

Plot		Overview	Character	Context (Written 1880)
1 The Story of the Door	<i>Passing a strange-looking door whilst out for a walk, Enfield tells Utterson about an incident involving a man (Hyde) trampling on a young girl. The man paid the girl compensation. Enfield says the man had a key to the door (which leads to Dr Jekyll's laboratory)</i>	This novella is about man's dual nature. A respectable doctor, Henry Jekyll, experiments and finds that he is able to transform into the criminal and evil Edward Hyde. The text is about human nature – everyone has good and evil inside them. When characters explore their dark side it leads to problems but hiding or denying it can lead to issues	Dr Henry Jekyll	<i>A doctor and experimental scientist who is polite, wealthy and respectable.</i>
2 Search for Hyde	<i>Utterson is worried because he recognized Hyde's name from Jekyll's will; in the event of his death or disappearance Hyde will inherit Jekyll's possessions. Concerned, Utterson visits Lanyon who explains he has fallen out with Jekyll. After experiencing a n unsettling nightmare, Utterson waits for and confronts Hyde. Hyde quickly unlocks the door and disappears inside. Utterson then goes to warn Jekyll. Jekyll isn't in, but Poole tells him that the servants have been told to obey Hyde.</i>		Mr Edward Hyde	<i>A small, violent and unpleasant-looking man. Makes those around him feel disgusted and uneasy.</i>
3 Dr Jekyll was Quite at Ease	<i>Two weeks later, Utterson goes to a dinner party at Jekyll's house and tells him about his concerns. Jekyll laughs off his worries but does ask Utterson to protect Hyde if anything happens.</i>		Gabriel Utterson	<i>A calm and rational lawyer and friend of Jekyll.</i>
4 The Carew Murder Case	<i>Nearly a year later, an elderly gentleman, a politician, is murdered in the street by Hyde. A letter to Utterson is found on the body. Utterson recognises the murder weapon as a broken walking cane of Jekyll's. He takes the police to Hyde's house but they are told that, apart from the previous night, he hadn't been there for two months. They find the other half of the cane and a burned cheque book.</i>		Dr Hastie Lanyon	<i>A conventional and respectable doctor and former friend of Jekyll. His scientific views conflict with Jekyll's.</i>
5 Incident of the Letter	<i>Utterson goes to Jekyll's house and finds him 'looking deadly sick'. He asks about Hyde but Jekyll shows him a letter that says he won't be back. Utterson shows the letter to his clerk, Mr Guest, who notices the writing is very similar to Dr Jekyll's.</i>		Richard Enfield	<i>A distant relative of Utterson and well-known man about town. Sunday walks with Utterson.</i>
6 Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon	<i>Hyde has disappeared and Jekyll seems more happy and sociable until he becomes suddenly reclusive. Utterson visits Dr Lanyon on his death-bed, who hints that Jekyll is the cause of his illness. Utterson writes to Jekyll and receives a reply that suggests he is has fallen 'under a dark influence'. Lanyon dies and leaves a note for Utterson to open after the death or disappearance of Jekyll. Utterson tries to revisit Jekyll but is told by Poole that he is living in isolation.</i>		Poole	<i>Jekyll's butler. He has worked with him for 20 years.</i>
7 Incident at the Window	<i>Utterson and Enfield are out for their usual Sunday walk and pass Jekyll's window, where they see him confined like a prisoner. After a brief chat, suddenly Jekyll's face has a look of 'abject terror and despair' and the window is slammed shut. Shocked, Utterson and Enfield leave. This is the final time Utterson sees Jekyll.</i>		Sir Danvers Carew	<i>A distinguished gentlemen who is beaten to death by Hyde. Described as being beautiful with a manner of politeness.</i>
8 The Last Night	<i>Poole visits Utterson and asks him to come to Jekyll's house. The door to the laboratory is locked and the voice inside sounds like Hyde. Poole says that the voice has been asking for days for a chemical to be brought, but has rejected it each time as it is not pure. They break down the door and find a twitching body with a vial in its hands. There is also a will which leaves everything to Utterson and a package containing Jekyll's confession and a letter asking Utterson to read Lanyon's letter.</i>	Mr Guest	<i>Utterson's clerk and handwriting expert.</i>	
9 Dr Lanyon's Narrative	<i>The contents of Lanyon's letter tell of how he received a letter from Jekyll asking him to collect chemicals, a vial and notebook from Jekyll's laboratory and give it to a man who would call at midnight. A grotesque man arrives and drinks the potion which transforms him into Jekyll, causing Lanyon to fall ill.</i>	Themes		
10 Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case	<i>Jekyll tells the story of how he turned into Hyde. It began as a scientific investigation into the duality of human nature and an attempt to destroy his 'darker self'. Eventually he became addicted to being Hyde, who increasingly took over and destroyed him.</i>	The duality of human nature	Two sides to every man; they can't be separated successfully. Stevenson commenting on society which can't be all good nor can it be divided into good and evil.	
		Setting and Symbolism		
		The settings are mainly dark and foggy; London streets are presented as threatening. Many objects also represent wider things e.g. closed doors, Jekyll's house, possessions, windows...	Science and the unexplained	The advance of science during the Victorian period was a source of pride and fear. There was often conflict between church and science.
			Reputation	The way people are viewed by society; in some cases reputation matters more than anything else. Stevenson presents the idea that reputations cannot be trusted.
			Rationality	Basing your world view on facts.
			Secrecy and silence	Throughout the novella secrets are kept. Repeated references to silence.
			Gothic	Popular, often sensationalist, genre which gives voice to taboos and that which we are afraid to confront.
				Fin-de-siècle fears At the end of the 19 th century, there were growing fears about: migration and the threats of disease; sexuality and promiscuity; moral degeneration and decadence.
				Victorian values British society outwardly displayed values of sexual restraint, low tolerance of crime, religious morality and a strict social code of conduct.
				The implications of Darwinism and evolution haunted Victorian society. The idea that humans evolved from apes and amphibians led to worries about our lineage and about humanity's reversion to these primitive states.
				Physiognomy Italian criminologist Cesare Lombroso (1835-1909) theorised that the 'born criminal' could be recognised by physical characteristics, such as asymmetrical facial features, long arms or a sloping forehead.
				Victorian London The population of 1 million in 1800 grew to 6.7 million in 1900 with a huge numbers migrating from Europe. It became the biggest city in the world and a global capital for politics, finance and trade. The city grew wealthy.
				Urban terror As London grew wealthy, so poverty in the city also grew. The overcrowded city became rife with crime. The crowd as something that could hide sinister individuals became a trope of Gothic and detective literature.
				Robert Louis Stevenson was born and raised in Edinburgh, giving him the dual identity of being both Scottish and British. Edinburgh was a city of two sides - he was raised in the wealthy New Town area, but spent his youth exploring the darker, more sinister side of town. These aspects of his life helped shape the novella.
				Deacon Brodie was a respectable member of Edinburgh's society and town councillor, William Brodie lead a secret life as a burglar, womaniser and gambler. He was hanged in 1788 for his crimes. As a youth, Stevenson wrote a play about him.

J&H Knowledge Quiz 1

(Answer in full sentences)

- 1) Explain **two** things about the setting that suggest something threatening or something hidden.
- 2) Where does the strange-looking door Hyde disappears into actually lead?
- 3) Give **three** adjectives that describe Hyde.
- 4) What was one result of the over-crowded city in Victorian London?
- 5) What is Mr Guest an expert in?
- 6) What is significant about the murder weapon used to kill Danvers Carew?
- 7) In terms of the narrative, how long passes between chapters three and four?

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J&H Knowledge Quiz 2

(Answer in full sentences)

- 1) Name **two** of the novella's central themes.
- 2) What does the term **rationality** mean?
- 3) Give **two** adjectives that describe Dr Jekyll.
- 4) What is the source of conflict between Jekyll and Lanyon?
- 5) What does Utterson experience in chapter two before he decides to seek out Mr Hyde?
- 6) Give **three** values of Victorian society.

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J&H Knowledge Quiz 3

(Answer in full sentences)

- 1) In chapter eight, why does Hyde reject each of the chemicals that is brought to him?
- 2) What does Lanyon witness that makes him ill and ultimately causes his death?
- 3) What did Italian criminologist Cesare Lombroso theorise?
- 4) What two dual elements of Robert Louis Stevenson's life helped shape the novella?
- 5) Explain what was significant about Deacon Brodie?
- 6) Give two adjectives that describe Dr Lanyon.
- 7) When is the last time Utterson sees Jekyll?

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J&H Knowledge Quiz 4

(Answer in full sentences)

- 1) At Jekyll's dinner party in chapter three, what does Jekyll ask of Utterson?
- 2) Why is Hyde in Jekyll's will?
- 3) Why did the implications of Darwinism and evolution haunt Victorian society?
- 4) What does Mr Guest notice when he looks at the handwriting of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde?
- 5) What does **reputation** mean and what is Stevenson suggesting about it? [2]
- 6) How are the narratives of chapters nine and ten told?
- 7) What happens as a result of Jekyll becoming 'addicted' to being Hyde?
- 8) What incident does Enfield relate that gives readers their first indication of the viciousness of Hyde?
- 9) Name **one** feature of late 19th Century society that people feared.

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J&H Knowledge Quiz 5

(Answer in full sentences)

- 1) What is meant by **the duality of human nature**?
- 2) How do Poole and Utterson eventually get into Jekyll/Hyde's laboratory?
- 3) During the 'Incident at the Window', what telling change comes over Jekyll's face before he disappears?
- 4) What word describes the kind of science Dr Jekyll studies?
- 5) In chapter three, what is Dr Jekyll's initial reaction to Utterson's concerns about Hyde?
- 6) Which of the following adjectives *best* describes Jekyll's behaviour during his periods of isolation away from society?
 - a) Shy
 - b) Reclusive
 - c) Anxious
- 7) What effect does Hyde have on those who come into contact with him?
- 8) What term is used to describe the technique of using the city as a place of fear?
- 9) Give **two** ways in which Sir Danvers Carew is described

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