

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: JEKYLL AND HYDE

PLOT SUMMARY		VOCABULARY BANK	CHARACTERS
Chapter 1: Story of the Door	Utterson is taking his Sunday walk with friend Enfield. In a well-kept street they stumble upon a derelict doorway, which prompts Enfield to tell a story linked to the doorway. Late at night he had seen a man run into and trample a small girl. A crowd gathered who demanded £100 from him as compensation to the girls' family. The man went into the battered doorway and produced a cheque signed by a respectable man (whom Enfield does not name). Enfield tells Utterson there was something very disturbing about the man who trampled the girl. He gives his name as Hyde.	Duality	Dr Henry Jekyll Doctor with an interest in the supernatural. Respected man but with a mysterious past which Utterson hints at. Protagonist of the novella. We only hear about him through his reputation, and then later from Lanyon as "wrong in the mind". The reader does not know he's the same man as Hyde until Chapter 9. We only really hear from J when he tells his own story at the end.
		Repressed	
		Evolution	
Chapter 2: Search for Mr Hyde	U reads over his friend Jekyll's will. It says if he dies or disappears all his possessions will go to Hyde. Disturbed, Utterson visits Dr Lanyon, who says he no longer speaks to Jekyll. After troubled dreams, U decides to meet Hyde for himself. He finds him repellent. He goes to Jekyll's house but Jekyll isn't in. The servant Poole reveals the staff has instructions to obey Hyde.	Secrecy	Mr Edward Hyde Jekyll's alter-ego. Hyde is the evil aspect of Jekyll manifested in a separated identity. Also responsible for the main events in the narrative—the trampling of a girl, murder of Carew, death of Lanyon and destruction of Hyde. A strange, repugnant man who looks faintly pre-human. He's violent and cruel, and everyone who sees him describes him as ugly and deformed—yet no one can say exactly why.
		Reputation	
Chapter 3: Dr Jekyll was quite at ease	Utterson goes to a dinner party at Jekyll's house. He stays behind to talk to Jekyll. He asks about Mr Hyde. Jekyll refuses to talk about Hyde, but tells Utterson he can be "rid of him whenever he chooses". He asks Utterson to insist to obey the instructions in the will. U agrees.	Victorian Gentleman	Mr Gabriel Utterson Well-respected lawyer. Like Lanyon, he represents Victorian society's devotion to rational explanations and denial of the supernatural. Perhaps slightly lacking in imagination, meaning he is unable to see the connection between J/H and puts it down to a 'rational' explanation—blackmail. As a reader we follow him as a guide and we too are led to the wrong conclusion about the relationship between J&H.
		Isolation	
Chapter 4: The Carew Murder Case	A year later. The murder of Danvers Carew is told through the story of a maid who witnessed it. Half a broken cane and a letter to Utterson were found near the body. Utterson and Newcomen (the police officer) search Hyde's rooms. They find burned papers, the other part of the cane and a burned cheque book. At the bank they find Hyde has several thousand pounds.	Depraved	Dr Lanyon Respected London doctor and one of Jekyll's closest friends until their disagreement. Represents rationality, reason, and science. His character serves as a contrast to Jekyll's mysticism in the novella. His death symbolises the supernatural 'winning' over science/reason—terrifying for Victorian readers!
		Degenerate	
Chapter 5: Incident of the letter	Utterson goes to see Jekyll and finds him pale with shock and illness in his 'cabinet' (room above the laboratory). Jekyll says he's heard people outside shouting about the murder of Carew. J tells U he will have no more to do with Hyde and is confident Hyde will disappear. J shows U a letter signed Edward Hyde that was hand delivered. It thanks J for his generosity and says he can escape safely. U is relieved. U takes the letter and shows it to his head clerk Mr Guest. Guest is a handwriting expert. A servant comes in with a note from Jekyll. Guest notices the handwriting is similar. Utterson now thinks Jekyll forged the letters from Hyde, writing it himself.	Debased	Mr Enfield Reserved, formal, no interest in gossip. Represents 'Victorian gentleman' - values reputation highly.
		Savage	
		Subconscious	Poole Jekyll's butler. A working class character, socially inferior to other characters due to his role. Knows J very well—including the sound of his footsteps – which is crucial in the decision to break down the door at the end. Discreet about J's business until his fears lead him to act.
		Revulsed/revulsion	
Chapter 6: Remarkable incident of Dr Lanyon	Hyde has disappeared. For two months Jekyll returns to his old self and is friendly and sociable. J suddenly refuses to see Utterson again which alarms Utterson. U then visits Lanyon and finds him very physically changed and disturbed. L refuses to talk about J, saying he views him as dead. U is puzzled and writes to J, asking why he won't see his friends. J's reply is mysterious. Lanyon dies two weeks later. U gets letter from Lanyon, not to be opened unless J disappears. U tries to visit J but is turned away. Poole tells him J spends most of his time in the lab.	Restraint/restrained	Inspector Newcomen Delighted with the Carew case as it will be good for his career if he can solve it—Carew is a high profile victim. Could represent slightly chaotic police force newly formed in Victorian age.
		Suppression/suppressed	
		Gothic	
Chapter 7: Incident at the window	On another Sunday walk with Enfield, U tells E he once saw Hyde and felt revulsion. E reveals he has since found out that the doorway is the rear entrance to J's laboratory. The pair come to the courtyard near the door and step in. they see J sitting at an upstairs window and call to him. They invite him to walk with them and he refuses. A look of horror passes across J's face and he disappears. Appalled by the look they saw in J's face, E and U walk away.	Tension	Sir Danvers Carew High-profile murder victim and friend of Utterson's. Described as an elegant and sophisticated old man of high social standing. A perfect 'victim' as he is such a contrast to the depraved Hyde.
		Mystery	
Chapter 8: The Last Night	Poole visits U as he fears something is wrong with J. At J's lab, a voice refuses to let them in. P says he fears J was murdered 8 days previously as he heard him cry out. He worries the murderer is still inside. U and P arm themselves and break in. They find the body of Hyde, in clothes too big for him, twitching on the floor. They can't find J. They find an envelope addressed to Utterson. It contains a new will (in Utterson's favour) a note telling U to read the letter he has from Lanyon and a long letters from J. They lock the cabinet with Hyde's body inside and U goes home to read the documents.	Allusion	Mr Guest Handwriting expert that notices the similarity between Jekyll and Hyde's handwriting. Drives the narrative forward as the handwriting deepens the mystery. Again, like Utterson, we are on the wrong track thinking J is forging letters for H.
		Morality	
		Vice	
		Rational/rationality	
Chapter 9: Dr Lanyon's narrative	The contents of Lanyon's letter tells of how he received a letter from J asking him to collect chemicals, a vial and a notebook from J's lab and give it to a man who would arrive at midnight. A grotesque man arrives and drinks the potion which turns him into Jekyll, causing Lanyon to fall ill.	Contrast	Female characters Maid—watches the murder of Carew and faints. Story told from her perspective embellishes some of the details—to add tension and intrigue. Gothic 'damsel in distress' figure. Hyde's landlady—Gives information about Hyde's comings and goings. Seems pleased he is in trouble.
		Atavism/atavistic	
Chapter 10: Henry Jekyll's full statement of the case	Jekyll tells the story of how he turned into Hyde. It began as a scientific experiment into the duality of human nature and an attempt to rid himself of his 'darker side'. Eventually he became addicted to being Hyde, who took over and destroyed him.	Mysticism	EXAM QUESTION EXAMPLES Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson present Hyde as a frightening outsider? Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson create mystery and tension in the novella? Starting with this extract, explore how Stevenson presents secrecy and the unknown in the novella Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson present Utterson as a reliable and rational narrator? Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson use settings to create tension in the novel? Starting with this extract, how far do you agree Stevenson creates Dr Jekyll as a character we can feel sympathy for?
		Unorthodox	
		Uncanny	EXAM TIPS AND PHRASES Keep your answer really relevant to the question asked. Start with a thesis —answer the question and link to Stevenson's intentions/context if relevant Annotate the extract. Look closely at language you can pull apart. Look for wider themes/techniques that span the novel. Either answer on extract first, wider novel second OR alternative between the two. Use the writer's name. Remember characters are not real— they are constructs made by the writer.

THEMES		KEY QUOTATIONS		
Duality	Plot hinges on the idea of the duality of human nature. Stevenson suggests we have two parts to us: a part that is concerned with physical appetites and pleasures and a higher part concerned with intellectual pleasures and moral behaviours. There is a tension between these two parts of the soul; between instincts and how society conditions us to behave. Other types of duality in the novel include good vs evil, science vs the supernatural and appearances vs reality.	“Sinister block of buildings thrust forward its gable...blind forehead of discoloured wall”	“I incline to Cain’s heresy. I let my brother go to the devil in his own way”	“shopfronts...like rows of smiling saleswomen”
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. Hyde is frequently contrasted with the people he does evil to, who are presented as very innocent and good: the innocent young girl and Carew, who is described in a similar innocent way.	“...[Hyde] must have secrets of his own; black secrets, secrets compared to which poor Jekyll’s worst would be like sunshine”	“I have seen devilish little of the man... unscientific balderdash” “he began to go wrong, wrong in the mind”	“Jekyll’s main house: at the “front” with an “air of wealth” Jekyll’s laboratory: at the “back” with a “blistered and distained door”.
Friendship and loyalty	There are a few key friendships in the novella: Jekyll and Lanyon, Jekyll and Utterson, Utterson and Enfield. Friendship and loyalty act as spurs to action in the novella: Utterson’s friendship with Jekyll leads him to investigate Hyde. Poole seeks the help of Utterson as he’s Jekyll’s friend. Jekyll turns to Lanyon when he needs chemicals. Friendships are sometimes shown to be marred by secrets. Reputation seems to play a part in some of the friendships in the novella, although there are clearly genuine feelings too.	“Like a madman” “Like a rat” “Like Satan”	“ape-like fury” “seems hardly human. Something troglodytic?” “radiance of a foul soul transpires through”	“fiend” “If I ever read Satan’s signature on a face, it is on that of your new friend!”
Appearances vs reality/secrets	Few things are as they appear. J is respectable, yet he has his secret inner identity. Hyde appears to be a normal ‘person’ (if a bit ugly) but he’s actually a product of a potion. It appears Jekyll is being blackmailed, yet he isn’t. Lanyon’s illness looks to be physical, however it is the effects of seeing Hyde’s transformation. As readers we are also taken in by what appears to be real but turns out not to be.	“the flog slept on the wing above the drowned city” “like a district of some city in a nightmare”	“...you who have denied the virtue of transcendental medicine, you who have derided your superiors – behold!”	“I have been doomed to such a shipwreck: that man is not truly one, but truly two” “I am the chief of sinners. I am the chief of sufferers too”
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 - normal language of science can’t describe his other-worldly experiences.	“I looked upon that ugly idol in the glass, and was conscious of no repugnance, rather a leap of welcome”	“the moment I choose, I can be rid of Mr Hyde”	“something of a slyish cast perhaps, but every mark of kindness”
CONTEXTS AND WRITER’S INTENTIONS				
Duality and the Victorian Gentleman	Social conventions were so strict in Victorian times that the criminal underworld developed—an outward appearance of dignity was valued more than genuine humanity. Utterson represents the perfect Victorian gentleman. He consistently seeks to preserve order and decorum, does not gossip, and guards his friends’ reputations as though they were his own. 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.	“The rosy man had become pale, his flesh had fallen away”	“expression of such abject terror and despair” “God forgive us!”	“I have had a shock and shall never recover”
Science and Darwinism	Darwin gave the world his Theory of Evolution which suggested that perhaps we did not come from God, but evolved from apes. People were shocked at the thought that we might have something in common with these primate beasts. Scientific developments were rapid at this time, including in medicine. We knew more about anatomy than ever before. There was a growing conflict between religion and science. New beliefs such as phrenology led people to have unusual beliefs about what facial features/head shapes might mean about your personality and character.	WRITER’S METHODS		
Suppressing temptations	Victorians were religious and so feared what went on ‘behind closed doors’. This included sexual desires and temptations. Homosexuality (illegal at the time) was often linked to blackmail as people sought to suppress their private desires.	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.	
Divided society	Stevenson grew up in Edinburgh and some think the city of London in J&H is actually based on Edinburgh. Both Edinburgh and London were divided cities—made up of areas of extreme wealth side by side with areas of extreme poverty. The co-existence of these two very different worlds interested Stevenson.	Contrasting imagery	Lexical fields related to hell/devil used to describe Hyde in contrast to Jekyll’s good characteristics.	
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.	Characterisation	Lanyon’s language is very factual. Whereas Jekyll’s language is more metaphorical and poetic when he narrates his story at the end. This language difference shows the two differing ideas of science (L vs J)	
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; Londoners were concerned about the pace of change. There was also a fear of new technology and its implications for mankind.	Setting and symbolism	The house is a key symbol of the duality in Victorian society. Jekyll’s house is symbol of man’s respectable public face. Hyde’s entrance and the laboratory represent the darker, hidden side of man. Consider windows as another symbol—the lack of windows/high windows indicating secrecy.	
		Narrative voice	Most of J&H is told by a third person narrator, but from the point of view of Utterson (third person limited). This means we find out the story as it is revealed to Utterson, keeping us waiting to find out the ‘big reveal’. We do hear about certain events through other characters eg. The maid’s description of the Carew murder. The two final chapters are told in first person—Chapter 9 is from Lanyon’s perspective and Chapter 10 though Jekyll’s. Consider why this might be. Lanyon’s narrative contains letters—this is a key trope of Gothic fiction, along with multiple narratives and letters, documents etc.	
FORM AND STYLE				
Gothic fiction —this genre started in the 18th century and gained popularity in the 19th century. Features include pathetic fallacy, isolated settings, extremes of emotion eg, terror, passion. Usually includes terrifying, violent and supernatural events. Sometimes Gothic stories used different narratives to tell the story eg. Spoken accounts, diaries and other documents. This helps keep some parts of the narrative hidden and create more mystery. Gothic settings are dark and mysterious—just like London in this novella. Gothic novels were popular as they allowed Victorian readers to feel and experience terror in a safe, controlled way.				
Detective novel —Made popular by Sherlock Holmes stories in 19th century, some elements are borrowed by Stevenson. Usually starts with a crime, which is solved during the course of the novella. It also includes a trail of false and true leads/clues. In J and H we know who committed the crime, but what we don’t know is the connection between J and H. This is the central ‘mystery’ of the novella. The big ‘reveal’ isn’t until Chapter 9—much like in detective fiction where the murderer is revealed at the end. Think about how Stevenson leads the reader down false lines of enquiry and leaves us a series of mysterious clues—like Utterson, we are in the dark and need to try to solve the mystery!				