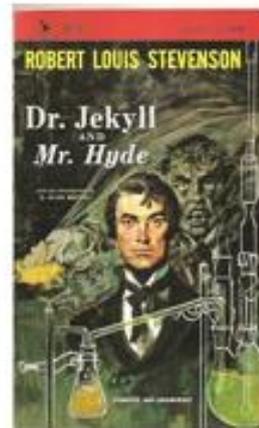
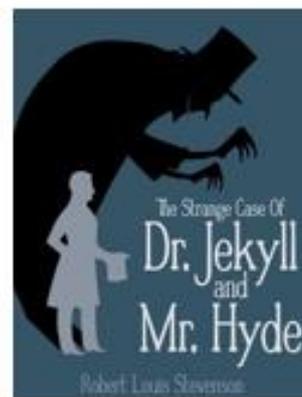
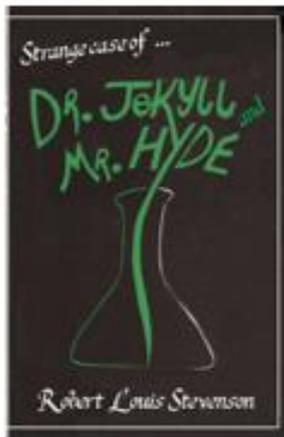
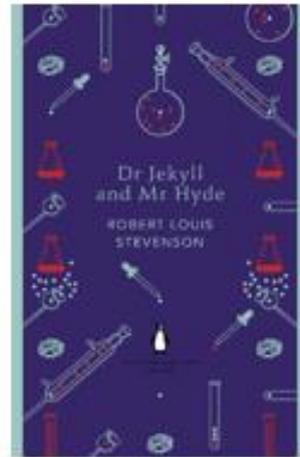
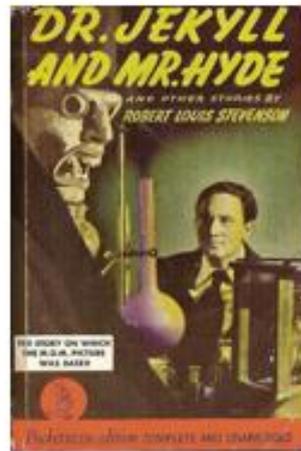
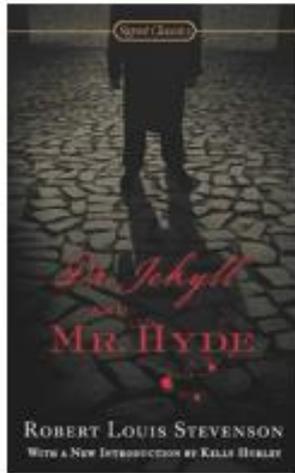


Jekyll and Hyde

Plot, Themes, Context and key vocabulary booklet

Name:



Plot

<p>Chapter 1 - Story of the Door</p>	<p>Mr Utterson and his cousin Mr Enfield are out for a walk when they pass a strange-looking door (which we later learn is the entrance to Dr Jekyll's laboratory). Enfield recalls a story involving the door. In the early hours of one winter morning, he says, he saw a man trampling on a young girl. He chased the man and brought him back to the scene of the crime. (The reader later learns that the man is Mr Hyde.)</p> <p>A crowd gathered and, to avoid a scene, the man offered to pay the girl compensation. This was accepted, and he opened the door with a key and re-emerged with a large cheque.</p> <p>Utterson is very interested in the case and asks whether Enfield is certain Hyde used a key to open the door. Enfield is sure he did.</p>
<p>Chapter 2 - Search for Mr Hyde</p>	<p>That evening the lawyer, Utterson, is troubled by what he has heard. He takes the will of his friend Dr Jekyll from his safe. It contains a worrying instruction: in the event of Dr Jekyll's disappearance, all his possessions are to go to a Mr Hyde.</p> <p>Utterson decides to visit Dr Lanyon, an old friend of his and Dr Jekyll's. Lanyon has never heard of Hyde, and not seen Jekyll for ten years. That night Utterson has terrible nightmares.</p> <p>He starts watching the door (which belongs to Dr Jekyll's old laboratory) at all hours, and eventually sees Hyde unlocking it. Utterson is shocked by the sense of evil coming from him.</p> <p>Utterson goes next door to warn his friend, Jekyll, against Hyde, but is told by the servant, Poole, that Jekyll is out and the servants have all been instructed by Jekyll to obey Hyde.</p> <p>Utterson is worried that Hyde may kill Jekyll to benefit from the will.</p>
<p>Chapter 3 - Dr Jekyll Was Quite at Ease</p>	<p>Two weeks later, following a dinner party with friends at Jekyll's house, Utterson stays behind to talk to him about the will.</p> <p>Jekyll laughs off Utterson's worries, comparing them to Lanyon's 'hidebound' (conventional and unadventurous) attitude to medical science. The reader now sees why Lanyon and Jekyll have fallen out, and starts to understand that Jekyll's behaviour has become unusual.</p> <p>Utterson persists with the subject of the will. Jekyll hints at a strange relationship between himself and Hyde. Although he trusts Utterson, Jekyll refuses to reveal the details. He asks him, as his lawyer not his friend, to make sure the will is carried out. He reassures him that 'the moment I choose, I can be rid of Mr Hyde'.</p>
<p>Chapter 4 - The Carew Murder Case</p>	<p>Nearly a year later, an elderly gentleman is brutally clubbed to death in the street by Hyde. The murder is witnessed by a maid who recognises Hyde.</p> <p>Utterson recognises the murder weapon as the broken half of a walking cane he gave to Jekyll years earlier. When he hears that the murderer is Hyde, he offers to lead the police to his house.</p> <p>They are told that Hyde has not been at home for two months. But when they search the house they find the other half of the murder weapon and signs of a hasty exit.</p>
<p>Chapter 5 - Incident of the Letter</p>	<p>Utterson goes to Jekyll's house and finds him 'looking deadly sick'. He asks whether he is hiding Hyde. Jekyll assures him he will never see or hear of Hyde again. He shows Utterson a letter from Hyde that indicates this.</p> <p>Utterson asks Guest, his head clerk, to compare the handwriting on the letter to that on an invitation from Jekyll. There is a resemblance between the two, though with a different slope. Utterson believes Jekyll has forged the letter in Hyde's handwriting to cover his escape.</p>

<p>Chapter 6 - Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon</p>	<p>The police cannot find Hyde. Coincidentally, Jekyll seems happier and, for two months, he socialises again.</p> <p>Suddenly, however, he appears depressed and will not see Utterson. Utterson visits Dr Lanyon to discuss their friend's health, but finds Lanyon on his death-bed.</p> <p>Lanyon refuses to discuss Jekyll who, he hints, is the cause of his illness.</p> <p>Trying to find out what has happened, Utterson writes to Jekyll. He receives a reply which suggests Jekyll has fallen into a very disturbed state and talks of being 'under a dark influence'.</p> <p>Lanyon dies and leaves a letter for Utterson in an envelope marked 'not to be opened till the death or disappearance of Dr Henry Jekyll'. Utterson, being a good lawyer, locks it away unopened in his safe.</p> <p>Utterson tries to revisit Jekyll several times, but his servant, Poole, says he is living in isolation and will not see anyone.</p>
<p>Chapter 7 - Incident at the Window</p>	<p>Utterson and Enfield are taking one of their walks, as at the opening of the book. They pass Jekyll's window and see him looking like a prisoner in solitary confinement. Utterson calls out to him and Jekyll replies, but his face suddenly freezes in an expression of 'abject terror and despair'. The change in Jekyll's expression is so sudden and horrible it 'froze the very blood of the two gentlemen below', and they depart in silence.</p>
<p>Chapter 8 - The Last Night</p>	<p>One evening, Jekyll's servant comes to Utterson and asks him to come to Jekyll's house. They go to the laboratory, but the door is locked. The voice from inside does not sound like Jekyll's and both men believe it is Hyde.</p> <p>Poole says the voice has for days been crying out for a particular chemical to be brought, but the chemicals given have been rejected as 'not pure'. Poole says that earlier he caught a glimpse of a person in the lab who looked scarcely human.</p> <p>They break down the door and inside find a body, twitching. In its hand are the remains of a test tube (or vial). The body is smaller than Jekyll's but wearing clothes that would fit him.</p> <p>On the table is a will dated that day which leaves everything to Utterson, with Hyde's name crossed out. There is also a package containing Jekyll's 'confession' and a letter asking Utterson to read Dr Lanyon's letter which he left after his death and is now in Utterson's safe. Utterson tells Poole he will return before midnight, when he has read all the documents.</p>
<p>Chapter 9 - Dr Lanyon's Narrative</p>	<p>Chapter 9 lists the contents of Dr Lanyon's letter. It tells of how Lanyon received a letter from Jekyll asking him to collect a drawer containing chemicals, a vial and a notebook from Jekyll's laboratory and to give it to a man who would call at midnight. Lanyon says he was curious, especially as the book contained some strange entries.</p> <p>At midnight a man appears. He is small and grotesque, wearing clothes that are too large for him. The man offers to take the chemicals away, or to drink the potion. Lanyon accepts and, before his very eyes, Hyde transforms into none other than Dr Jekyll.</p> <p>In horror at what he has witnessed, Lanyon becomes seriously ill.</p>
<p>Chapter 10 - Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case</p>	<p>Jekyll tells the story of how he turned into Hyde. It began as scientific curiosity in the duality of human nature (the good and evil sides), and his attempt to destroy the 'darker self'. Eventually, however, he became addicted to the character of Hyde, who increasingly took over and destroyed him.</p>

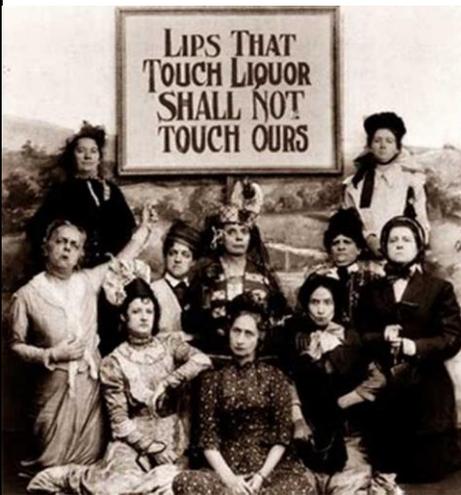


Characters	
Dr Henry Jekyll	<i>A doctor and experimental scientist who is both wealthy and respectable.</i>
Mr Edward Hyde	<i>A small, violent and unpleasant-looking man; an unrepentant criminal.</i>
Gabriel Utterson	<i>A calm and rational lawyer and friend of Jekyll.</i>
Dr Hastie Lanyon	<i>A conventional and respectable doctor and former friend of Jekyll.</i>
Richard Enfield	<i>A distant relative of Utterson and well-known man about town.</i>
Poole	<i>Jekyll's manservant.</i>
Sir Danvers Carew	<i>A distinguished gentlemen who is beaten to death by Hyde.</i>

Historical and literary Context (A03) and themes

Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde is a novel by the Scottish author [Robert Louis Stevenson](#) first published in 1886.

Fin-de-siècle (end of the century) fears – at the end of the 19th century, there were growing fears about: migration and the threats of disease; sexuality and promiscuity; moral degeneration and decadence.



Context: 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.

For the middle class in the 19th century, the family unit and all it stood for was the most important institution in England. Middle class morality and values were all important - piano legs were called limbs ("legs" was considered an improper word), gambling became a sin, and certain things were considered "not proper". The home and family were sacred, hard work and perseverance were encouraged, and a stiff authoritarianism

controlled those who might question "the system".

In many ways, the Victorians were **hypocrites** because they claimed to be moral and **pious** in ways they were not. They shut their eyes to whatever was ugly and unpleasant around them. In some way, perhaps they hoped to draw attention away from their own hypocrisies by pointing out the hypocrisies in others.

The **pious** nature of Victorian society meant that many people **suppressed** their desires and feelings. This resulted in many people questioning their 'goodness' as a human being due to the fact that religion condemned these 'evil' thoughts.

Theme: The Importance of Reputation

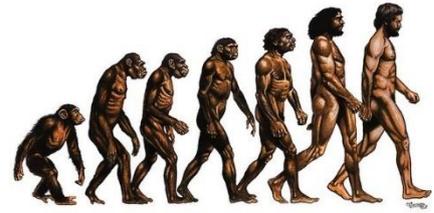
For the characters in *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, preserving one's reputation emerges as

all important. The importance of this value system is clear in the way that upright (respectable) men such as Utterson and Enfield avoid gossip at all costs; they see gossip as a great destroyer of reputation. Similarly, when Utterson suspects Jekyll first of being blackmailed and then of sheltering Hyde from the police, he does not make his suspicions known; part of being Jekyll's good friend is a willingness to keep his secrets and not ruin his respectability. The importance of reputation in the novel also reflects the importance of appearances, facades, and surfaces, which often hide a sordid underside. In many instances in the novel, Utterson, true to his Victorian society, adamantly wishes not only to preserve Jekyll's reputation but also to preserve the appearance of order and decorum, even as he senses a vile truth lurking underneath.



Context: Fear of scientific progress

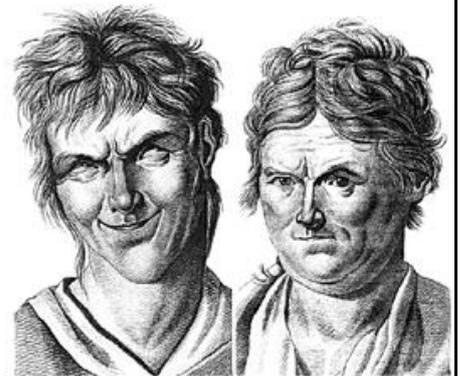
In the Victorian era, religion was important to communities and individuals. Many people believed that God created the universe and he was the sole creator, therefore the principles and the word of the Bible must be followed.



Due to the society's interest in religion, people **were afraid of scientific developments** and feared what this would do to mankind. **Charles Darwin** wrote the *Origins of the Species* in 1859. It was a text that shook Victorian society and was condemned and banned due to its theory that God had not created the universe as outlined in the Bible. Consequently, people were cautious of science and its developments.

+ The implications of **Darwinism and evolution** haunted Victorian society. The idea that humans evolved from apes and amphibians led to worries about the possibility of humans going back to these primitive states. This worry might be why Stevenson describes Mr Hyde as 'ape-like' and 'troglodytic' in *Jekyll and Hyde*; the implication is that the brutal and uncivilised Hyde is somehow a reversion to a more primitive stage of human development.

Physiognomy – Italian criminologist Cesare Lombroso (1835-1909) introduced a theory (which has been dismissed as completely unscientific) that the 'born criminal' could be recognised by physical characteristics, such as asymmetrical facial features, long arms or a sloping forehead.



A Maniac A Maniac Cured
Georges-Francois-Gabriel
Reproduced in "Dictionnaire des sciences medicales"
Plates I & II

+ Mr Hyde's 'troglodytic' (non-human / apelike) appearance in *Jekyll and Hyde* marks him out as a criminal and as someone who is unacceptable in polite society. The fact that Dr Jekyll, who is highly respected, and Mr Hyde who is a social outcast happen to be one and the same person, allows Stevenson to simultaneously accept Lombroso's theory (in the depiction of Hyde) and refute it (in the appearance of Jekyll). This implication that the criminal could lurk behind an acceptable public persona, and that appearances might provide no real indication of the personality within, rendered *Jekyll and Hyde* a particularly disturbing work during the late 1880s as Jack the Ripper carried out his attacks in Whitechapel.

Context: Victorian London and urban terror – 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.

As London grew wealthy, so poverty in the city also grew. The overcrowded city became rife with crime (it happened frequently everywhere). The crowd as something that could hide sinister individuals became a trope (a common idea or theme) of Gothic and detective literature.

Theme: Throughout the novel, Stevenson goes out of his way to establish a link between the urban landscape of Victorian London and the dark events surrounding Hyde. He achieves his desired effect through the use of nightmarish imagery, in which dark streets twist and coil, or lie draped in fog,

forming a sinister landscape befitting the crimes that take place there. Chilling visions of the city appear in Utterson's nightmares as well, and the text notes that

He would be aware of the great field of lamps of a nocturnal city. . . . The figure [of Hyde] . . . haunted the lawyer all night; and if at any time he dozed over, it was but to see it glide more stealthily through sleeping houses, or move the more swiftly . . . through wider labyrinths of lamp-lighted city, and at every street corner crush a child and leave her screaming.

In such images, Stevenson paints Hyde as an urban creature, utterly at home in the darkness of London—where countless crimes take place, the novel suggests, without anyone knowing.

Context: 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.

Context: Deacon Brodie – a respectable member of Edinburgh's society and town councilor, William Brodie led 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.

Theme: The duality of human nature:

Stevenson writes about the duality of human nature – the idea that every single human being has good and evil within them. Stevenson describes how there is a good and an evil side to everyone's personality, but what is important is how you behave and the decisions you make. The choices people make determine whether a person is good or not.

In *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*, Dr Jekyll is a well-respected, intelligent scientist who secretly has a dark, immoral side to his personality. This side of his personality is not active, however, he decides to activate it through his experiments. This side becomes active through the persona of Mr Hyde - a criminal man who commits cruel acts of violence against others. Through this change in Jekyll's character, Stevenson shows the duality in human nature - the idea that everyone is capable of good and evil deeds.

+ Gothic fiction had examined the idea of the sinister alter ego or double before on many occasions but Stevenson's genius with Jekyll and Hyde was to show the dual nature not only of one man but also of society in general. Throughout the story, respectability is doubled with degradation; abandon with restraint; honesty with duplicity. Even London itself has a dual nature, with its respectable streets existing side-by-side with areas notorious for their squalor and violence.

Victorian characteristics

Respectable

-Worthy of other people's respect; + conforming to socially acceptable behaviour, attitudes, taste, etc.
respectability, respectably

Moral

-to describe someone who lives up to the rules of right and wrong.
Morality, morally

Proper

- obeying manners and standards
Propriety, properly

Victorians are often viewed as...



Pious

-someone or something that is devoted to religion.
Piety, piously

Repressed

-To describe someone who stops themselves from experiencing thoughts or emotions they find uncomfortable.
repression

Restrained

- To describe someone who holds back from expressing or showing strong emotion
Restraint, restrainedly

Anxious

- To describe someone who feels uneasy or excessively nervous
Anxiety, anxiously

Victorians were *meant* to fear things that were...

Unorthodox

- Breaking with convention or tradition; not orthodox.
Orthodoxy, unorthodoxly

Savage

-something wild, untamed or primitive
Savageness, Savagely,

Supernatural

-something associated with forces we don't understand or that cannot be explained by science.
Supernaturally

Dual

-something that has to do with two or two parts
Duality, dually

Debased

-To describe someone who has been lowered in character, quality, or value.
Debasement,

Depraved

-immoral or morally corrupt
Depravity, depravedly



An aberration
something that is abnormal or unexpected such as a strange action or mental state.

Decadent

-something in a state of decline or something that is luxurious and self-indulgent
decadence, decadently

Subconscious

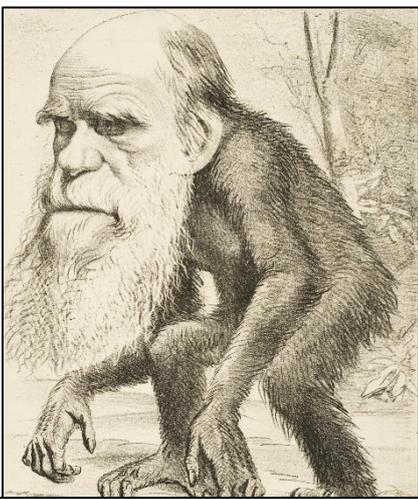
-something happening with little or no perception by the individual.
Subconsciously

Duplicious

-someone sneaky or deceitful
Duplicity, duplicitously

Degenerate

-someone or something that has lost their former good character or morality.
Degenerately, degenerate



1. Charles Darwin's "The Descent of Man" (1871) caused anxiety that man has evolved from 'mere beasts'.

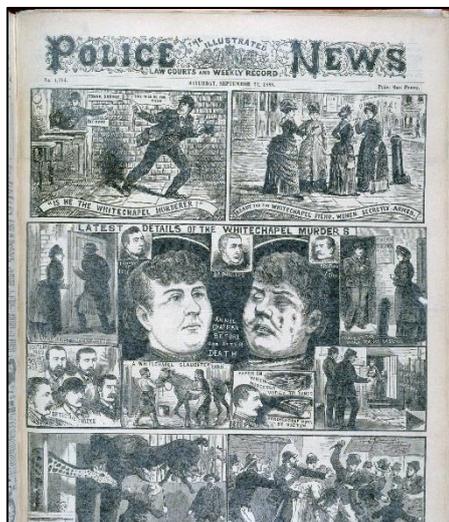


2. The House of Dr John Hunter's House in London (1837). Hunter carried out experiments on human and animal bodies in his own home.



3. A *Double Exposure* of Richard Mansfield in the play of Jekyll & Hyde (1887).

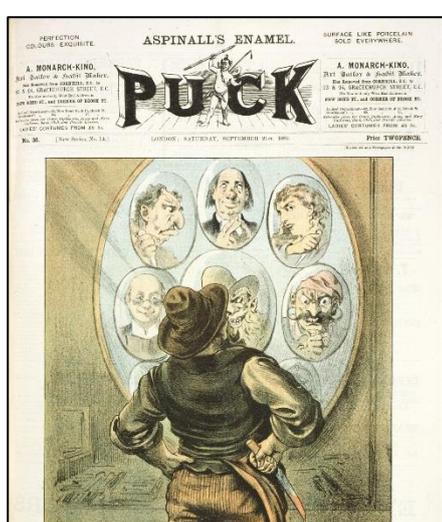
+symbolising...



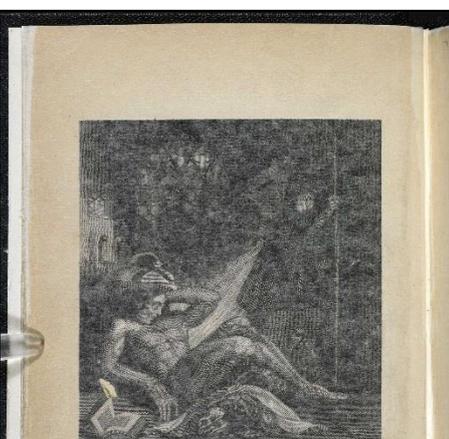
4. The Police News (1864-1938) told stories of violent crimes. It followed the story of Jack the Ripper closely.



5. The "science" of Phrenology claimed that criminals were 'devolved' human specimens. Inner corruption was *meant* to deform their bodies on the surface.

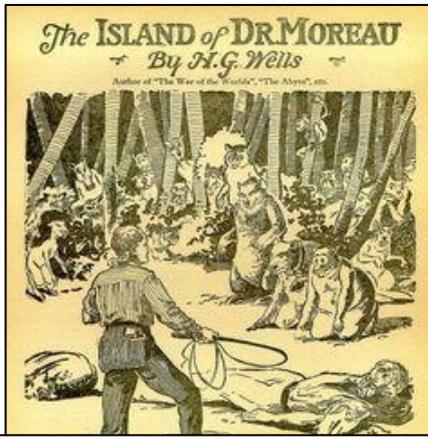


6. "Who or What is Jack the Ripper?" (1888). Could Jack the Ripper look like a respectable gentleman? The public was terrified.



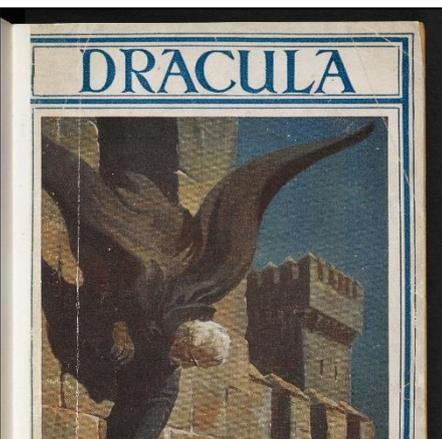
7. *Frankenstein* (1818) by Mary Shelley.

A scientist puts a dead criminal's brain in a corpse and brings it to life. Bad idea.



8. *The Island of Dr Moreau* (1896) by HG Wells.

A scientist combines humans and animals to accelerate evolution. He create *hybrids*. Bad idea.



9. *Dracula* (1897) by Bram Stoker.

A respectable and attractive gentleman moves to London. He's actually a 600 year old vampire that drinks the blood of virgins and turns into a wolf-beast.

'Man is not truly one, but truly two': duality in Robert Louis Stevenson's *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*

Greg Buzwell considers duality in *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*, exploring how the novel engages with contemporary debates about evolution, degeneration, consciousness and criminal psychology.

[Robert Louis Stevenson's *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*](#) (1886) is a late-Victorian variation on ideas first raised in Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* (1818). Stevenson's monster, however, is not artificially created from stitched-together body parts, but rather emerges fully formed from the dark side of the human personality. In the story Dr Jekyll, an admired member of the professional Victorian middle-classes, conducts a series of scientific experiments which unleash from his own psyche the 'bestial' and 'ape-like' Mr Hyde (ch. 10). Gothic fiction had examined the idea of the sinister *alter ego* or double before on many occasions but Stevenson's genius with *Jekyll and Hyde* was to show the dual nature not only of one man but also of society in general. Throughout the story, respectability is doubled with degradation; desire with restraint; honesty with deceit. Even London itself has a dual nature, with its respectable streets existing side-by-side with areas notorious for their squalor and violence.

Viewed on a simple level, Dr Jekyll is a good man, much admired in his profession. Mr Hyde, meanwhile, is evil. He is a murderer; a monster who tramples upon a small girl simply because she happens to be in his way. On a deeper level, however, the comparison is not merely between good and evil but between evolution and degeneration. Throughout the narrative Mr Hyde's physical appearance provokes disgust. He is described as 'ape-like', 'troglodytic' and 'hardly human' (ch. 2). As Mr Enfield, a well-known man about town and distant relative of Jekyll's friend Mr Utterson, observes 'There is something wrong with his appearance; something displeasing, something downright detestable' (ch. 1).

Some 15 years before *Jekyll and Hyde*, Charles Darwin had published *The Descent of Man* (1871), a book in which he concluded that humankind had 'descended from a hairy, tailed quadruped' which was itself 'probably derived from an ancient marsupial animal'.^[1] Going back even further, Darwin hypothesised that these stages of evolution had been preceded, in a direct line, by 'some amphibian-like creature, and this again from some fish-like animal'. Such a nightmarish biological lineage that denied the specialness of humans, feeds into many late-Victorian Gothic novels. **Dracula's** ability to transform into the shape of a wolf or a bat is one example, while **Dr Moreau's** experiments upon the hapless animals on his island as he attempts a barbaric form of accelerated evolution is another.

Stevenson's portrayal of Hyde works in a similar fashion. Mr Hyde is regarded as physically detestable but perhaps only because he subconsciously reminds those he encounters of their own distant evolutionary inheritance. When Dr Jekyll's medical colleague, Dr Lanyon, witnesses Hyde transform back into Jekyll, the knowledge that the ugly, murderous beast exists within the respectable Victorian scientist sends him first to his sick-bed, and then to an early grave.

Double lives and misleading appearances

The depiction of Dr Jekyll's house was possibly based on the residence of famous surgeon John Hunter (1728-1793), whose respectable and renowned house in Leicester Square in the late 18th century also had a secret. In order to teach and to gain knowledge about human anatomy, Hunter required human cadavers, many of them supplied by 'resurrection men' who robbed fresh graves. These were brought, usually at night, to the back entrance of the house, which had a drawbridge leading to the preparation rooms and lecture-theatre.

The front aspect of Dr Jekyll's house presents a 'great air of wealth and comfort' (ch. 2). Meanwhile Mr Hyde, soon after we first encounter him, is seen entering a building which displays an air of 'prolonged and sordid negligence' (ch.1). The twist is that the reputable front and the rundown rear form two sides of the same property. Stevenson is not only making the point that

the respectable and the disreputable frequently exist in close proximity, but also that a respectable façade is no guarantee against dark secrets lurking within.

In a similar fashion, the seemingly decent Mr Enfield, a friend of the lawyer Mr Utterson, first encounters Hyde while 'coming home from some place at the end of the world, about three o'clock of a black winter morning' (ch. 1). Exactly where Mr Enfield has been, and what he has been up to, are never made clear but it sounds far from innocent. Throughout the book the people and events that initially seem innocent and straightforward become dark and sinister when viewed more closely.

Double-consciousness

Just as the differing appearances of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde play upon the theories emerging from Charles Darwin's work, so their differing personalities explore contemporary debates about moral behaviour and the possible plurality of human consciousness. By literally splitting the consciousness of Dr Jekyll into two – the decent side that attempts, and largely succeeds, in suppressing desires that run contrary to the dictates of society; and the amoral side that runs riot in an attempt to gratify animal desire – Stevenson explores in a heightened fashion the battles played out in every one of us. As Dr Jekyll observes 'I saw that, of the two natures that contended in the field of my consciousness, even if I could rightly be said to be either, it was only because I was radically both' (ch. 10).

Through Hyde, the respectable Dr Jekyll is freed from the restraints imposed by society – 'my devil had been long caged, he came out roaring' (ch. 10). In his confession at the end of the book, Jekyll observes that, ultimately, he will have to choose between being Dr Jekyll or Mr Hyde. To become the latter would mean giving up on noble aspirations and being 'forever despised and friendless'. (ch. 10) To become Jekyll, however, means giving up the sensual and disreputable appetites he can indulge as Hyde. In spite of the curious circumstances of his own case it is, as the melancholy Jekyll observes, a struggle and debate 'as old and commonplace as man' (ch. 10).

Criminal Psychology

In a macabre twist, events from real life began to overlay themselves upon the narrative. The Whitechapel Murders occurred in the autumn of 1888, two years after the publication of Jekyll and Hyde, and the real murderer and the fictitious Mr Hyde were swiftly paired in the public imagination. Indeed, the murders became so entangled with the story, Richard Mansfield who famously played Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde in the stage adaptation produced a year after the publication of the novel, was accused of being the Ripper murderer by a member of the public. When Hyde attacks Sir Danvers Carew he beats him to death with his walking stick, commenting afterwards 'With a transport of glee, I mauled the unresisting body, tasting delight from every blow' (ch. 10). The ferocity of the attack mirrors the intensity of the Ripper murders. Jekyll and Hyde pointed towards an unpalatable truth. Mr Hyde, with his 'ape-like' appearance conformed to contemporary criminological theory in which delinquents displayed visible traits indicative of their unpalatable natures. Dr Jekyll, however, a 'large, well-made, smooth-faced man of fifty' would not conform to such a theory and yet, as we know, Jekyll and Hyde are one and the same; two faces of a single personality (ch. 3). This leads to the uncomfortable possibility that one could pass a monster such as Jack the Ripper in the street and yet only see a respectable, civilised gentleman exhibiting absolutely no trace of the depraved killer lurking within Jekyll and Hyde and Jack the Ripper.

Themes: **duality of human nature**  **Secrecy and repression**  **scientific progress** 

appearance(reputation) vs reality  **fear of urban London** 

Main Characters: **Mr Utterson**  **Dr Jekyll**  **Mr Hyde**  **Dr Lanyon** 

Chapter	Plot	Key quotes
Chapter 1 - Story of the Door	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Utterson and his cousin Mr Enfield are out for a walk when they pass a strange-looking door (which we later learn is the entrance to Dr Jekyll's laboratory). Enfield recalls a story involving the door. In the early hours of one winter morning, he says, he saw a man trampling on a young girl. He chased the man and brought him back to the scene of the crime. (The reader later learns that the man is Mr Hyde.) A crowd gathered and, to avoid a scene, the man offered to pay the girl compensation. This was accepted, and he opened the door with a key and re-emerged with a large cheque. Utterson is very interested in the case and asks whether Enfield is certain Hyde used a key to open the door. Enfield is sure he did. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The narrator describes the strange door: "a certain sinister block of building", "thrust forward", "showed no window", "a blind forehead of discoloured wall", "the marks of prolonged and sordid negligence", "blistered and distained" Enfield describes the "respectable man whose name was on the cheque (without using Dr Jekyll's name):"the very pink of the proprieties, celebrated too" The narrator describing Mr Utterson: "cold, scanty and embarrassed in discourse; backward in sentiment; lean, long, dusty, dreary, and yet somehow lovable." Enfield attempts to describe Hyde: "There is something wrong with his appearance; something displeasing, something downright detestable. I never saw a man I so disliked, and yet I scare know why."
Chapter 2 - Search for Mr Hyde	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That evening the lawyer, Utterson, is troubled by what he has heard. He takes the will of his friend Dr Jekyll from his safe. It contains a worrying instruction: in the event of Dr Jekyll's disappearance, all his possessions are to go to a Mr Hyde. Utterson decides to visit Dr Lanyon, an old friend of his and Dr Jekyll's. Lanyon has never heard of Hyde, and not seen Jekyll for ten years. That night Utterson has terrible nightmares. He starts watching the door (which belongs to Dr Jekyll's old laboratory) at all hours, and eventually sees Hyde unlocking it. Utterson is shocked by the sense of evil coming from him. Utterson goes next door to warn his friend, Jekyll, against Hyde, but is told by the servant, Poole, that Jekyll is out and the servants have all been instructed by Jekyll to obey Hyde. Utterson is worried that Hyde may kill Jekyll to benefit from the will. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lanyon describing Jekyll's approach to science: "it is more than ten years since Henry Jekyll became too fanciful for me. He began to go wrong, wrong in mind...Such unscientific balderdash" The narrator describing Utterson's 'nightmares' about Hyde "to see it (Mr Hyde) glide more stealthily through sleeping houses... through wider labyrinths of lamplighted city, and at every street-corner crush a child and leave her screaming." Utterson describing Hyde: "Mr. Hyde was pale and dwarfish, he gave an impression of deformity without any nameable malformation", "the man seems hardly human! Something troglodytic, shall we say?", "O my poor old Harry Jekyll, if ever I read Satan's signature upon a face, it is on that of your new friend." Utterson describes Dr Jekyll as having been: "wild when he was young," which Utterson suspects may be why he is being blackmailed
Chapter 3 - Dr Jekyll Was Quite at Ease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two weeks later, following a dinner party with friends at Jekyll's house, Utterson stays behind to talk to him about the will. Jekyll laughs off Utterson's worries, comparing them to Lanyon's 'hidebound' (conventional and unadventurous) attitude to medical science. The reader now sees why Lanyon and Jekyll have fallen out, and starts to understand that Jekyll's behaviour has become unusual. Utterson persists with the subject of the will. Jekyll hints at a strange relationship between himself and Hyde. Although he trusts Utterson, Jekyll refuses to reveal the details. He asks him, as his lawyer not his friend, to make sure the will is carried out. He reassures him that 'the moment I choose, I can be rid of Mr Hyde'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrator describes Dr Jekyll's appearance: "A large, smooth faced man of fifty, with something of a slyish cast perhaps, but every mark of capacity and kindness.", "The large handsome face of Dr Jekyll grew pale to the very lips, and there came a blackness about his eyes" Dr Jekyll criticising Dr Lanyon's scientific approach: "That hide-bound pedant Lanyon...my scientific heresies." "an ignorant, blatant pedant. I was never more disappointed in any man than Lanyon." Dr Jekyll to Utterson about Hyde, "the moment I choose, I can be rid of Mr. Hyde", "this is a private matter, and I beg of you to let it sleep."
Chapter 4 - The Carew Murder Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nearly a year later, an elderly gentleman is brutally clubbed to death in the street by Hyde. The murder is witnessed by a maid who recognises Hyde. Utterson recognises the murder weapon as the broken half of a walking cane he gave to Jekyll years earlier. When he hears that the murderer is Hyde, he offers to lead the police to his house. They are told that Hyde has not been at home for two months. But when they search the house they find the other half of the murder weapon and signs of a hasty exit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The narrator describing Hyde's vicious attack: "Mr. Hyde broke out of all bounds and clubbed him to the earth... with ape-like fury, he was trampling his victim under foot and hailing down a storm of blows, under which the bones were audibly shattered and the body jumped upon the roadway." "There lay his victim...incredibly mangled." "The stick had broken under the stress of this insensate cruelty;" Mr Utterson describing his taxi journey through London to Hyde's lodging in Soho: "the first fog of the season. A great chocolate-coloured pall lowered over heaven," "The dismal quarter of Soho... with its muddy ways, and slatternly passengers seemed like a district of some city in a nightmare." Narrator describing Hyde's rooms, "these were furnished with luxury and good taste." The narrator summarising witness accounts of Hyde: "Only on one point, were they agreed; and that was the haunting sense of unexpressed deformity"
Chapter 5 - Incident of the Letter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utterson goes to Jekyll's house and finds him 'looking deadly sick'. He asks whether he is hiding Hyde. Jekyll assures him he will never see or hear of Hyde again. He shows Utterson a letter from Hyde that indicates this. Utterson asks Guest, his head clerk, to compare the handwriting on the letter to that on an invitation from Jekyll. There is a resemblance between the two, though with a different slope. Utterson believes Jekyll has forged the letter in Hyde's handwriting to cover his escape. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utterson describing Dr Jekyll's laboratory and 'cabinet', its decoration implies secrecy: "a door covered with red baize", "three dusty windows barred with iron" "even in the houses the fog began to lie thickly" Utterson describing Jekyll, "looking deadly sick. He did not rise to meet his visitor" "held out a cold hand", "bade him welcome in a changed voice." "feverish manner." Utterson to his clerk on realising Mr Hyde and Dr Jekyll's handwriting are almost the same: "I wouldn't speak of this note, you know," Utterson considers maintaining his friends respectability and reputation to be of prime importance.
Chapter 6 - Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The police cannot find Hyde. Coincidentally, Jekyll seems happier and, for two months, he socialises again. Suddenly, however, he appears depressed and will not see Utterson. Utterson visits Dr Lanyon to discuss their friend's health, but finds Lanyon on his death-bed. Lanyon refuses to discuss Jekyll who, he hints, is the cause of his illness. Trying to find out what has happened, Utterson writes to Jekyll. He receives a reply which suggests Jekyll has fallen into a very disturbed state and talks of being "under a dark influence". Lanyon dies and leaves a letter for Utterson in an envelope marked 'not to be opened till the death or disappearance of Dr Henry Jekyll'. Utterson, being a good lawyer, locks it away unopened in his safe. Utterson tries to revisit Jekyll several times, but his servant, Poole, says he is living in isolation and will not see anyone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The narrator describing public accounts of Hyde: "Much of his past was unearthen...all disreputable: tales came out of the man's cruelty, at once so callous and violent; of his vile life, of the hatred that seemed to have surrounded his career" The narrator describing Jekyll: "he did good; his face seemed to open and brighten, as if with an inward consciousness of service" Utterson on Dr Lanyon, "The rosy man had grown pale; his flesh had fallen away; he was visibly balder and older", "a look in the eye...that seemed to testify to some deep-seated terror of the mind." Dr Lanyon describing his feelings after the incident (which we later learn was his watching the transformation of Hyde into Jekyll): "I have had a shock... I sometimes think if we knew all, we should be more glad to get away." Utterson describing his curiosity to read the letter which he manages to suppress, "A great curiosity... to disregard the prohibition and dive at once to the bottom of these mysteries; but professional honour and faith to his dead friend were stringent obligations"

Chapter 7 - Incident at the Window	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utterson and Enfield are taking one of their walks, as at the opening of the book. They pass Jekyll's window and see him looking like a prisoner in solitary confinement. Utterson calls out to him and Jekyll replies, but his face suddenly freezes in an expression of 'abject terror and despair'. The change in Jekyll's expression is so sudden and horrible it 'froze the very blood of the two gentlemen below', and they depart in silence. 	The narrator describing Jekyll: "the smile was struck out of his face and succeeded by an expression of such abject terror and despair, as froze the very blood of the two gentlemen below"
Chapter 8 - The Last Night	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One evening, Jekyll's servant comes to Utterson and asks him to come to Jekyll's house. They go to the laboratory, but the door is locked. The voice from inside does not sound like Jekyll's and both men believe it is Hyde. Poole says the voice has for days been crying out for a particular chemical to be brought, but the chemicals given have been rejected as 'not pure'. Poole says that earlier he caught a glimpse of a person in the lab who looked scarcely human. They break down the door and inside find a body, twitching. In its hand are the remains of a test tube. The body is smaller than Jekyll's but wearing clothes that would fit him. On the table is a will dated that day which leaves everything to Utterson, with Hyde's name crossed out. There is also a package containing Jekyll's 'confession' and a letter asking Utterson to read Dr Lanyon's letter which he left after his death and is now in Utterson's safe. Utterson tells Poole he will return before midnight, when he has read all the documents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The narrator's description of the stormy and deserted setting, "It was a wild, cold, seasonable night of March... It seemed to have swept the streets unusually bare of passengers...he had never seen that part of London so deserted...The square (where Jekyll's house is) was all full of wind and dust, and the thin trees in the garden were lashing themselves along the railing." Poole describing the man (Hyde) he has seen emerging from Dr Jekyll's room: "that thing was not my master", "My master is a tall, fine build of a man, and this was more of a dwarf.", "there was something queer about that gentleman— something that gave a man a turn—I don't know rightly how to say it, sir, beyond this: that you felt it in your marrow kind of cold and thin.", "when that masked thing like a monkey jumped from among the chemicals and whipped into the cabinet, it went down my spine like ice." Mr Utterson is still mostly concerned about potential scandal, "Oh, we must be careful. I foresee that we may yet involve your master in some dire catastrophe."
Chapter 9 - Dr Lanyon's Narrative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 9 lists the contents of Dr Lanyon's letter. It tells of how Lanyon received a letter from Jekyll asking him to collect a drawer containing chemicals, a vial and a notebook from Jekyll's laboratory and to give it to a man who would call at midnight. Lanyon says he was curious, especially as the book contained some strange entries. At midnight a man appears. He is small and grotesque, wearing clothes that are too large for him. The man offers to take the chemicals away, or to drink the potion. Lanyon accepts and, before his very eyes, Hyde transforms into none other than Dr Jekyll. In horror at what he has witnessed, Lanyon becomes seriously ill. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lanyon tries to explain the strange effect that Hyde has on people using 'scientific' language, "I was struck besides with the shocking expression of his face, with his remarkable combination of great muscular activity and great apparent debility of constitution.", "the odd, subjective disturbance caused by his neighbourhood.", "there was something abnormal and misbegotten in the very essence of the creature that now faced me— something seizing, surprising, and revolting" Hyde tempts Lanyon to watch him change: "you who have so long been bound to the most narrow and material views, you who have denied the virtue of transcendental medicine, you who have derided your superiors— behold!" Lanyon describes the impact of watching the transformation on himself: "My life is shaken to its roots; sleep has left me; the deadliest terror sits by me at all hours of the day and night; I feel that my days are numbered, and that I must die; and yet I shall die incredulous."
Chapter 10 - Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jekyll tells the story of how he turned into Hyde. It began as scientific curiosity in the duality of human nature (the good and evil sides), and his attempt to destroy the 'darker self'. Eventually, however, he became addicted to the character of Hyde, who increasingly took over and destroyed him. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr Jekyll describes his dual nature: "I WAS born to a large fortune, inclined by nature to industry, fond of the respect of the wise and good among my fellow-men...the worst of my faults was a certain impatient gaiety of disposition, such as I found it hard to reconcile with my imperious desire to carry my head high.", "Hence it came about that I concealed my pleasures; and I stood already committed to a profound duplicity of life" Jekyll describing his motivations "If each, I told myself, could but be housed in separate identities, life would be relieved of all that was unbearable." Jekyll on his scientific discoveries: "my scientific studies... which led wholly toward the mystic and the transcendental...drew steadily nearer to that truth, by whose partial discovery I have been doomed to such a dreadful shipwreck: that man is not truly one, but truly two. I say two" Jekyll explaining the difference in Hyde and his physical appearances: "The evil side of my nature was less robust and less developed than the good...in the course of my life, which had been nine-tenths a life of effort, virtue, and control, it had been much less exercised and much less exhausted." Jekyll describing his transformation into Hyde: "Even as good shone upon the countenance of the one, evil was written broadly and plainly on the face of the other. Evil besides had left on that body an imprint of deformity and decay." Jekyll describing how the transformation felt: "There was something strange in my sensations, something from its very novelty, incredibly sweet.", "I felt younger, lighter, happier in body" "a solution of the bonds of obligation", "I knew myself to be more wicked, tenfold more wicked" Jekyll explaining why he felt no guilt for Hydes actions, "the situation was apart from ordinary laws and insidiously relaxed the grasp of conscience. It was Hyde, after all, and Hyde alone, that was guilty...thus his conscience slumbered" Jekyll describing his lack of resilience, and his 'addiction' to being Hyde "I chose the better part and was found wanting in the strength to keep to it." Jekyll describes Hydes attack on Carew: "My devil had been long caged, he came out roaring. Instantly the spirit of hell awoke in me and raged. With a transport of glee, I mauled the unresisting body, tasting delight from every blow." Jekyll ultimately absolves himself of all responsibility, "Will Hyde die upon the scaffold? or will he find courage to release himself at the last moment? God knows; I am careless; this is my true hour of death, and what is to follow concerns another than myself."

Historical context		
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.	Fear of scientific progress Due to the society's interest in religion, people were afraid of scientific developments and feared what this would do to mankind. Charles Darwin wrote the <i>Origins of the Species</i> in 1859. It was a text that shook Victorian society and was condemned and banned due to its theory that God had not created the universe as outlined in the Bible. Consequently, people were cautious of science and its developments. The implications of Darwinism and evolution haunted Victorian society. The idea that humans evolved from apes and amphibians led to worries about the possibility of humans going back to these primitive states.	Physiognomy – Italian criminologist Cesare Lombroso (1835-1909) introduced a theory (which has been dismissed as completely unscientific) that the 'born criminal' could be recognised by physical characteristics, such as asymmetrical facial features, long arms or a sloping forehead
		Victorian London and urban terror – 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. As London grew wealthy, so poverty in the city also grew. The overcrowded city became rife with crime (it happened frequently everywhere). The crowd as something that could hide sinister individuals became a trope (a common idea or theme) of Gothic and detective literature.



Do Now: Use your Key Word Sheet

Pious means...	The Middle Class Victorians tended to have pious views about good and evil. In other words...
Degenerate means...	The Victorian Middle Classes often had anxiety that civilisation was becoming degenerate. In other words...
Hypocritical means...	Due to human weakness, we are often hypocritical. More specifically...

Read the Plot Summary for Chapters 1-4

Character Name	Actions in the story (+chapter number)
Mr Utterson	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Listens to Mr Enfield's story of Mr Hyde (Chapter 1)2. Checks Dr Jekyll's Will +and suspects Blackmail (Chapter 2)3. Watches Mr Hyde's doorway every night (Chapter 2)4. Encounters Hyde and...5.
Mr Enfield	
Mr Hyde	
Dr Jekyll	
Dr Lanyon	
Poole	

Do Now: Use your Key Word Sheet

Pious means...	The Middle Class Victorians tended to have pious views about good and evil. In other words...
Degenerate means...	The Victorian Middle Classes often had anxiety that civilisation was becoming degenerate. In other words...

Read the Plot Summary for Chapters 4-10

Chapter...	Actions in the story
4	What x2 events occur in Chapter 4 and what do we learn?
5	What x2 events occur in Chapter 5 and what do we learn?
6	What x2 events occur in Chapter 6 and what do we learn?
7	What x2 events occur in Chapter 7 and what do we learn?
8	What x4 events occur in Chapter 8 and what do we learn?

9	Chapter 9 is Dr Lanyon's Letter to Mr Utterson. What secret did Lanyon keep?
10	<p>Chapter 10 is "Dr Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case". In other words, it is the whole story in Dr Jekyll's own words. By the time Mr Utterson reads it, Dr Jekyll is already dead. Utterson found this Statement in Jekyll's laboratory. It tells us that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Jekyll originally wanted to separate man's evil nature from his good. 2) He began to enjoy the thrill of being Mr Hyde – even though he felt guilty afterwards. 3) His dark actions began to scare him (especially the murder of Carew) and he decided to stop taking the potion. 4) After a time, he grew bored of being virtuous and good. He had dark thoughts and desires and these thoughts caused him to transform into Hyde spontaneously (suddenly) in broad daylight. 5) As Hyde, he begged Lanyon to help him fetch the correct chemicals. Lanyon witnessed his transformation back into Jekyll. 6) After that night he had to take a double dose of potion every 6 hours to stop Hyde from breaking out. Eventually the potion ran out – as the chemicals were no longer available. 7) He uses the last of the potion to 'buy time' to write the Statement.

<p>Dr Jekyll is forced to stop taking the potion during this part of the text. His motivation is... +although, it could also be guilt / selfishness / fear... +because..... More specifically...</p>

<p>Write x1 well-crafted sentence: At the resolution of the novel, we understand that Jekyll's biggest weakness as a character is... +more precisely...</p>

<p>Closed Book: Do <i>NOT</i> use key word sheet</p>	
<p>Degenerate means...</p>	<p>The Victorian Middle Classes often had anxiety that civilisation was becoming degenerate. In other words...</p>

Chapter 1: The Story of the Door

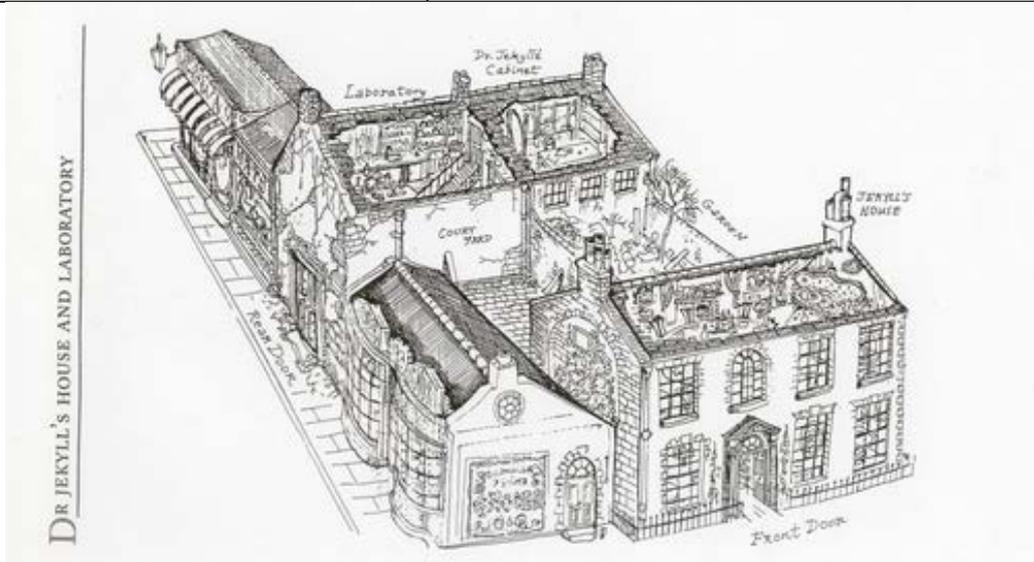
p. 3	What is Mr Utterson's job?	
	Find the quotation that suggests Mr Utterson is socially awkward and boring but somehow likable.	
	++ "Though he enjoyed the theatre, [Mr Utterson] had not crossed the doors of one for twenty years." What does this line suggest about Utterson's character? (+in what way is he a stereotypical Victorian gentleman)	<p>It suggests that, even though he takes pleasure from the theatre, he has suppressed his desire to attend plays or shows for 20 years. He probably worries that the fun and excitement of the theatre might lead him to think sinful thoughts. +In context, the type of theatre implied here might be Victorian music-hall where burlesque* dance shows were often sexually suggestive.</p>
		<p>Suppress Pleasure sinful/ decadent</p>
	"he had an approved tolerance for others; sometimes wondering, almost with envy, at the high pressure of spirits involved in their misdeeds"	In other words...
"I incline to Cain's heresy [sin]... I let my brother go to the devil in his own way"	<p>In other words... Mr Utterson tends not to get involved in other people's affairs, even if they are sinful ones.</p> <p>++ this is an allusion to... A Biblical story. Cain is asked where his brother, Abel, is. Cain replies "Am, I my brother's keeper?" +In other words - "that's not my business".</p>	
"[Mr Utterson was often] the last reputable acquaintance and the last good influence in the lives of down-going men".	In other words...	
P.4	Who is Mr Enfield?	
	What do Mr Enfield and Mr Utterson do together each week? What is unusual about these excursions?	
P.5	Find x4 quotations about the strange door they see:	1) neglected
		2) It is as if it is Diseased
		3) Secret
		4) Evil looking

p.6	Where had Mr Enfield been? What might this imply about Mr Enfield?	
p.6	Enfield describes Hyde as “like some dammed juggernaut*” which implies...	
		*1. A large heavy machine (truck or train). 2. A powerful, unstoppable force.
		
p.7	Why is it <u>significant</u> that the ‘cut and dry’ doctor who is ‘as emotional as a bagpipe’ ‘turned sick and white with a desire’ to kill Mr Hyde	Supernatural rational metaphysical
	‘killing being out of the question [they] did the next best thing’ which was? + In context, why is this ‘the next best thing’?	
p.8	‘signed with a name I can’t mention’ Whose name is it and why can’t Enfield mention it?	
	Although he doesn’t name him, Enfield describes Dr Jekyll as the “pink of the proprieties and celebrated too”	In other words... Dr Jekyll is the very best [the pink] of being proper and moral and good [the proprieties].
	What does Enfield immediately assume is the explanation for Hyde being able to produce this cheque? +quotation	
p. 10	Enfield describes Mr Hyde as repulsive but struggles to define exactly why. Find x3 quotations in which he tries.	1)
		2)
		3)
p.11	What does Mr Enfield mean when he says he is “ashamed of [his] long tongue”?	

Chapter 2: Search for Mr Hyde

p.12-13	What precisely does Dr Jekyll's will state?	
p.13	Why does the will 'offend' Mr Utterson? (in your own words)	
p.14	Why has Dr Lanyon stopped seeing Dr Jekyll?	
		"too fanciful for me" "unscientific balderdash"
	++ reading more closely, Utterson is probably "relie[ved]" the pair have fallen out over science and not...	
p.15	Why is Mr Utterson's imagination "enslaved" by thoughts of Hyde?	
	Summarise Utterson's two nightmares in your own words	1) 2)
p.16	A labyrinth is... +and therefore Utterson's nightmare of Hyde "gliding stealthily" through "labyrinths" of the city seems to reflect a particularly Victorian urban terror. In other words...	
p.16	Why does Utterson 'haunt the door in the bystreet of shops'?	
p. 18	Why would Hyde give Mr Utterson his address?	
Find the relevant evidence for these paraphrases of Utterson's description of Hyde		
p. 19	He is unusually small	
	He has an unhealthy complexion	
	He looks deformed but its hard to put your finger on exactly why	
	His smile is unpleasant	
	His personality is a disturbing mix of shyness and overconfidence	

	He creates feelings of disgust and hatred in Mr Utterson	
p.20	He seems like a less evolved human	
	Perhaps his evil nature has disfigured his appearance to reflect this nature.	
	Or perhaps there is simply no real palpable reason for his aura of unlikability.	
	Either way, he clearly seems to have been marked by the devil	
p.20	How is Dr Jekyll's front door described? +What (or who) might this symbolise? What does the house overall symbolise?	
	Duality	symbolises/symbolism "blistered and distained"



p.21	"My mind misgives me he is in deep waters! He was wild when he was young...it must be that, the ghost of some old sin "	In other words...
p.22	What does Utterson's concern regarding Jekyll's situation make him worry about himself? But soon realise?	
p.22	Utterson also worries that if Hyde finds out about the will he might...	

Chapter 3: Dr Jekyll was Quite at Ease

p.23	Why do people sometimes like to “detain” Mr Utterson after other guests have left?	
	Find the quotation that matches the paraphrases below:	
	Dr Jekyll is tall	
	Dr Jekyll is attractive and has few wrinkles or blemishes	
	There is something slightly sneaky about his expression	
	He looks very capable and very compassionate.	
p.24	Dr Jekyll repeatedly calls Dr Lanyon a “hide-bound pedant” in other words...	
	Jekyll mentions that Lanyon is distressed by Jekyll’s “scientific heresies” in other words...	
	Find the quotation which hints that discussion of Hyde causes the latent (hidden/ concealed) Hyde within Jekyll to appear momentarily.	
	An abomination is something that causes feelings of disgust or loathing. What does Utterson call abominable and why?	
	Dr Jekyll makes excuses with “a certain incoherency of manner” in other words...	
	And says “it is one of those affairs that cannot be mended by talking” in other words... +revealing...	
p.25	Find the quotation that shows, at this stage, Jekyll thinks he is in control of his experiment.	
	Find the quotation in which Dr Jekyll (politely) asks Mr Utterson not to interfere or be nosy.	
	What are the implications of the phrase “when I am no longer here”?	

Chapter 4: The Carew Murder Case

p.26	Who sees the murder occur?	
p.27	How is the “aged” gentleman described?	
	Explain the following quotations	
	“brandishing” is to wave something in the air, often a weapon.	And therefore Hyde is...
	A “bound” here means a boundary. As in ‘out of bounds’ And therefore when Hyde “broke out of all bounds” Which ‘bounds’ is Stevenson referring to?	
	A “club” is a thick piece of wood used as a weapon. They are most often associated with... 	And therefore “clubbed him to the earth” means... And implies...
	“ape-like #ury”	In other words... + clearly alluding to...
	“trampling” means	And therefore...
	To “hail” means (of a large number of objects) to fall or be hurled forcefully.	And therefore the metaphor “hailing down a storm of blows” implies...
	“audibly” in a way that can be heard	And therefore...
	“the body jumped on the roadway”	In other words...
	To “mangle” means to destroy or severely damage by tearing or crushing.	And therefore it is as if...

	“Insensate” means completely lacking sense or reason.	And therefore... “insensate cruelty” means..
p.28	What is significant about the walking stick?	
P.29	A pall is both: a cloth to cover a coffin and a dark cloud of smoke. Contextually, why is the fog described as “a great chocolate-coloured pall ”? ++ why is it “lowered over heaven” ++Why are both definitions relevant?	
	Describe how the fog impacts Utterson’s vision from the cab. In other words how does London look? ++ link to duality.	
p. 29	Which line implies Soho is nightmarish?	
	Which line implies Soho and the people there are dirty and untidy?	
p.30	Utterson describes Soho as “blackguardly surroundings”	In other words...
p.30 - 31	++ Why might Stevenson have deliberately described how luxurious and tastefully decorated Hyde’s rooms are, before describing the disarray he has left them in?	...
p. 31	Why are the police finding it hard to find Hyde? And why are they <i>really</i> finding it hard to find Hyde?	

Chapter 5: Incident of the letter

Pg. 32 - 33	Which details imply the Doctor's Laboratory (and inner cabinet) are secretive and unwelcoming places?	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
Pg. 33	Why is Dr Jekyll "deathly sick" and speaking with a "changed voice"?	
Pg. 34	What does Jekyll mean when he says, "I was thinking of my own character"?	
Pg. 35	When Jekyll says he has "had a lesson" what does he mean?	
	What exactly is Mr Utterson's "ticklish decision"?	
	Who is Mr Guest?	"a certain apprehension lest the good name of another should be sucked down the eddy of the scandal"
Pg. 36	What is the tone and atmosphere created by Stevenson's imagery to describe London? +which image is the most revealing?	
	++ why might Stevenson have used the language of chemistry to describe the wine Guest and Utterson are drinking?	
	What is Mr Guest's expertise?	
Pg. 37	++ What is Utterson "struggling with himself" about?	
	Why do the two men immediately agree to never "speak of the note"?	
Pg. 38	Why does Dr Jekyll's blood "[run] cold in his veins"?	

Chapter 6: Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon

Pg. 39	What have the police discovered about Mr Hyde?	
	++What seems odd about the discoveries of his "career" and "life"?	
Pg 39 – 40	In what ways does Dr Jekyll become the model of a respectable Victorian Gentleman again?	1) 2) 3)
Pg. 40	How long does Dr Jekyll's return to form last?	
	What happens on the 12 th , 14 th and 15 th of January?	
	Lanyon looks as though he has experienced a "deep-seated terror of the mind"	In other words... ++
Pg. 41	Lanyon says, "I sometimes think if we knew all, we should be more glad to get away."	In other words, Lanyon believes...
		Death/ die knowledge
Pg. 42	Find the line showing Jekyll takes responsibility for his situation, but also feels very sorry for himself.	
Pg. 43 Pg. 43	What does Utterson mean when he questions whether reading the letter from Lanyon might 'cost him' another friend?	
	What is the strange urge that Utterson feels on pg.43? How does he overcome the urge?	
Pg. 43-44	Why does Utterson desire the company of Henry Jekyll a bit less now?	

Chapter 7: The Incident at the Window

P. 45	Where do Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield return to on their walk?	
	'Premature' means happening too soon and a 'Twilight' is sunset. Who or what might the premature twilight be symbolic of?	
p. 46	Mien is someone's facial expression. What facial expression does Dr Jekyll have?	
	Disconsolate means extremely sad and disappointed. Why does Stevenson describe Jekyll as looking 'like some disconsolate prisoner'?	
	What does Jekyll mean when he says 'it will not last long'?	
	What does the verb 'struck' suggest in the line, 'the smile was struck out of his face'?	
	What happens to Jekyll that '[freezes] the blood of the two gentlemen'?	
	Abject means extreme (complete and utter). Why, specifically, does Jekyll have an expression of 'abject terror and despair '?	
p. 47	Both men probably react by asking 'God for forgiveness' because...	

Chapter 8: The Last Night

p. 48	Why does Poole visit Mr Utterson? What time does he visit?	
P. 49	Poole suspects 'foul play' has occurred.	In other words...
	How is the weather described?	
	What is particularly terrifying for Mr Utterson about the streets?	
P. 50	Upon seeing the servants gathered in fear, Utterson reacts with his all-consuming concern for propriety.	For example...
p. 52	Find evidence of Poole's theory about what has happened to Dr Jekyll.	
p. 53	What has the person in the cabinet been asking for repeatedly? What has been wrong with it each time?	
p.54	What is Utterson's theory about what has happened to Jekyll?	
p. 55	Does Utterson really believe in his theory? If not, why would he try to persuade Poole this is what has happened?	"plain and natural' 'delivers us from all exorbitant alarms'
		1)
	How does Poole describe the person in the cabinet (Hyde) as inhuman and unnatural? Find evidence x3	2)
	3)	
p. 56	Find the simile in which, once again, Stevenson portrays Hyde as a less evolved creature. +which Victorian fear does this invoke?	1)

p.57	Find evidence of how Stevenson makes the setting obscure and secluded.	
p. 58	Which detail on this page is perhaps intended to create sympathy for Jekyll?	
p. 60	Utterson realises he is 'looking on the body of a self- destroyer'	In other words...
p. 61	Which object in the room clearly symbolises Jekyll's dual nature?	
p. 63-64	Mr Utterson warns Poole 'If your master has fled or is dead, we may at least save his credit.'	In other words... Contextually this is unsurprising as...
p. 64	Chronologically speaking, what is the last thing to happen in the novella?	



Chapter 9: Dr Lanyon's Narrative

p.65	Jekyll claims that 'my life, my honour, my reason, are all at [Lanyon's] mercy'. How?	
P. 66	What, exactly, does Jekyll want Lanyon to do?	
	Why does he fear 'misdirecting' Lanyon?	
p. 67	Jekyll seems to use some emotional blackmail in his letter. Find evidence.	
	Find evidence of Jekyll's paranoia and anxiety	
p. 68	Lanyon's immediate reaction is to assume what?	
p. 69	Read from "The book was... to ...total failure!!!" What, actually, <i>is</i> this book? What x3 things does the book reveal?	
	Lanyon 'loaded an old revolver'. Why?	
p.70	As a doctor, Lanyon uses <i>medical terminology</i> to describe Hyde, and the uncanny effect that Hyde has on him.	
	Great muscular activity	In other words..
	Great apparent debility of constitution	In other words..
	The odd, subjective disturbance caused by his neighbourhood	In other words..
	Incipient rigour	In other words..
	Marked sinking of pulse	In other words..
	++ Why does Stevenson portray Lanyon as using this exaggeratedly scientific language?	Rationalise supernatural 'nobler hinge than the principle of hatred'
p. 71	Why is Hyde wearing clothes, "Enormously too large for him in every measurement."?	
	Find evidence that Hyde makes Dr Lanyon's blood run cold. ++ find the identical effect in chapter 8	

p. 73	Hyde taunts Lanyon to be scientifically curious. Find evidence	1) 2)
	' Your sight shall be blasted by a prodigy* to stagger the unbelief of Satan' *a prodigy is an amazing or unusual thing, especially one out of the ordinary course of nature.	In other words...
p.74	And now, you who have so long been bound to the most narrow and material views, you who have denied the virtue of transcendental medicine, you who have <u>derided</u> your superiors – behold!"	Hyde's tone is triumphant, in other words he taunts Lanyon...
	Why does Lanyon scream 'O God!'	
	Which lines implies Lanyon struggles to confront truths which upset his world view?	1) 2)
	Which line suggests this new knowledge has fundamentally disrupted his view of the world?	
	++ contextually, which new knowledge might this represent for Victorians?	
	Yet it is Jekyll's 'moral turpitude*' that most upsets Lanyon. *Turpitude is depraved or wicked behaviour	In other words...



Chapter 10: Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case – part 1

p. 76	<p>"I was inclined by nature to industry, fond of the respect of the wise and good among my fellow-men, and thus with every guarantee of an honourable and distinguished future."</p>	In other words Henry Jekyll was...
	<p>"the worst of my faults was a certain impatient gaiety of disposition... I found it hard to reconcile with my imperious desire to carry my head high... hence it came about that I concealed my pleasures"</p>	<p>However, he had...</p> <p>Which...</p> <p>And so...</p>
p.77	<p>+ "a deeper trench than in the majority of men, severed in me those provinces of good and ill which divide and compound man's dual nature."</p>	In other words...
	<p>"My scientific studies...drew steadily nearer to that truth, by whose discovery I have been doomed to such a dreadful shipwreck: that man is not truly one, but truly two.</p>	In other words...
p. 78	<p>"If each [of my dual natures] could but be housed in separate identities, life would be relieved of all that was unbearable."</p>	<p>In other words, Jekyll believes life would be more bearable if...</p> <p>+The verb "housed" is particularly significant because...</p>
Hyde enjoys the act of being Hyde act first. Find the lines which show the following:		
p. 80	The feelings of turning into Hyde was so out of the ordinary it felt immensely pleasurable.	
	Jekyll felt more content and energetic in Hyde's body	
	He felt as though the constraints of social expectations were dissolved	
	He immediately felt 10 times as evil.	

p. 81	"The evil side of my nature was less robust and less developed than the good...in the course of my life, which had been, after all, nine-tenths a life of effort, virtue, and control, it had been much less exercised and much less exhausted."	In other words, we discover Hyde is physically smaller because...
	Even as good shone upon the countenance of the one, evil was written broadly and plainly on the face of the other. Evil besides... had left on that body an imprint of deformity and decay.	In other words... + perhaps another reference to the discredited Victorian theory of...
	"All human beings are commingled out of good and evil: and Edward Hyde, alone in the ranks of mankind, was pure evil."	In other words...
Pg. 82	"The drug had no discriminating action; it was neither diabolical nor divine; it but shook the doors of the prisonhouse of my disposition... that which stood within ran forth"	In other words, the drug itself is neutral and therefore...
Pg. 84	Jekyll does not 'go into the details' of his crimes, but describes them as "monstrous" and "vicarious depravity" – Why doesn't he name them?	
Pg. 84	Hyde] was a being inherently malign and villainous ; his every act and thought centred on self ; drinking pleasure with bestial avidity from any degree of torture to another; relentless like a man of stone.	In other words, Jekyll describes Hyde as...
Pg. 84	Jekyll says his "conscience slumbered"	In other words...
Pg. 85 - 86	What happens for the first time, 2 months before the murder of Sir Danvers Carew?	
Pg. 87	Why has the body of Hyde grown in 'stature' = size?	

Chapter 10: Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case – part 2: p.g 87 - 99

Pg 87	Find evidence that Jekyll's body has increased its tolerance to the drug.	
Pg. 88	"I was slowly losing hold of my original and better self, and <u>becoming slowly incorporated</u> with my second and worse."	In other words, Jekyll recognises the danger...
Pg. 88	Between these two [sides], I now felt I had to choose... the terms of <u>this debate</u> are as old and commonplace as man; [and like] so vast a majority of my fellows, I chose the better part and was found wanting in the strength to keep to it.	In other words, Jekyll feels as though he has to make a choice between.. +but like many he...
Pg. 89	"My devil had been long caged, he came out roaring... <i>Instantly the spirit of hell awoke in me and raged. With a <u>transport of glee</u>, I mauled the unresisting body, <u>tasting delight from every blow.</u>"</i>	The murder of Carew happens because... And it feels...
Pg. 91	"The problem of my <u>conduct</u> was solved. Hyde was thenceforth impossible; whether I would or not, I was now confined to the better part of my existence; and oh, how I rejoiced to think it!	In other words, Jekyll is ultimately forced to 'give up' Hyde, not as a result of will power, but because...
Pg. 93	I sat in the sun on a bench; I reflected, I was like my neighbours; and then I smiled, comparing myself with other men, comparing <u>my active goodwill</u> with [their] <u>lazy cruelty</u> . And at the very moment of that vainglorious thought... I began to be aware of <u>a change in the temper of my thoughts</u> , a greater boldness, a <u>contempt of danger</u> , a <u>solution of the bonds of obligation</u> .	In other words, in the exact moment when Jekyll thinks... And feels... He begins to... Which feels....
Pg. 93 - 95	Find x3 examples of Hyde described using animalistic imagery	1) 2) 3)
Pg. 95	Find evidence of Jekyll disassociating himself from Hyde	
Pg. 95	The powers of Hyde seemed to have grown with the sickliness of Jekyll.	In other words, Jekyll describes how...
+ pg. 96	Jekyll describes Hyde as a 'co-heir with him in death'.	In other words....
Pg. 99	Will Hyde die upon the scaffold? Or will he find courage to release himself at the last moment? God knows; I am careless; this is my true hour of death, and what is to follow concerns another than myself. Here then, as I lay down the pen and proceed to seal up my confession, I bring the life of that unhappy Henry Jekyll to an end.	In other words Jekyll considers his 'true hour of death' to be when ... He says what is to follow concerns 'another than myself' in other words...

Lanyon's New Province of Knowledge

Do -now: Dr Lanyon and Dr Jekyll are presented as differing fundamentally in their approach to Science. More specifically... +whereas...

What he told me in the next hour, I cannot bring my mind to set on paper. I saw what I saw, I heard what I heard, and my soul sickened at it; and yet now when that sight has faded from my eyes, I ask myself if I believe it, and I cannot answer. **My life is shaken to its roots;** sleep has left me; the deadliest terror sits by me at all hours of the day and night; **I feel that my days are numbered, and that I must die; and yet I shall die incredulous.** As for the **moral turpitude** that man unveiled to me, even with tears of penitence, I cannot, even in memory, dwell on it without a start of horror. I will say but one thing, Utterson, and that (if you can bring your mind to credit it) will be more than enough. The creature who crept into my house that night was, on Jekyll's own confession, known by the name of Hyde and hunted for in every corner of the land as the murderer of Carew.

Write 2 Pages: How does Stevenson use the character of Dr Lanyon to explore ideas about Science?

You should write about how:

- The ideas about Science explored through Dr Lanyon in this extract
- How Stevenson uses the character of Dr Lanyon in the novel as a whole

Lanyon's role in the novel is to act as a sort of scientific foil to Dr Jekyll. In other words, Lanyon and Jekyll have different attitudes to science and discovery. More precisely... +for example x 2

Stevenson uses Lanyon to portray a more rational, practical and traditional approach to Science. This is particularly evident in the final moments of chapter 9... (explore evidence x3-5)

+Contextually, Lanyon's fears are unsurprising. More specifically...

+++ Stevenson portrays Lanyon as using pointedly scientific language when describing Hyde, perhaps to demonstrate the failure of the rational in the face of the mystic and transcendental. More specifically... It is almost as if...

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. 'unscientific Balderdash' | i. foil |
| b. 'Scientific heresies' | ii. Victorian fear of Scientific progress |
| c. 'Hyde bound pedant' | iii. Darwin's Theory of Evolution shook the foundations of many Victorian's belief systems. |
| d. 'Too fanciful for me' | iv. The dual nature of all mankind |
| e. 'I sometimes think if we knew all we should be more glad to get away' c.6 | v. Mystical/ supernatural/ experimental |
| f. 'The odd, subjective disturbance caused by his neighbourhood' c9 | vi. Rational and materialist |
| g. 'I have since had reason to believe the cause to lie much deeper in the nature of man, and to turn on some nobler hinge than the principle of hatred.' C9 | vii. The line that reveals the most is... |
| h. And now, you who have so long been bound to the most narrow and material views, you who have denied the virtue of transcendental medicine, you who have <u>derided</u> your superiors - behold!" c9 | |

A01, A02 & A03 mark scheme -IC, J&H, R&J (Poetry – also Comparison)

Band 1	0 ↕ 5	<p>Mostly: Narrative / Descriptive This looks like: I say what happens in the text (I might not be familiar with the whole text).</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> Must use quotations to cross this line </div>
Band 2	6 ↕ 10	<p>Mostly: Relevant and supported This looks like: I answer the question asked with some relevant evidence and I comment on my evidence (In other words...)</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> Must answer the full task to cross this line. </div>
Band 3	11 ↕ 15	<p>Mostly: Explanatory This looks like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I answer the full task with relevant evidence and I explain my ideas. I relate the ideas in the text to the context of the text. 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> Must mention the writer to cross this line </div>
Band 4	16 ↕ 20	<p>Mostly: Clear, sustained, consistent This looks like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I give a range of relevant, well supported points and explain a range of the writer's choices (methods). I clearly see the text as a construct. I relate the writer's choices to the context(s). 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> Must use subject terminology to cross this line. </div>
Band 5	21 ↕ 25	<p>Mostly: Developed and detailed This looks like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I explore in detail the writer's choice of specific techniques: (language and/or structure), I use integrated references (embedded in my argument). I explore how the writer's choices are influenced by the context. I might explore Author's purpose ("deeper meaning") and/ or Alternative interpretations/ perspectives: (This could mean.. Perhaps... +on the other hand...) 	  
Band 6	26 ↕ 30	<p>Mostly: Critical and well structured This looks like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I form an argument in response to the question and I develop my idea through using the most relevant quotations judiciously (with good judgement). I explore the writer's choice of specific techniques (language and structure) in "fine grained" detail. I make specific and detailed links between contexts, text and task. I convincingly explore different perspectives and alternative interpretations. 	

Ao4: spelling Punctuation and Grammar

Threshold: 1 mark	Limited accuracy in spelling, punctuation and sentence structure but the learner's spelling and punctuation does not hinder meaning in the response .
Intermediate : 2 – 3 marks	Learners spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy , and use a considerable range of vocabulary and sentence structures to achieve general control of meaning.
High: 4 marks	Learners spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy , and consistently use vocabulary and sentence structures to achieve effective control of meaning.