

Plot Summary:

- 1) Enfield recalls the story of the door, where he saw a man trampling a girl.
- 2) Utterson meets Lanyon, who no longer speaks to Jekyll. Utterson meets Hyde for the first time.
- 3) Utterson attends Jekyll's dinner party and addresses the subject of his will.
- 4) Danvers Carew is brutally murdered by Hyde with a walking cane.
- 5) Utterson meets Jekyll, who is looking very sick. Guest reveals Jekyll and Hyde's handwriting is the same.
- 6) Utterson meets Lanyon, who has physically and mentally declined. He dies two weeks later.
- 7) Utterson and Enfield talk to Jekyll from his window. A look of horror passes his face.
- 8) Poole and Utterson break into Jekyll's laboratory and find Hyde's body.
- 9) Dr Lanyon's Narrative. Lanyon witnesses Hyde's transformation into Jekyll. Lanyon is seriously ill from shock.
- 10) Jekyll tells the story of how he turned into Hyde. It began as scientific curiosity in the duality of human nature however, he became addicted to Hyde, who eventually destroyed him.

A01

Key Quotations:

- 'equipped with neither bell nor knocker'
- 'the man trampled calmly over the child's body'
- 'Mr Hyde was pale and dwarfish'
- 'something of a slyish cast'
- 'unscientific balderdash'
- "Satan's signature"
- "I can be rid of Mr Hyde."
- 'Mr Hyde ...clubbed him to the earth'
- 'with ape-like fury'
- 'A great chocolate-coloured pall lowered over heaven.'
- 'The rosy man had become pale, his flesh had fallen away.'
- "My life is shaken to its roots."
- 'My devil had long been caged, he came out roaring.'

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Characters:

Dr Jekyll – Protagonist doctor with an interest in the supernatural. Respected man but with a mysterious past.

Mr Hyde - Jekyll's alter-ego. Hyde is the evil aspect of Jekyll manifested in a separated identity.

Utterson - Well-respected lawyer. He represents Victorian society's devotion to rational explanations and denial of the supernatural. We follow him as a guide in the novella.

Mr Enfield - Reserved, formal, no interest in gossip. Represents 'Victorian gentleman'.

Dr Lanyon - Respected London doctor. Represents rationality, reason, and science.

Poole - Jekyll's butler. A working class character who is socially inferior

Mr Guest - Handwriting expert that notices the similarity between Jekyll and Hyde's handwriting.

Inspector Newcomen – Represents slightly chaotic police force newly formed in Victorian age.

Sir Danvers Carew - Murder victim and friend of Utterson's.

Maid – Gothic 'damsel in distress' figure. She witnesses the murder of Carew.

Landlady - Gives information about Hyde. Seems pleased he is in trouble.



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Key Terminology:

Allegory – story with moral parallel

Duality – having two parts

Epistolary – the form of letters

Evolution – change/development of characteristics

Gothic – genre with elements of fear, death, and horror

Motif – a recurring image

Regression – a return to a less developed state

Respectability – socially acceptable

Subconscious – part of the mind not fully aware

Supernatural – beyond the laws of nature

Victorian – during the reign of Queen Victoria



A02

Writer's Methods:

Pathetic Fallacy: Used extensively to create a dark and mysterious mood and to create tension. London is often shrouded in fog which represents the central mystery in the novella—the characters cannot see clearly.

Animalistic Language: Used throughout the novella to depict Hyde's character and to add a sense of gothic horror.

Contrasting Imagery: Semantic fields related to hell/devil used to describe Hyde in contrast to Jekyll's good characteristics.

Narrative Voice: Changes from 3rd person to 1st person in order to create mystery and to gradually reveal the truth.

Setting and Motifs: Doors and windows used to symbolise duality of man. Fog and the moon used to create mystery and reveal key information.



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Themes and Ideas:

Duality: Stevenson writes about the duality of human nature – the idea that every single human being has good and evil within them.

Science: Two forms of science are shown: Lanyon's type of science is rational. Jekyll is more mystical/spiritual. This comes across in language each character uses: Lanyon's is very Factual and clear. Jekyll's is more abstract and metaphorical.

Appearance vs Reality: Jekyll appears respectable but has a secret inner identity. Hyde appears to be a normal 'person' but he's actually a product of a potion. It appears Jekyll is being blackmailed, yet he is not. Lanyon's illness looks to be physical, however it is the effects of seeing Hyde's transformation.

Good vs Evil: Evil is personified in Hyde in the novel. He is entirely selfish, indulging in his own appetites without regard for others. Good is shown in the novel as being generous and kind. Jekyll is a "good" religious man and a "good" friend when not under the influence of Hyde.



A03

Context:

London: A dirty, smoggy, dark, and dangerous city at the time of writing. Sometimes covered in a brown fog from the factories of the Industrial Revolution. Riddled with crime which went largely unsolved by a relatively new and ineffective police force (Jack the Ripper).

Industrial Revolution: The building of factories drove mass migration of people from country to city to find work. Housing was crowded and low quality and it was a time of rapid social change. This led to fears of depravity and crime. There was also a fear of new technology and its implications for mankind.

Divided Society: Stevenson grew up in Edinburgh and some think the city of London in J&H is actually based on Edinburgh. Both were divided cities made up of areas of extreme and extreme poverty.

Duality and the Victorian Gentlemen: Social conventions were so strict in Victorian times that the criminal underworld developed. There was some hypocrisy around the idea of the Victorian gentleman, as many of these men indulged their vices in poor areas so as not to be seen.

Science/Religion: Darwin's Theory of Evolution suggested that mankind evolved from apes. People were shocked at the thought that we might have something in common with primates. There was a growing conflict between religion and science. New beliefs led people to believe that facial features/head shapes can convey your personality and character.

A03



THE STRANGE CASE OF DR Jekyll & MR HYDE