This study can enlighten the learners' ethics to make them aware of right and wrong and to hold their passion for all evil conducts. This can also be an ultimate weapon to raise human conscience against the devastating power of all immoral deeds as it is seen from the history of mankind and also mentioned in Al-Quran as an ever fixed mark. Shakespeare's tragedies are carrying the proofs from the holy Quran that no single crime can seek exit from its fixed and unavoidable punishment. Rather, the willful sinners will suffer in this world where this endless journey of punishment will last long even hereafter.

In contrary, Islam, the only one peace mark in the whole world is to reconcile and to make the entire humanity free from all chaos and conflicts. Simultaneously, Islam is the absolute set of laws of life for the whole human beings of all time chosen by none other than the only one, the greatest, the most powerful, the owner of the entire creations, the only one lord of all past and upcoming eras, the most enormous existence, Allah subhanat'ala. Islam is undoubtedly the complete code of conduct. It has all righteous strong commands on all do's and don'ts determined by Allah since only the creator can know the manual of his creations. Islam teaches the ways to get away from all those crimes which make life disastrous and also at the end those wrong deeds toughen their all probable ways to get forgiveness from the Almighty. But, Allah is the greatest and the most merciful as he honored the humanity by his divine gift, the holy Quran and Hadith where he gave all the solutions of all the probable problems encountered by a human being in his lifetime. Concurrently, in order to form a crime free world Quran has declared many guidelines which are able to give us a safe exit from the terrible punishments. Islam is to create such an atmosphere within the society, where an individual considers each of his basic rights and each of his means of living perfectly safe in such a manner that he may not have the slightest anxiety or fear about it. The holy Quran says that in this order the state of the individuals shall be such that: On them there shall be no external fear nor shall they have any internal grief (Al- Qur'an 2:38).

What Islam says about committing crime?

This is an obvious truth that no crime shall remain untracked. Al- Qur'an calls a flawless and firm system of investigation, a way of providing security and safety of a required social living. Islam distinguished the harmful tasks as crimes showing the ultimate resolution or punishment of those crimes as well. In order to provide security, there is no alternative to following the holy Quran and practicing Hadith as Islam is the only one shelter for mankind that removes all traumas with its divinity and purity. As it is mentioned in the last sermon of our dearest prophet Hazrat Mohammad (pubh) that "Remember one day you will appear before Allah and answer for your deeds. So beware, do not stray from the path of righteousness after I am gone. People, no prophet or apostle will come after me and no new faith will be born. Reason well therefore, O people, and understand words which I convey to you. I leave behind me two things, the Quran and the Sunnah (Hadith), and if you follow these you will never go astray. All those who listen to me shall pass on my words to others and those to others again; and may the last ones understand my words better than those who listened to me directly. Be my witness, O Allah, that I have conveyed your message to your people" (<http://www.soundvision.com/info/hajj/lastsermon.asp>). But alas! People are so forgetful that they never fail to overlook the rules of Allah. As a result, crime prevails all over the world and knocks at the doors of those sceptics by taking countless enthralling disguise.

Elizabethan Era: A Representative of All Worldly Eras

Shakespearean tragedies took place in the Elizabethan era, which is called the golden era and also an epoch making one for its formation of expansion and exploration. Elizabethan era also had much confusion as it had been observed in other eras as well. Colonialism, racism, political conspiracies and battles between parliament and the monarchy were majorly observed in this revolutionary era. There were so many domestic major and minor crimes as sedition, treachery and theft. There were capital punishments for major crimes as murder, treason, witchcraft, sedition and blasphemy and the determined capital punishments were hanging, burning, whipping, branding, boiling in oil, water or lead, starvation in a public place and cutting off various items of anatomy—hands, ears etc. Right at that period, Shakespeare with all other playwrights became the mouth piece of the society and wrote and staged plays to reflect the terror faced by the victims of all crimes as well as to arouse pity and fear to the punished criminals. His philosophy was to protest human beings from doing crimes as all human beings are gifted by the power of conscience. So, having focus on the acuteness of different crimes

he represented probable punishments through his plays (<http://www.noblesandcountries.org/elizabethan-england.htm>).

Shakespeare, through his tragedies, talks about the world which took place nearly 1000 years after Islam had risen with its divine ray and this enlightened way has that strong commitment of being with us if the formula is followed by the practical implementation of Al-Quran. But, human beings were getting away of the real interpretation out of lack of practicing the holy Quran with the implementation of Hadith. As a result, it is obvious to have multiple choices with unavoidable clashes in case of religious belief.

So, Elizabethan era is the representation of that distinguished time which talks about the big religious confusions and battles dragging the entire human being to uncertainty and disasters as they are not united in one religious point. The great tragedies- *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, *King Lear*, *Othello* and *Julius Caesar* are the imaginary stories of those dominant and pompous figures of the world who made history for the world providing various lessons to reform the society as well as to search for the utopian world dreamt by entire human beings. These are the stories of those turbulent crimes which gave certain failure to the same distinguished figures proving the ultimate truth that crime always leads to destruction and devastation. These are the events which represent direct connection in between the treatment of Islam and the criminals without least hesitation rather having agitation. Shakespearean tragedies are the tales of those pompous characters who took wrong turns to achieve happiness which took them actually to a hell in some world. Plunging into these dramatic tales is absolutely important to get strong shake inside peoples' psychic anatomy which is not only effective for a fantastic imaginative world rather for reality.

Hamlet: The Tale of an Avenger

All the worldly activities are put in a chain where each action runs with a reaction behind it. *Hamlet* is considered as one of the most discussed plays for its diversified revelation of themes where multiple capital crimes as murder, usurpation and treachery are interpreted with their results. Through the opening scene, this play takes the audience to such a world where a capital crime is already done and which is making the air of the kingdom heavy and unhealthy associated with gloom and panic. The play lifts its curtain to reveal a world which turns from set to upset by the misdeeds of a great king named Claudius. Shakespeare's power of tactful presentation of the characters proves his excellence in creating some heart rendering and terrific atmosphere caused by the inhuman activities of the human beings as it is seen in the opening scene with the credulous presence of ghost who allocates his experience to be killed by his own blood. In

order to raise human conscience, this ghostly device is brought to stage since a murdered one can never return to share his experience, where the ghost reveals the crime to produce an avenger, "Murder most foul, as in the best it is/ But this most foul, strange and unnatural" (A Norton Critical Edition, 1992).

Hamlet, the young prince of Denmark gets disturbance and strong shake in his conscience and the audience holds its passion without making any effort since people are in a spellbinder which leads them to the terror and fury to be murdered lethally as the ghost proceeds its speech, "Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand/ Of life, of crown, of queen at once dispatched,/ Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,/ Unhousel'd, disappointed, unanel'd,/ No reck'ning made, but sent to my account/ With all my imperfections on my head./ O horrible! O horrible! most horrible!" (A Norton Critical Edition, 1992).

Some crimes never have any way to be erased as Claudius did with his own brother king Hamlet by murdering him brutally, by marrying his wife out of treachery and by usurping his throne shamelessly. All these severe crimes lead Hamlet to take revenge, which is undoubtedly another capital crime without any positive way out. Definitely, a king's crime never leaves his kingdom from getting parts of his own sufferings; rather the whole kingdom becomes thrown into a total abyss. Shakespeare presents Hamlet in his play as a key character to show the results of crime as Hamlet starts being disturbed after his father's death and mother's marriage and this disturbance takes its total shape in the outburst of his mental trauma, "I have of late, but where-/fore I know not, lost all my mirth, forgone all custom/of exercises; and indeed it goes so heavily with my/disposition that this goodly frame the earth seems to/ me a sterile promontory, this most excellent canopy/ the air, look you, this brave o'erchanging firmament,/ this majestic roof fretted with golden fire, why, it/ appeareth nothing to me but a foul and pestilent/ congregation of vapours" (A Norton Critical Edition, 1992).

Hamlet's shock from his own uncle leads him to take revenge against all the crimes which took place behind the curtain. Now, the question is, does Shakespeare present revenge as an act full of positive mentality, logic and humanity or he presents it none other than an act of thoughtless mental state, horror and bloody? Is revenge dreadful only for the victims or it includes the avenger too in the journey of that mostly same horrified mental state? Definitely, revenge is that exit which makes impediments on the way to get any permanent remedy. Hamlet is also rather not a distinguished one from this stereotype who goes on making multiple theories in taking revenge to have a way out of his mental trauma.

Performing any crime is unavoidably associated with different kinds of punishments which starts with psychological disorders as a criminal mind can never be happy though it can pretend to be a blissful one. Shakespeare's creation of Hamlet is to show the results of having no faith in God as it has been considered by many critics that Hamlet is not a religious one since its prove is transparently present in his morbid access in taking revenge. His faithlessness in God creates his confusion in between being alive or dead as he is not slightly ready to pass his burdens on God from his own self. This dilemma is presented through a classic soliloquy of Hamlet revealing the way of thinking of the disbelievers of all time, "To be, or not to be, that is the question: / Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer/The slings and arrowsand by of outrageous fortune, /Or to take arms against a sea of troubles/ And by opposing end them. To die- to sleep,/ No more; by a sleep to say we end" (A Norton Critical Edition, 1992).

Hamlets dilemma in committing suicide also stays temporarily as he incurs to provide the punishments. Shakespeare proves by this play that both the decisions taken by Hamlet are unjust whether it is committing suicide or it is taking revenge by murdering king Claudius. Like hamlet, Claudius is also associated with several severe crimes as it has been mentioned before which inevitably forms a design to be punished where the multiple steps to reach the tragedy start with the play within the play, The Murder of Gonzalo. This play is preplanned and arranged by Hamlet as an act of sorting out consistency which creates mental ordeal in Claudius as a sign of his future suffering and in case of Hamlet which enhances his torridness as a psychological state of unrest. Hamlet's anger leads his way towards multiple murders which starts with murdering Polonius and then drawing an end to the king's life by stabbing him with the poisoned sword. Laertes also dies because of being severely wounded by Hamlet and Hamlet himself cannot be an alive one as his punishment has already been started from this world which at last takes him to the fearful unknown evils of the future world.

Shakespeare is completely able to make the greatest impact on the audience by his play Hamlet because it shakes human minds, having an everlasting appeal, showing the nothingness which comes out of crimes, presenting the heart touching reality as H. Granville Barker says; Realistic likelihood will always give way to dramatic effect (1930).

So, where presents the resemblance in between Islam and Shakespearean tragedies regarding the treatment of crime? Essentially, all the results of crimes are like a column of mercury which all together undoubtedly leads to destruction at the end. King Claudius's unlawful demand to grab the amenities of his brother leads him to murder his own

brother but he himself at last has to receive fatal stabs which give his life a complete conclusion. As Allah mentions in the holy Qur'an, "And if anyone commits an excess or oppression, he does so against his own self (Al-Qur'an 4:111)."

The awful acts of King Claudius's are nothing but to have a same destiny of king hamlet which leads him to a total terrible ending. Hamlet's revengeful activities as well take him toward destruction since he could not possess faith in God and takes responsibility to punish the criminals. But, is it possible for a human being to do justice at the right proportion? Is it possible for an oppressed one to give a return to the oppressor without transgressing? In this regard, Al-Fudhayl Ibn 'Iyaadh says in his revenge verses in *The Oppressor and the Oppressed-1*, "If a man comes to you complaining about another man who wronged him, then advise him to forgive him. If he says, 'I cannot bring myself to forgive him and would rather utilize the right granted to me by my Lord to avenge' then say to him: 'If you can limit yourself to avenging in a fair manner, without transgressing the limits to which you were wronged, then proceed; but if you cannot control yourself, then it is safer to return to the option of forgiving him as the reward for the one who forgives is great with Allah'" <http://www.islamweb.net/ver2/engblue/article.php?lang=142451>).

So, Islam, the medium of the supreme peace is to remove our burdens as it is also mentioned in Hadith through the reference from holy Qur'an: Allah burdens not any soul beyond its capacity. It shall have the reward it earns, and it shall get the punishment it incurs (Al- Quran 1: 287)

Shakespeare's focus is also to explore the value of the supreme creation 'human being' as the believers not as the transgressors where he always rejects Hamlet's improved infancy.

Macbeth: The Universal Figure of a Great Killer, Accompanied by Usurpation and Treachery

Shakespeare's creation of the tragic protagonist and later an obvious antagonist Macbeth is the mock representative of those genuine eternal dark souls who discard their good luck by being treacherous and greedy. Macbeth is another excellent story to tell us the tale of those dreadful and bloody resolutions taken by a hero though having all possessions in him. Shakespeare's Macbeth is one of his strongest creations to invoke human conscience adjacent to the devastating appeal of betray, usurpation, treachery and killing. Macbeth is rather considered as a classic tragedy of all time having myriads of ambiguous emotional reactions from the audience. At the beginning,

Macbeth is seen as a great fighter, a loyal defender of treachery and as a great soldier but quickly he becomes the victim of evil force and gets a shift into an unlawful ambitious betrayer and paradoxically a usurper himself which evokes a cathartic sympathy from the readers as well as from the audience. Shakespeare's excellence in Macbeth has an impact not only as a tragedy but also as a moral play presenting Macbeth's fall guided by his dissoluteness. Shakespeare is so versatile in creating a character like Macbeth and setting him in such a position whose fall will obviously raise pity and fear in the souls of audience. There lies the excellence of a tragedy since the audience has ideas about the unavoidable sufferings of the tragic hero, but they unconsciously love to raise expectations about the tragic hero as it is not unlike in case of Macbeth too. While Macbeth tries to ignore the thought of killing Duncan, it creates hope in readers mind: "Present fears/ Are less than horrible imaginings./My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,/Shakes so my single state of man that function/Is smothered in surmise, and nothing is/ But what is not" (A Norton Critical Edition, 1992).

Macbeth's lack of morality, misjudgment and frequent flaws help him to awaken the hidden evil in himself as it is coming through several conversations between him and his wife lady Macbeth where Lady Macbeth has a strong influence of her words on Macbeth: "He that's coming/ Must be provided for: and you shall put/This night's great business into my dispatch;/Which shall to all our nights and days to come/ Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom" (A Norton Critical Edition, 1992).

The evil force of greed, ambition and treachery guided by Lady Macbeth creates potent power of spell which seems unbreakable to Macbeth and eventually leads him to complete the capital crime. What a terror holds the whole audience with various reactions of fury, gloom, horror and pity? Could Macbeth and Lady Macbeth associate their ill wills to achieve the most desired goal? Is Macbeth able to protect his previous dignity and honor gained by his earlier performance? Is the ravishing murder able to uplift Macbeth with more glory than it was provided by the miser dead king Duncan?

The answer for all the questions is a sharp "no". Macbeth's evil self misplaces his all sovereignty and dichotomizes amid his noble and his intrinsic evil self which forms divergence in his soul giving the evil one the subsequent supremacy. Macbeth's lack of morality leads his way to the ultimate tragedy discarding any further confusion to order Banquo and Fleance's murder. Are not these murders evoking horror? Crime inserts sharp shifting from conscience to offence which is clearly observed in Macbeth's

soliloquy: “To be thus is nothing, but to be safely thus-/ Our fears in Banquo stick deep,/And in his royalty of nature reigns that” (A Norton Critical Edition, 1992).

Macbeth’s decision to murder Banquo is to save himself and his region but ironically enough his psychological torment starts as a device of the beginning of his punishment which is initiated with his frequent observation of the ghost of that dead Banquo. Like a chain reaction this psychological trauma spreads in Lady Macbeth too who at the outset laughed at Macbeth and scolded him: “What, quite unmanned in folly?” (A Norton Critical Edition, 1992). Macbeth’s observation about the ghost is rather a very simple beginning in comparison to his upcoming disasters as later he is seen losing his conscience completely. His frequent immoral thoughts pursue him to take the decision of killing Macduff and his entire family as he thinks it would confirm his peaceful sleep. This last murder is the most devastating and ill hearted one where innocent woman like Lady Macduff and her children also die fatal death. This heartless murder turns the total Scotland into a dreadful graveyard. This scene creates utmost fear in the souls of the audience by threading their conscience while they are observing a total opposite character simultaneously through Malcolm who stands for one supreme moral power, mercy. This juxtaposition is thoughtfully created by Shakespeare to give the audience a sharp understanding of the terror of mercilessness. Can a tyrant sleep at night while sound sleep is a direct blessing from Allah? Not the nights only, rather, Macbeth feels himself shifted from a human being to a living carcass since life becomes totally meaningless to him. His all misdeeds and immorality drag him to such an extent from where he can never come back. In exchange of his immoral status he gets strong loath and condemnation from all he dealt with in his lifetime which lead his life to a total oblivion and he utters: “Life’s but a walking shadow, a poor player/That struts and frets his hour upon the stage/And then is heard no more. It is a tale/Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury/ Signifying nothing” (A Norton Critical Edition, 1992).

Macbeth’s immorality, greed and moreover misery in using his intellect and conscience as a human being dooms him to this void as it is confirmed by Allah that he hates transgressors. The lady who led Macbeth to walk on the wicked way too suffers terribly realizing that what she did is unpardonable forever since she had a beating inside her rotten soul for her misdeeds but there was no way to return and she says: “What’s done cannot be undone” (A Norton Critical Edition, 1992).

Instead of a powerful, pompous and luxurious life she leads a horrible life dragged by everlasting mental trauma which continuously threads her to recall her about the evils she did. Her heartless devilish tasks take her far away from a human soul and make a

bloody marks of memoriam on her hands forever which represents how much merciless she was to king Duncan and the later ones. Her own terror could not let her live and she was breathing the smell of blood every moment she had to inhale which state she expresses in the last days of her life: "Here's the smell of the blood still./ All the perfumes of Arabia will not/ Sweeten this little hand. Oh. Oh, oh!" (A Norton Critical Edition, 1992).

A tyrant is destined to suffer terribly which begins always by receiving mental traumas as it is seen in case of both Macbeth and his better half Lady Macbeth. This trauma makes Lady Macbeth unable to live anymore and she commits suicide which plunges Macbeth in a deep distrustful despair. Macbeth feels life as a walking shadow which in fact takes attractive disguise and allures every human being for the future as Macbeth says, "Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow" which actually reminds about the way towards death rather reminding pomp and power of life (A Norton Critical Edition, 1992). The philosophy of life assumed by the wise is every next day is a further step to the dark grave and ambition discarding morality is a journey to the heart of darkness which only can lead to the ultimate hell full of terrible punishments.

Shakespeare's creation of Macbeth is a sound effort to give people a strong shake in those faculties where sanctuary gifted to humans by Allah is decaying and its output is clearly visible through the society where the jingle of social cohesion is missing. This tragedy undoubtedly creates sympathy and horror for the tragic hero which takes the audience through a catharsis to understand the value of social righteousness.

There is a strong resemblance between Shakespeare's tragedies and Islam regarding the treatments to the criminals as Shakespeare gifts dreadful punishments to his tragic heroes. Macbeth is doomed because of his unlawful acts which start with killing the innocent king Duncan which has revealed Islamic interpretation since Islam loathes injustice as it is mentioned in Al Quran: "O believers, be you securers of justice, witness for God. Let not detestation for a people move you not to be equitable; be equitable - that is nearer to God-fearing." (Al-Qur'an 5:8)

Macbeth's murders turn the entire state of Scotland into a total graveyard because innocent people had to give their life up under the cruel sword of tyrant Macbeth as prohibition of unjust murder was clearly mentioned in the holy Quran 1000 years before the Elizabethan era:

"...Whoso slays a soul not to retaliate for a soul slain, nor for corruption done in the land, should be as if he had slain mankind altogether." (Al-Qur'an 5:32)

Human blood is made so sacred by Allah that it cannot be spilled without any proper justice. Macbeth does injustice with even Macduff's wife and children which part gave the play the most terrific violence and all critics of the world consider this murder as the most devastating one. The fact is, this was the cruelest murder of those innocent souls who didn't have any connection with the civil war caused by Macbeth. Probably, this is that acute murder which leads Macbeth's way towards fatal destiny since murdering women and children is considered as the most cowardice task forever. No religion and no community consider this task as this is entitled with the most heartless one. Islam applies strong command not to kill women and children since this is a sharp cross of limit and it is mentioned in the holy Quran: "Fight in the cause of God those who fight you, but do not transgress limits; for God loveth not transgressors" (Al- Qur'an 2:190).

This clear prohibition also comes in many Hadiths too not to kill women and innocent children during any military expedition or in any war:

It is narrated on the authority of 'Abdullah that a woman was found killed in one of the battles fought by the Messenger of Allah (May peace be upon him). He disapproved of the killing of women and children, or in any war as it is mentioned in saheeh hadith:

"I advise you ten things; Do not kill women or children or an aged, infirm person. Do not cut down fruit-bearing trees. Do not destroy an inhabited place. Do not slaughter sheep or camels except for food. Do not burn bees and do not scatter them. Do not steal from the booty, and do not be cowardly" Saheeh Muslim, Book 019, Hadith Number 4319. Chapter : Prohibition of killing women and children in war. So, Islam is that only one complete and sacred ray to walk through the dark ways of the world which teaches to explore righteousness and simultaneously, denial of that ray gives a total void. Absence of righteous and true practice of Islam undoubtedly creates eras like the Elizabethan gathering ingredients for the Shakespeare-like writers of every era who unconsciously reveals the divine truth of Islam guided by the celestial ray of Al-Quran.

Conclusion:

Islam, the only one ultimate shelter for all the mankind is to ensure smooth life and augment inner faculties and these religious faculties are always like blessings for human beings as they teach to endure, to sacrifice, to have faith, to be dependent on the Almighty Allah and also to get proper judgment by Him only. As much a person is practicing religion being a comprehensive soul truly to get close to Allah and to be enlightened by his divine blessings, that much he is taking himself away from all pes-

simisms, disorders, dilemma, dreads, frustrations, flaws and last of all from the ultimate act, crime. The only one true religion Islam is to make people optimistic rather than pessimistic, to create order rather than creating disorders and to provide fusions rather than forming confusions as it is mentioned beautifully:

“Truthfulness leads to righteousness, and righteousness leads to Paradise. In addition, a man keeps on telling the truth until he becomes a truthful person. Falsehood leads to wickedness and evil-doing, and wickedness leads to the (Hell) Fire, and a man may keep on telling lies till he is written before God, as a liar” (*Saheeh Al-Bukhari*).

So, it is hard to hike; easy to fall where this plunge can take place out of a slight denial to see. Islam teaches us to see the unseen and the seen ones as well, since the later ones were not observed properly earlier. Shakespeare’s plays are not to teach and to be read out of academic purpose only; rather they are the reflections of that turbulent contemporary society. These unique plays reveal the sheer truth of Islam and create the urge to connect all the crimes of this blemished world to the ultimate judgment provided by the final book Al-Quran. A right point of view can help all the readers of Shakespeare to provoke thoughts to see the yet unseen aspects. It is definitely possible for those comprehensive, thoughtful and wise souls to ponder on the Islamic revelation of crime and punishment presented through the tragedies of unparallel Shakespeare having striking excellence in his discovery of the maxims of morality.

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