
As Shakespeare matures, his ideological stance changes from that of a writer believing in and backing up the establishment, to that of one who, though deeply aware of man in his human condition, doubts the validity of the status quo. His art then reflects the changes in his stance. At first it tends to present Renaissance poetics, becoming essentially Baroque, in its greatest phase, to move back to more firmly delineated forms and structures, in his last plays.

This study of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *Hamlet* and *The Tempest* aims at presenting some characteristics both of the Renaissance elements in the structure, based on "mise en abyme," and of the Baroque poetics found within this structure. These aspects are viewed against the background of the ideology of Shakespeare's England at the same time that duplication, in Lacan's sense, is analysed and shows to coincide with the support and/or acceptance of the social cannons.


The aim of this work is to analyse the roots of tradition in contemporary American poetry.

With that purpose we have used Allen Ginsberg's poetical production, especially his poem "Howl," to represent the result of William Drake's and Walt Whitman's revolutionary plea to the