



Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

Looking back: Dickens in Year 7, Monsters and the Gothic in Y8 and Y9 Woman in black. Rules of society in Lord of the Flies.

Chapter		Plot	Character	Vocabulary				
1	The Story of the Door	Passing a strange-looking door whilst out for a walk, Enfield tells Utterson about 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)	Dr Henry Jekyll	A doctor and experimental scientist who is both wealthy and respectable.	abhorrent			
2	Search for Hyde	Utterson looks at Dr Jekyll's will and discovers that he has left his possessions to Mr Hyde in the event of his disappearance. Utterson watches the door and sees Hyde unlock it, then goes to warn Jekyll. Jekyll isn't in, but Poole tells him that the servants have been told to obey Hyde.	Mr Edward Hyde	A small, violent and unpleasant-looking man; an unrepentant criminal.	allegory			
3	Dr Jekyll was Quite at Ease	Two weeks later, Utterson goes to a dinner party at Jekyll's house and tells him about his concerns. Jekyll laughs off his worries.	Gabriel Utterson	A calm and rational lawyer and friend of Jekyll.	anxiety			
4	The Carew Murder Case	Nearly a year later, an elderly gentleman is murdered in the street by Hyde. A letter to Utterson is found on the body. Utterson recognises the murder weapon has a broken walking cane of Jekyll's. He takes the police to Jekyll's house to find Hyde, but are told he hasn't been there for two months. They find the other half of the cane and signs of a quick exit.	Dr Hastie Lanyon	A conventional and respectable doctor and former friend of Jekyll.	atavism			
5	Incident of the Letter	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 believes the letter has been forged by Jekyll to cover for Hyde.	Richard Enfield	A distant relative of Utterson and well-known man about town.	consciousness			
6	Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon	Hyde has disappeared and Jekyll seems more happy and sociable until a sudden depression strikes him. 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.	Poole	Jekyll's manservant.	debased			
7	Incident at the Window	Utterson and Enfield are out for walk and pass Jekyll's window, where they see him confined like a prisoner. Utterson calls out and Jekyll's face has a look of 'abject terror and despair'. Shocked, Utterson and Enfield leave.	Sir Danvers Carew	A distinguished gentlemen who is beaten to death by Hyde.	degenerate			
8	The Last Night	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.	Mr Guest	Utterson's secretary and handwriting expert.	depraved			
9	Dr Lanyon's Narrative	The contents of Lanyon's letter tells 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.	Key vocabulary and concepts Gothic – a literary genre centred around terror Foreboding – a feeling that something bad will happen Physiognomy – a pseudo-scientific theory detailing a person's character is determined by their appearance Duality – two things existing in opposition to one another Repression – restraining or preventing thoughts or feelings Sensibility – the ability to respond to something emotionally Pathetic fallacy – character or atmosphere is reflected in the setting Pseudo-science – disproven scientific theory that lacks evidence or reliability Pious – devoutly religious Secular – a decline in religious thought/belief Secularisation – the process of a society becoming less religious Enlightenment Period – a period of new thought (just before the Victorian era) that was characterized by rational thinking, reason and logic Devolution – descending to a worse or less progressive					
10	Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case	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.						duality
								duplicity
								epistolary
								ethics
								eugenics
								feral
								genre
								metamorphosis
								perversion
								professional
								respectability
								restraint
								savage
								subconscious
								suppression
								supernatural
					unorthodox			

Context	QUOTES BY THEME	The Duality of Human Nature (Good / Evil)	Reputation, Science and Society	Silence, Secrecy and Deceit	Fear, Horror and Violence	Mystery, Tension and Suspense	Themes
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.	Dr Jekyll (Respected Doctor and friend of Utterson and Enfield)	“the two hands are in many points identical” (5) – Utterson	“pink of the proprieties” (1) “tables laden with chemical apparatus” (5) – Jekyll’s study	“there came a blackness about his eyes” (3) “like some disconsolate prisoner” (7)	“If I am the chief of sinners, I am the chief of sufferers also” (6) – Dr Jekyll	“Henry Jekyll became too fanciful for me. He began to go wrong” (2) – Lanyon on Jekyll	The duality of human nature
Victorian values – from the 1850s to the turn of the century, British society outwardly displayed values of sexual restraint, low tolerance of crime, religious morality and a strict social code of conduct.		“man is not truly one but truly two” (10) – Dr Jekyll					Science and the unexplained
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.	Mr Hyde (A strange, frightening outsider)	“It wasn’t like a man; it was some damned juggernaut” (1) – Describing the trampling incident at the start of the novel	“down-right detestable” (1) “Edward Hyde alone in the ranks of mankind was pure evil” (10)	“My devil had been long caged he came out roaring” (10) – Jekyll speaking on Hyde	“Satan’s signature” (2) “a man sorely contorted and still twitching” (8) – J/H’s death	“he was simply blotted out” (6) – Mr Hyde disappearing	The supernatural
	Mr Utterson (Prominent Lawyer and friend of Jekyll)	“Austere with himself” (1) “I incline to Cain’s Heresy” (1) – i.e. “Am I my brother’s keeper”? – Stays out of others business	“Where Utterson was liked he was liked well” (3)	“They were both pale and there was an answering horror in their eyes” (7) – with Enfield	“his blood ran cold in his veins” (5)	“If he be Mr. Hyde... I shall be Mr. Seek” (2)	Reputation
							Rationality
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.							Urban terror
Victorian London – the population of 1 million in 1800 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.	Dr Lanyon (Reputable Doctor and friend of Jekyll)	“an ignorant blatant pedant” (3) – Utterson’s opinion on Lanyon	“hearty healthy dapper red-faced gentleman” (2)	“my life, my honour, my reason are all at your mercy” (9) – Jekyll to Lanyon	“deep-seated terror of the mind” (6) “something seizing surprising and revolting” (9)	“the rosy man had grown pale; his flesh had fallen away” (6) – after having witnessed the transformation	Secrecy and silence
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.	Mr Poole (Jekyll’s Butler)	“why did he cry out like a rat” (8) – Poole on his master	“that masked thing like a monkey jumped from among the chemicals” (8)	“stood huddled together like a flock of sheep” (8) – the servants	“his face was white” (8) – Poole’s face	“Weeping like a woman or a lost soul” (8) – Poole describing Jekyll	
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.	Sir Danvers Carew (A well-liked gentleman)	“ape-like fury he was trampling his victim” (4) – the maid describing the crime	“beautiful gentleman with white hair” (4) “brilliantly lit by the full moon” (4)	“[the maid] had an evil face smoothed by hypocrisy” (4) – is good/evil so clear cut?	“a crime of singular ferocity” (4) “bones were audibly shattered” (4)		
Deacon Brodie – a respectable member of Edinburgh’s society and town councilor, 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.	Setting		“shop fronts stood along that thoroughfare with an air of invitation, like rows of smiling saleswomen” (1)	“The fog still slept on the wing above the drowned city” (5)	“sinister block of building” (1) “a crushing anticipation of calamity” (8) – before	“labyrinths of lamplighted city” (2) – mazes, not being able to find the way out, darkness etc....	

Looking forward: 19c attitudes in *Paper 2*. Duality and characterisation in *Macbeth*. Victorian ideas around gender in ‘*My Last Duchess*.’