

Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

Study Guide for GCSE

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Contents

| Thank You for Choosing ZigZag Education | ii |
|---|-----|
| Teacher Feedback Opportunity | iii |
| Terms and Conditions of Use | iv |
| Teacher's Introduction | |
| Specification Information | 2 |
| Plot Summary | 3 |
| Section-by-section Analysis | 4 |
| Chapter 1: Story of the Door | 4 |
| Chapter 2: Search for Mr Hyde | 9 |
| Chapter 3: Dr Jekyll was Quite at Ease | 11 |
| Chapter 4: The Carew Murder Case | 13 |
| Chapter 5: Incident of the Letter | 16 |
| Chapter 6: Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon | 19 |
| Chapter 7: Incident at the Window | 22 |
| Chapter 8: The Last Night | 24 |
| Chapter 9: Dr Lanyon's Narrative | 27 |
| Chapter 10: Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case | 30 |
| Whole-text Analysis | 34 |
| Characterisation | 34 |
| Relationships Mind Map | 43 |
| Key Relationships | 44 |
| Settings | 47 |
| Themes | 50 |
| Ideas and Messages | 59 |
| The Writer's Use of Language | 61 |
| Form | 66 |
| Structure | 68 |
| Context | 70 |
| Key Term Glossary | 72 |
| Further Reading | 74 |
| Suggested Answers | 75 |

Teacher's Introduction

How to Use this Guide

This resource is designed to assist students in their understanding of Robert Louis Stevenson's *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*. Many students will think they know the plot of Jekyll and Hyde, even before reading it, because of its position within popular culture and reference. However, the novella goes far beyond the basic notion of a split personality. Stevenson's exploration of class systems, religion, science and societal expectations in Victorian England, as well as the focus on the duality of human nature, relevant to *each and every one of us*, make this a fascinating text to teach.

The resource helps students get to know the text, ensuring that they feel confident analysing key themes, characters and contexts. The material highlights key areas that students need to know prior to examination, and encourages them to explore the text in new ways.

The guide comprises the following sections.

- **Plot Summary:** Brief outline of the overarching narrative and structure.
- **Section-by-section Analysis:** Summary of each chapter, with in-depth analysis. Chapter analyses are titled in the same way as they appear in the novella, and also numbered for ease of analysis.
- Characterisation: Detailed analysis of key characters and how Stevenson presents them.
- Relationships Mind Map: Helpful visual reminder of the interactions between characters throughout the novella.
- Relationships Analysis: Simple to understand analyses of the key relationships in the novella.
- **Settings:** Analysis of the key settings, their meaning in the text and impact on Stevenson's characters.
- Themes: Detailed study of the key themes, their meaning and effect.
- Ideas and Messages: Exploration of Stevenson's ideas, and relation to the ideals and norms of the Victorian era.
- The Writer's Use of Language, Form and Structure: Analysis of Stevenson's language choices, encouraging students to consider how form, structure and language combine to shape meaning.
- Context: Focus on key contexts of [Victorian England, societal norms and fears], and genre.
- **Key Term Glossary:** Easy to understand definitions of a range of key terms which students should be using in the own analyses. These definitions are also found in boxes throughout the guide.
- Further Reading: Suggested reading to help students further their understanding of contexts, genre and
 possible analytical approaches.
- Suggested Answers: Indicative content to help students prepare for assessment.

Activities, essay questions and exam tips can be found throughout. The guide is designed in this manner to address the assessment objectives for GCSE English Literature for students studying AQA, Edexcel, OCR or Eduqas.

Edition of the Text

The text used in this study guide is Oxford World's Classics; *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde and Other Tales*, published in 2008 (ISBN 978-0-19-953622-1).

April 2019



Specification Information

Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde appears on AQA, OCR, Edexcel and Eduqas therefore, aims to help students in the preparation for sitting with any exam boar

AQA: 8702

- Unit Paper 1: Shakespeare and the 19th Century Nat Total percentage of Go
- Exam: written paper. Closed book. 1 hc 11 45 minutes.
- Section B: The Nineteenth Certification of Case of Dr Jekyll and Management of Case of Case
- Total m. T
- AO weig
 AO1 15; AO2 15; AO3 7.5; AO4 2.5.

OCR: J352

- Component 1: Exploring Modern and Literary Heritage Texts. Total percentage
- Exam: written paper. Closed book. 2 hours.
- Section B: Nineteenth Century Prose. Students answer ONE question on the r
 Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde), from a choice of two. Either analysing an extract prov
 the novel as a whole, or answering an essay question based on their knowleds
 extract).
- Total marks for the paper: 120. Section B: 40. Percentage of GCSE: 20%.
- AO weighting: AO1 20; AO2 17.5; AO3 10; AO4 2.5.

Edexcel: 1ET0

- Component 2: Nineteenth Century Novel and Poetry of 1789. Total percer
- Exam: written paper. Closed book. 2 hours 1 rm = es.
- Section A: Nineteenth Century Nove answer TWO questions, with approximately 400 words the scond being an essay question exploring to the scond being an explor
- Total marks for the Section A: 40. Percentage of GCSE: 25%.
- AO wei 19 A \ -20; AO2 20.

Eduqas: C701QSL

- Component 2: Post-1914 Prose and Drama, Nineteenth Century Prose and Un of GCSE: 60%.
- Exam: written paper. Closed book. 2 hours 30 minutes.
- Section B: Nineteenth Century Prose. Students answer ONE question on the r Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde), analysing an extract provided, and adding their unders
- Total marks for the paper: 120. Section B: 40. Percentage of GCSE: 20%.
- AO weighting: AO1 15; AO2 10; AO3 15.

Assessment Objectives

The detailed chapter analyses and whole-text analyses are designed to prepare st Literature across any of the exam boards. Discussion not and activities (some findividual study) address the various AOs.

| Objective | Criteria |
|-----------|--|
| A01 | Articulate and relevant critical responses to lite |
| | xt(). Wences to inform their interpretations. |
| AO2 | nonstrate understanding in analysing the ways in which structu |
| AUZ 1 | meanings in literary texts, using relevant subject terminology whe |
| AO3 | Demonstrate understanding of the significance and influence of the |
| AU3 | texts are written and received. |
| AO4 | Use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, pur |
| | accurate spelling and punctuation throughout. |

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Plot Summary

A surprising story sparks fear and intrigue

In the first chapter, we are introduced to Mr Utterson and his friend Mr Enfield. While they are walking together, Mr Enfield tells a strange story of violence against a young girl. The disfigured and detestable villain, Mr Hyde, was apprehended by a group of onlookers (in the Mr Enfield) and forced to pay compensation to the girl's family the did so, using a cheque in the name of Dr Jekyll:

Plo nov The and und the

Mr Utterson ct. 1 role story, and adds to it his own concern; he knows the beneficiary kyll's will. He concludes that something terrible is happening asks Dr Jekyll door the will at a dinner party, but is told only that the will must be cared for if anything ever happens to Dr Jekyll.

Suspense is built through violence and mystery

The novella then jumps to 'nearly a year later' — evidently the interim period had maid witnesses the particularly violent murder of a gentleman, Sir Danvers Carew round from her shock, condemns the murderer as Mr Hyde. Mr Utterson joins the house, but Hyde is nowhere to be found. Of course, Utterson asks his friend Dr Jekyll states, cryptically, that he has 'had a lesson'. Mr Utterson is far from comfo compounded when his clerk notices something else: the handwriting of Dr Jekyll identical.

Dr Jekyll and Dr Lanyon both fall ill, but Lanyon fails to recover. With his death, he possession some mysterious letters, only to be opened if the kyll also dies. Dr Je one day Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield spot him at 1 s who we. Almost as suddenly again, leaving both men filled with alarm

The truth is revealed

Eventually, Poole, visits Mr Utterson at home. Poole too is with fear, and begs Mr Utterson to return with him. The two men break into Dr Jekyll's laboratory, where they find Mr Hyde, dying, on the floor. Dr Jekyll is nowhere to be found. On the desk, however, is an envelope addressed to Mr Utterson.

Through a series of letters, the final two chapters reveal the full truth to the reader. First, Mr Utterson opens the letters from Dr Lanyon. We learn that Dr Lanyon was the first witness to an extraordinary transformation; that of Dr Jekyll into Mr Hyde. Upon learning that his friend Dr Jekyll was the murderer of Sir Danvers Carew, Lanyon was so shocked and appalled that he became ill, and shortly after he died.

Finally, we read the testimony of Dr Jeky' at the full details of his investigations into the dark at sit can be sown humanity, and his eventual transfer to be found Dr Jekyll into Mr Hyde. Jekyll describe that the expectations and restrictions of Victorian have led to a 'profound duplicity' of his nature. He understands the full horror of the crimes he, as Hyde, has committed. Worse, he knows that the darker side, Mr Hyde, is becoming more dominant. With these revelations, we finally comprehend the entire story.



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Section-by-section Analys

CHAPTER 1: STORY OF THE D

SUMMARY

While walking around the streets of London Ar Enfig. Lecounts to his friend and about the brutal assault of a young grid Ar London and other onlookers, on witness the villain and forced him to a lens be the child and her family. The villain procuman's name, which are the genuine. On hearing the story, Mr Utterson requestion, and the two matter again and the two matter again.

ANALYSIS

Duality of character

The first character we are introduced to, Mr Utterson, is a mixture of characteristics:

a man of a rugged countenance, that was never lighted by a smile; cold, scanty and embarrassed in discourse; backward in sentiment; lean, long, dusty, dreary and yet somehow lovable. (p. 5)

In this quotation, Stevenson tells us that Mr Utterson is 'cold' and unsmiling (his fallowever, despite being rough and distant, unwilling to engage in conversation, he 'somehow loveable'. This is a first example of a dual personal ty; Stevenson is sho positive and negative characteristics. We know, of contact that Mr Utterson is on novella. Introducing this idea of duality here is a contact transcript the text.

Novella – imperior of novel (or, if you prefer, a long short story).

Foreshad refers to hints given to the reader about events which are yet to words, phrases or events which are indicative of how the story will unfold.

Dual personality – having two different, or contrasting, sides to an individual's personality into the good side, and the evil side (Mr Hyde).

Active Learning Task

Read the description of Mr Utterson's character, from the beginning of the novella to the growth of time, they implied no aptness of object.'

What other examples of his dual personality can you find?

Use the table below to note down important quotations, one side showing the negative personality and the other side the positive.

| Positive | |
|-------------------------|--|
| | |
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In some respects Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield can also be seen as contrasting in perbably younger, and it is suggested in the text that he is still demonstrating the described as a 'well-known man about town'). Despite the pair having very little is ay to one another, they maintain a tradition of meeting up every Sunday, and compart of their week:

It was reported by those who encountered them in that Sunday walks, that singularly dull and would hail with obvious religious appearance of a friend put the greatest store by these excursions, and them the chief jewel of set aside occasions of pleasure as the calls of business, that uninterrupted. (pp. 5–6)

This is an e To on the outward appearance being different from the reality. Ar assume that such is liked each other, and took no pleasure in what they were do is true. They value each other's company and these walks are very important to that you can't trust what you see, and that there is often more beneath the surface

Duality of setting

Continuing the theme of duality, the street where Utterson and Enfield find themselves is described as having opposing characteristics: the street itself is well kept, prosperous and clean and yet it is set within a squalid, dirty and low neighbourhood. Evocative **imagery** is used to support this notion:

the street shone out in contrast to its dingy neighbourhood, like a fire in a forest. (p. 6)

The inhabiton we woing well, it seemed, and all emulously hoping la pour it work of their gains in coquetry; so that the shop fronts of the shop fare with an air of invitation, like rows of smiling saleswomen.

Exam Tip

The theme of duality (doubles) is very important. Can you think of other example

You will need to be able to explain the importance of the theme of doubles, or dualimore information, see the subsection on 'duality of human nature' on page 59.

Although this imagery initially makes the reader imagine a pleasant and hopeful public subtext beneath the surface. The image of 'smiling saleswomen' laying out their (p. 6) is implicitly suggestive of prostitution (which would have been very present Victorian London). This suggestion is repeated with Stevenson's use of an 'air of suggesting an allure; a pull towards something. From the very beginning, Stevens that there are two sides to everything; two sides to a story, two sides to a place.

As the location of the door is in the action of the setting. The way we moves from indicating a fresh, well-maintained least on the surface), to a description building which contains the door. Everything about the building evokes unease: it is sinister. There is a suggestion of deformity, even aggression, through the **personification** of the building which 'thrust forward its gable on the street' and has a 'blind forehead of discoloured wall' (p. 6).

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The building, in turn, is a physical representation of Hyde's character, foreshadow abnormality. This is an example of **pathetic fallacy**. Everything about the building uncomfortable. Unlike the street, it has been neglected and disrespected: childre frame and tramps have used it as a makeshift shelter. The poor state of the door, disdained' (p. 6), suggests disease, decay and degeneration – all characteristics of society – it is a painful image (remember, to see more about the context of Victor later 'contexts' section). There is no traditional way of as it towards the end of the and secretive aspects.

Active Learn: Read thre

d scription of the street, and Mr Hyde's house (p. 6), once more.

Draw a picture as detailed quotations from the novella.

Share your picture with a friend. Are your pictures the same? Did you miss anything? differently?

Structure: Stories within stories

Utterson and Enfield are standing opposite the door, on the other side of the strestory. They are, therefore, physically separated from this door and what it symboles As Enfield begins to relate his tale, the reader is given one narrative encased within many examples of this throughout the text as a whole, as the reader is presented various sources (different narrators, letters, and the media all help to tell the stort together to tell the case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde – as if Utterson, the lawyer, is call

As Enfield begins his story the reader is given further is at to his character, as frequents places with questionable reputation:

I was coming home from one at the end of the world, about three of a black winter of a black winter of a my way lay through a part of town where liter of the seen but lamps. Street after street, and all the folks street, all lighted up as if for a procession and all as empty as

The place he has left, at a very late hour, is left undefined, leaving the reader to go establishment it might have been. Through the description 'at the end of the wor place has a bad reputation — a brothel perhaps — to have explicitly named such a publication difficult for Stevenson in Victorian England. It was of paramount important properties of the properties of th

By describing the many street lamps, Stevenson creates an important image, whice text as a whole. There is a contrast between light and darkness; this is an important illumination among all the darkness has an organised, regular pattern — cemented phrase 'street after street' (p. 6) — rather than a chaotic dispersing of light. This sy imposed by Victorian Society. Ironically it leads to the illumination of Hyde, the estimile 'as empty as a church' (p. 7) hints at the religion which runs through However, despite all the light, Enfield still feels or ed. The watches out for the solution in contradiction to Enfield's the light disturbing figure of Hyde appears.

Gothic – C Doctor Jekyll and Mr Hyde is a Gothic novella. The Gothic in the eight and nineteenth centuries, and is characterised by an atmosphere of techniques are typical of Gothic novels. Remember to look at the characterisation (from p. 47) sections of the whole-text analysis for more information.

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Characterisation: Creating a villain

Even before we know that the figure which Enfield sees is that of Hyde there is a is 'stumping along' (p. 7) – and of his otherness to human form – 'It wasn't like a juggernaut' (p. 7). The simile suggests he was like a machine, without sensitivity The reader is offered an idea of Hyde's character through the reactions of others given here, rather than a description. His character is in stark contrast to Utterson beginning of this chapter. Utterson can be contained in 1 . 3 age because he is a and socially acceptable Victorian man. However, iec us lyde represents the op subversive citizen of the Victorian under of described in terms of people's reaction and feelings about, him. To name his dangerous thing because the make them a reality, and, remember, the Victor anything the الم كري الله their mask of social respectability!

Enfield is the mist character to react negatively towards Hyde, and he cannot justili

'But there was one curious circumstance. I had taken a loathing to my ger at first sight.' (p. 7)

It is significant that Stevenson chooses to use shorter sentences here – this enable he is making, giving an added force and sense of urgency. In the majority of the longer and more complicated, with the use of semicolons to link ideas together. Enfield's response to Hyde is echoed by the child's family, and also by the doctor doctor's own reaction is given additional credence through his typically no-nonsel character - all characteristic of a doctor.

It is important to note that Hyde's first act of violence is against an innocent young girl. Violence against innocents is an important motif in the novella.

Hyde brings out the worst in people he comes int contact with, exposing their dreadful secret desires, which, as good to continue they would need and want to keep hidden.

Faced with 79 nc 1) Injured child, all the people gathered there had the desire to kill reduction Rather than indulge this wish to physically destroy the man, they threatened him with a social 'death' - to Active Let expose what he had done and damage his name and reputation. In groups Hyde is like a cornered animal here, trapped, and surrounded by in which H people full of hatred for him.

Theme: Good vs evil

For more information on these important themes, see the 'themes' section in the whole-text analysis (p. 34).

Throughout this incident, we see a very important theme: good vs evil. The women in the crowd are 'as wild as harpies' (p. 7) and had to be kept from attacking Hyde. In Greek and Roman mythology the pies were part bird, part woman. In some tales, they were that exhibit carrying off evildoers to the underworld, torturin as mey went.

By using the imagery of the country loe : Lameld suggests that Hyde looked frightened, but ggeration on his part, especially as Hyde proceeds to coolly negociate the sum of money due to the child's family - not really the actions of somebody who is scared.

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Create a scene. Thin

and the or What are

The suspense continues to be built as Enfield refuses to reveal the name on the disappearing into the house through the infamous door, brings out. As Enfield rec questions its validity, again Hyde is described as 'sneering' (p. 8), a repetition of the character earlier in this chapter.

Following a night spent in Enfield's rooms, Hyde, the doctor and the child's father bank, where the cheque is cashed without question. This is ates the comparison on the cheque (which the reader is yet to discover (51) ill's, later in the narrati challenges the wickedness of the other. 54 to justify the relationship be concludes that Hyde must be blacked in the other – linking to another key them though, Enfield realises the word 'blackmail' cannot completely ex er 📉 🎾 o) — it is beyond words; it cannot or should not be put

Enfield state and he has an aversion to asking questions, mindful of the knock-or paints a very evocative picture when explaining this:

'You start a question and it's like starting a stone. You sit quietly on the tlphaand away the stone goes, starting others; and presently some bland old by you would have thought of) is knocked on the head in his own back garder family have to change their name. No, sir, I make it a rule of mine: the mc like Queer Street the less I ask.' (pp. 8–9)

This extended simile is a list of accumulated occurrences, one leading on from the the reader wonder whether Enfield himself has anything to hide!

Although Enfield resists asking questions, he is not unwilling to answer any questions put to him. It is in response to questions posed by Utterson, in a legal tone in keeping with his profession to do is actually named and an attempt is made to describe in manufacture and an attempt is made to describe in manufacture. has remained nameless, just a mix of dis' an' characteristics. But Enfield finds this description difficult of the uses words. He uses words such as 'displeasing'; 'day of gli 'berestable'; 'disliked'; 'deformed'; 'deformity' us winteration – a repetition of harsh sounding 'D' ce his disgust. He eventually concludes that it is sounds - to impossible to describe Hyde; everything about him is just an impression, a feeling that he gives to others – there is nothing tangible about the person, as if he does not really exist.

Utterson asks whether Hyde used a key – introducing an important **symbol**, which revealing and concealing.

For maximum effect, Utterson waits until the end of the chapter to reveal that he actually knows whose name was on the cheque. This spoils Enfield's own moment of glory as his tale loses some of its Gothic impetus. In keeping with the theme of concealment, Utterson and Enfield agree not to speak of the story again, sealing the lact in a INSPECTION CC gentlemanly manner by shaking hands.

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CHAPTER 2: SEARCH FOR MR

SUMMARY

Mr Utterson returns to his home, and begins to worry about the story he has been Dr Jekyll's will, which states that if Jekyll dies, all his possessions pass to Mr Hyde. mutual friend, Dr Lanyon, but Lanyon explains he has 'como with Dr Jekyll, and

Hyde; a meeting which only or nis inheritance), but the butler, Poole, tells him the

ANALYS

Theme: Concealing and revealing

We saw in the last chapter that concealing (secrets) and revealing are important themes in the novella, and we also looked at the key as a symbol. This next chapter starts with Mr Utterson looking for something he has concealed; inside his study, inside a safe, inside an envelope, is Dr Jekyll's will. The novella is full of secrets, things hidden away which are only gradually revealed to the reader. This is one way that Stevenson creates suspense, gradually building up to reveal the biggest secret of all.

Discuss...

In pairs or small (which sets out the

Mr Utterson says; and now I begin

Why do you think means 'disgrace' you know about E the previous chap

Mr Utterson rereads the will in light of the new information; has about Mr Hydrodisgrace' (p. 11). Mr Utterson becomes complete; a fit prined to find out more down in order to find out what power he is to prove provide the declares 'If he beginning of his quest to reveal Hyde. This short sentence beginning of his quest to reveal Hyde. This short sentence beginning of his quest to reveal Hyde. This short sentence beginning of his quest to reveal Hyde. This short sentence beginning of his quest to reveal Hyde. It is also a play on the name of Mr Hyde, where the hydrodischer is a play on the word 'hide.'

Duality of character

Once again, we can see an example of duality of character; this time between the two doctors. Mr Utterson asks Dr Lanyon about Dr Jekyll. Look again

'I thought you had a bond of common interest.'

'We had... But it is more than ten years since Henry Jekyll became too fancif wrong, wrong in mind; and though of course I continue to take an interest in as they say, I see and have seen devilish little of the man. Such unscientific lestranged Damon and Pythias.' (p. 12)

In this dialogue, we see two examples of duality; the first in the nature of Dr Jekyl himself), and the second in the contrast between the two duality; ors. Lanyon sets his suggesting that while he, Lanyon, has remained or a first us path, Jekyll has stray wrong' highlights again the conflict between the two duality. Lanyon mentions the which Jekyll has decided to make the well-are later that this is into what misscience' – science which it is a real meaning of reality.

There is an eference to Greek mythology here (remember the harpies in the first chipper?). In Greek myth, Damon and Pythias (actually Phintias) were such good friends that Damon stands in for Phintias in prison, risking death himself to save his friend. This **metaphor**, then, is used to emphasise just how far Dr Jekyll has strayed; his behaviour is so 'wrong' that it would have destroyed even the strongest friendship.

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Exam Tip

An important theme emerges here; Mr Hyde is a physical embodiment of the lower has a defiantly criminal nature, he lives in a less respectable area), and Mr Utterson and having power over Dr Jekyll (of the upper class).

AQA, Edexcel and OCR exams all assess your understanding of contexts in AO3. In these exams, you will need to demonstrate an understanding of the contexts in who Remember the importance of the Victorian class system. It is not and expectations way the novella shows the fear of the 'other'. The Island were class is, quite literally

For more information on Victorian and Values, see 'Contexts' in the whole

Genre: Th. 79 ic sovel

When Mr Uter returns once again to his home, he is disturbed all night by dre Mr Hyde. This introduces two important Gothic features: dreams and monsters (a – Mr Hyde – was introduced for the first time in the last chapter).

Disturbing visions, dreams and supernatural events are all typical devices of Gothi Utterson continues to recall the incident described to him, of the innocent child trinterspersed with images of Mr Hyde standing beside the bed of Dr Jekyll. It is Mr monstrous, rather than his image – Mr Utterson focuses on the violence of Hyde's over Dr Jekyll.

Also present in Mr Utterson's dreams is the theme of light and darkness, which we chapter. Mr Utterson tosses and turns in the 'gross darkness of the night' and the lighted pictures', which include 'the great field of lamps of a nocturnal city' (p. 13) the novella happen at night, when this contrast between 'these and light can be scene in which Mr Utterson finally meets Mr Hydrace point at night-time, with 'th pattern of light and shadow' (p. 14). The numbers to between darkness are between the good and bad nature of a dividual character – as, of course, the the two sides of Dr Jekyll' at a side.

Characteri Creating a villain

In the analysis of Chapter 1, we looked at how Stevenson's language choices create negative imagery and links to the theme of good vs evil, helping to create the villainous character of Mr Hyde. If we look at Mr Utterson and Mr Hyde's meeting in this second chapter, we see these once again.

Mr Utterson is particularly disturbed to find that Mr Hyde has his own key – we know the key is a symbol for the theme of concealing and revealing – and Poole

confirms that he does indeed have access to the house whenever he desires. As reflects on his meeting with Mr Hyde, and particularly on purposes of secrets hidde Utterson assumes again that Hyde must be blackred in good Jecyll, and that Jekyll want the world to know. Still assuming the contribution is triend, however, he reflects secrets. He even goes so far as to the wrongs he himself must have com-

And the lest by chance some Jack-in-the-Box of an old memory should be past with less; few men could read the rolls of their life with less humbled to the dust by the many ill things he had done, and raised up again gratitude of the many that he had come so near to doing, yet avoided. (p. 1

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Active Learning Task

Read the meeting betw

Hyde, from the middle

swiftly nearer, and swe

the end of the first park Harry Jekyll, if I ever re

face, it is on that of you

Using mind maps or but

quotations; one with ex and one with examples Once again we see metaphors at play here; Mr Utterson 'gropes' in the 'corners' a-Box' of a memory should 'leap' at him (p. 17). The language suggests both Mr U indeed something terrible, which might liken him to Mr Hyde, and simultaneously the two men; the fact that Utterson has to 'grope' shows that no terrible deeds are

his mind. Again, we see the duality of nature that is present in all humankind; even a character as morally good and kind as Mr Utterson feels he has done 'many ill things' (p. 17). Unlike Lie, however, Utterson is somewhat vindicated by the really need that he 'avoided'. Utterson ends his musing by circlin and for all, that he must leap into action to professions is rend from the foul Mr Hyde: 'I must put my character wheel... if Hyde will only let me' (p. 17).

Active Let Write a view of A encounter

Hint: Thin about Mr Chapter

Essay Que

'Stevenson presents Mr Hyde as a dangerous outsider.'

How is Hyde presented as a dangerous outsider? Write about:

- how Hyde is presented in Chapters 1 and 2
- how Hyde is presented in the novella as a whole





CHAPTER 3: DR JEKYLL WAS QUITE

SUMMARY

In this short chapter, Dr Jekyll throws a dian that it will, and about Mr Hyde that the value of taken away' (p. 19). Utterson reluctantly beneficiary to be in the control of the control



Settings

This is a more intimate setting, which contrasts with the public settings of the prethrowing a dinner party for a small group of friends. We can tell by the description pleasant dinners' (p. 18) – that this is something he does regularly, and that his guguests are 'intelligent, reputable men and all judges of good wine' (p. 18). The mast standing – the adjectives 'intelligent' and 'reputable' tell us that – and would clear that and their love of fine wine. This intimate, relaxed atmosphere is the perfect up the difficult topic of Mr Hyde once again.

Duality of character - Dr Jekyll

This short chapter is the first time that we, the readers a produced to Dr Jekyl on the description of Dr Jekyll's character, which fact recome contrast of character that Dr Jekyll is a very handsome man. A symmetry of the well-made, smooth-faced man of my every mark of capacity and kindness' 18). This is important, of the second second

The repetition of 'large' in this description is also very important. Dr Jekyll is phys Hyde, in contrast, is very small. Stevenson is showing us that the good part of Dr bad part.

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When Mr Utterson mentions Mr Hyde, 'the large handsome face of Dr Jekyll grew pale to the very lips, and there came a blackness about his eyes' (p. 18). Dr Jekyll is growing pale perhaps because he is afraid – he does not want his friend Mr Utterson to find out his secret – but it is important to note that he is physically changing in this description. His face is becoming paler and his eyes darker; he is becoming physically more like Mr Hyde. This is a small hint at the truth, early in the novella; that Mr Hyde is within Dr. J. R. J.

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 - Hob

Duality of character - Dr Jekyll's it fill on of Dr Lanyon

In Chapter 2 we were introd to 5 Lanyon. We know that he denounced Dr J balderdash'. New Drie you denouncing Dr Lanyon in turn. Dr Jekyll says:

e's a good fellow – you needn't frown – an excellent fellow, and more more but a hide-bound pedant for all that; an ignorant, blatant ped disappointed in any man than Lanyon' (p. 18)

There is a distinct contrast between the two parts of this description. In the first 'excellent', fellow. In the second, he is a 'hide-bound pedant' (p. 18). The repetition dialogue – first a 'hide-bound pedant' and next an 'ignorant, blatant pedant' – she more worked up, more angry as he continues talking. Although he is describing here is the conflict and duality inside Dr Jekyll himself. One moment he is pleasan that he liked Dr Lanyon) and the next moment he is angry and aggressive.

Dr Jekyll's own nature is then brought further into question as he tries to defend Mr Hyde. As already mentioned above, there are physical changes during this confrontation which are a glimpse, for the reader, of the evil Mr Hyde inside Dr Jekyll. Meanwhile, in his speech Dr Jekyll has a 'certain incoherency of manner' (p. 19). Jekyll is babbling, or being unclear. This suggests the left of secrecy; he will not give Mr Utterson a clear answer about his related in the with Mr Hyde.

Theme: Concealing and revealing

During their conversation is all talk of Mr Hyd refusing to 2 acret he might have about Mr Hyde, saying: reveal what

'you know me: I am a man to be trusted. Make a clean breast of this in com doubt I can get you out of it' (p. 19)

Mr Utterson is again assuming that there is some sort of crime or wrongdoing that (remember, in Chapter 1, that Mr Enfield assumed there had been blackmail?) an secret. Although he does try to reassure Mr Utterson that there is nothing as dar concludes that it is a 'private matter' (p. 19). This brings us back, once again, to the something. He has a secret, known only to himself and Mr Hyde.

Theme: Good vs evil (choosing evil)

We have already discussed the importance of good vs evil in the novella. In this raised; the idea of being able to choose between good and evil. As he tries to real Hyde, Dr Jekyll makes a surprising statement: 'the moma, I hoose, I can be rid o on that' (p. 19). What Dr Jekyll is saying here is that the last control over the evil p important because it means he is *choosing* the bad side of himself, the Hyde world. This is, of course, in the arme is bases of his experiments. Later in the nov and Mr Hyde comes what is the mooses.



Throughout the analysis of the first three chapters, we have looked at how Steven

How does Stevenson present Mr Utterson in Chapter 3? How does this compare to the elsewhere in the novella?

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CHAPTER 4: THE CAREW MURDE

SUMMARY

In this pivotal chapter, 'nearly a year later' (p. 20), a maid witnesses a murder. From her window she recognises Mr Hyde, and watches in horror as he beats Sir Danvers Carew to death with a color dead body. The police find a letter addressed to Mr Utters in in the dead body. Mr Utterson is called to identify the letter of Mr Utterson goes with the policeman to Mr Hyde is not to be found.

Discus
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Analys Education

Setting; Victorian London

In this chapter, the murky fog of the London streets adds to the mystery of the every fog as a 'great chocolate-coloured pall' which could come down unexpectedly in a darkness' (p. 22). Fog in Victorian London was intensely thick because of the heave been dirty, dark and hard to breathe. This fog lends an air of greater secrecy to the and cloaks everything in a strange darkness and then suddenly clears again — it is a — linking once more to the theme of concealing and revealing. The description of of **pathetic fallacy**, which we discussed in Chapter 1. Here the setting suggests de 'pall', which is a cloth used to cover a coffin, and it moves through the city in a 'mathetic fallacy'.

Darkness in this chapter (created both by fog, and night-time hours) is opposed by street lamps and from the full moon. So again, in a key charter, we see the them incident itself happens, the street is 'brilliantly lit have a lambda in there were still common beliefs in the supernatural occurrences.

Characterise 1: 1 kg a villain

Previously, the nave let ourselves think that Hyde was merely a corrupt, disusing some per he holds over Dr Jekyll to manipulate him. Now, however, we horrific violence, and has no moral conscience. Hyde is violent at random, and wi

To highlight how evil Mr Hyde is, Stevenson presents us with a completely contrasting character. The man he murders, Sir Danvers Carew, is a Member of Parliament and part of the social elite. He is also a very 'good' man. Consider the following extract:

And as she so sat she became aware of an aged beautiful gentleman with white hair, drawing near along the lane; and advancing to meet him, another and very small gentleman, to whom at first she paid less attention. When they had come within speech (which was just und seem with a very pretty manner of politics of the subject of his address are as if the subject of his address are as if the subject of his address are appeared as if he were only inquiting and the moon shone on his face as he spoke and innocent and old-world kindness of disposition, yet with something high too, as of a well-founded self-content. (p. 20)



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Zig Zag Education

As we have seen before, a character's physical attributes are linked to their personal character. There is a strong juxtaposition in the presentation of the two characters, Mr Hyde and Sir Danvers, in this extract. Sir Danvers is 'beautiful', (p. 20), and the reader is led to believe this means he is inherently 'good'. This contrasts, of course, with Mr Hyde, who we know to be ugly, and inherently 'bad Stevenson also uses light (in this case moonlight) to symbolise the good nature of the older man. The moonlight 'shone' (p. 20) on Sir Dany Sice, illuminating him The use of 'innocent' (p. 20) is also particularly im ar , is it contrasts so comp nature. In Chapter 1, we looked at the main vicince against innocents. This is Hyde commits a crime, it is alway ag it sale most innocent characters, which se evil nature.



How does Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde explore the theme of good vs evil

Consider the murder of Sir Danvers, and at least one other incident in the text

When we are presented with Hyde, we are generally presented with an inherent contrast. The 'good' character shows us just how evil Mr Hyde is. Now we come appearance and actions immediately after the introduction of Sir Danvers:

He answered never a word, and seemed to listen with an illcontained impatience. And then all of a sudden he broke out in a great flame of anger, stamping with his foot, brandishing the cane, and carrying on (as the maid described it) like a madman. The old gentleman took a step back, with the air of one very much surprised and a trifle hurt; and at that Mr 4 2 roke out of all bounds and clubbed him to the earth. And at moment, with ape-like victim under foot and hailing day a son of blows, under which the bones

s emphasised by the active verbs; Hyde is 'stamping', shing' and 'carrying on' (p. 20). This is then developed fulfiller in the passage with yet more active verbs: 'trampling' and 'hailing' (p. 20). The actions become repeatedly more violent as the description progresses. Mr Hyde is depicted as less than human during this incident. Stevenson uses the simile 'ape-like fury' (p. 20), which links to an earlier description of him by Mr Utterson as 'troglodytic' (p. 16). Throughout this description of Mr Hyde and his actions, Stevenson is attempting to horrify his reader. Finally, the metaphor 'storm of blows' (p. 20) links the violent nature of a storm to show the extent of Hyde's anger and violence.

body jumped upon the r > way (p. 20)

Active Verb which In sem subje perfo the ve Structi makes

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Active Learning Task

Write a newspaper article about the murder of Sir Danvers Conew.

Think carefully about:

- how you describe the victim
- how you describe the attacker
- how you recount the eva
- who witnessed that they might say

Are there her important events from the novella that you might mention?

Stevenson uses the senses to better depict the scene to the reader; his description and dark) and sound: Carew's bones are 'audibly shattered' (p. 21). He ends the coming back to the maid, an innocent bystander who 'at the horror of these sight The maid, the only other witness to the events, faints at the sheer horror of it. Sh character of Hyde, who can carry out such evil actions without any fear or remors



A final, important comment on Hyde's character is that, once again, it is stated that describe. In the final paragraph of this chapter, Stevenson writes:

the few who could describe him differed widely, as common observers will. they agreed; and that was the haunting sense of unexpressed deformity wit impressed his beholders. (p. 23)

Victorian science: Charles Darwin and theories of erank ion

There are various suggestions in the novella that ' val is a sthan human. He is c quotation we have just examined; he have the permeter of the

In 1859, where son was a young boy, Charles Darwin published his *On the Origin operates*, which provided a new theory on human evolution. This book was revolutionary in introducing the idea of evolution (as opposed to religious creationism) to the Victorian public. In an idea that horrified many, Darwin suggested that humans had evolved from more primitive beings; from apes. In Stevenson's depiction of Hyde, we can see a less evolved, more primitive human.

Did you know?

Stevenson's parents were Presbyterians, as was the nurse who cared for him when he Stevenson struggled with religious teachings, and as an adult he rejected his parents' atheist.

Understanding context such as this is important for AO3. For more information on scientification and scientification and scientification and scientification and scientification are scientification.

The importance of letters

We talked earlier about letters in the novelle kein (1) widence compiled for the and Mr Hyde. Consider the following (1) (1)

A purse and gold was a cound upon the victim: but no cards or papers, stamped viction. It is a cound upon the victim: but no cards or papers, stamped victions and will address of the post, and will address of the post of the post of the post, and will address of the post of the pos

This wedge ought to the lawyer the next morning, before he was out of bed; seen it and been told the circumstances, than he shot out a solemn lip. (p. 2

This letter is one such example of evidence that is compiled by Mr Utterson; small crumbs of information that the reader is given as they try to unravel the mystery. Throughout the novella, Mr Utterson's friendships with different characters (in this case, his friendship with Sir Danvers) help him to gain evidence that pieces together the story of Jekyll and Hyde. It is also interesting that Mr Hyde has left all valuables, as well as the letter, on Sir Danvers' person. It shows the reader that the crime was not motivated by greed, or need for money. It was a truly mindless act of violence.

Context: Victorian society

Once again, when considering this chapter, we need to the bout the context of has carefully selected Hyde's murder victim. Dan ers bew is a Sir – he has been as part of the description of Sir Danvers, and person, Stevenson highlights pretty manner of politeness' (provided by the context of what makes him a good person. It is a member of the victim is a member of the context of victorian society.

Even when the proper viscous a scandal; he quickly becomes worried that Dr Jekyll will know sindeed that he might be in some way protecting Hyde, yet Mr Utterson does not lears. He remains quiet, to protect Dr Jekyll from scandal. Mr Utterson, the lawy Victorian society; he does not believe that someone from high society could be in such a heinous crime. Stevenson is here making a comment on Victorian society; focused upon outward appearances, that it would not understand that anyone was

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Setting: Mr Hyde's rooms

We end the analysis of the chapter by once again considering the setting. Mr Utte officer to Mr Hyde's rooms, and we are confronted by the unpleasant, seedy natulives.

As the cab drew up before the address indicated, the fog lifted a little and sl a gin palace, a low French eating house, a shop for the stail of penny numb many ragged children huddled in the doorways at the sy women of many passing out, key in hand, to have a more not all so, and the next moment the upon that part, as brown as well a low but him off from his blackguardly st

Once again, there is form and fog, cloaking and then revealing as Mr Uttersol out the true a strong sense of the poverty of the area that Mr Hyde live (p. 22) and transfer lts apparently alcoholic. When the pair reach the house:

An ivory-faced and silvery-haired old woman opened the door. She had an a hypocrisy: but her manners were excellent (p. 22)

It is entirely fitting that this woman is also 'evil'. Everything about the place is evil reside there. The 'evil face, smoothed by hypocrisy' (p. 22) is yet another suggest the inside, but is able to hide it from the outside world.



CHAPTER 5: INCIDENT OF THE I

SUMMARY

Mr Utterson visits Dr Jekyll, who have a learn the news of the murder. Dr Je from Hyde, stating that have a learn the news of the murder. Dr Jekyll, stating that have a learn the news of the murder. Dr Jekyll, has forged the note to protect a murderer.

ANALYSIS

Setting: Jekyll's Laboratory

Mr Utterson visits Dr Jekyll at home at the beginning of the chapter, but he is take The laboratory at the bottom of the garden of Dr Jekyll's home once belonged to 'celebrated surgeon' (p. 24). The laboratory is now a disturbing place, which fills I disquiet:

It was the first time that the lawyer had been received in that part of his frie eyed the dingy, windowless structure with curiosity, and gazed round with a strangeness as he crossed the theatre, once crowded with eager students are silent, the tables laden with chemical apparatus, the part of the packing straw, and the light falling dimly the packing straw, and the light falling dimly the packing straw.

Stevenson draws a contrast betw is room was in the past ('once crowde how it is now ('lying gar'r bouse is the part which belongs to Mr Hyde – although stage in the stage in

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The negative descriptions of the room create the scene which is the place of Jekyl Stevenson's verb choices: the floor is 'strewn' with crates and 'littered' with packi meticulous Dr Jekyll does not care about the appearance of this part of his home untidy – the other side of his character is showing clearly in this setting (although it). When combined with the adjectives 'gaunt' and 'silent' (p. 24) which we looke setting to create the sense that Dr Jekyll is much disturbed.

Active Learning Task

In this chapter, Stevenson is presenting the interest as a very disturbed individual. Rerect Jekyll and Utterson, beginning the was the most time that the lawyer had been received quarters' (p. 24) and 61 in a cuctor seemed seized with a qualm of faintness; he (p. 25).

As you recombined about the following question: How does Stevenson present Dr Jeky Look particularly at his use of setting, descriptions of Jekyll's physical appearance, as use a table like the one below to complete the task.

| Stevenson's description of setting | Stevenson's description of Jekyll's appearance | |
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Extension Begin to answer the above question in essay form, writing one parapoints. Remember to structure your paragraphs. Point, example, explain!

Theme: Concealing and revealing

We have looked already at the importance of secrets, or concealing, in the novellaexamples of such secrets. Dr Jekyll himself is concealing his secret, despite the factor Mr Utterson suspects Dr Jekyll is keeping a secret, but he is wrong about what the Dr Jekyll whether he has been 'mad enough to hide' Mr Hyde (p. 24), and fears that Mr Hyde in some way (p. 27).

The setting, meanwhile, also reflects this theme of concealing and revealing. Lool of the laboratory, but consider this time the route Mr Uttersch has to travel to ge study). The laboratory is accessed by walking past the offices, and across house; not a route a typical visitor to Jekyll's him which is travel. Once inside the located behind a closed door, which is experiments, release that he conducts his experiments, release upon the world

Essay Qua Education

Reflecting upon the laboratory, answer the following question:

How does Stevenson use setting to build a sinister atmosphere?

Analyse the setting in this chapter, and at least one other setting from the nove

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Contrasting setting: Mr Utterson's home

After his unsettling visit to Dr Jekyll, Mr Utterson returns to his home, with the let possession. His neat, ordered office, with a well-chosen bottle of wine by a warm the laboratory that he has just visited.

Presently after, he sat on one side of his own hearth, with Mr Guest, his hear and midway between, at a nicely calculated distance from the fire, a bottle that had long dwelt unsunned in the foundation of its ouse. The fog still the drowned city, where the lamps alive endine carbuncles; and through these fallen clouds, the process of 12 town's life was still rolling in through a sound as of mighty of the resolved the interpretation of the process of th

By juxtaposing the description of the laboratory in the previous pages with this de home, Stevenson is essentially showing us once again a contrast of good vs evil. If where the laboratory is chaotic (even the wine is a 'nicely calculated distance from is bright ('gay with firelight') where the laboratory was dark and dusty. Once again metaphors used to bring the setting to life. The street lamps 'glimmered like carb a red gemstone), suggesting both warmth, and beauty. The streets in the city of L of a mighty wind', and, while this might suggest a less pleasant scene, Stevenson is addition 'But the room was gay with firelight' (p. 26).

Fog is once again prominent in the depictions of the city in London, this time so lo appears 'drowned' (p. 26). However, this is counterbalanced by Stevenson's desc fireplace, and the imagery surrounding the wine. He describes the bottle of wine afternoons on hillside vineyards' (p. 26), which is [26] If dispersing the London

Unreliable narratives

We learn new informatic that in out the novella, but we are always presented in we receive at the way that Mr Utterson interprets it.

Discuss...

Consider three key pieces of information from this chapter:

- 1. Dr Jekyll is physically unwell he looks 'deadly sick' (p. 24), and has a 'fever's
- Dr Jekyll has a note from Hyde, which he claims was delivered by hand (p. 25)
 messengers have delivered letter to the house (p. 26).
- 3. Dr Jekyll's handwriting is a match for the handwriting on the note (p. 27).
- How does Mr Utterson interpret these?
- Was he correct in his assumptions?
- Can you think of other examples in the novella of times Mr Utterson misinterpre

Context: Victorian reputations

As Mr Utterson leaves Dr Jekyll, he hears the new ing out with news of the

The newsboys, as he went, we will; makelves hoarse along the footwar Shocking murder of and the shocking murder of and the shocking murder of an insurance of another should be sucked scan acleast, a ticklish decision that he had to make; and self-reshe because cherish a longing for advice. (p. 26)

We have already considered, when studying the Carew murder case, that the incide because Sir Danvers was such a high-profile member of elite society. It is interest. Utterson appears less concerned about the murder of one friend than the 'good' needs to be a support of the concerned about the murder of the concerned about the concerned abou

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Despite the awful nature of events, Mr Utterson is essentially more concerned with what has (or hasn't) happened. This concern for reputations among the elite is but chapter. After Mr Guest has identified the handwriting in Hyde's note as that of wouldn't speak of this note, you know' (p. 27). Mr Utterson has the majority of this fear of damaging Dr Jekyll's reputation prevents him from action.

The chapter ends with a short sentence: 'And his blood rand d in his veins' (p. 27 sentence, with Utterson's 'cold' blood suggesting the angle of something evil. Yet it Utterson has no plans to do anything about the canows.



CETTER 6: REMARKABLE INCIDENT OF

SUMMARY

Following Sir Danvers' murder, rewards are offered for finding his killer. However Mr Hyde, and for two months there is peace again. Mr Utterson regains a sense of his usual self, even hosting one of his famous dinner parties. After the party, how visit Dr Jekyll again he is repeatedly denied entry to the house. Concerned, he visit afraid of death. He blames Dr Jekyll for his fears. Mr Utterson writes to Dr Jekyll receives a long letter in return. Dr Lanyon dies, and Mr Utterson is now in possess Lanyon. This letter, like the unusual will, is only to be opened if Dr Jekyll dies.

ANALYSIS

Theme: Good vs evil

The opening paragraph of this chapter from peavily on the notion of good vs evclearly, to Jekyll and Hyde. Coping in the notion of good vs evclearly, to Jekyll and Hyde.

Now the percentage had been withdrawn, new life began for Dr Jekyl secluments of the secluments with his friends, became once more their familiand when had always been known for charities, he was now no less distinct was busy, he was much in the open air; he did good; his face seemed to open an inward consciousness of service; and for more than two months, the doc

This is a very clear distinction between the natures of Jekyll and Hyde. We are told Mr Hyde is gone, all that is left is 'good' Dr Jekyll. Tied into the theme of good vs exhere is tied inextricably to his Christian spirit, both in attending church and in doing marked change in Dr Jekyll's character. Where he was becoming sick and withdraw and 'bright'. It is interesting to note the final phrase here: 'the doctor was at peace doing 'good', just two months ago Mr Hyde (and, therefore, Jekyll) was responsible This does not seem to have caused him any lasting damage, or impacted his 'new li

Dr Lanyon; creating tension through characters

When Mr Utterson is repeatedly refused entry in Dr. Ayll's house (p. 26), he instead visits their mutual for in anyon. Mr Utterson is shocked at how ill his friend boome, and, upon questioning, Dr Lanyon 'declared him to boome, and upon questioning, Dr Lanyon 'declared him to boome, and upon questioning, Dr Lanyon 'declared him to boome, and upon questioning, Dr Lanyon 'declared him to boome, and upon questioning, Dr Lanyon 'declared him to boome, and upon questioning, and upon questioning, and upon qu

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Zig Zag Education

Despite his grim statements, Dr Lanyon seems quite calm, even reflecting that 'life accepts his fate in a manner becoming an English gentleman. However, his tone Utterson asks him about Dr Jekyll. He speaks in a 'loud, unsteady voice' (p. 29), be any more about 'one whom I regard as dead' (p. 29). This sudden change in tone and attitude again creates tension, as the reader can only speculate on what Dr Jekyll could possibly have done to have earned Dr Lanyon's disdain. Dr Lanyon continues 'some day, Utterson, after I am dead, you may an aps come to learn the right and wrong of this. I cannot tell you' (p. ?;) The Iramatic nature of this statement, particularly Dr Lanyon's prop' atment about death, further increases the tension of this char

The impor 0111

We have pr y discussed letters as being a form of 'evidence' in the case against brokyll. This chapter features three different letters; one from Mr Utterson to Dr Jekyll, one from Dr Jekyll to Mr Utterson, and one from the deceased Dr Lanyon to Mr Utterson. The letters follow a series of events: Dr Jekyll re-entering society, Dr Lanyon falling suddenly ill, and Dr Lanyon mysteriously dying. The combination of these events, told from Mr Utterson's perspective, and the letters as 'evidence', put the reader in the position of 'detective' once again, attempting to solve the slowly un

We do not read the contents of the first letter, although we are told the Mr Utters from the house, and ask[s] of his unhappy break with Lanyon' (p. 29). The letter more sinister, and mysterious, than the previous conversation with Dr Lanyon.

You must suffer me to go my own dark way. I have brought on myself a pur that I cannot name. If I am a chief of sinners, I am this hief of sufferers also this earth contained a place for sufferings a for significant significant place for sufferings and significant sig Utterson, to lighten this destiny, ar it is respect my silence. (pp. 29-3

Just as Mr Utterson was in the contrast between good and evil in the f use 🕟 Lerm 'sinner' once again brings a religious focus to the t Dr Jekyll also repeatedly uses 'suffer' when describing his exp suggesting the ne is a victim of what has happened. This is a direct contrast to 's perpetrator of the evil which he is referring to.

In a very similar manner to Dr Lanyon, who claimed he was 'doomed' (p. 29), Dr J 'destiny' (p. 30). Both terms suggest a future that there is no possible escape from higher power, over which the individual has no power. In both cases, you could Having seen the transformation of his friend into the evil Mr Hyde, Dr Lanyon was could not control his spiralling ill health. And now, it seems, Dr Jekyll too has lost Mr Hyde. The evil has control.

Essay Question

'Stevenson is showing that every person has both go in his ill inside them.'

Starting with Chapter 6, explore has fire gree with this statement. Write a evil in this chapter, and in the oval a as a whole.

Lation above, and then think about other relevant sect racters in the novella who are completely good? Are there

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Theme: Concealing and revealing

The third and final letter is from the recently deceased Dr Lanyon to Mr Utterson. 'Mr J G Utterson ALONE and in case of his predecease to be destroyed unread' (p. and italics, which are rarely used elsewhere in the novella, highlights the sense of instruction adds a sense of intrigue, as it is clear that the contents of the envelope trusted only the reliable Mr Utterson to read them. The envelope, mysteriously, ties in once again to the theme of concealing and revealing.

Just as doors in the novella hide secrets behind the process of the novel person of going to be revealed just yet, as the death or disappearance of Jekyll' (p. 30). Mr Utterson himself notes the will of Dr Jekyll' (p. 30). Mr Utterson himself notes the will not be a process the will not be

Mr Utterson makes a conscious decision at this point not to read the letter, his 'pr his dead friend' (p. 30) overcoming his curiosity about the contents of the letter. his professional attitude, which is so important to his character. However, in failing to face the truth. Rather than confronting whatever problem the letter hol is afraid of anything which may condemn his friend Dr Lanyon.

Dr Jekyll imprisoned

After receiving the letter, Mr Utterson becomes more and more afraid. He continadmits that he was 'perhaps relieved to be denied admittance' (p. 30). Let's look

perhaps, in his heart, he preferred to speak with Poole upon the doorstep are air and sounds of the open city rather than be admitted into that house of visit and speak with its inscrutable recluse. Province included, no very pleasa. The doctor, it appeared, now more the visit and speak with its inscrutable recluse. Province included, no very pleasa. The doctor, it appeared, now more the visit appeared, now more the vi

There are so ong contrasts in this chapter between the outside and inside of is presented as 'open' and free, while the inside is presented as an enclosed place presented as a captive, though it is not entirely clear to what. The use of the juxta 31) tells the reader that Mr Utterson feels Dr Jekyll is holding himself captive, and truth; he is a slave to the darker side of his nature, Mr Hyde.

The description of Dr Jekyll's behaviour is in very distinct contrast to his behaviour of the chapter. Not for the first time, Dr Jekyll's character has changed completely reclusive and secretive ('out of spirits,' 'grown very silent' – p. 31), instead of the gentleman he had been at the beginning of the chapter.

Active Learning Task

Write a piece of prose from the perspective of Mr Utterson end of Chapter 6.

This could be in the form of a diary entry, or a pale will could be inserted into the

Reflect upon everything that has been dealth who chapter, what information Mr Utter and how Mr Utterson feels the chapter.



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CHAPTER 7: INCIDENT AT THE W

SUMMARY

Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield embark on one of their regular walks, and find thems mysterious door down a side street – which they now know to be the back entran look up at the house, they spot Dr Jekyll at an open with a not conversation with them, although he insists he cannot of horror, he disappears from sight. Pet an open with the spot Dr Jekyll at an open with the number of horror, he disappears from sight.

ANALYSIS

This scene is Chapter 1, in that Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield are taking their streets as the were in their previous journey. That journey was one of revelation Utterson the story of the trampling of a young girl by Mr Hyde. This journey provide chance to reflect on everything that has happened, and what they know now. It revelations which will happen in the following chapters.

Characterisation: Creating a monster

We see repetition of previous chapters in the presentation of Mr Hyde. As the pair gaze upon Jekyll's home, Mr Utterson tells Mr Enfield that when he met Hyde, he 'shared your feeling of repulsion' to which Mr Utterson replies 'it is impossible to do one without the other' (p. 32). It is stressed throughout the novella that characters have a very visceral reaction to Mr Hyde; they detest and fear him, without even knowing why. It is other characters' reactions to Hyde which are used to show what a monster he is as much as the descriptions of the man himself.

Duality of setting: Jekyll's home

Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield are stocked in Chapter 5. The three windows, one of scene, are the completely over that the door which featured in Mr Enfield's story — which win the earlier ters of the novella — is actually merely the rear entrance to Jeky reader consider the very dual nature of the one home, with a respectable, grand f disturbing, dark rear entrance. The two contrasting settings within the one home of Dr Jekyll's personality.

The courtyard that Utterson and Enfield are standing in is described as being 'very of premature twilight, although the sky, high up overhead, was still bright with sur the contrast between light and darkness to symbolise the evil nature of the laboral laboratory is a place which the light cannot reach, showing a clear difference betwoutside world, which is still in the last rays of sunlight.

Contrasting dialogue

Mr Utterson attempts to converse with his friend in this converse with his conver

'What! Jekyll!' he cried. 'I trus'. (1) Letter.'
'I am very low, Utterson e dissor replied drearily, 'very low.' It will not lo
(p. 32)

Mr Uttersor ce of words is uplifting; he uses 'better' to suggest recovery/he the state of anairs. Dr Jekyll, in contrast, repeatedly uses the word 'low'. The wo 'low' – both suggest that Jekyll's challenge is one of health. Mr Utterson, in partic Dr Jekyll's challenge in this way (he is simply going through a period of ill health) ralternative (that his issues lie in his moral corruption). This idea of ill health is builtinstruction to Jekyll to join them in 'whipping up the circulation'.

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Dr Jekyll imprisoned

When analysing the previous chapter, we discussed the idea that Dr Jekyll is a prist this once again as the three men hold their conversation. When Mr Utterson suggethem in a walk to 'whip up the circulation' Dr Jekyll responds: 'I should like to very impossible; I dare not.' (p. 32). The repeated use of 'no' combined with the adject emphasise the fact that Jekyll has become trapped, unable to leave, and with no choice is further emphasised when the latter, negative not the sentence is constatement 'I should very much like to' (p. 32). This is whe reader that Jekyll is will; he cannot do what he wants to do

He, meanw as the a prisoner to the darker side of his nature. The room internal structure etween the two sides of his personality.

Duality of character: Dr Jekyll

Mr Utterson eventually decides that if Dr Jekyll will not join them on their walk thone another through the open window. As soon as they have reached this conclusuddenly changes:

'But the words were hardly uttered before the smile was struck off his face of expression of such abject terror and despair, as froze the very blood of the to They saw it but for a glimpse, for the window was instantly thrust down; but sufficient, and they turned and left the court without a word.' (p. 33)

Stevenson uses a metaphor here: Dr Jekyll's smile was 'struck' from his face. The suggests violence, and links back to Hyde, who struck Sir Danvers repeatedly, cause then replaced by an expression of despair, which shows the arthat Dr Jekyll is elittle control he now has over the transformation and Hyde's violence that we have just examine any control that he had over Mr Hyde's any control that he had over Mr Hyde's windows the violence that we have just examine any control that he had over Mr Hyde's many control that he had over Mr Hyde's windows the violence who had over Mr Hyde's many control that he had over Mr Hyde's windows the violence who had over Mr Hyde's windows the windows the windows who had over Mr Hyde's windows who had

ta woze the blood' (p. 33) builds upon the fir of a previous chapter, The Incident of the Letter: 'And is blood ran cold in his veins' (p. 27). Both highlight to the reader how afraid Mr Utterson is becoming as he comes closer to knowing the truth about his friend. Although whatever the pair saw as they watched Dr Jekyll's face is not explicitly revealed to the reader, we can assume that they witnessed the beginnings of his transformation into Mr Hyde. Mr Utterson exclaims 'God forgive us, God forgive us' (p. 33) after Dr Jekyll has disappeared from the window. The repetition of this short phrase emphasises his horror, and also brings the focus back to the theme of religion, which is of course a contrast to both the scientific and supernatural natures of the Jekyll/Hyde transformation. It is important that, when faced with this horror, Mr Utterson returns to thinking cf. "

Finally, note the last wor' a word' (p. 33). Despite witnessing ing both surprising and horrifying, both men opt to keep what they have just witnessed secret. Secrets and lies (or concealing and revealing) are very important themes in the novella. For more information on this, see the section on concealing and revealing within themes, later in the guide (p. 34).



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CHAPTER 8: THE LAST NIGH

SUMMARY

Late one evening, Dr Jekyll's servant, Poole, comes to visit Mr Utterson. He begs Dr Jekyll's home immediately. The door to Jekyll's cabinet is locked, and Poole is is not his master. Poole breaks down the door, and how Mr Utterson charge in Mr Hyde on the floor. In the room they find a leaving all of Dr Mr Utterson, along with Dr Jekyll's 'comes to visit Mr Utterson to read the left for Mr Utterson before

ANALY: 79 Lourotton

Contexts: Victorian reputations

Throughout the initial encounter between Poole and Mr Utterson, it is clear that leverything; he is holding something back from Mr Utterson. In the dialogue betw Mr Utterson becomes increasingly anxious, and repeatedly insists that Poole tell leverything.



Despite these many insistences, Poole continues to avoid the subject. He tells Mr Utterson that he is 'afraid', that he 'doesn't like it', and he repeats twice that he 'can bear it no more' (p. 34). He is holding back, even at this stage, because he does not want to risk the reputation of his master. Finally, having been pushed repeatedly by Mr Utterson, Poole uses the **euphemism** 'there's been foul play' (p. 34). Poole suspects that something has happened to his master. He suspects that Mr Hyde is involved, and he even fears that there may have been a murder. However, the repressive nature of Victorian society means so ne things simply cannot be said, and so instead he picks a far more var as the pression.

Notice that at the beginning of this caper looks physically unwell; after look Mr Utterson asks 'what ails is pearance bore out his words; his manner was altered throughout the presence bore out his words; his manner was altered throughout the presence of the presence o

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When Mr Utterson and Poole arrive at Dr Jekyll's house, all of Jekyll's servants are because they are all so afraid for their master. When Mr Utterson sees this, he is behaving in an unexpected and undignified manner (leaving their expected posts than he is about their fear:

'What, what? Are you all here?' said the lawyer peevishly. 'Very irregular, master would be far from pleased.' (p. 35)

The language Stevenson has chosen here ('irre 'u. 'r')....'unseemly') shows the in Victorian society, on appropriate and a hit is behaviour at all times. It seems all that Mr Utterson would be compared with behaviour of the household staff womarder.

Gothic sett savenor creating tension

The events of this chapter are once again happening at night-time (as did the mur and we follow Mr Utterson as he travels through the streets of Victorian London

It was a wild, cold, seasonable night of March, with a pale moon, lying on her back as though the wind had tilted her, and a flying wrack of the most **diaphanous** and lawny texture. The wind made talking difficult, and flecked blood to the face. It seemed to have swept the streets unusually bare of passengers, besides; for Mr Utterson thought he had never seen that part of London so deserted. (p. 35)

In Gothic literature, the landscapes and atmosphere tend to reflect, or foreshadov created an unsettling, almost supernatural atmosphere, which foreshadows the about to occur.

Active Learning Task

Analyse how Stevenson's use of language (1) Jorgan above creates an unsettling

Gathering minimal led detective

Throughout ver, Mr Utterson has been attempting to discover the truth abordanter we several outside the truth, and on each of what is happening. Mr Utterson stands with Poole outside the door, as Poole attempting to discover the truth, and on each of what is happening. Mr Utterson stands with Poole outside the door, as Poole attempting to discover the truth, and on each of what is happening. Mr Utterson stands with Poole outside the door, as Poole attempting to discover the truth abordanter when the truth abordanter was accordant to the poole of the truth abordanter when the truth abordanter was accordant to the truth abordanter when the truth abordanter was accordant to the truth abordanter was accordant to the truth, and on each of what is happening. Mr Utterson stands with Poole outside the door, as Poole attempting to discover the truth, and on each of what is happening. Mr Utterson stands with Poole outside the door, as Poole attempting to the truth, and on each of what is happening. Mr Utterson stands with Poole outside the door, as Poole attempting to the truth, and on each of what is happening. The truth abordanter was accordant to the truth abor

Poole then reveals that for these eight days, whoever – or whatever – is in the off instructions for chemists, asking for a certain drug. Poole shares one such note w basis Mr Utterson makes the assumption that Dr Jekyll is still alive. Jekyll holds in of evidence in the case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. He carefully examines the hand Mr Guest had previously in The Incident of the Letter. He comes close to the truth assumption that Dr Jekyll has been 'seized with one of those paladies that both d sufferer' (p. 38). Despite making this statement, and the pittnessing the change the last chapter, Mr Utterson fails to make the policy of course hints at the dark nature experiments.

When Mr Wall's clothes.

When Mr Gardin and Mr Poole break into the study, they see Mr Hyde dead on the Jekyll's clothes.

Why do you think that Utterson still cannot solve the mystery, even after seeing Hyde How effective do you think Utterson is as a detective, and why?

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Duality of setting

Finally agreeing that the person in the cabinet is actually Mr Hyde, Poole and Mr break down the door. Using an axe, they break into the room, which they find to

The besiegers, appalled by their own riot and the stillness that had succeed peered in. There lay the cabinet before their eyes in the quiet lamplight, a chattering on the hearth, the kettle singing its thin strain, a drawer or two on the business table, and nearer the fire, the this part out for tea: the qui said, but for the glazed presses full of cham call the most commonplace the

Right there in the midst the leave body of a man sorely contorted and st

ts warm fire 'glowing and chatte the tea thin ready all suggest the comforts of a normal home, while the des 'neatly' suggests order and normality. This setting is completely at odds with the that have occurred. It is also a direct contrast with the violence and destructive chemicals', which we know Dr Jekyll has abused in his dark experiments.

Duality of character

When Mr Utterson sees Hyde's body on the floor, one of the first things he notes clothes, which are 'far too large for him, clothes of the doctor's bigness' (p. 41). Stevenson repeatedly stresses the physical nature of Hyde as being different from smaller, we can view this as Stevenson suggesting that the darker side of Jekyll's him (he has more good in him than bad.) Seeing Hyde here in Jekyll's clothes is a man (Hyde) inside the larger one. It is important to note that even now, wearing impossible for anyone to recognise Hyde as being a transformation of Jekyll – eve

Gathering evidence – a failed detective

After finding the twitching body of Edward Hyde () (the floor, Mr Utterson and desperately searching the entire laborate. Iu. g cupboards and cellar) for the body of Dr Jekyll. I they are searching for a reasonable explanation for the grant has happened thus far. If it 🕦 😁 that Mr Hyde killed Dr Jekyll. It could be argued that erson is hiding behind logic, as he has been doing throughout westigation, to avoid revealing a deeper truth. Earlier in the chapter, when Poole suggests that Dr Jekyll is dead, he declares that this 'doesn't commend itself to reason' (p. 36). Mr Utterson desperately wants there to be a logical interpretation which sees Dr Jekyll blameless.

Discus When body looking What destro

What

Were this a classic detective story, Mr Utterson would likely have pieced together and have deduced the truth by now. He has not managed to figure it out because

The chapter ends with Mr Utterson and Poole finding Dr Jekyll's newly written will sole beneficiary. There is also a note from Dr Jekyll, a longer 'confession' and the from Dr Lanyon, which Mr Utterson had received previously. The many letters no form the many layers of the story of Jekyll and Hyde. Mr is son is, at this point in his hands. Yet he is still afraid to look at it. Mr at rs i instructs Poole not to 'I would say nothing of this paper. If you red or is dead, we may at least Continuing the theme of concealing, Mr Utterson has the power he instead is keeping Jekyll's and the end.

> anapter is the final part of the main narrative (told primarily from the pe Utterson).

> The last two chapters are instead in the form of letters from Dr Lanyon and E

Why do you think Stevenson chose to structure the text in this way?





CHAPTER 9: DR LANYON'S NAR

SUMMARY

Dr Lanyon's narrative is in the form of a letter, which he sent to Mr Utterson. Wit another letter, which he received from Dr Jekyll. This second letter had instructed Jekyll's house and take the contents of a drawer from the best of the wait for a Lanyon's narrative explains that he did as instructed and unpleasant man soor mixed together the powders and light to be insed within the drawer, drank them Dr Lanyon's eyes into Dr Jekyll and instructed and unpleasant man soor mixed together the powders and light to be insed within the drawer, drank them Dr Lanyon's eyes into Dr Jekyll and instructed and unpleasant man soor mixed together the powders and light to be insed within the drawer, drank them Dr Lanyon's eyes into Dr Jekyll and instructed and unpleasant man soor mixed together the powders and light to be insed within the drawer, drank them Dr Lanyon's eyes into Dr Jekyll and instructed and unpleasant man soor mixed together the powders and light to be insed within the drawer, drank them Dr Lanyon's eyes into Dr Jekyll and instructed and unpleasant man soor mixed together the powders and light to be insed within the drawer, drank them Dr Lanyon's eyes into Dr Jekyll and instructed and unpleasant man soor mixed together the powders and light to be insed within the drawer, drank them Dr Lanyon's eyes into Dr Jekyll and the powders and light together the powders and light

ANALYS

Theme: Concealing and revealing

This chapter contains not one, but two letters. Within Dr Lanyon's narrative is a letter of the previous chapter, this presents the reader with different layers of truth uncovered. Dr Jekyll's letter within Lanyon's narrative also adds another mystery, clearly set out (almost scientific in nature, with set timings), they are cryptic, and asking Lanyon to do these things.

Dr Jekyll's letter begins in a very emotional and desperate manner. He reminds La 'oldest friends' (p. 45), which could serve to make Lanyon feel obliged to do what that 'my life, my honour my reason, depend on you' (p. 45). In making such dram laying blame on Dr Lanyon rather than himself, and essentially bribing Dr Lanyon Jekyll's claim that they are 'friends', he does not actually exert in to Dr Lanyon who insists that Lanyon must enter the cabinet alone, and the must be alone when home. He is still keeping secrets from Dr Lanyon at this stage.

Science and rationality and ents of the drawer

Having follow II is instructions, Dr Lanyon returns home, where he shawer. The ifficinature of the contents of the drawer might suggest, to both there is some also seen in Dr Jekyll's laboratory. It also contains a notebook, with an organ series of experiments. As with the instructions, this notebook is somewhat cryptic without clear explanations. It covers years of Jekyll's life, but with no real clarificationing with his time. This is another document, or piece of evidence, which concess

The most important detail in Jekyll's notebook is the dates which are marked 'double' (p. 47). This suggests that on those dates, Jekyll successfully managed to transform himself into Hyde, to bring about the other half of his personality. Unable to understand this, however, the rational Dr Lanyon concludes that he is 'dealing with a case of cerebral disease' (p. 47). It short, Dr Lanyon believes that Dr Jekyll has gone income, conclusion which he had already begun to reconclusion, Jekyll arms himself with a gun.



Did you knot The Victorian scientific acress and doctors to understant human transprovella, Stev mystery that Victorian ergo

Understandir

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Characterisation: creating a villain

When Dr Lanyon's mystery visitor arrives, we know from his description that it must be Mr Hyde:

there was something and misbegotten in the very essence of this come – something in a surprising and revolting – this fresh disparity seemed reinforthat to my interest in the man's nature and character, there we his original life, his fortune and his status in the world. (p. 48)

Immediately, there is the focus on Hyde's small size again, which contrasts him physically with Dr Jekyll. As with Hyde's interactions with other characters in the book, it is Lanyon's response to Hyde which tells us the most about Hyde himself (remember, we have talked about Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield's reactions to Mr Hyde in previous chapters). Lanyon records his feelings when confronted with Hyde in a very scientific manner; he feels a 'subjective disturbance', which he feels is similar to an 'incipient rigor' and was accompanied by a slowing down of his pulse. Essentially, Dr Lanyon felt afraid, he more difficult to breathe. By recording his responses in this scientific manner, Lar scientific rationality to something supernatural, which he does not really understa

In Lanyon's description of Mr Hyde, we can see that he has become even more two as being 'abnormal' and 'misbegotten', and these description link to earlier describuman (remember that he has previously been describent appelling 'ape-like' and 'used by Lanyon to describe his reaction to Hyde's - see 's 's 'surprising' and 'revolt appalling Hyde is to a civilised person

Crossing the boundaries, religion and science

There is a land-up to the final reveal in this chapter. Lanyon's init descriptions of Hyde are lengthy, which is unusual as most of the characters in the novella stress that they are unable to describe him. When they begin their conversation, Lanyon delays Hyde, insisting on formalities such as an introduction. Rather than simply taking the potion that he has mixed, Hyde then asks Dr Lanyon if he is sure he wants to see what is about to happen. All of this serves to further delay the action, creating suspense as the reader continues to wonder what the potion will do, or what will be revealed. At this point, Hyde says to Lanyon:

if you shall prefer to choose, a new province of knowledge and new avenues shall be laid open to you, here, in this room, upon the instant; and you sight shall be blasted by a prodigy to a grand unbelief of Satan. (p. 50)

This reference to the funday, which was 'unscientific balderdash' (p. 12). We know Dr Jekyll's recommendation on moral grounds; it opposed nature and religion, as well as relyde's statement here is that 'new knowledge' will shock and stagger Dr Lanyon, the scientific changes at the time the novella was written; many people in Victoria scientific advances, particularly because they thought they went against religious on this, see the whole-text section on contexts on p. 70).



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The gruesome transformation, when it finally occurs, is seen through Lanyon's eyes. It happens very quickly, after the drawn-out suspense of the chapter. In a single paragraph, Mr Hyde has transformed into Dr Jekyll. This transformation is a break from Lanyon's own beliefs in the scientific and rational. It destroys everything he believed to be true. Many characters, throughout the novella, have been searching for the truth. But when it is finally revealed, it is not what an None of the rational, scientific and good-natured characters the novella could be supernatural and evil transformation. Dr Lanyon' are ctook is to repeatedly scream character with a more religious, spiritual' and the side of the 'good', while what he at it' (p. 50), again clearly marking and is a contracter with a more religious.

Concealing re land

Although w common that Jekyll and Hyde are the same person, and that the ridrawer aid the transformation, we still do not know how this all came about. His the details, and Lanyon says 'What he told me in the next hour, I cannot bring my

Even in this penultimate chapter, we are in many ways kept in the dark. In the last Utterson unwilling to confront the truth because it might reflect badly on Dr Jekyl view of a well-ordered and polite society. In this chapter, Dr Lanyon is similarly unbecause it is a threat to his scientific rationale and understanding. When Lanyon Jekyll and Hyde in Chapter 6, he told Mr Utterson 'I sometime think if we knew all away' (p. 29). He was telling Mr Utterson then that he was unwilling to accept the unscientific studies.

There is one final revelation at the end of the chapter, however: 'The creature who crept into my house that night was, on Jek: Il's own confession, known by the name of Hyde and hur; or nevery corner of the land as the murderer of Care (n. 2). This is the first time that we are clearly told in the first time that we are cle

Active Lea Imagine the this letter (after the

> How would and would

> Write one to the nove letter wher

Duality of The test

Prior to his temperation, Hyde made one final warning: 'Lanyon, you remember your vows: what follows is under the seal of our profession' (p. 50). The 'vows' he is referring to here are the words doctors to keep the secrets of their patients. What is particularly in

profession' (p. 50). The 'vows' he is referring to here are the words of the Hippoc doctors to keep the secrets of their patients. What is particularly important in Hypronoun 'our.' In saying 'our' profession, he is stating that he and Dr Lanyon share Hyde has no proper profession; it is Dr Jekyll who is a doctor. There is a suggestion Hyde and Dr Jekyll is becoming even less clear. The two are less separate than the

Essay Question

At various points, we see Dr Jekyll losing control to Mr Hyde. In this example, v (Mr Hyde is losing control to Dr Jekyll).

Discuss the concept of <u>control</u> and <u>choice</u> in relation of relation with the relation of the

Hint: Think about whether Dr Jekvill in , wer over Hyde, and whether he choos



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CHAPTER 10: HENRY JEKYLL'S FULL STATEM

SUMMARY

In this final chapter, in the words of Dr Jekyll himself, the full truth is finally revealed. In a letter to Mr Utterson, Dr Jekyll explains the course of his research, his motives, and the resulting split of his per to Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. He explains that he initially found ic in the ansformation, but that two months before the death of Da so, he transformed involuntarily for the first time (VI) Dafesses to the crimes he committed while in the form of I and including the murder. Jekyll ends his letter by explaining the murder, and he will be Henry Jekyll no research.

ANALYSIS

Context: Victorian society

Dr Jekyll begins his account by reflecting on his pleasant, upper-class upbringing. career and the high standing of his friends, concluding that he had 'every guaranted distinguished future' (p. 53). However, Jekyll's tone changes very rapidly, and he some of the baser instincts that he has despite this upbringing. He understands the expectations of society, and so he repressed them for many years, 'concealing became 'committed to a profound duplicity of life' (p. 53). The use of the word 'd important here; it shows that Jekyll always believed, in some way, that he was livi

It is because of this conflict between his desires and his true nature that Jekyll beauthat he is aiming to achieve is to somehow separate the two parts of his being: to desires, and the more upstanding Victorian gentleman. The he first achieves the Jekyll refers to his 'old' self as 'that incongrue' compound of whose reformation learned to despair' (p. 56). He is every true reader of the letter that he 'despociety placed upon him. It was for him to rebel.

This act of recording, or casting off of society's expectations, is emphasised shortly reflects:

I was the first that could thus plod in the public eye with a load of genial res moment, like a schoolboy, strip of these lending and spring headlong into th

Consider the contrast here between the descriptions of Jekyll as himself, and as H 'plods' under a 'load' of 'respectability'. The expectations of society act as a physimaking him feel burdened and slow. However, when he transforms into Hyde, he 'springing' is lighter than 'plodding', demonstrating the lightening of burden he fe

Theme: Good vs evil

Jekyll reflects long and hard about the relationship between bod and evil, and the coexist in all of us. This is one of the novel's central to the coexist in all of us. As he explains the explorations, he says:

it chanced that the discountry scientific studies, which led wholly towar mystic start translation, reacted and shed a strong light on this consumptions of the perennial war among my members. (p. 52)

The metaphor here 'perennial war among my members' (p. 52) highlights the strong conflict in Jekyll's mind between the good and evil parts of his nature. He is very aware that there are these two 'sides' to his being, and it causes him distress

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When he achieves the transformation from Dr Jekyll into Mr Hyde, he is instantly throughout the novel) that Hyde is a physically smaller man. Jekyll himself sugges him was less than the good within him. 'The evil side of my nature, to which I had efficacy, was less robust and less developed than the good which I had just depositrue initially, it certainly is not true as the narrative progresses.

Throughout his account, Jekyll continues to reflect on the on of good vs evil, but now that he has managed to divide these on on on alities, he sees them as entirely separate: 'Even as good on the countenance of the one, evil was written broadly and plant, on the face of the other' (p. 55). Jekyll seems to find companies in the countenance of the one, evil was written broadly and plant, on the face of the other' (p. 55). Jekyll seems to find companies as Jekyll reflects on the many evil things that Mr Hyde is 'evil plant, it is a continued as Jekyll reflects on the many evil things that Mr Hyde is of Edward Hyde; but 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' (p. 57).

Active Learning Task

The quote above from Dr Jekyll shows his own exploration of the idea of 'duality'. Jek Hyde are two entirely separate persons.

Spend 15 minutes skimming the novella to find other examples that explore the idea onote interesting quotations from different points in the text.

Extension task: Write one side of A4 about how Stevenson explores the idea of duali

Duality of character

When Jekyll describes his first transformation into Hy in flects upon how del

There was something strange in medicular, something indescribably neincredibly sweet. I felt you get in the property of this new life, to be more wicked, tenfold more wicked, sold a and the mought, in the moment, braces and delighted me like wine. (p. 54)

Stevenson uses a series of **comparative adjectives** to describe the contrast between Jekyll and Hyde in this first transformation: he is 'younger, lighter, happier' as Hyde than he was as Jekyll. This can be attributed to the fact that he has cast of the repression of society (in his words, he has thrown off the 'bonds of obligation' – p. 54) and allowed his inner self to show for the first time. The simile 'running like a mill race' (p. 54) shows the speed with which a flurry of inappropriate images is suddenly running through Hyde's mind. There is a juxtaposition between the 'freedom of the soul' which he is experiencing at this point, and the 'wickedness' that he knows comes with it.

Despite his knowledge that his new self is wicked if the lighted by him, and with writing; 'I was conscious of no repugnance if the lighted by him, and with the



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Theme: Concealing and revealing

This chapter is – or should be – Dr Jekyll's full confession. Yet even now, not every part of the chapter, Jekyll explains the scientific process, the potions and the chang of how it all actually works, instead saying 'I will not enter deeply into this scientific (p. 53). Later in the chapter, he mentions there has been 'depravity', but again does

The pleasures which I made haste to seek in my disquire were, as I have said scarce use a harder term. But in the hand of Form Hysle, they soon began monstrous. When I would come back from hyse excursions, I was often plu wonder at my vicarious depray.

Into the stail of a famy at which I thus connived (for even now I can so come 1995). Trave no design of entering (p. 57)

Through to the very end of the novella, there are still secrets, things that Jekyll we they will always remain a mystery. In concealing something, even in his 'confession failing to accept the true evil of what he has done. However, while Stevenson may unable to confess the full nature of his crimes, we do also need to consider the consideration was writing. The Victorian society in which his novella was published we particularly gruesome or sinful accounts of corruption and crime. Perhaps, therefore audience the most gruesome details, and keeping the account vague in order to my Victorian readers. Although we never know the actual nature or extent of Mr Hydromessage is still clear. He suggests, plainly, that there is a dark side within everyon control over it.

Theme: Good vs evil - Jekyll's loss of control

The remainder of the chapter is a series of attempts by Ic. i. o regain control over Previously, the transformation was always a matter color, and so an internal so Hyde. However, one night 'I had gone to have previously, I had awakened Edwar first time, the struggle is completely of his control. In this episode, we see stronger. To emphasise the hadronic control he has over Hyde, Jekyll reflects

the Land Hyde had grown in stature, as though (when I wore that a more erous tide of blood; and I began to spy a danger that, if this were balance of my nature might be permanently overthrown, the power of volunt and the character of Edward Hyde become irrevocably mine. (p. 59)

We know, of course, that physical size is very important. There was always an emwas small in stature, and this has been attributed to the fact that the evil side of prowing larger, then, is a physical representation of the evil becoming stronger with begins to fear that he will lose the ability to change at will, instead becoming Hyderealises, at this stage, that he still has a choice:

All things therefore seemed to point to this: that I was slowly losing hold of self, and becoming slowly incorporated with my second and worse.

Between these two, I now felt I had to choose. (p. 50%)

For a while Jekyll manages to 'choose' his sell, but he is quickly affected by hour of moral weakness' (p. 60) have transformation, yet again, into Mr H the darkness of a London had long be the out roaring' (p. 60). This metaphor uses both religions how the legislation of the attack, in which he was described as having an 'ape-like fur chapter, when Jekyll refers to Hyde as having an 'apelike spite' (p. 66). It is import recall, in quite vivid detail, the attack on Carew. This shows that the two sides of he would like to believe.

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This attack scared Jekyll, and for a long time he managed to hold in Hyde. He talk manner about the charitable good he did during this time – almost as though this did before! As he is sitting in the park, reflecting on his own good will, Dr Jekyll or Hyde. This time, he reflects very clearly on the marked contrasts between his two many ways he measures the 'goodness' of Jekyll by the opinion of others in societ

I was once more Edward Hyde. A moment before I had been safe of all men beloved – the cloth laying for me in the dining real to ome; and now I was mankind, hunted, houseless, a known or responsible to the gallows. (p. 63)

Jekyll explains his visit to large and lass desperate attempts to remain Dr Jeleyll. It is present to note that as he describes visiting Lange year erers to Hyde in the third person: 'He, I say – I cannow with the company of the co

Active Learnin This transforma Jekyll is sitting place.

Imagine you ar seen this transfor which you could innocent onlook

Think about the changes you personality/be having witnesses

has been a reversal. He used to need to take the potion to be Hyde, now he has t matters worse, there is a problem with the potion which aids the transformation. Jekyll's mysterious potion must have initially been impure. New batches won't crusuch he is losing the ability to remain Jekyll any longer.

The novella ends in very dramatic fashior the letter) is the end of the letter) is the end of

Will Hyde die : scaffold? Or will he find the courage to release hims God To careless; this is my true hour of death, and what follows comysel, then, as I lay down the pen and proceed to seal up my confess unhappy Jekyll to an end. (p. 66)

As the reader, we can answer a part of Jekyll's rhetorical question: Hyde does not die upon the scaffold. But we cannot, conclusively, answer whether he 'found the courage' to kill himself. Because we do not know for sure whether, in the moments before Poole and Mr Utterson broke down the door, it was Dr Jekyll or Mr Hyde who committed suicide. We only know that in the very final moments of his life, it was Mr Hyde who lay twitching upon the floor.

Discuss...

Considering their characters, personalities and behaviours, Jo you think committee the text — Jekyll or Hyde?



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Whele-text Analysis



CHARACTERISATION

The characters here are introduced in the same order as they are in the novella.

Active Learning Task

Speed dating

Get into groups of 4 c on one of the characters from the novella. Within your pairs. You have two minutes to speed date.

Find out w date' is. You might think about the following questions:

- Where do they live?
- What are their likes and dislikes?
- Do they have a job?
- Do they have any strong opinions/beliefs?
- What do they do in their spare time?

When your time's up, find a new partner and begin another round.

MR GABRIEL UTTERSON

Utterson – The respectable lawyer

The novella's main **narrator**, Mr Utterson, is a well-respected lawyer, and an upstanding member of society. We, the readers, view most of the events, discoveries and evidence throughout the novella throughout the property of Mr Utterson. Because he is a moral, respect the property of good' character, we tend to accept his interest of, and opinions on, the events of the novel. This all the deceived, building suspense in the novella and movella and movel of the novel. The deceived in the final chapters surprising.

Although he tral to all the exciting plot events, Mr Utterson himself is presented as a rather dull individual. Indeed, in the very first paragraph he is introduced as 'never lighted by a smile', and as being 'dusty, dreary' (p. 5), yet somehow he is 'lovable'. However dull Mr Utterson may be, he is well liked, and has a number of very good friends. This may be due, in part, to his lack of judgement of others; he is often 'the last reputable acquaintance... in the lives of down-going men' (p. 5). He is a very sociable man, regularly dining with friends, or walking with Mr Enfield.

Narrator

The character whose point of view informs the story, or who tells the story (when told in first person).

For more, see 'narrative point of view' in the Form section of this guide 100.

Er ue on

Now much do you agree with the statemen narrator'?

Include evidence from Chapter 1, and your whole.

Hint: Think about the opposing argument to Stevenson suggests Utterson is not a reliable

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Utterson - The detective

Although generally a very placid character, Mr Utterson feels an overwhelming cuthe story of Mr Hyde, and he determines to uncover the truth. His curiosity leads throughout the novella. He seeks the truth, and pieces together information and the mystery of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde.

Utterson - Beliefs and values

Mr Utterson is a typical Victorian gentleman, who value we by and dignity. The Victorian London, and Mr Utterson, by virtue of his proposed to the upper upper-class Victorians, who prized modes of a spectability and expected those are Utterson cares as much for his for ids' equations as his own; we see him seeking to throughout the novellating example quite reserved, although he becomes more the investig for Alia agreement is not a man of science, like his friends Dr Jekyll and favours rational explanation, and inability to mystical, prevents him from seeing the truth about Jekyll and Hyde earlier in the novavoiding the truth Mr Utterson is repressing, or at least avoiding, the true nature of way that Victorian society repressed and avoided less 'civilised' behaviours and indiv

It is important to understand that the pressure placed upon reputation in Victoria repress aspects of themselves. We see this in the novella in most characters, most in characters such as Mr Utterson.

Utterson – Key quotations

'it was frequently his fortune to be the last reputable acquaintance and the downgoing men.' (p. 5)

Mr Utterson is more understanding, and less judgmental, than many of his petolerant of others, and accepting of 'bad' behaviours.

- "If he be Mr Hyde," he had thought, "I shall be M . ' (p. 14)
 - This short sentence shows Mr Utterson's it er ation to search for the truth, in Dr Jekyll. It is also a play on the search for the truth, in the search for th
- "Poor Harry Jely hought, "my mind misgives me he is in deep waters young we ago to be sure; but in the law of God, there is no statute scared thought, brooded awhile on his own past, groping in all the cor some Jack-in-the-Box of an old iniquity should leap to light there... he was hu ill things he had done, and raised up again into a sober and fearful gratitude in near to doing yet avoided." (p. 17)

Believing so strongly in the good nature of Dr Jekyll, Mr Utterson's early conc being blackmailed by Mr Hyde. It is also interesting that he is more concerne than Dr Jekyll's. He is quick to examine his own life, to wonder whether he judge himself in a way that he does not judge others for perceived wrongdoir

 'A great curiosity came on the trustee, to disregard the prohibition and dive a mysteries; but professional honour and faith to his dead friend were stringen slept in the inmost corner of his private safe.' (p. 30)

Despite a desire to know more at once, a combination his professionalism from doing so. Mr Utterson greatly values highly fee onalism, and always triples of the section of

- 'Bless God' it's () son' (p. 35)
 - Mr Utt someone dependable, who many people look to in a crisis.
- 'If your master has fled or is dead, we may at least save his credit.' (p. 44)

These are the final words spoken by Mr Utterson in the novella. To the very his friend's reputation. He also still does not seem to realise what has actual moment, Mr Utterson is avoiding the truth.

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MR RICHARD ENFIELD

Enfield -The relative

Mr Enfield is identified primarily as being a distant relative of Mr Utterson. The pair have had a long friendship, and both greatly value their regular walks together. He shares similar values to Mr Utterson; he places importance on respectability, and avoids gossip.

Enfield – The storyteller

It is Mr Enfield who tells the ston of the character of Mr Hyde trampling the young girls of the character of Mr Hyde, and some of the character of Mr Hyde, and some of the relationship of the mr. It is a some of the character of Mr Hyde and Dr Jekyll.

Enfield - Key quotations

• 'His affections, like ivy, were the growth of time, they implied no aptness in the object. Hence, no doubt, the bond that united him to Mr Richard Enfield, his distant kinsman, the well-known man about town.' (p. 5)

This reflection on Mr Enfield's relationships is very unflattering to poor Mr Enfield. It is suggested that he does not have any particularly fine characteristics, it is merely because he is a relative of Mr Utterson that they r about town' could possibly suggest a lewdness; Mr Enfield, like Dr Jekyll, may

 'I feel very strongly about putting questions; it partakes too much of the style start a question, and it's like starting a stone.' (pp. 8–9)

Like Mr Utterson, Mr Enfield avoids gossip. He sugar that curiosity is inappedangerous.

MR Hype Hyde – The Top yonis

Mr Hyde is one of two **eponymous** characters in the novella (the other being Dr Jekyll). He serves as the **antagonist**, providing direct opposition to Dr Jekyll, our protagonist. We know from the outset that he is of central importance. His name is very important; 'Hyde' sounds like 'hide', suggesting something which remains hidden from view, just as Dr Jekyll attempted to hide the evil part of his nature. Mr Utterson himself makes this pun on Hyde's name, saying 'If he be Mr Hyde... I shall be Mr Seek' (p. 14).

An **antagonist** is a villain, who counters the character of the protagonist (see Dr Jekyll).

An **eponymous** character is a character title of a work of fiction.

in ...



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Hyde – The repugnant monster

Hyde is consistently described as disgusting, creating an instinctive reaction in characters and in characters find it difficult to explain exactly what it is it is simply a feeling of horror or disgust that they feel, being in his presence. His feelings that characters have around him all work to show how evil Mr Hyde is. Hyery important, as he represents the smaller part of Dr Jekyll's nature.

Hyde is regularly described as being ugly or deformed the references to his base, animalistic nature. He is closed as being ape-like, or somehow less than human. This links is an intific theories of the time the novella was written, as the public has recently learned about Darwin's theory of evolution.

Hyde – The hand criminal

There are two incidents in the novella when we witness the violent, criminal refield's account of the trampling of a young girl, and the second is the murder of incidents occur in very public spaces (the streets of London) and have witnesses. upon particularly innocent, or virtuous, individuals. The evil character of Hyde is justine of his victims, serving to further emphasise what a true villain Hyde is.

Hyde – The powerful force

Mr Hyde is, of course, a part of Dr Jekyll. Initially, the darkness is a small part of Dhim. The experiments Dr Jekyll performs serve to release this darkness, giving it a is still only a small part of who Dr Jekyll is (as emphasised by his small stature.) Ho progresses, Hyde becomes more prominent. He commits worse acts against his Danvers). In Dr Jekyll's narrative in the final chapter, he admits that Mr Hyde begontrol. Dr Jekyll loses the ability to transform into, and from, Hyde at will; instead transforms into Hyde on a park bench. Finally, Dr Jekyll is lost forever. In death, is seen upon the floor – Dr Jekyll is no more.

Hyde - Key quotations

- He is not easy to describe. The hething wrong with his appearance; something downright.
 I never saw a man I so disliked, and yet I so
 - Mr Enf To nice is similar to the descriptions given by many other of focuse: physical deformity of Mr Hyde, but also on the inability to prothe strong feeling of dislike which cannot be explained.
- 'And then all of a sudden he broke out in a great flame of anger, stamping wi cane, and carrying on (as the maid described it) like a madman... And the nex was trampling his victim under foot, and hailing down a storm of blows, under shattered and the body jumped upon the roadway.' (p. 21)
 - The graphic description of the murder of Sir Danvers shows the level of bruta of. There is a focus, once again, on Hyde being animalistic (less than human)
- 'I cannot say that I care what becomes of Hyde; I am quite done with him. I v character, which this hateful business has rather exposed.' (p. 25)
 - At various points in the novella, Dr Jekyll claims he is 'do e' with Hyde, or course, we know this to be precisely what he stry ge with; every time he the behind him, he once again experiences the desired drink the potion, to be is societal pressure. At this stage with Jos far from 'done' with Mr Hyde. When Jos far from 'done' with Mr Hyde. When Jos far from 'done' with Mr Hyde. When Jos far from 'done' with Mr Hyde. Hyde's evil is Jekyll's evil.
- 'He put is sto his lips, and drank at one gulp. A cry followed; he reeled, and helden, staring with injected eyes, gasping with open mouth; and as I lock change—he seemed to swell—his face became suddenly black and the feature "O God!" I screamed, and "O God!" again and again.' (p. 50)

This is the moment that Mr Hyde transformed in front of Dr Lanyon. Lanyon witness this transformation, and the shock and horror of the transformation

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DR LANYON

Lanyon – The respected man of science

In many ways, Dr Lanyon is a minor character. He doesn't feature very heavily in the novella. However, he is very important to the plot. In the second chapter (Search for My Hyde), Dr Lanyon is presented as a contrast to Dr Jekyll; they are both men of science, both door its, but essentially Lanyon has chosen the right path, while it (y) as chosen the wrong one. Because Lanyon refuses to be low, the branch of science that Jekyll is investigating in acts as the embodiment of rationality (he is level-to a sensible) and morality. In providing this direct country is a minor character. He doesn't feature very heavily in the novella.



A character who acts as a contrast to one of the key characters.

Lanyon's death

It is important to note that Lanyon is the first character to witness the transformation of Dr Jekyll into Mr Hyde; the rational character witnesses the evil (the previously 'impossible'). Lanyon cannot cope with the evil that has been revealed to him – or the proof of the supernatural, rather than his long-held belief in the rational and scientific – the realisation of the

Lanyon - Key quotations

- "But it is more than ten years since Henry Jekyll became too fanciful for me. He began to go wrong, wrong in mind an ientific balderdash," added the doctor, flushing side on parple, "would have estranged Damon and Pythias"; 12
 - Dr Lanyon is outspo' a general Jekyll's scientific exploits very early in the responsible to the mystical, but Mr Landon fails to question him further on what exactly he disapprocess of, dismissing it only as having 'differed on some point of science' (p. 12)
- "I have had a shock," he said, "and I shall never recover... Well, life has been sometimes think if we knew all, we should be more glad to get away." (p. 29 "Some day, Utterson, after I am dead, you may perhaps come to learn the right tell you." (p. 29)
 - Dr Lanyon emphasises both his horror at witnessing Jekyll's transformation, a wrong' (or good and evil) that exists in Dr Jekyll. These are among the last wo Mr Utterson, as he dies shortly afterwards.
- What he told me in the next hour, I cannot bring to set on paper. I heard, and my soul sickened at it... My life is not its roots; sleep has lef me all hours of the day and night: ee in my days are numbered, and that

Despite attempting to rything with Mr Utterson, Dr Lanyon is unably what he are to lake back to the theme of secrets, or concealing and r

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MR POOLE

Poole - The loyal servant

Mr Poole is Dr Jekyll's butler. He is a loyal servant, having worked in Dr Jekyll's house for years. He often interacts with Mr Utterson when Dr Jekyll is refusing visits even from friends.

It is Mr Poole who comes to Mr Utterson, out of from or is master, when Dr Jekyll is losing control over the transition. The second of the sec

Poole - Key quotation > 3

• "By the sa : ... onere was a letter handed in today: what was the messel But Poole was positive nothing had come except by post." (p. 20)

Poole relays key pieces of information throughout the text, often unknowingly (for example, he brings the letter inviting Mr Utterson to dine, which Mr Guest realises matches the handwriting of Mr Hyde). In this quotation, he unwittingly lets Mr Utterson know that Dr Jekyll was lying about a messenger, although Mr Utterson does not understand the full reason why.

- ""Well, he's shut himself up again in the cabinet; and I don't like it, sir I wish
 Poole's fear here, as Mr Utterson himself notes, is all the more alarming beca
 and reserved individual, who acts in an appropriate manner. His behaviour s
 something very wrong with Dr Jekyll.
- "No, sir, that thing in the mask was never Dr. Jel to knows what it was, it is the belief of my heart that there was nu de one." (p. 38)

Poole's descriptions of Hyde 'thing' and 'it', rather than 'he'. Hy human. He is also con it is



Jekyll – The protagonist

De Jekyll is, arguably, the protagonist in the novella. It is unusual, as he is only introduced in person in Chapter 3; however, the entire plot is about Dr Jekyll, his actions, and his human failings.

Protagonist

The main, or leading, character in a novel or film.

Jekyll - The respected man of science

Dr Jekyll is a (generally) well-respected doctor. We can so that he size, location and furnishings of his house that he is evided by wealthy man. He is usually surrounded by good friends, and in whost excellent dinners for his friends. Dr Jekyll undertakes and in whost excellent dinners for his friends.



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Jekyll - The hidden dark side

In his final confession (Chapter 10) Dr Jekyll admits that he has engaged in corrupt behaviour throughout his life. He never specifies exactly what this behaviour is; however, we are led to understand that it is behaviour which would have been deemed unacceptable in Victorian society. Jekyll feels that he has to repress this darker side to his nature, as it is not what is expected of a gentleman.

Jekyll - Dark experiments

The clash that Dr Jekyll feels between the od and evil sides leads him to search find parts of himself. Even in the search for the search for

Dr Jekyll's pursuit of the mystical, rather than pure science, earns him scorn from Dr Lanyon, who in character acts as a foil to Dr Jekyll, tells Mr Utterson that Jekyll' balderdash' (p. 12). At that stage, however, Lanyon believes that the investigation realises that Dr Jekyll has actually achieved his goal, the horror of it kills him.

Jekyll – The victim/prisoner

Initially after Dr Jekyll manages to separate himself from Mr Hyde, he feels exhilar Mr Hyde becomes more powerful, and commits more violent crimes, Dr Jekyll becomes progresses, he begins to lose control over the transition between his two selves, a away in his home. In Chapter 6 he refuses to see visitors, becoming more secret value of the common transition between his two selves, a away in his home. In Chapter 6 he refuses to see visitors, becoming more secret value of the common transition because of the event because of the event hough he would like to. Dr prisoner in his home, just as he is a mental prisoner, in torment because of the event hough he would like to.

Jekyll - His final moments

In his letter, Dr Jekyll describes the lack of the previous section on the character of the powerful force'). Jekyll is appalled by Hyde's action. Jekyll become my lack werless; reflecting on the relationship between him writes 'whe ware fears my power to cut him off by suicide, I find it in my head bekyll's use compared to the previous section on the character of the powerful force'). Jekyll is appalled by Hyde's action. Jekyll become my lack were fears my power to cut him off by suicide, I find it in my head bekyll's use compared to the previous section on the character of the powerful force'). Jekyll is appalled by Hyde's action. Jekyll become my lack were fears my power to cut him off by suicide, I find it in my head between him were fears my power, his 'pity' prevents him from killing himself and Hyde's action.

The name Jekyll has a potentially important meaning. If you look at the two syllability while 'kyll' sounds like 'kill'; Jekyll's name, interpreted in this way, becomes 'I ki kill (he kills Sir Danvers). However, he also reflects in his letter that he has the position himself. Throughout the novel, Dr Jekyll has been attempting to get rid of, or 'kill' one way or another, he succeeds in killing both Mr Hyde and himself.

Jekyll – Key quotations

'a large, well-made, smooth-faced man of fifty... every mark of capacity and k
looks that he cherished for Mr Utterson a sincere and warm affection.' (p. 19
'The large handsome face of Dr Jekyll grew pale to the very lips and there can
(p. 19)

The physical difference between Jekyll. A dis evident here. Jekyll is the large where Hyde is small, small,

'The mi representation of the three windows was half-way open; and sitting close be infinite sadness of mien, like some disconsolate prisoner, Utterson saw Dr. Je 'I should like to very much; but no, no, no, it is quite impossible; I dare not.' (p

In Chapter 7, Dr Jekyll has become a prisoner in his own home, just as he has evil side of his personality, which has taken control of his life.

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- It was on the moral side, and in my own person, that I learned to recognise to duality of man; I saw that, of the two natures that contended in the field of man; I saw that, of the two natures that contended in the field of man; I saw that, of the two natures that contended in the field of man; I saw that, of the two natures that contended in the field of man; I saw that, of the two natures I was radically both; and from dwell with pleasure, as a beloved daydream, on the thought of the separation.
 Dr Jekyll reflects in his final letter on the 'duality' which he seems to suggest explains that for a long time, he was focused on the contended in the field of man; I saw that, of the two natures that I learned to recognise to duality of man; I saw that, of the two natures that I learned to recognise the duality of man; I saw that, of the two natures that I learned to recognise the duality of man; I saw that, of the two natures that contended in the field of man; I saw that, of the two natures that contended in the field of man; I saw that, of the separation of the separa
- of I began to be aware of a change in he i imper of my thoughts, a greater bold solution of the bonds of ation. Hooked down; my clothes hung formless hand that lay one was corded and hairy. I was once more Edward Hy Initially for Jekyll describes the loss of control he has over the transformation quotation he has turned into Mr Hyde against his will, an occurrence which towards the end of his life.
- 'Will Hyde die upon the scaffold? Or will he find the courage to release himse knows; I am careless; this is my true hour of death, and what follows concern then, as I lay down the pen and proceed to seal up my confession, I bring the end.' (p. 66)

These are the final words of Dr Jekyll, and the final words of the novella. The although we know that at this stage Jekyll didn't necessarily have the power control over their shared body, and so potentially his actions).

Essay Question

Does Stevenson suggest that Dr Jekyll is a vicio, a comain?

In your answer, use evidence or many sand three separate events in the novel.

SIR DA

Sir Danvers - The Victorian gentleman

Sir Danvers is a nobleman; a member of the elite in London society. He is also a Member of Parliament, as well as a client of Mr Utterson. He represents the highest part of Victorian society. He is also described as being gentle, kind and well-liked.

Sir Danvers - Hyde's victim

Given the descriptions of Sir Danvers as being a generally wonderful individual, it is important that he becomes Mr Hyde's first (that we know of) murder victim. Sir Danvers' innate goodness highlights the truly evil nature of Mr Hyde.

Sir Danvers - Key quotations

• 'And as she so sat she becare and a confirmal and action with white hair, drawn with a very pretty manner of politeness... the moon shown his face as he spoke, and the girl was pleased to watch it, it seemed to breathe such an innocent and old-world kindness of disposition, yet with something high too, as of a well-founded self-content.' (p. 20)

In the description of Sir Danvers, there is a strong focus on his innocence. He wonderful person, thus highlighting the extent of Hyde's evil nature.

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MR GUEST

Guest - The confidant

Mr Guest is Mr Utterson's clerk (similar to a secretary) and also his confidant. He is someone that Mr Utterson trusts completely, and is happy to unburden himself to. Mr Guest is a very minor character; however, he uncovers a crucial piece of evidence in Chapter 5 (The Incident of the 'er). It is Mr Guest who notices that the handwriting on a letter more representation of the trust is identical to that on a note from Dr Jekyll, except for the int. This is the first time it is suggested that the two charameters in fact be the same person, although neither Mr Guest who reaches this conclusion.

Mr Guest - 2 uotations

• 'There was no man from whom he kept fewer secrets than Guest; and he was not always sure he kept as many as he meant.' (p. 26)

Mr Utterson has only a few friends and confidants. Mr Guest is, by his own admission here, the man he trusts the most. This is why he is willing to share Mr Hyde's letter with Mr Guest.

• 'there's a rather singular resemblance; the two hands are in many points identical: only differently sloped.' (p. 27)

It is Mr Guest, not Mr Utterson, who makes a key discovery at this stage, having analysed the handwriting on the two notes. Neither character makes the true connection, however, between Jekyll and Hyde, and both men agree to simply not speak about the matter to anyone else.

Discuss...

There are 19 www somen in the novella.

Where do Educate female characters? What role do they play?

Why do you think Stevenson didn't include central female characters in Strange Case

Active Learning Task

Choose one of the characters summarised above.

On a piece of A4 paper, draw your chosen character (think carefully about their phys

Annotate your drawing with points about your character's

- physical appearance
- personality
- beliefs/values

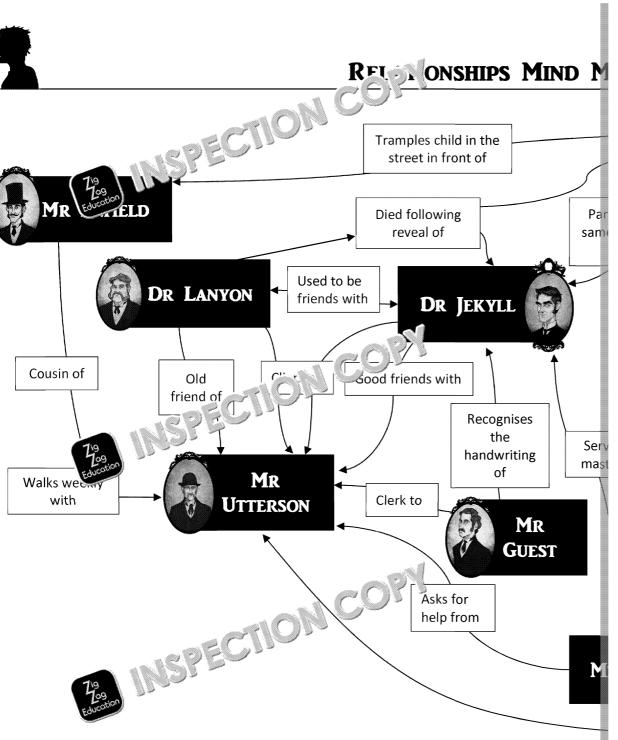
Extension: For each of the points you have made, fine first one quotation from the



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KEY RELATIONSHIPS

DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE

Throughout the novel, the relationship between Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde is mysteric constantly piecing together 'evidence', generally gathered by Mr Utterson, which their relationship. However, it is not until the final two light as that the truth is

At the start of the novella, Mr Enfield Strong of Mr Hyde trampling the your arctinen being forced by onlockers to enamily of the girl compensation of the compensatio

Mr Utterson is disturbed by this story, and the news of the cheque, because he is in possession of Dr Jekyll's will. We learn that in his will, Dr Jekyll has made Mr Hyde his beneficiary. The will is particularly unusual because it mentions not just the possibility of Jekyll's death, but of his disappearance. Shortly afterwards, Mr Utterson feels he has to ask Dr Jekyll for more information about Mr Hyde. Dr Jekyll tells Mr Utterson that he and Mr Hyde are very closely tied together, but provides no further expect his will. When the Mr Line and Mr Hyde uses a walking stic will. When the Mr Utterson recognises; it belonged to bekyll. The walking stick is another piece of evidence which connects the pair.



Dr Lanyon is the first to witness the transformation of Mr Hyde into Dr Jekyll, and transformation leads to Dr Lanyon's death. In his letter to Mr Utterson, Dr Lanyon as Jekyll described his experiments, and the nature of the division of himself and I told Dr Lanyon in that time, he was unwilling even to tell Mr Utterson.

The novella ends with Dr Jekyll's 'confession'. He describes the reasons behind his that he had always felt a darker nature within himself (for a full analysis, reread 'C Statement of the Case' in this guide). Interestingly, Dr Jekyll sees himself and Mr Reflecting on the crimes that Hyde committed, Jekyll writes 'I enry Jekyll stood at Edward Hyde; but the situation was apart from ording 'y ws, and insidiously relawas Hyde, after all, and Hyde alone, that was a lile 'y p. 57). Jekyll somehow man conscience to be clean by blaming 'y a lary Hyde, for his criminal actions.

It is harder to be described to be into hyde very as he loses control over the transformation of the potion, and reaches a point where he must take the potion gains power, the potion, and reaches a point where he must take the potion gains power, the potion, and reaches a point where he must take the potion gains power, the potion is comes to hate him. At the same time, he believes that Hyde is 'power' he has to kill Hyde by suicide. Eventually, suicide does indeed occur (Mr the office to find Hyde's body twitching on the floor); however, we never know for Mr Hyde, who commits suicide.

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DR JEKYLL AND MR UTTERSON

Dr Jekyll is one of Mr Utterson's clients, but he is also one of Mr Utterson's (few) friends. Dr Jekyll entrusts his will to Mr Utterson, which makes complete sense as Utterson is Jekyll's lawyer. However, it is because the pair are also friends that Mr Utterson is determined to investigate the strange and troubling relationship between Dr Jekyll and My lyde.

Mr Utterson has an implicit belief that Dr 's' is sood person. Throughout the evidence that Mr Utterson gather truth, always believing the sould not have done something wrong. In comorality and the sould not have done something wrong. In comorality and the sould not have done something wrong. In comorality and the sould not have done something wrong. In comorality and the sould not have done something wrong. In comorality and the sould not have done something wrong. In comorality and the sould not have done something wrong. In comorality and the sould not have done something wrong. In comorality and the sould not have done something wrong. In comorality and the sould not have done something wrong. In comorality and the sould not have done something wrong. In comorality and the sould not have done something wrong. In comorality and the sould not have done something wrong. In comorality and the sould not have done something wrong. In comorality and the sould not have done something wrong. In comorality and the sould not have done something wrong. In comorality and the sould not have done something wrong. In comorality and the sould not have done something wrong.

Mr Utterson is a loyal, caring friend. He is distressed throughout the novella at Dr belief that Mr Hyde has some sort of dark power over him. He is particularly horrif Dr Jekyll at his window, and there is a suggestion at this point that they have witne transformation from Dr Jekyll into Mr Hyde. It is interesting to note that we never to the truth about Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. We see the reaction of Dr Lanyon to the ends with Dr Jekyll's confession. We can assume that it would be a very traumatic

MR UTTERSON AND MR ENFIELD

The relationship between Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield appears, outwardly, to be distantly related to one another, and they walk together regularly, setting aside to To an onlooker, the pair seem to hate these walks. They talk and they look that the time is important to them.

The two men are compared and rank a limit he opening paragraphs of the first personalities and temper a limit hill disliking gossip, for example – but Mr Enfiwell respect with hill limit held is a wild 'man about town' (p. 5).

Some of the portant events in the novella happen during, or are recounted as s first chapter, the pair walk past the ominous door which leads to Dr Jekyll's laboratory of Hyde trampling the young girl. On another walk, they pass the door once Jekyll in the window.

Unlike Mr Utterson, Mr Enfield shows absolutely no curiosity about the mysteriou characters, he finds Mr Hyde disturbing, but shows no desire to find out more about foils. In demonstrating no curiosity, Mr Enfield acts as a foil to Mr Utterson. The Utterson's own curiosity, and determination to uncover the truth.



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DR JEKYLL AND DR LANYON

Dr Lanyon acts as a foil to Dr Jekyll in the novella. The two men, although both monotontrasting attitudes and scientific approaches. They share a close mutual friend, once close friends themselves. However, the two doctors have since come to blootogether. It seems that Dr Lanyon broke off this friendship 10 years before the nodisapprove of the other for their attitudes, beliefs and scientific pursuits.

We first see this clash of characters in Charlet, and worried Mr Utterson see Dr Lanyon is a far more conservation, who follows a more traditional sci Dr Jekyll's pursuit of the management of the describing Drive vo Lide-bound pedant' (p. 18).

Essay Question

How do characters both support, and challenge, one another in the novel?

Write about

- the relationship between Dr Jekyll and Dr Lanyon
- at least one other relationship in the novella



Dr Lanyon is the only character in the novella to witness the transformation between could be suggested that the evil side of Jekyll's nature has made this decision very revenge against Dr Lanyon. Indeed, the horror of the transformation is so shock laced Dr Lanyon that it actually kills him.





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SETTINGS

In Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, the settings of both place and time are vour understanding of the characters. In particular we need to understand Victoria at the homes of the central characters.

VICTORIAN LONDON

The novel's Victorian setting is crucisine is chooked at moral values, expectations and repression is the epitome of the Victorian era. Particularly in lander to be condon being the capital city and so the home of the elite, at a meant everything. It was this pressure to conform, and repression anything which did not confirm, which forced Dr Jekyll into his metaphysical experiments, as he attempted to separate the evil side of his nature.

Another trait of Victorian London which is evident in the novella is the discrepancy between the rich and the poor. The majority of the characters are quite wealthy individuals, representing the upper class of Victorian London. The servants, such as those in Dr Jekyll's household, who provide a stark contrast to the contrast comes as Mr Utterson walks the streets of London, and moves from a wealth one. In Chapter 1 Stevenson describes, in vivid detail, the squalor of the streets house, and the unsavoury residents who live there. We know, by the end of the nestreets inhabited by Mr Hyde. In this way, the characters of Jekyll and Hyde each settings serving to reflect their different natures.

VICTORIAN LONDON: GOTHIC SETTAN

Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hud IV Lik of Gothic literature. The focus in Gothic literature is the mysterious or supernatural, as well as the dark and the literature is Sevenson's depiction of Victorian London focuses her wilding streets at night, cloaked in fog. In keeping with Gothic literature her fog and the dark add to the suspense of the novel, creating an eerie feeling and suggesting something sinister is being hidden out of sight. The streets are the perfect place for the Gothic villain Mr Hyde, who lurks in the shadows, committing evil acts in the night-time.

In Chapter 8, as Poole and Mr Utterson rush to Dr Lanyon's home, the weather becomes wilder. The wind whips through the streets, causing the trees to lash against windows. A storm is raging through the London streets, adding a sense of foreboding as the narrative rushes towards its dramatic conclusion. The setting in this chapter foreshadows the plot, hinting to the reader that something terrible is about to happen.

Essay Question

Reflecting he setting of Victorian London, answer the following question

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How does Stevenson use setting to build mystery and suspense in the text?

Include at least one other setting from the novella in your answer.

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DR JEKYLL'S HOUSE

Above, we mentioned the different streets reflecting the two characters of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. In the same way, Dr Jekyll's home is a place of conflicts, mirroring the character of Dr Jekyll himself. Just as Jekyll has two personalities, so does his home. On the one hand, the front of his house is grand, welcoming and beautiful. Mr Utterson describes in Jekyll's front hall as being 'the please of the land 'costly cabinets' are proposed in the demonstrating the expense with the land of the l

Did you know?

Victorian London was ver this class division was refl Most wealthy people live in a areas such as the Ed ypically associated with less-respectable behavior

Understanding context sud

The laboratory, on the other hand, is dark, dusty, and strewn haphazardly with all When accessed from the back entrance, the laboratory appears 'sinister', even the who is very well acquainted with both Dr Jekyll and his home, does not initially relaboratory as being connected to Jekyll's house. The laboratory is a strange place objects, they are unused, discarded. This could be seen to reflect the way the Dr Jscience in pursuit of the mystical.

This extract is taken from Chapter 1, p. 16.

It chanced on one of these rambles that their way led them down a by-street in a street was small and what is called quiet, but it drove a thriving trade on the weed all doing well, it seemed, and all emulously hoping to do better still, and laying of coquetry; so that the shop fronts stood along that thoroughfare with an air of invales women. Even on Sunday, when it veiled its more flood, harms and lay compute street shone out in contrast to its dingy neighbor of held, like a fire in a forest; shutters, well-polished brasses, and are a summess and gaiety of note, instance, of the passenger.

Two doors from one of the left hand going east, the line was broken by that point, air sinister block of building thrust forward its gable on the street showed no wow, nothing but a door on the lower story and a blind forehead upper; and bore in every feature, the marks of prolonged and sordid negligence with neither bell nor knocker, was blistered and distained. Tramps slouched into on the panels; children kept shop upon the steps; the schoolboy had tried his knift close on a generation, no one had appeared to drive away these random visitors

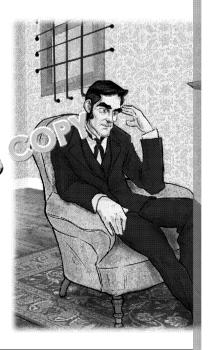
Active Learning Task

Reread this first description of the rear entrance to Dr Jekyll's laboratory. Annotate the extract, analysing how Stevenson uses language to reflect the character of Hyde, who spends so much time there.

Discuss...

The laboratory, which is no used as dissecting 79 is a sample of a particular 109 or setting.

What other examples of sinister settings can you think of? What effect does Stevenson's use of these settings have?



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Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde: Study Guide for GCSE

Page 48 of 88

MR HYDE'S ROOMS

Just as Dr Jekyll's house is a setting of contrasts, so is Mr Hyde's lodgings. The house characteristics; the building is located in a 'dismal quarter of Soho', in a 'dingy stre 'ragged children huddled in doorways' (p. 22). Despite this grim setting, the room described as being 'furnished with luxury and good taste'. The house is filled with pleasant picture hanging on the walls. Although Mr Utterscaland the inspector fr of it, Mr Hyde's residence bears the marks of Dr Lzy in efficied tastes and uppe

MR UTTERSON' A Dat

There is vei 7 de cription of Mr Utterson's home, but we get the impression comfortable for place. As Mr Utterson sits by the fire, the room is 'gay with fire which has been resting in a well-stocked cellar (p. 26).

The other important feature of Mr Utterson's home is the safe which he keeps in Several of the important documents, which act as evidence in the case of Dr Jekyl Mr Utterson's safe. This is where he has kept Dr Jekyll's unusual will, and where despite the unusual circumstances of Dr Lanyon's death. In this way, Mr Utterson theme of concealing and revealing. It hides the truth of Dr Jekyll's experiments are time, before the text reaches its conclusion.

One other important thing to note is that the home is described as Mr Utterson's character analysis, we noted that all the novel's central characters are male. They own homes. Each of the characters has their own 'bachelor house', which (as we personality and character traits.

DR LANYON'S House The only information medical interesting to the control of the The only information is about Dr Lanyon's home is that it is located in 'Cave medicine' a where Dr Lanyon 'received his crowding patients' (pp. 11–12). Dr Lanyon as Cavendish Square is a real the exclusive Harley Street. By locating Dr Lanyon here, Stevenson identifies him man of science, thus creating the contrast between Dr Lanyon and Dr Jekyll, who him down a much darker path.



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THEMES

Themes are the main repeated subjects that lie beneath the surface of a novel. An a the characters, relationships and plot. Themes are often interlinked, and can be part

Active Learning task

Before we analyse the key themes, some of the matting themes of the novella Complete the table by identifying the formula in the most of t

| Ther 719 | Quotation |
|---|-------------------|
| The 79 | Quotation |
| Educaco | |
| | • |
| Good vs evil | |
| | • |
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| | • |
| Concealing | |
| and | • |
| revealing (Secrets and | |
| lies) | • |
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| Zig Zog Education | |
| Violence | • |
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GOOD VS EVIL

The story of Jekyll and Hyde is essentially an **allegory** about good and evil, and how both good and evil exist inside all of us. Good vs evil is one of the most important themes in *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*.

All A s usu

From the very first chapter, the notion of good and evil is touched upon.

Mr Utterson, who we already know is a generally good at the devil in his own way' (acknowledges that those around him minimal evil, and makes a conscious of Utterson is considerably less in ugin behalf than the majority of the characters

When Mr Utton as an evil character. He is described as being 'displeasing... do commits a victim. Hyde is further contrasted with Dr Jekyll, who Enfield describes as 'the honest man' (p. 8). From the outset, the reader is told that, in simple terms, Mr H good.

The contrast between the evil Hyde and innocent victims is seen once more in the Carew. Throughout the account, the maid focuses on Sir Danvers' goodness and contrast between him and the 'ape-like' Mr Hyde (p. 20). The maid also focuses experienced when watching Sir Danvers, which is destroyed with the arrival of Hythe second quotation, below).

In Dr Jekyll's confession, we learn that Jekyll had endeavoured to separate his 'god describes dwelling on the possibility that both sides of himself 'could be housed in relieve his life of 'all that was unbearable' (p. 53). Dr Jekyll feels that he is unable the good and evil within him, and wants instead to separately the struggle between these two sides.

It is interesting to note that wher is an entity (Mr Hyde) who 'bore the start of the first successful potion is an entity (Mr Hyde) who 'bore the start of the s

Dr Jekyll initially seems to convince himself that he and Hyde are two entirely separate beings, even going so far as to say of Hyde's crimes 'it was Hyde, after all, and Hyde alone, that was guilty' (p. 57). As the letter continues, however, it is clear that the line between Jekyll and Hyde became more blurred.

Discuss...

In his experim split himself in the first is esse the other is pu

Why do you to make an e a good one?

Dr Jekyll lost control over the transformations, becoming Mr Hyde while he was a Eventually, he has to take the potion in order to remain himself. This is a clear repotitive good and evil, with evil winning.

Key quotations

"Poor Harry Jekyll," he thought, "my mind misgives me he is in deep waters! He was wild when he was young; a long while ago to be sure; but in the law of God, there is no statute of limitations..." And the lawyer so (d) the thought, brooded awhile his can past, groping in all the corners and old iniquity should leap to light the way and then by a return on his former subject, ne conceived a spark of hope. "This master Hyde, if he were studied," thought he, "must have secrets of his own; black secrets, by the look of him; secrets compared to which poor Jekyll's worst would be like sunshine."" (p. 17)

Active Learning Task

Good

Consider Mr Utterson's Where does Mr Utters evil?

Compare your answer you made your decision

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Zig Zag Education As we noted earlier, it is interesting that Mr Utterson's first concern is wheth committed some act of evil. He is quick to examine his own life, to wonder we evil, and to judge himself in a way that he does not judge others for perceive is that he has done little wrong, which provides him with relief. He then provide may be blackmailing Jekyll, Jekyll must have worse secrets. This introdu Utterson is not seeing evil in black and white terms any more, but as a sliding than Dr Jekyll.

'And as she so sat she became aware of a large beautiful gentleman with what along the lane; and advancing to the lane; and advancing to the lane; and advancing to the lane; and bowed and accosted the other with a very politeness, the proke on his face as he spoke, and the girl was pleased all of a large to the proke out in a great flame of anger, stamping with his foot, and carried on (as the maid described it) like a madman... Mr. Hyde broke of clubbed him to the earth. And next moment, with ape-like fury, he was tramfand hailing down a storm of blows, under which the bones were audibly shat jumped upon the roadway.' (p. 20)

The maid focuses on the beauty and innocence of Sir Danvers, and the peace the arrival of Mr Hyde. Sir Danvers is then contrasted with the hideous, bruti the peace of a few moments before is disturbed by the violence of Hyde's act Danvers and Mr Hyde is a contrast between good and evil.

'I was once more Edward Hyde. A moment before I had been safe of all menthe cloth laying for me in the dining room at home; and now I was the commouseless, a known murderer, thrall to the gallows.' (p. 63)

Stevenson draws a very clear contrast here between Je good' Dr Jekyll and shows how closely the pair are tied together out kating within Dr Jekyll ar

CONCEALING AND VIALING (SECRETS AND LIES

Mr Uttersor provided at there is something hidden/secret about Mr Hyde. It truth drives troward. Dr Jekyll is indeed hiding a secret, but it is not what theme is tied by closely to the theme of repression (below). It is because of the that characters such as Dr Jekyll were forced to keep secrets; he had to conceal the from his contemporaries, for fear of shame and judgement.

This theme emerges in the very first chapter. As Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield walk a closed door, and remark upon its strangeness. Doors in the novella act as a symand revealing; anything could be hidden behind a closed door (for more on this, so p. 61) When Mr Enfield has shared the story of the door with Mr Utterson, Mr Utt must have power over Dr Jekyll – that Hyde must be blackmailing him. Blackmail conclusion here is that Mr Hyde must know a secret that Dr Jekyll wishes to remain this to get money from him.

Mr Utterson makes it his business to help his friency in the comes a sort of det truth. He approaches Dr Jekyll on multiple consisting asking him for more informationship with Mr Hyde, but Dr in the fact that the session to the truth, but not the whole with Dr Lanyon only goe pursuing 'under the session of what he is the fact that the session of what he is the fact that the session of the truth is the session of the truth in the session of the session of the truth in the session of t

In Chapter 5, Mr Utterson actually goes so far as to ask whether his friend is conce course, much closer to the truth than Mr Utterson could know. Dr Jekyll is indeed really a part of himself.

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The narrative point of view in the novella is important for this theme. (For more a see the section on Form later in the guide – from p. 67.) By presenting the reader narratives, Stevenson gradually reveals Dr Jekyll's secret. Furthermore, by leaving very last chapter, Stevenson conceals truths from the reader until the last possible

Stevenson also hides things from his readers, by omitting certain details. For example, he never tells us exactly what disgusting act. Hyde committed, or what Dr Jekyll had done in his yout at was so ashamed of. He also never really tells the control of the fact that he is impossible to properly and cough all explain that he is in some way less the control of horrible deformities. Finally, Stevenson omits to give Mr Hyde his own account in the narrative. The majority of the key characters in the novella are allowed to provide their own account, but Mr Hyde never does.

Active Learning Task

Write a new final chapter, titled 'Mr Hyde's statement of the case'.

How would Mr Hyde describe the events of the novella from the first moment Dr Jeky

Key quotations

'he must have secrets of his own; black secrets, by the look of him; secrets coworst would be like sunshine' (p. 17)

Here, Mr Utterson is reflecting on Hyde's suspected his mail of Dr Jekyll. W rather than focus on the secrets or crimes of the Mr Utterson chooses to Mr Hyde. Stevenson's repetition of the creets' emphasises the theme repeated three times; the rule of a word or idea.

• 'I am a to be trusted. Make a lean breast of this in confidence; and I mait.' (p. 15

Mr Utterson attempts to convince Dr Jekyll to reveal whatever secret he is he binds him to Mr Hyde. Jekyll refuses to share his secret, only reassuring Mr U with Mr Hyde if he wanted to.

- 'Lanyon, you remember your vows: what follows is under the seal of our prof
 This quotation is simultaneously about concealing and revealing. Mr Hyde is
 identity to Dr Lanyon, but before he does so he uses the Hippocratic oath, wh
 Dr Lanyon to secrecy.
- 'What he told me in the next hour, I cannot bring my do set on paper.' (
 'Into the details of the infamy at which I thus do not be infamily at which I thus do not be infamily

Throughout the novel, so reveals half-truths. Dr Lanyon's and Dr Jeke about the leky" is a larger to imagine the worst of the details, to fill in the blanks

Essay Question

How does Stevenson's presentation of secrets and the unknown add suspense to

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REPRESSION

In many ways, Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde serves as a cautionary tale for repressed societies or individuals. It warns of what happens when individuals are forced to hide, or repress, their wants, desires and true natures.

Cautionary A tale, ofter story) which

Repression is a key theme in the novel, and it is lir' to be context of Victorian on contexts, later in the guide). The main of the context of Victorian on contexts, later in the guide). The main of the confession of the suffers from the impacts of Jackyll. In his confession, Dr Jehring of the fact that throughout his life he darker urges which, became which, became fixated on finding a way to spersonality personality and side. As a result of this, of course, Mr Hyde was born.

In his confession, Dr Jekyll describes the struggle between himself and Mr Hyde. Initially, Dr Jekyll seemed to believe that if he managed to split the two sides of his personality, both could pursue their own desires and coexist with some sort of harmony. This is not the case. Mr Hyde becomes increasingly powerful, and Dr Jekyll loses control. This suggests that when we attempt to repress something, we actually give that thing power. By repressing his darker side, Dr Jekyll only made things worse. Eventually, his repressed side broke loose, creating chaos, violence and disaster.

It is not only Dr Jekyll who experiences a sense of repression, however. In the verintroduced as being a man of strong moral character, and both Mr Enfield and Mr of gossip. The men are conforming to the expectations of their society, and a part certain things, or keeping secrets from one another (remains the importance of section above).

Key quotations

• 'He was austere will as '; arank gin when he was alone, to mortify a taste enjoye he is nad not crossed the doors of one for twenty years. But for oth comments wondering, almost with envy, at the high pressure of smisdeeds. (p. 5)

Mr Utterson is immediately presented as a man of upstanding moral character directly linked to his repression of his desires. He drinks gin to help quell his pleasant, wines. He does not go to the theatre, even though it is something to direct contrast to this self-imposed harshness is his envy of others who enjoy

 ""You start a question and it's like starting a stone. You sit quietly on the top goes, starting others... I make it a rule of mine: the more it looks like Queer Starting as a bargain never to refer to this

Mr Enfield's extended simile in Chapter 1 highlights his dislike of, or even fea gossip is dangerous, and that the stranger somethin, he less he enquires this by saying, at the end of the chapter, that ne something among himself for as never to talk of it again. Both chara a press a natural desire to be inquismight occur if they don't regress his mistinct.

• 'Hence the latter that I concealed my pleasures; and that when I reache of reflection, and began to look round me and take stock of my progress and position in the world, I stood already committed to a profound duplicity of life. Many a man would have even **blazoned** such irregularities as I was guilty of; but from the high views that I had set before me, I regarded and hid them with an almost morbid sense of shame.' (p. 52)

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'Jekyll was no worse; he woke again to his good qualities seemingly unimpaire
where it was possible, to undo the evil done by Hyde

When Dr Jekyll reflects, in his confession in brumes that Mr Hyde commit as being completely separate in the self. He does not lay blame upon his commits as Hyde. We have that he is repressing his own conscient the wrongs he is to have he says, his conscience 'slumbered'.

Essay Question

To what extent do you agree with the statement 'Repression is crucial to the ploand Mr Hyde'?

Tip: Did you complete the active learning task on the previous page? Try to thin theme of repression impacts different parts of the text.

RELIGION

There are references to religion throughout *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* repeated references to both God and the devil. We previously said that the them novel, and religion is tied to ideas of good and evil. Most ideas of Victorian moral biblical teachings of good and evil, right and wrong

In the very first chapter, before we see and Mr Hyde's name, he is compared to the devil. Mr Seribes Mr Hyde standing in the circle of angry onlogies, in one of black, sneering coolness – frightened too, I could not but carrying it off, sir, really like Satan' (p. 7). By drawing this parison so early in the novella, Stevenson leaves his readers in no doubt that Mr Hyde is the most evil being in existence. Earlier in Chapter 1, Mr Utterson makes another biblical reference; he says he 'inclines to Cain's heresy' (p. 5).

In the second chapter, we learn that Mr Utterson spends his evenings sitting along divinity' (p. 11). We know that Mr Utterson works hard to ensure that he is moral wine, or going to the theatre, for example), and reading religious texts each evenithe same paragraph, we are told that not only does Mr Utterson live near to the obells which structure his days; only when the church bells ring 12 does Mr Utterso theology and go to bed.

When characters in the novella are confronted with hand, to sy tend to respond Dr Jekyll retreats from the window suddenly 1 traction of the critical field of the characters of the exclamation highlights the characters' fear these circumstances. The confidence of the confidence of the characters of the confidence of the characters of

When Mr Uterson is disturbed to find 'startling blasphemies' scrawled in Dr Jekyll's handwriting (p. 42). In Dr Jekyll's co Mr Hyde's way of taunting Dr Jekyll.

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In Dr Jekyll's final confession, he reflects on religion at various points. Describing Carew, Dr Jekyll says 'the spirit of hell woke within me and I raged' (p. 60). Jekyll i evil, and also as driven by a force stronger than himself. There is a strong contrast Mr Hyde and his remorse as Dr Jekyll; in the same paragraph, 'Henry Jekyll, with stremorse, had fallen upon his knees and lifted his clasped hands to God' (p. 61). In turns once more to God, to confess his guilt or beg mercy for his actions.

Key quotations

- 'there was the man in the middle, with a black, sneering coolness fright but carrying it off, sir, really li' (p. 7)

 'poor old Harry Jekyl' (p. 2)

 Mr Hy

 OE Buly compared to Satan (the devil). Stevenson is telling the evil, where the course a complete contrast to the venerable Dr Jekyll.
- 'He was wild when he was young, to be sure; but in the law of God, there is not 'Statute of limitations' is a legal term; it means an amount of time that has to longer be punished for committing a crime. Mr Utterson's reflection here is a knowing God, a person's crimes will always be known and, perhaps, punished Dr Jekyll being 'wild' when he was young, which seems like a direct contrast a presented. However, Dr Jekyll's own confession repeats this idea, reflecting committed as a younger man, and the side of him that wanted to continue as
- 'Now that the evil influence had been withdrawn, new life began for Dr Jekyll and while he had always been known for charities, he was now no less disting Here we are explicitly told that Mr Hyde is 'evil', while Dekyll is 'good'. The virtuous actions of Dr Jekyll both charitable of the lower of the perfect of the second seco

SCIENCIE RATIONAL AND THE SUPERNATURAL

Science is central to the plot. There is a contrast between rational, true science, and Dr Jekyll's pursuits of the mystical and supernatural. There is a high level of tension between these two scientific fields, which is best demonstrated in the tension and conflict between Dr Jekyll and Dr Lanyon. Lanyon represents traditional and reasoned science, while Jekyll represents irrational, twisted pursuits. Dr Jekyll's scientific exploits disgust Dr Lanyon, who tells Mr Utterson that Jekyll's work is 'unscientific balderdash'. When Dr Lanyon witnesses the transformation, realising how completely Dr Jekyll has managed to twist scientific reason, it horrifies Lanyon so completely that he actually dies. He cannot cope with this complete destruction of his own scientific understanding.

All the characters, when faced with the result of Dr Jekyll's experiments (Mr Hyde) air disgusted. This fear of scientification at the time. There had been many people's understanding of the world around them.

Di] you know?

Strange Case of Dr Jeky presenting this fear of so century Gothic fiction exscience/scientific theorie Shelley's Frankenstein shimonster, while Oscar W Gray explores ideas abchanging and mutating, evolution.

Understanding context su

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Key quotations

'He began to go wrong, wrong in mind... I see and have seen devilish little of the balderdash...' (p. 12)

'O, I know he's a good fellow... but a hide-bound pedant for all that; an ignora more disappointed in any man than Lanyon.' (p. 18)

Dr Lanyon and Dr Jekyll are pitted against one another from the beginning; owhile the other seems to have lost his way, to be an unconvention

'And now, you who have so long and to the most narrow and material
the virtue of transcend and in initial initial

Mr Hy Je Je proose to reveal their secret to Dr Lanyon before anyone taunt; Jeworoves to Lanyon that he (Jekyll) was right, and Lanyon was wrong 'denying and 'deriding' him, for not believing in the 'transcendental' science experimenting with.

• 'now when that sight has faded from my eyes, I ask myself if I believe it, and I shaken to its roots; sleep has left me; the deadliest terror sits by me all hours my days are numbered, and that I must die.' (p. 50)

Even after witnessing the horror of the transformation himself, Dr Lanyon calbelieve it. His understanding of science has been shaken so completely that

• 'Certain agents I found to have the power to shake and pluck back that fleshly

Dr Jekyll's transformation is the result of a potion of his own concoction. This 'chemicals'. This gives the transformation a scientific bods, rather than a pur



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FRIENDSHIP

In the analysis, we have said that friendship is important in driving the plot forward. It is Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield's friendship, and their daily walks, which leads to Mr Utterson knowing the story of the door. It is Mr Utterson's friendship with Dr Jekyll which makes him determined to investigate, and uncover the truth. It is Mr Utterson's friendships with Dr Jon, Dr Jekyll and Sir Danvers which deliver crucial pieces of evidence in the province of the plant of the province of the pr

Key quotations

 'It was frequently his fortune to be the last acquaintance and the last good in downgoing men.' (p. 5)

Mr Utterson is a good friend to many people, and he is often the last remaining have unfortunate reputations, because he is slow to judge others.

- 'these two were old friends... both thorough respecters of themselves and ea always follow, men who thoroughly enjoyed each other's company.' (p. 12)
 - 'you could see by his looks that he cherished for Mr Utterson a sincere and wa

Dr Lanyon and Mr Utterson are old friends, and a deep and genuine friendship is central to the plot.

• "You know I never: A sorit," pursued Utterson, ruthlessly disregarding "I am to sted. Make a lean breast of this in confidence; and I moof it."

Mr Utterson cares deeply for his friend, and attempts to persuade Dr Jekyll to make circumstances better for Dr Jekyll – he is convinced he can help his

 "Dear Lanyon, – You are one of my oldest friends; and although we may have questions, I cannot remember, at least on my side, any break in our affection

In Dr Jekyll's letter to Dr Lanyon, he draws upon their friendship in order to g request. It is unclear whether Dr Jekyll really believes they are still friends as pleasure in horrifying his 'friend' with his transformation.

Discuss...

Which theme do you think is the most more in Strange Case of Dr Jekyl

Why is it the most impo , ?



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IDEAS AND MESSAGES

Ideas and messages are the broader concepts which underpin them

DUALITY OF HUMAN NATURE

The concept of the duality of human nature is at t' en of Strange Case of Dr. Dr Jekyll's belief that there are two inherest applies sides to his nature that direction and achieves, a means of separation of who we are on a personal level. Under that all of use a constant of the settings, all feed into this idea of duality.

Throughout Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, Stevenson contrasts the evil, intelligent, gentle Dr Jekyll (see also Theme: Good vs Evil). In the final chapter, we not in fact separate individuals, but two sides of the same person. Stevenson is steach man there is both good and evil (or, to consider it another way, no individual)

Dr Jekyll felt he needed to always repress the evil side of himself (see also Themes therefore, in a permanent state of conflict. For Dr Jekyll, this internal conflict between much, and he searched desperately for a means by which to separate them. We hat when Jekyll achieves this, it is his evil side which gains strength (he does not a good side of himself).

Other characters in the novella demonstrate a less pronounced duality of characters respectable gentleman; however, it is noted that he is also nan about town' (the commits some petty acts which are deemed in ap rot is e.). Mr Utterson, too, is reflects that he 'was humbled to the discommany ill things he had done' (p. 1 that every one of us has a dual course.

It is not jus' part to sin the novella that reflect this duality. Settings in the regood and every ekyll's home, for example, has a respectable and beautiful faça mysterious laboratory behind it. The back entrance to his home is a dark and dist way aggressively into more pleasant surroundings. The streets of London themse as the bustling passages of a capital city, sometimes as the foggy and deserted set crime. Settings in the novella are conflicting, to mirror the human characters.

Key quotations

'It was on the moral side, and in my own person, that I learned to recognise to duality of man; I saw that, of the two natures that contended in the field of rightly be said to be either, it was only because I was radically both; and from dwell with pleasure, as a beloved daydream, on the thought of the separation

Dr Jekyll reflects in his final letter on the 'duality' which is seems to suggest explains that for a long time he was focused on the incorpt of separating out within him.

• 'All things therefore consists to this: that I was slowly losing hold of pecoming part of practice with my second and worse.

'Between The etwo, I now felt I had to choose.' (p. 59)

Having successfully managed to split his evil side from the good, it is the evil Dr Jekyll loses his good self. It is interesting to note, however, that he uses t suggesting he did perhaps have some power over the gradual disintegration fact choose to become this evil version of himself.

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'Strange as my circumstances were, the terms of this debate are as old and same inducements and alarms cast the die for any tempted and trembling sir

Dr Jekyll's statement here is simple; every man has to confront the challenge selves, and make a choice as to which side of their nature they allow to take

Essay Question

'I have been doomed to such a dreadful ship; it is man is not one, but trul How is the concept of the <u>duality</u> is resented here and elsewhere in the te

COMMENTARY ON VICTORIAN SOCIETY

Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde can be read as a commentary on the society of what occurs in the novella only happens because of repression in Victorian social Repression). The novella acts as a warning to all those who repress their inner was internalising oneself in this way will eventually lead to disaster. The novella example reputation in society, and how this links with repression. Stevenson's choice of chapter of the professions (two doctors and a lawyer), class (generally upper, or upper-middle classanding, allow him to explore reputation and societal expectations.

The novella also reflects upon some of the fears of Victorian society. For example scientific theories of the day (see also Context: Religion and Science). Ideas about play a part, with Hyde being presented as a more primitive version of man, a sort evolution. The horrific result of Dr Jekyll's scientific experiments are reflective of about scientific research and developments.

Key quotations

- 'the more it looks like Order Strand, the less I ask.' (p. 9)
 - Steven real stracters who actively avoid unpleasant situations or indexamp real strategy mething looks as if it might not fit inside normal, polite society,
- 'Let us make a bargain never to refer to this again.' (p. 10)
 - Quick to avoid a scandal, Mr Enfield (who at various points had not wanted to and Mr Utterson quickly agree to ignore, or hide, their knowledge of this unp
- 'If your master has fled or is dead, we may at least save his credit.' (p. 44)
 - Mr Utterson makes a decision here to hide some part of the truth, in order to this point, Utterson suspects that Hyde is involved in various crimes, and that sort of connection to one another. What he was planning to hide might, there the police yet he is still willing to conceal it for the sake of a dead friend's re-
- 'I concealed my pleasures; and when I reache your is reflection, and began of my progress and position in the variational already committed to a professional progress.

In his letter, Dr Jekyll end is pressures in society, which led him to rep that years free is as a result of these pressures led him to his experime creatic the pressures in society, which led him to rep

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THE WRITER'S USE OF LANGU

Exam Tip

In your exam, you will be assessed for your analysis of the author's language.

You should try to analyse how the writer conveys meaning in language/literary to structure, word choice, dialogue and imagery.

A great way to do this is to look at serious motifs. How does Stevenson use rephis ideas and meaning?



Doors

In Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, doors act as symbols for secrets. Doors can have something hidden behind them, or can open to reveal something. We know secrecy, or concealing and revealing, is a key theme in the novella. Doors and keys are symbols that link with this theme.

One of the most important doors is the door at the rear of Dr Jekyll's laboratory. When Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield are looking at this door in the first chapter, they are unaware of its connection to Dr Jekyll. Mr Utterson notes that the door, which is 'equipped with neither bell nor knocker' is 'blistered and disdained' (p. 6). The appearance of the door is unwelcoming; there is no way to communicate with whoever might be lurking inside. It is also disturbingly disfigured. The door is ymbol for the dark and disfigured character of Mr Hyde, who so we have lurks within.

Doors provide a barrier. As Dr 'e' yn't a comes more reclusive, his front door is the place where the son enquires after him, and is denied access. The point between the relative safety of the outside wor the turmoil of Dr Jekyll's inner world. Mr Utterson himself says he 'preferred to speak with Poole upon the doorstep and be surrounded by the air and sounds of the open city rather than be admitted into that house of voluntary bondage' (p. 31).

Letters

Similarly, letters in the novella can function as symbols for secrecy. At the beginn is already in possession of Dr Jekyll's mysterious will. He is concerned by the cont nothing about it, and left it locked inside his safe. Throughout the story, several of Mr Utterson's possession – notes from Dr Jekyll, a letter supposedly from Mr Hydrical Sir Danvers, a letter from Dr Lanyon and the final letter from Dr Jekyll – all of then reveal shocks and surprises. Mr Utterson has the power to read these and reveal hold on to them, locking them away (hiding them) once a fininh his safe. In the case in Danvers' body, the reader never even finds out will at the contents are, adding novella.

Characters in Strange Caracters in and Mr Hyde tend to share their secrets in one another response characters. These letters act as the 'evidence' compiled in the

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Hyde's physical appearance

Most Victorians believed in physiognomy, the idea that you could judge someone's personality and characteristics by their appearance. By understanding this, we can see that Hyde's physical appearance in the novella – deformed and terrifying – acts as a symbol for the wickedness inside of him.

The other aspect of his physical appearance which is er important is his small size. Hyde's smaller the symbolic – it shows the reader that the evil side of the symbolic – it shows the reader that the evil side of his long. It is smaller than the good within him. We could be shown that Hyde is physically smaller than the evil inside of him long.



Nineteenth-cophysiognomy area

Dr Jekyll's home and laboratory

Dr Jekyll's home and laboratory act as a symbol in the novella for the characters li looked at the way the two parts of the building mirror the two sides of the man (t another read of Settings: Dr Jekyll's House). The two parts of the building (the res

mysterious, dark laboratory) are connected to one another, just as Jekyll and Hyde are interconnected. Because of the strange layout of the streets outside Dr Jekyll's home, outsiders cannot tell that the two places are connected at all (remember that Mr Enfield had no idea, when he first encountered Mr Hyde), just as an outsider would not be able to tell that Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde are connected to one another.

Active Learning Task

Create a mind map to answer

How does Stevenson use symbolintrique in the novella?

Think about symbols within the

answer the question.

MOTIFS Urban terr. Education

When we looked at setting, we said that the streets of London are a Gothic setting place for the dark and twisted character of Mr Hyde. Stevenson tells his reader the Stevenson repeatedly links the setting of London streets – dark, cloaked in fog, my streets are always the setting for Mr Hyde's despicable crimes, showing the readed angerous place.

Violence against innocents

Two of Mr Hyde's crimes are described in detail in the novella: his attack on the fit Sir Danvers Carew. In both instances, Mr Hyde's victims are particularly innocent old man who is described as being entirely 'good'). Neither of these victims did an anger; they did nothing to provoke him. By selecting such innocent individuals to Stevenson shows us that Mr Hyde is a truly evil character.

Silence

Throughout the novel, characters are linker unable or unwilling to discuss someth deliberately withhold in them. We have already looked at this in Theme: Con in this way read linked to the theme of repression, in that the characters fe which other theme of the theme of repression, in that the characters fe which other theme of the theme of repression, in that the characters fe which other theme.

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There is also silence by Stevenson's own omission in the novel. Stevenson never what disturbing acts are committed by Dr Jekyll in his youth, or by Mr Hyde after disclose the full secrets of Dr Jekyll's scientific experiments, or tell us what Dr Jeky were alone together. This is a conscious choice on Stevenson's part (he very delib perhaps because he is telling us that these things were simply too horrific to write

There is another kind of silence which is repeated through the novel: the silence Every character who meets Mr Hyde agrees that he is disturbed and disturbing, be something about his appearance that is in the blood describe. This adds to the scharacter of Mr Hyde, and in mark with the scharacter of Mr Hyde, and the s

FIGURA 193 ANGUAGE

Figurative la rege is non-literal language. Using embellished and/or unusual tur increasingly complex levels of **semantics**. These expressive features generally we emotion which plays on your senses as a reader.

Stevenson uses figurative language throughout *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* to convey meaning, to create greater impact and to help the reader to become more immersed in his story.

Active Learning Task

Before we analyse some important types of figurative language, try this activity. This types of figurative language. Complete the table by finding a definition of each tech the novella as an example, and analysing Stevenson's use of the technique. Try to use in the text. Selected quotations for each technique can then be found on the following

| Technique | Definition | xample (quotation) |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Simil 7/9 Zog Education | Definition No. 10 No. 1 | |
| Metaphor | | |
| Personification | | COSA |
| Path 79 Gos falla Education | INSPECTION ! | |

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SIMILE

A simile uses a direct comparison, generally 'like' or 'as', to create a vivid image.

Examples

In Chapter 1, the street that Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield are looking at 'shone out neighbourhood, **like a fire in a forest**' (p. 6). This strong sind, compounded by the reader to imagine the brightness of the street of the stark contrast it provides surrounding it.

In Chapter 4, Mr Hyde at a storm of blows' (p. 20). The simile here likens Mr to an animal alogy which we see throughout the novella. The reader understands of Mr Hyde is somehow less than human. The simile makes the criseem even more horrific.

In Chapter 8, when Mr Utterson arrives at Dr Lanyon's house, 'the servants, men together **like a flock of sheep**' (p. 35). The simile helps the reader to understand feeling. This sparks the readers' imaginations, as we try to imagine what could have readers.

METAPHOR

A metaphor states that one thing is another (as opposed to a simile which comparently).

Examples

In Chapter 4, during the attack on Sir Danvers, Mr ny bake out in a great flame of anger, stamping with his anushing the cane, and carrying on (as the maid describe not) is a madman' (p. 20). Stevenson's metaphor here highlighted name' suggests heat, violence and force, all things which possesses at this point. The metaphor is used to describe the attack, and to depict Hyde as a monster.

In Chapter 7, Dr Jekyll suddenly withdraws from the window: 'But the words were was struck off his face and succeeded by an expression of such abject terror' (p. 3 how suddenly Dr Jekyll's expression changed. There is a suggestion that, in fact, N witnessing the beginning of a transformation from Dr Jekyll into Mr Hyde, in which speed with which the former could transform into the latter, and the lack of contransformation. The metaphor also suggests violence, and links back to Hyde, who causing his death.

In Chapter 10, when Dr Jekyll is explaining the scientific pursuits which led to the direction of my scientific studies, which did wholly towards the reacted and shed a strong light on this consciousr as of the perennial war among Stevenson's metaphor here highlights the direction of my scientific studies, which did wholly towards the reacted and shed a strong light on this consciousr as of the perennial war among Stevenson's metaphor here highlights the direction of my scientific studies, which did wholly towards the reacted and shed a strong light on this consciousr as of the direction of my scientific studies, which did wholly towards the reacted and shed a strong light on this consciousr as of the direction of my scientific studies, which did wholly towards the reacted and shed a strong light on this consciousr as of the direction of my scientific studies, which did wholly towards the reacted and shed a strong light on this consciousr as of the direction of my scientific studies, which did not be perennial war among stevenson's metaphor here highlights the direction of the



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PERSONIFICATION

Personification is when an animal, object or animal is described as if it is human.

Example

In Chapter 1, when describing the building which we later learn is in fact Dr Jekyll' that the building 'thrust forward its gable on the street' are is a 'blind forehead personification makes the building appear even me sincer, with the use of 'thr somehow creates an aggressive feeling. The draws a link between such an the sort of person who might live is a solution of the street' are in the sort of person who might live is a solution of the sort of person who might live is a solution of the street' are in the sort of person who might live is a solution of the street' are in the sort of person who might live is a solution of the street' are in the sort of person who might live is a solution of the street' are in the sort of person who might live is a solution of the street' are in the sort of person who might live is a solution of the street' are in the sort of person who might live is a solution of the street' are in the sort of the street' are in the stree



Pathetic fallacy is a type of personification, where human characteristics and emo

In Chapter 4, after the murder of Sir Danvers, Stevenson describes the fog as a 'gr which could come down unexpectedly in a 'mournful reinvasion of darkness' (p. 2 fallacy to make the reader think about death; the fog is described as a 'pall', which coffin, and it moves through the city in a 'mournful' reinvasion.

In Chapter 8, as Mr Utterson is making his way to Dr Jekyll's house, the weather is 'it was a wild, cold, seasonable night of March' (p. 35). Stevenson uses pathetic facreate an unnerving atmosphere, full of tension.





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FORM

Form

The type of text (for example, novel, poem, play), and how it confar

GENRE: GOTHIC NOVELLA

Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde is novella. As mentioned previous novel (or, if you prefer, a long strange of the control of the contro

When write the New Yorker, the author lan McEwan said that 'the novella is the fiction... the demands of economy push writers to polish their sentences to precision effects with unusual intensity, to remain focussed on the point of their creation and dr single-mindedness, and to end it with a mind to its unity. They don't ramble or preach quintuple subplots and swollen midsections.' (McEwan, 2012, zzed.uk/9461-mcewan

Thinking about Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, do you agree or disagree wit

Active Learning Task

Using the Internet or your school library, research the features of Gothic fiction.

- In what ways is Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde typical of Gothic literature
- Are there any ways in which Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde is different
- Answer in bullet-point form.

Exploration of the supernatural is one of the Gothic genre; mo mysterious creatures are central for some of Gothic fiction. The monster in Mr Hyde is unusual, in the graph of Dr Jekyll, but he is very much a is hideously print the graph of Dr Jekyll into Mr Hyde, however, not something scenarios.

Gothic literature often uses mysterious, unsettling settings to create suspense and castle in Bram Stoker's *Dracula*. Stevenson's foggy, shadowy London streets are a mysterious Gothic setting. They create the perfect space for the monstrous Mr Hunsuspecting victims. The weather, which becomes more aggressive and stormy also contributes to this Gothic setting.

Gothic fiction usually has a victim and a villain. Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr H technically Dr Jekyll is both the victim and the villain (Hyde is the villain, but of coursely Dr Jekyll). The victim in Gothic novels is generally helpless, just as Dr Jekyll proves control the evil within him; he is powerless to resist Mr Hydell



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NARRATIVE POINT OF VIEW

Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde is told from the third person. The story primarily follows one character: Mr Utterson. However, this narrative is supplemented with various letters from the perspective of other characters, and by the account (still in third person) of the maid who witnessed the death of Sir Danvers. These different narratives tie together to cross the the whole story of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (for more information of these different narratives means that the case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (for more information of these different narratives means that the case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (for more information of these different narratives means that the case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (for more information of these different narratives means that the case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (for more information of these different narratives means that the case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (for more information of these different narratives means that the case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (for more information of these different narratives means that the case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (for more information of these different narratives means that the case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (for more information of these different narratives means that the case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (for more information of these different narratives means that the case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (for more information of these different narratives means that the case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (for more information of these different narratives means that the case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (for more information of these different narratives means that the case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (for more information of the case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (for more information of the case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (for more information of the case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (for more information of the case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (for more information of the case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (for more information of the case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (for more info

Stevenson sents some chapters using a first-person narrative – a narrative character's velocities of the chapters written as letters to M Dr Jekyll. This provides us with more insight into the minds and experiences of ce

Mr Utterson is a lawyer, and a gentleman. For the Victorian reader (and even for makes Mr Utterson a more reliable narrator. This is very important. If the reader question his judgement about the events, or his interpretation of the facts. This reveal' is more of a surprise.

NARRATIVE TENSE

The novella is written in the past tense, which again lends itself to the notion that Evidence is being compiled, and events recounted, after the fact.





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STRUCTURE

Structure

The overall organisation of a story. This relates to the chronology of a story: how the

CHAPTERS

Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Him's to the no 10 chapters. Stevenson has give descriptive title, which sum the main events of the chapter for the reader chapter, you can see the drama in the novella reaches a peak in the middle consecutive and a then the dramatically entitled 'last night'. The myster explained in the chapters, with a 'narrative' and a 'full statement of the case' natural resolution of the events, and feel satisfied that they understand the full 'creating the chapters in the chart below.

Rising action Story of the Search for Dr Jekyll was The Carew Incident of Remarkable Incident at Door Mr Hyde Quite at Ease Murder Case the Letter Incident of the Window Dr Lanyon

Rising action — a series of actions, interactions and events which create/increase ten

Climax – the most intense point in the tension of the narrative (the most dramatic point

Falling action — a series of events after the climax, when the tension has lessened.

Resolution — the point at which the events of the story are joked out' and the reactor the first time. This occurs after the falling action of 1 is young the last point before

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CHRONOLOGY

The first eight chapters of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde are laid out in chronological order passages of time between the chapters, but when this is the case Stevenson tells to Carew's murder in Chapter 4 happens 'nearly a year later' (p. 20). Structuring the reader to become engrossed in the plot, as they witness the events unfolding just

The only break to this chronological ordering compact to the same of the letters, are already described by the letters who, when Utterson finally characters who, when Utterson deals, looking backwards, Stevenson draws the all the loose that Mr Utterson does; so we have been on the journey to find him, from stevensor finally characters who, when Utterson does; so we have been on the journey to find him, from stevensor finally characters who, when Utterson does; so we have been on the journey to find him, from stevensor finally characters who was a supplied to the property of the p

LETTERS

Active Learning Task

Within the chapters, Stevenson often focuses on communication through the epistolary discuss and answer the following questions:

- Who writes letters, and how is this important?
- How is characterisation enhanced through the use of letters?
- Why is communication through letters different to dialogue?
- What do Stevenson's characters reveal, and keep secret, when writing letters?

It is worth noting that, just as the chapter titles indicate content to the reader, so that Stevenson titled his work a 'strange case' immediate is his reader that the detective story, with Stevenson presenting evidence that the chapter, that he is going to become a little of a detective, searching for the trustevenson uses the epistole of the present evidence which Mr Utterson can gar

Mr Hyde. The letters of the breadcrumb trail, which the reader of detective like Mr Utterson). By presenting the letters in this manner, as 'evidence' in the case, Stevenson makes the events feel more realistic to the reader. Letters are also useful in helping the reader to understand the inner thoughts and feelings of a character (for example, when Dr Jekyll explains his motivations for experimenting with the two sides of his personality).

Did you know? Stevenson is not the epistolary form. In in many Gothic no

- Bram Stoker's
- Mary Shelley
- Anne Brontë

There are various notes and letters throughout the novella (see the section on Syrinformation), but two of these are so important that they get their own chapters novella are given in their entirety to letters; the first from Dr Lanyon and the secobring the novella to its conclusion, explaining the many mysteries of the novel, so understands.



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CONTEXT

BIOGRAPHICAL CONTEXTS

Robert Louis Stevenson was born in Edinburgh in 1850, and lived in Edinburgh for most of his childhood. Various analyses have suggested that Ithough Strange Co. of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde is set in London, Stevenson various illy drawing on the winding streets of Edinburgh for his descriptions. More, of the men on Stevenson father's side of the family were engined. It is grandfather on his mother's swas a minister of the Church of a large control of the church of the church of the second of the spent so much time ill, Stevenson loved to make the spent so make the spent so much time ill, spent so make the spent so much time ill, spent so make the spent so make the spent so much time ill, spent so make the spent so much time ill, spent so make the spent so much time ill, s

As Stevenson grew older, he refused to follow the family profession of engineering preferring his interest in writing. As a sort of compromise with his parents, it was agreed that he would study law. Stevenson was rebellious. He enjoyed drinking a visiting brothels, which were not morally appropriate

things to be doing in the 1850s (remember, we've talked about the importance of Victorian morality!). He also rejected his parents' religion, instead declaring himself an atheist.

Discuss...

Can you see any paralle and the plot of Strange

Stevenson spent much of his adult life travelling and writing. He visited London, Europe and America, and in his later life purchased a plot of land in Samoa! He married his American lover, Farry, in 1880, and he was visiting Bournemouth in the 1880s, at the totake in the sea air to improve his health, when he had a large Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. Stevenson digital Samoa, aged just 44.

Use the to resect Louis Ste

Note do interesti relevant Mr Hyde

Active Learning Task

Thinking back over your reading of the novella, individually write a short review (no n Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde.

- What is the novella about?

- Does it have any pa
- What were the distinguishing qualities of the novella?
- Would you recomme
- How well do you feel the text was written?

In his introduction to Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, Roger Luckhurst explains that early readers were 'uncertain about how to treat Stevenson's latest work' (page ix). The novella was marketed as a 'shilling shocker' — a cheap horror story that could be purchased for a shill; — which could lead to contempt from many in the new ar world. However, a review in The Times is a was considerably more favourable. The reviewer wrote: 'Mr

Did you know? Most of the lower were illiterate – the means that Steven from the upper clo

Understanding corfor AO3.

Stevenson evolves his initial at last it as story from the world that is unseen, enveloping till at last it as sustain and the sustain as the s

Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde quickly became a sensation, selling 40,000 copies in England in just six months!

Discuss...

What do you think it was about \$ Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde that so man

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Exam tip

AQA, Edexcel and OCR exams all assess your understanding of contexts in AO3.

In these exams, you will need to demonstrate an understanding of the contexts in whi

Remember to think about how readers at the time of publication (1886) would be well as how you respond to it now.

VICTORIAN LONDON

We have already discussed, at length 1 portance of reputations in Victorian at a time when reputation (a) and an individual's behaviour was judged (Repression 1).

The other consideration that is important when thinking about London Pickpocketing and petty crimes were rife in Victorian London, as was prostitution, prostitution in the novella (remember the shop fronts 'laying out the surplus of the believe that the child that Mr Hyde trampled may have been, in fact, an allusion to the 1880s was a dark, troubling place. It is the perfect setting for Stevenson's dar The notorious murders of Jack the Ripper occurred in London in 1888, just two yells and Mr Hyde was published. Many Londoners saw similarities between the London described in Stevenson's novella.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION

The vast majority of Victorians were religious, following some branch of Christianity. Robert Louis Stevenson grew up in a religious household. Both his parents were Presbyterians, as was his nurse could, Stevenson was terrified of the strict religious that fire having nightmares about religious damnatical is a sew older, he rejected his parents' religion, becoming a ceich for many years, he was fascinated by the religious of the Deacon Brodie, a religious man in Edinburgh for the Deacon Brodie, or the Double Life.

While Stevenson had decided that he was not religious, we see many religious references in *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*. Mr Hyde is repeatedly linked to the devil, and the novella is all about the impacts of evil, or sin.

When Stevenson was a young boy, a scientific work was published which threatened the very principles of Christianity. Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* explained to the public that humankind had, in fact, evolved from a more primitive species (apes). This essentially disproved the Creation story, tau the world in seven days. Many who held religious viewed in the world in seven days. Many who held religious viewed is exactly what Dr Jeky Jekyll and Mr Hyde; he uses science to be with human nature, something we able to control.



hve Learning Task

Write one side of A4 on the following question:

How does Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde respond to the

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Key Term Glossary

Active verbs – In sentences with active verbs, the **subject** (in this case Mr Hyde) p the verb ('trampling' and 'hailing'). Structuring the sentence in this way makes the

Allegory – A story with a deeper meaning, usually containing lither a political or n

Alliteration - Consecutive words using a range ed. ...ter/sound.

Analogy – A comparison by thing and another.

Antagonist 799 air, who counters the character of the protagonist (see Dr Jeky)

Cautionary tale - A tale, often told in folklore (like fairy stories) which warns the r

Characterisation – The techniques used by an author to create a realistic, believal include description, behaviours, actions and dialogue.

Comparative adjectives – These have the -er suffix on the end, and are used to co case, the comparative adjectives all demonstrate that being Hyde is better than be

Diaphanous – Having a light, flimsy texture. Usually used to refer to fabric which Used in this context, it refers to light, floaty clouds.

Dual personality – Having two different, or contrasting, sides to an individual's pe is split into the good side, and the evil side (Mr Hyde).

Duality – Having two parts, or sides, of the contrasting meanings or character throughout *Strange Case of Dr '2 yil to the Hyde*, and is particularly noticeable in

An **eponym** ar a character named in the title of a work of fiction.

Euphemism A polite, but indirect expression, which is used in place of a more di expression.

Foil – A character who acts as a contrast to one of the key characters.

Foreshadowing – Refers to hints given to the reader about events which are yet twords, phrases or events which are indicative of how the story will unfold.

Form – The type of text (for example, novel, poem, play), and how it conforms to

Gothic – Strange Case of Doctor Jekyll and Mr Hyde is a **Gothic** novella. The Gothic in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and is characterised by an atmospher techniques are typical of Gothic novels. Remembased in at the characterisation p. 50) and setting (from p. 47) sections of the characterisation has been described by an atmospheric property of the characterisation property of th

Ideas and messages - That I concepts which underpin themes.

Imagery – 1 Laurence an author uses to create clear pictures or ideas in the real

Incipient – Simply means the beginning of something.

Juxtaposition – When two very different things are placed together or compared effect.

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Metaphor – A descriptive technique; a metaphor states that one thing *is* another compares, saying one thing is *like* another).

Misbegotten – Describes something deformed, or detestable.

Motif – A motif is a recurring structure or device that helps to develop the import of violence against innocents highlights and develops the the of good vs evil (s

Narrative – The story that the author/na re-

Narrator - The character of sount of view informs the story, or who tells the s

type of personification, where human characteristics and emc Pathetic fall

Perennial – Something which lasts for a long time, or infinitely.

Personification – When an animal, object or animal is described as if it is human

Plot – The different events in a novel that shape the narrative. These events relat reader to understand the characters, themes and messages.

Primitive – This refers to earlier stages of evolution. Also suggests something less

Prophetic – Accurately predicting something which is going to happen in the future predicts his own death.

Protagonist – The main, or leading, character in a noval

Rhetorical question - A question whi require an answer. Typically, the 1013

Semantics - The most a word, phrase or piece of text.

omparison using 'like' or 'as' to create a vivid image. Simile – A d

Structure – The overall organisation of a story. This relates to the chronology of plot are laid out.

Symbol (symbolism) – A symbol is something which, as well as being itself, stands

Themes – The main repeated subjects that lie beneath the surface of a novel. An the characters, relationships and plot. Themes are often interlinked, and can be message.

Troglodytic – This refers to a troglodyte: one of the earliest, most primitive forms Darwin's theory of evolution.





Further Reading

Although this guide features in-depth analysis of the novella, pupils might also be Luckhurst's introduction in the Oxford World Classics edition, and the explanatory There is also a helpful chronology of the life of Robert Louis Stevenson. Additiona

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GENERAL CONTEXT

Wilkinson, A N. The Victorians. London: Arrow Books, 2003.

SUGGESTED WEBSITES

- zzed.uk/9461-stevenson-site
- zzed.uk/9461-victorian-web

GOTHIC LITERATURE

Students may also benefit from studying other classic Gothic literature. Suggestion elsewhere in this guide) include:

- Anne Brontë's The Tenant of Wildfell Hall
- Mary Shelley's Frankenstein

Bram Stoker's Dract Oscar Wilde's The

CINEMATIC INTERPRETATIONS

There have been many film interpaction of Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyo one of the following vers note that this should never be used as a subs

and Mr Hyde (2002) Rouben Mamoulian

In addition, owing interpretations veer further from the original script, add reimagining plot lines. In particular, the first two involve the addition of a love int discussion about the value of adding a female character in this role, as well as who not to include such a character.

- Stephen Frears' Mary Reilly (1996)
- James Nesbitt's Jek
- David Wickes' Jekyll and Hyde (1990)



Suggested Answers

CHAPTER-BY-CHAPTER ANALYSIS

CHAPTER 1: STORY OF THE DOOR

Active learning - Mr Utterson's character

Students may note that although Mr Utterson is harsh with and doesn't allow hin has more good qualities than bad.

something eminently huma.

'something eminently huma. I always a rom his eye... more often and loudly in the acts of his life'

'He enjoyed 29 cation eatr

'He had an approved tolerance for others... Inclined to help rather than to reprove.'

'It was frequently his fortune to be the last acquaintance and the last good influence in the lives of downgoing men.'

'even his friendship seemed to be founded in a similar catholicity of good-nature.'

Active learning – setting

Students may have picked up on the following descriptive language to inform their drawing the street

- 'The street was small'
- 'laying out the surplus of their gains in coquetry'
- 'shop fronts stood along that thoroughfare with an air of invitation, like rows of smill
- 'street shone out in contrast to its dingy neighbourhood'
- 'freshly painted shutters, well-polished brasses, and general cleanliness'

Mr Hyde's house

- 'sinister block of building thrust forward its gable ont + 2 street'
- two storeys high; showed no window
- 'bore in every feature the mark of reged and sordid negligence'
- 'the door, which borg and distained'

Active learn 19 ez-Trames

Teacher's not reduced by be helpful to photograph each group's freeze-frame so that you cal frames as a class.

In their depiction, students will hopefully have noted the reactions Hyde causes in others; In depicting the character of Hyde, they may have noted that he was slightly afraid / corne also that he demonstrates a lack of interest / outright disdain for those around him. Hyde fear and pain.

Discuss - reputation in Victorian society

In general, students may have noted that reputation was of key importance in Victorian so appearance and actions were judged by others. When considering the incident when Mr will hopefully have noted the importance placed on avoiding scandal; firstly, Mr Hyde him as to prevent a scandal that would 'stink from one end of London to the other' (p. 7), and Utterson both fear a scandal involving Jekyll and Hyde. In terms of ley characters in Chap

- **Mr Utterson.** Mr Utterson's profession is important in an appropriate manner, living within the contact tip. In the very contrasted with some of the men visit (h) is mbers, showing him to be the better
- own reputation. How so me witnesses an unpleasant event he steps in, doing himself me by sood person. He has considerable power over the evil characteristic provide sation to the girl's family.
- Mr Hyde. Sudents may have considered setting when thinking about Hyde's reputat
 has a less salubrious reputation. The individuals living there are marred by the action
 thinks less of Hyde, before he has even been presented.
- **Dr Jekyll.** It is accepted by Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield that Dr Jekyll is a good man; he reputation stems in large part from his standing in society; he is wealthy, a man of scie is, therefore, assumed that Mr Hyde must be blackmailing Dr Jekyll, because Hyde wou

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CHAPTER 2: SEARCH FOR MR HYDE

Discuss - Dr Jekvll's Will

Students may have touched upon the following:

- Mr Utterson is afraid that Mr Hyde somehow has power over Dr Jekyll.
- It has already been suggested that Mr Hyde 'blackmailed' Dr Jekyll; therefore, Mr Uii somehow convinced Dr Jekyll to change his will in Hyde's favour.
- The important change in opinion has come as a result of meching Mr Hyde in person Hyde's character, Mr Utterson is sure that there is some 'ag vil happening (touchi
- Contrast of character; Mr Hyde is clearly a dan /e ill of acter (students may have his such as 'something displeasing, something by nright detestable') while Dr Jekyll is a elite in society (again, appro i te to y yar reference should be sought; for example, celebrated... one of the sale s who do what they call good.') It is, therefore, to be lek in the right.

Active learning ask - Mr Utterson's determination

Students might have considered:

- Mr Utterson's genuine friendship with, and care for, Dr Jekyll.
- Mr Utterson's concerns about the damage to Dr Jekyll's reputation (within the conte
- The automatic dislike for, or mistrust about, Mr Hyde prompting Mr Utterson to assi

Active Learning - positive and negative imagery

Examples of negative imagery might include:

- 'the look of him, even at that distance, was somehow against the watcher's inclination is stating that there is something about Hyde which is sensed, or felt, rather than see unpleasantness, or deceitfulness, before a person has even begun to know him.
- 'shrank back with a hissing intake of breath' (p. 14). The use of the sibilant 'shrank' nature. Indeed, hissing reminds the reader of a snake, suggesting Hyde is perhaps in
- 'blowing in the key' (p. 15). Hyde's actions are sharp, and aggressive.
- 'snarled aloud into a savage laugh' (p. 15). The verb 'snar' gain makes us think o aggressive verb choice. Similarly, the adjective 's 🍂 ') gests a base creature, no
- 'pale and dwarfish' (p. 15). There is a focus 's out the novella on Hyde's small
- he is *less than* a man, or perhaps it is viside of nature is, for most people, the gave an impression of decision is now any nameable malformation (p. 15). As at evil, rather than the control of the second of the control of the co
- 'murde 73 xti or timidity and boldness'. The alliteration of the 'm' consonants 🗠 es the reader to linger over the words. We see again a duality, in the 'boldness'; even within Hyde's character, there is contrast.
- 'something troglodytic' (p. 16). This interesting adjective choice brings to mind a pre but not quite, human. The statement, therefore, is that Hyde fails to be quite human

Examples of the theme of good vs evil might include:

- 'hissing intake of breath' (p. 14). This link to a snake (see above) could also be a bib the Bible is the animal which leads Adam and Eve astray, leading to the downfall of r
- 'That is not fitting language' (p. 15). Mr Utterson highlights here that Mr Hyde's wor though he does not say so) simply do not fit with the expectations of society, particular Hyde is about to enter. There is a contrast then between good – the area he is in any his own actions and language.
- 'disgust, loathing and fear with which Mr Utterson regarded him' (pp. 15-16). The be trusted; that he is, in essence, good. By default, therefore we know that Mr Hyd
- when we are told how utterly our 'good' character dir an is afraid of, the other 'If I ever read Satan's signature upon a face 'p. 6' is is a clear statement; Mr H that Mr Utterson has ever seen. Religion is novella is closely linked with the there being focused in part on the transfer good actions and evil ones). This is or references in the no 1 4. In by, Hyde is akin to Satan.

Active learni ry entry

Students' diar intries are likely to be varied. Ideally, however, they will have noted Mr and touched upon the disgust Mr Hyde elicits from all who meet him. They should also de basic plot at this point (Dr Jekyll's will, for example, and Mr Utterson's concerns about De



Essay question

All relevant and insightful analysis should be rewarded, but the following may have been

- AO1: The reaction of others to Mr Hyde (for example, feelings of disgust and loathing Direct contrasts between 'good' characters such as Mr Utterson, and the evil characters violence, and animalistic nature of Hyde's character; Utterson and Enfield's attempts their feelings about Mr Hyde.
- AO2: Language used to emphasise the physical differences (for example 'ape-like', use of similes, metaphors and alliteration to emphasise the rson's intense dislike AO3: The way that Hyde's rejection of Victorian's cie Thoral values makes him free
- in Gothic literature; Links to scientific that it is a fire day, including Darwin's theory

WAS QUITE AT EASE CHAPTER 3

Active learn dating profile

All creative researches should be encouraged, as long as they are informed by an understa have noted Lanyon's medical background, and may have also noted his wealth, position a in a respectable area.

Discuss - creating mystery

In this chapter, students may have picked up on:

- Jekyll's refusal to stay on (or answer) the topic at hand, essentially trying to distract
- The physical changes in Jekyll, suggesting something darker and more uncanny.
- Jekyll's assurances that he has the power to make Hyde go away, without any explan

In the wider text, students may have considered:

- The multiple narratives, which create confusion and build suspense.
- The narrative as a mystery novella / compiling of evidence, with twists and turns be
- Themes of concealing and revealing. Secrets happening behind closed doors, or lock
- The setting of Victorian England creating mystery. Architectural in the novella is also laboratory hide secrets.

Essay question - Mr Utterson

Joe in a greed, answers may include the following: While all valid interpretations show

AO1

The por son as trustworthy.

f Mr Utterson as very likeable/pleasant/calm.

His desir melp others, and to do good.

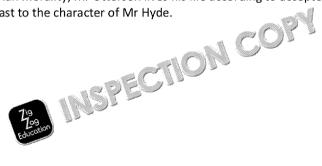
His quest for truth.

A02

Language to emphasise how well-liked Mr Utterson is, e.g. 'liked well', 'loved to deta Language to emphasise his calm and pleasant manner, e.g. 'unobtrusive company', Language to emphasise his desire to help others and do good, e.g. 'I can get you out like him' (p. 19).

The character as central to the plot; his actions drive much of the narrative.

Victorian society; where Mr Utterson fits into society as a lawyer and a gentleman. Victorian morality; Mr Utterson lives his life according to accepted social and moral s contrast to the character of Mr Hyde.





CHAPTER 4: THE CAREW MURDER CASE

Discuss - time lapse

Students should be encouraged to consider how the time lapse develops the air of myster Hyde has been up to in the last 12 months. They should also look at how considerably Hyderampling' a girl a year ago, to murdering an innocent man in the present. There is an imprince asing, and will, therefore, continue to do so.

Essay question - good and evil

All relevant and insightful analysis should be rewarded by defollowing may have been

- AO1: Contrasts, during the violent sorts, been Hyde and his innocent victims; To violence; the horror, revulsion (1891) that other characters feel upon meeting Hyde
- AO2: Exploration of the first account (similar in style to a police report); Animalisti emphatical production of the first account (similar in style to a police report); Animalisti emphatical production of the first account (similar in style to a police report); Animalisti emphatistical production of the first account (similar in style to a police report); Animalisti emphatistical production of the first account (similar in style to a police report); Animalisti emphatistical production of the first account (similar in style to a police report); Animalisti emphatistical production of the first account (similar in style to a police report); Animalisti emphatistical production of the first account (similar in style to a police report); Animalisti emphatistical production of the first account (similar in style to a police report); Animalisti emphatistical production of the first account (similar in style to a police report); Animalistical production of the first account (similar in style to a police report); Animalistical production of the first account (similar in style to a police report); Animalistical production of the first account (similar in style to a police report); Animalistical production of the first account (similar in style to a police report); Animalistical production of the first account (similar in style to a police report); Animalistical production of the first account (similar in style to a police report); Animalistical production of the first account (similar in style to a police report); Animalistical production of the first account (similar in style to a police report); Animalistical production of the first account (similar in style to a police report); Animalistical production of the first account (similar in style to a police report); Animalistical production of the first account (similar in style to a police report); Animalist account (similar in style to a police report); Animalist account (similar in style to a police report); Animalist account (similar in style to a police report); Ani
- AO3: Unconding of how moral/societal values shape the narrative; Reference to Understanding of how religion shapes the good vs evil narrative.

 Other scenes that students may have analysed include the trampling of the girl in Chayde in Chapter 9, or the various accounts of characters upon meeting Hyde (including the conditions).

Active learning task - 'flame of anger'

Stevenson's use of 'flame of anger' (p. 20) highlights the intense violence that bursts from have analysed the choice of 'flame' particularly, and the links between the heat/fire and v The technique used is a metaphor.

Active learning task - newspaper article

Students should have noted the important characteristics of the newspaper article, demorphisms from and structure. In terms of content, they may have noted:

- Hyde's character short, ugly, dark, difficult to describe.
- Sir Danvers' character beautiful, good-natured, kind.
- Statement of events, describing the setting (night a) (q) t streets), the pair meeting
- Emphasis on the very violent nature of the ck, a ract that it was unprovoked.
- The maid as the sole witness, he is a potentially including her perception of Hyde as evil).
- The prior attack is a point a young girl, which was similar in nature. Mr Hyde the post 19 of lockmail.

Discuss - murder weapon

Students should understand that Sir Danvers was murdered by a walking stick. The stick is it was given to Dr Jekyll as a gift by Mr Utterson. The walking stick, therefore, ties Dr Jekyl (although Mr Utterson does not understand how at this point).



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CHAPTER 5: INCIDENT OF THE LETTER

Active learning task

Answers might include:

| Stevenson's description of setting | Stevenson's description of Jekyll's appearance | |
|--|---|---|
| There is a focus on the strangeness of the setting, which in itself is very important. Dr Jekyll is a very respectable man, and so to be spending his time in this unnerving/unusual place on thimself almost important place of strangeness. | Jekyll is described as 'loc king deadly sick'. Just as he concerned about t'e openice of his home, Jonevelled. He has not made the proper efforts to make himself look respectable. The adverb 'deadly' creates an added sense of doom. | 'You hide Utter he hi think now, |
| Stevenson uses contrast to suggest strangeness, and create a sense of foreboding. He contrasts the way the laboratory used to be (full of life) with the way it is now (dark and eerie): 'once crowded with eager students and now laying gaunt and silent'. | Jekyll fails to manage the most basic of societal expectations. 'He did not rise to meet his visitor, but held out a cold hand, and bade him come in a changed voice.' His inability to carry out the greeting expected shows that he is not his 'normal' self. To further emphasise this point, Jekyll's voice is 'changed'. | 'I am think this i expo This the r with repu seem good Utter Jekyl |
| Verb choices suggest chaos/messiness. The tables are 'laden' with science equipment, while the floor is 'strewn' with crates and 'littered' with straw | The description of Jekyll in this extract contrasts greatly with evious description (e.) apple 'a large, well-le, both-faced man' (p. 18). | It is r he sa mani |

Extension ta 79 s to 100 s not ask for a complete essay, but three paragraphs. Studenallysis from the studenallysis from the studenallysis from the studenally is to structure in the studenally in the structure is the studenally in the studenally in the structure is the studenally in the

Essay question - setting

All relevant answers should be rewarded. If analysing the laboratory, students may have first column above. Additional answers, focusing on the wider text, might include:

AO1: Exploration of at least two different settings from within the novella. Consideration which are 'good', such as Mr Utterson or Dr Jekyll's home, and those which are evil/sinists and characters.

AO2: Stevenson's use of juxtaposition to show how dark/sinister a setting is (for example, home and Mr Hyde's house / the laboratory, or the contrast between Dr Jekyll's laborator Exploration of imagery; use of similes, metaphors, pathetic fallacy to create sinister setting – for example, darkness and light – are reflected in the settings. Use of the senses, particular policy of the senses o

AO3: Understanding of the social norms, behaviours and entertains of the time, and ho Mr Hyde's house in its unsavoury neighborn' of a bvert these. Understanding that Vict reputation, and that some parts of the city are good/bad reputations. Understanding of the setting is typical of the genuine the setting is typical or the genuine the setting is typical or the genuine the setting is typical or the genuine the genuine the genuine the setting is typical or the genuine the gen

Discuss – Mi 79 on 's misinterpretations Students may Educated the following:

1. Utterson does not seem to consider Dr Jekyll's physical appearance at all. He 'does r (p. 25), but he assumes it is connected to the doctor's distress over Hyde and what he doctor's physical distress is a sign of the internal/mental distress that he is hiding

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- 2. When he is told that the message was not delivered by messenger, Utterson decides laboratory door; possibly, indeed, it had been written in the cabinet' (p. 26). While he way the letter should be viewed, Utterson is still at this stage assuming that Hyde that this demonstrates a closeness still between Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, as Mr Hyde perhaps, still hiding there). At this stage, Utterson has not considered the possibility note himself.
- 3. When Mr Guest and Mr Utterson realise that the handwriting on the two notes is the step in revealing the full truth (that Dr Jekyll and Mr Hodere, in fact, the same personnection. Instead, Mr Utterson makes an arsumpt. In hat his good friend has 'for

Throughout all three of these examples a fit is not sees what he wants to see, rather the front of him – that Dr Jekyll is is considered. Throughout the novel, he has such faith the possibility that he is wrong. In the very first chapter, for example, he and Mr blackmailed lyc because Dr Jekyll is such a good man. When looking at the will, that Mr Hyde wer over Dr Jekyll, but never considers the possibility that the pair coindeed that the two are in fact one person.

CHAPTER 6: REMARKABLE INCIDENT OF DR LANYON

Discuss - changes

Students should understand that there is an obvious physical change in Dr Lanyon. He appearing terrified. Just by looking at Dr Lanyon, Mr Utterson knows he is close to reading the novella at this stage, they should understand that the changes are a result of transformation. If they haven't, they might speculate over what could have frightened hir ln terms of similar examples elsewhere in the novella, students should note the changes in demeanour; how withdrawn he becomes at times when he is heavily influenced by Mr Hy discuss the actual transformation from Jekyll into Hyde.

Active learning - Mr Utterson's letter

As this is a creative exercise, responses are likely to vary. Students hould demonstrate and of Mr Utterson's character. Students should consider the litterson understands Lanyon have fallen out, but not all the reasons why a disconcerns Mr Utterson has mecharacter, and perhaps his relationship with all the litterson.

Essay question – good and A

All relevant researched, but might include:

- AO1: Extended n of the inherently 'good' character of Dr Jekyll, and the 'bad' character the way Jekyll splits his 'bad' from his good. Consideration of Mr Utterson as the not character, but an understanding that even he is flawed, and feels that he has sinned.
- AO2: Understanding of the symbolism behind Hyde's physical appearance (he is physical appearance) that evil was the lesser part of Jekyll's character / he is ugly, which shows that he is estimated the behaviour of Jekyll as a gentleman, and the animalistic nature of Hyde message of 'duality of man', with focus on the internal struggle Jekyll experienced be parts of himself.
- AO3: Understanding of the values of Christianity underpinning Victorian society, and this. Understanding of Darwin's theory of evolution, the idea that we are all linked unsettling to Victorian society.

Active learning - Prose

As this is a creative exercise, responses are likely to va (.) should demonstrate an unof Mr Utterson's character. The piece should rejude upon key events: Mr Utterson's meetrefusal to see Mr Utterson (and his ryste is us retter), Dr Lanyon's death, and Lanyon's fin



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CHAPTER 7: INCIDENT AT THE WINDOW

Active learning - reactions to Mr Hvde

Examples abound, but might include:

- The doctor who witnesses the attack on a young girl 'I saw that Sawbones turn sick him' (p. 7).
- The women who crowded round after the attack 'we were keeping the women off as wild as harpies' (p. 7).
- Mr Enfield 'I never saw a man I so disliked, and vet lack ow why' (p. 9).
- Mr Utterson 'the hitherto unknown disguet, 'oa hir's and fear with which Mr Utters
- The maid who witnesses Sir Danvers' y arc : Mr Hyde... for whom she had concein
- Mr Poole 'you felt it in vous arro y and of cold and thin' (p. 39).
- Dr Lanyon 'the old, the austurbance caused by his neighbourhood' (p. 48).



Active learning task - creating supernatural

Students may have included some of the following in their analyses:

- Stevenson uses pathetic fallacy the weather is 'wild' to create an unnerving atmo
- He uses a simile 'as though the wind had tilted her' and very descriptive language diaphanous and lawny texture' – to show the strength of the raging wind.
- The streets, meanwhile, are completely 'deserted'. The simple use of the adjective streets highlights the disturbing or unnatural feeling of the streets on this occasion, something out of the ordinary is about to happen.
- This is compounded by Mr Utterson's own thoughts, as 'there was borne upon his make calamity' (p. 35). Utterson's thoughts, like the setting, foreshadow a disaster soon to

Discuss - failed detectives

Students might consider the unbelievable nature of the truth (it is, after all, supernatural, believe in supernatural occurrences). They should also consider in ekyll's outstanding retherefore, believe that he and the despicable Hyde are one and person.

When considering how effective Mr Utto is it a detective, students should consider he determination to pursue the triple at the ling of 'evidence' in the form of letters) as well at this (he does eventually the line auth, although he misses several opportunities before



Students should understand that 'self-destroyer' refers to a person who has committed sumoral judgement / condemnation in the term, which is in keeping with a very religious sociuntil 1961, and religion condemns suicide as only God should have the power to end life.

Discuss – structure

When considering the final two chapters, students should understand that they serve as the case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. These chapters explain the events of the novella. By different characters, Stevenson legitimises the story; had there been only Jekyll's account, not have trusted him. By allowing Dr Jekyll to provide the final revelations, Stevenson sati explains not just that he *is* Hyde, but his reasons for wanting to separate the two sides of his regrets and his reasons for now wanting to end his life. He gives the events a personal could have done.

CHAPTER 9: DR LANYON'S NARRATIVE

Discuss - the supernatural

Students should note that a local contraction of the characters in the inability of other the characters in the characters in the inability of other the characters in the charac

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Discuss - the transformation

The transformation horrifies Lanyon, and causes him to become gravely ill. Eventually, the actually kills him. The transformation is particularly horrific for Lanyon because it shakes to Everything he understood to be true is wrong. His understanding of science, and the bour disrupted.

It should also be noted that the transformation horrifies Lanyon because it means that his the brutal murder of another friend, Sir Danvers Carew.

Active learning - alternative ending

This is very much open to interpretation. Contine main considerations should be wheth confronted Dr Jekyll, and, if would have done so (would he, for example, have to him? Would have done nothing at all?). Studen ending base ir understanding of Mr Utterson's character.

Essay question - control and choice

All relevant answers should be rewarded, but might include:

AO1: Exploration of Dr Jekyll's repression, and subsequent transformation, with a focus or himself. A consideration of whether Dr Jekyll ever really had a choice (whether the result exploration of the gradual loss of control he experienced as Mr Hyde grew stronger.

AO2: Language to emphasise Jekyll's struggle or suffering (for example, 'disconsolate prisc internal struggle Jekyll felt between good and evil (for example, war imagery: 'tow nature: understanding of the theme of 'duality of man' and exploration of how this is presented in

AO3: An understanding of how societal expectations and values led to repression, and how individual's choices.

CHAPTER 10: HENRY JEKYLL'S FULL STATEMENT OF A CASE

Active learning task - surprises in Jekyll's statement

This task is entirely subjective, and is intended in the incourage students to study the might include: Jekyll's confessions of the happiness Jekyll experies the happiness Jekyll experie

Students should look at whether Dr Jekyll really believed himself to be guiltless, or whet justify his behaviour and actions. They should look at whether they believe that Jekyll and people, or both different versions of the same person; if they are both one person, how calculated by the same person in the same person.

Active learning task - duality

Quotations and analysis on the 'duality of man' can be found under the relevant heading of the guide.

Extension task — this should be structured appropriately as a short essay-style response, e'duality of man' in the novella. Responses should include consideration of the relationship how this is portrayed, as well as the wider message that there is good and evil inside of all have touched upon some of the relevant contextual information; for example, the pressur society, or the religious influence.

Active learning task - police statement

In their statements, students should think about privacal aspects of the transformation, from a beautiful man to a hidec by the done) and the change in personality. The reaction onlookers have to the change in personality and the change in personality.

Discuss - wl 709 nit ed suicide?

Either answer accepted, as long as it is justified. If students believe it was Hyde afraid of being caught by the police, or that he had grown to hate Jekyll as Jekyll hated him they might view the act as one final act of bravery, or a taking back of control in the only view.

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WHOLE-TEXT ANALYSIS

CHARACTERISATION

Active learning - speed dating

Students should have a thorough understanding of the characters having read the text in recapping, and checking their understanding. Encourage students to stay in character, so tested. For detailed information on each of the characters, see the analysis immediately

Essay question - reliable narrators

All relevant answers should be rewarded. ht and include:

- AO1: Understanding of Utters of position, and how this marks him as someone to Utterson's character is dislike of the frivolous, and his determination to times from an incorporation of Utterson's generosity of spirit, and lack of judge while to good qualities to possess, it might make him in some ways a bad judge utterson ed motives, and his failure to detect the truth because of his care for I
- AO2: Exploration of Mr Utterson's rational language, both internally and as dialogue choices to describe Utterson's character. An understanding of how the plot is structum.
 Mr Utterson on his journey of discovery.
- AO3: An understanding of how Mr Utterson's profession (the law) would have marked
 Utterson would have had a good reputation, and reputation was very important in V

Active learning task - Facebook profiles

Students should think about what their characters look like, and how they dress. They she their unique characteristics (Mr Utterson is more reserved and dignified, while Mr Enfield

Discuss - Jekyll and Hyde; one or two?

If arguing that the characters are two separate people, students might consider their commidely different physical appearances and the different responsible yevoke in those who (Hyde causes people to feel disgust without them ever who is why, while Dr Jekyll is a widifferent parts of the house in which they live "the considering them to be two sides of the house in which they live "the considering them to be two sides of the house in which they live "the considering them to be two sides of the house in which they live "the considering them to be two sides of the house in which they live "the considering them to be two sides of the house in which they live "the considering them to be two sides of the house in which they live "the considering them to be two sides of the house in which they live "the considering them to be two sides of the house in which they live "the considering them to be two sides of the house in which they live "the considering them to be two sides of the house in which they live "the considering them to be two sides of the house in which they live "the considering them to be two sides of the house in which they live "the considering them to be two sides of the house in which they live "the considering them to be two sides of the house in which they live "the considering them to be two sides of the considering them to be two sides of the considering them."

Discuss – fri It is important the way that friends rely upon one another for help, or are determined by the way that friends rely upon one another for help, or are determined by the way that friends rely upon one another for help, or are determined by the way that friends rely upon one another for help, or are determined by the way that friends rely upon one another for help, or are determined by the way that friends rely upon one another for help, or are determined by the way that friends rely upon one another for help, or are determined by the way that friends rely upon one another for help, or are determined by the way that friends rely upon one another for help, or are determined by the way that friends rely upon one another for help, or are determined by the way that friends rely upon one another for help, or are determined by the way that friends rely upon one another for help, or are determined by the way that friends rely upon one another for help, or are determined by the way that friends rely upon one another for help, or are determined by the way that friends rely upon one another for help, or are determined by the way that friends rely upon one another for help, or are determined by the way that friends rely upon one another for help, or are determined by the way that friends rely upon one another for help, or are determined by the way that friends rely upon one another for help, or are determined by the way that friends rely upon one another for help, or are determined by the way that friends rely upon one another for help, or are determined by the way that friends rely upon one another for help, or are determined by the way that friends rely upon one another for help, or are determined by the way that friends rely upon one another for help way the way the way that friends rely upon one another for help way the way the way that friends rely upon one another for help way the way th

Active learning - protagonists

Key characteristics of protagonists include: being the leading character (the character are experiences change; possesses a (relatable) character flaw; is courageous/strong; has liked Students might argue that in many ways, Dr Jekyll does not fit these characteristics. Ofter Utterson's journey of discovery, rather than on Dr Jekyll himself. He is in many ways quite temptations/desires, and is in the end weaker than Mr Hyde). However, he experiences glot, insomuch as whatever Mr Utterson is doing he is only doing the cause of Dr Jekyll. An a life completely without sin – is inherently relatable.

Discuss - weakness

When considering whether Deceller, students should look at how long he struggle before finally deciling to be separate them. They should consider the internal considering his apperiments, and how he coped with them. They should also look and why Hyd considering the struggler with evidence from the text.

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Essay question - victim or villain?

All relevant answers should be rewarded, but might include:

- AO1: An understanding of Mr Hyde's crimes (the trampling of the young girl, the multiple other crimes which are not explicitly described). A consideration of the choice Dr Jelselves, and a conscious decision, when he knew the effects of the potion, to continue a prisoner in his home, and his account explaining his attempts to resist the power of Jekyll was, at least at first, seeking his own pleasure with little regard for the impact in
- AO2: Specific language used to portray Jekyll as a prison of unfering. The structuruse of epistolary form, with Dr Jekyll's statement in file of chapter to provide his own him a voice, and evoking sympathy in the contract of the contrac

Discuss – mi. 199 aracters

Of course, this wary depending on the character chosen. Students' understanding she event in the novella which would not occur without the character in question:

- **Sir Danvers** was Hyde's first (that we know of) murder victim. His death sparked reparticularly, because of his connection to Mr Utterson. Had Sir Danvers not died, Mr forget about Mr Hyde and the unfortunate events of a year before.
- **Mr Poole** begged Mr Utterson for help on the day of Hyde/Jekyll's death, bringing the Had he not done so, Mr Utterson would not have been involved in Hyde/Jekyll's final
- Mr Enfield provides Mr Utterson with the story that sparks his intrigue initially. Rem possession of Dr Jekyll's will, and yet this alone had not led him to investigate further that Mr Utterson would never have become involved with the strange case.
- Mr Guest is Mr Utterson's trusted friend and confidant, and as such was able to find link between Dr Jekyll's handwriting and Mr Hyde's. However, Mr Utterson still refuse properly, preferring instead to lock the letter away.

Discuss - absent women

Women in Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde are few and for ween. Those we do so The first is Mr Hyde's first victim, a young girl trampler's derivation in the series of the first is Mr Hyde's first victim, a young girl trampler's derivation in the series of the not even given a primarily passive victim, only receiving recommon be see a group of men come to her a nameless), who witnesses the murder and the virtual and the women are primarily witnessing strain novels were respectable, morally 'good'. As such, the the evil that the evil that the pursued – we been deemed too unacceptable by readers had they involved a work.

Active learning - drawing

The nature of this task means that there is a huge variety of possible responses. Students how Stevenson portrays the character, including their physical appearance (particularly for particularly important) and their character traits, attitudes and beliefs. Evidence from the students' interpretations. Some quotations can be found in the relevant sections for each starting point.

KEY RELATIONSHIPS

Discuss - Jekyll and Utterson

Students should understand that it is Mr Utterson's friendship with Dr Jekyll which makes investigate Mr Hyde. They should also note, however, that the same friendship prevents some of the evidence before him, and, therefore, slows down the narrative, delaying the

Essay question - supporting and challenging

All relevant answers should be rewarded, but min in in e:

- AO1: Exploration of Mr Utterson's a leafung to ever would not) and how his friends in its important to Dr Jekyll. An understanding that N Jekyll prevents hir to blumg the truth for a long time. An exploration of the nat friends is secretary to be a challenge (and, in particular, the confrontational his secretary heads to Dr Lanyon's death).
- AO2: The language of confrontation between Dr Lanyon and Dr Jekyll. The language many of his friends. The use of letters to build on the relationships between charact
- AO3: Understanding of the obsession with reputation, and how this was adhered to How this adherence, or lack thereof, impacted relationships between characters.

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SETTINGS

Essay question - mystery and suspense

All relevant answers should be rewarded, but might include:

- AO1: Exploration of contrasting settings places which are 'good', such as Mr Utters
 which are evil/sinister. Connections between settings and characters. Understandin
 the streets of London adds to the suspense, creating a mysterious home for a myster
- AO2: Stevenson's use of juxtaposition to show how dark. So r a setting is (for example, lexploration of imagery: use of some). Exploration of imagery: use of some interpretable and the settings. Use of the moonlight / streetlam of particular particular.
- AO3: U 19 no 3 of the social norms, behaviours and expectations of the time, are Hyde's 1 its unsavoury neighbourhood) subvert these. Understanding that Vi reputation, and that some parts of the city had good/bad reputations. Understanding how setting is typical of the genre. Understanding the importance of the Gothic general example, the dark streets, with wild weather) conform to generic norms.

Active learning task - Dr Jekyll's laboratory

When annotating the extract, students may have noted the following quotations:

- 'laying out the surplus of their gains in coquetry; so that the shop fronts stood along invitation, like rows of smiling saleswomen' this metaphor is implicitly suggestive obeen much more prominent in the nineteenth century. This early suggestion of som and desires of Mr Hyde.
- 'certain sinister block of building thrust forward its gable on the street' the personi seem aggressive, mirroring the violent individual who lives inside.
- 'showed no window' the lack of windows in the building both prevents anyone from cannot see what is happening inside Dr Jekyll) and prevents those inside from being ways, imprisoned).
- 'blind forehead of discoloured wall' the building is to the best. It has been left al attempted to ignore Mr Hyde.
- 'bore in every feature, the mar' of handed and sordid negligence' as above.
- 'door, which was equipment of the house (no bell or knocker). Mr Hyde is secretarised blatered, ugly door is yet more evidence of a place ignored/neglected
- 'Tramps decorded into the recess and struck matches on the panels' only the lowes of this door, and even they do not treat it with any care or affection.

Discuss - sinister settings

At various stages in the novel, the streets of London, where Mr Hyde commits acts of viole themselves. When Mr Hyde murders Sir Danvers, the pair are alone on the streets at night between the street lights and the darkness to create an air of mystery and a feeling of sus out of the house by Poole, they again run through the streets at night. The wild weather drama.

THEMES

Active learning - quotations

Key quotations for each theme can be found in the section and guide immediately follows:

Discuss - Dr Jekyll

Students might note that it was t' vil s to dekyll that was hidden for so many years. Inature, his darker desires that the ing everyone the good side of himself for many years remained himself for many years as a result of Jekyll's experiments as

Active learning wir Utterson

This task is entirely subjective, but hopefully students will have considered the lack of crim Utterson, his gentle nature and his friendships with those who others have abandoned. Tagainst his consideration that he, too, has done wrong in his life.

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Discuss - omissions

By not directly describing Mr Hyde's crimes, Stevenson is also suggesting that whatever H set down. Stevenson is leaving the worst details to his readers' imagination. For many, the what Stevenson could write down (and still have his novella read by the general population. We might interpret the lack of account from Mr Hyde as evidence of his less than human were both given an account, but Mr Hyde is denied a voice. By giving Jekyll a voice over the good side of Jekyll still has more power than the evil side.

In terms of whether these omissions make the stories strong versaker, it depends a little whether they feel that Stevenson actively chose to per oversaker, it depends a little whether they feel that Stevenson actively chose to per oversaker, it depends a little whether they feel that Stevenson actively chose to per oversaker, it depends a little whether they feel that Stevenson actively chose to per oversaker, it depends a little whether they feel that Stevenson actively chose to per oversaker, it depends a little whether they feel that Stevenson actively chose to per oversaker, it depends a little whether they feel that Stevenson actively chose to per oversaker, it depends a little whether they feel that Stevenson actively chose to per oversaker.

Active learning - Mr Hyde's see in the case

There is plenty 100 livity in this exercise, as long as students understand the bhis escalating ce, his growing control and his hatred of Dr Jekyll).

Essay question - secrets and the unknown

All relevant answers should be rewarded, but might include:

- AO1: Exploration of the theme of silence, and understanding of how, when and why
 silence links to the character of Mr Hyde the inability characters have to adequate
 sense of mystery.
- AO2: Understanding of how the structure of the narrative including the slow release adds to the suspense of the novella. Analysis of the language of silence in the novellasecrets, with particular attention to dialogue (characters encouraging one another to the contract of the language of silence in the novellasecrets, with particular attention to dialogue (characters encouraging one another to the language of silence in the novellasecrets).
- AO3: The importance of Victorian reputation, and how this ties in to secrets.

Active learning - repression

Students may have noted the following examples of repression:

- Mr Utterson's austerity; the way he carefully limits his excessed, and forces himself to
- Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield's desire to avoid gossip.
- Mr Utterson's inability to understand the trut', and twe attempts at times to hotes from Jekyll and Hyde, and locking rein in his safe rather than facing the trut
- Dr Jekyll's repression of his der ales has, for many years.
- Dr Jekyll hiding his dia wy simils ability to separate himself into two beings.
- Dr Jekyling in way, and attempting to prevent Hyde from reappearing.

Essay questic Education pression

All relevant answers should be rewarded, but might include:

- AO1: Understanding that Dr Jekyll's years of repression, and inability to keep repress novella. Exploration of the upper classes in Victorian society, and how the careers ar characters (Dr Jekyll, Mr Utterson) fuel their repression. Understanding that Mr Hyd years of repression.
- AO2: Analysis of the language of conflict in Dr Jekyll's testimony (the conflict betwee expectations). Comparison of Dr Jekyll's behaviour, language and actions as a gentle Mr Hyde.
- AO3: Understanding of expectations and reputations in Victorian society. Understanding

Active learning - Cain and Abel

In summary, Cain and Abel are the sons of Adam and Eve. It is a jealousy, Cain murder Bible's first murderer. In the Bible, when God asks Cai when Abel is, Cain replies 'I know In a sense, Cain is refusing to accept responsible the fate of his brother. This is what getting involved in the sins of others are the graph of the fate of his brother. This is what getting involved in the sins of others are the graph of the fate of his brother.

Discuss - sciences n \

Using a scient description with the basis for Jekyll's transformation lends the story more concept of the description more believable, because there is a supposedly 'scientific' magical change.

Discuss - the most important theme

All answers should be accepted for this topic, but students should be encouraged to have based on their reading of the text.

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IDEAS AND MESSAGES

Essay question - duality of man

All relevant answers should be rewarded, but might include:

- AO1: Exploration of the two sides of Dr Jekyll's nature; the division of the two sides inability to fully control the transformations. Examples, through other characters in all men have dual personalities (for example, Mr Enfield, who is for the most part res town', or Mr Utterson, who fears the sins he may have committed in the past).
- AO2: Analysis of the language of conflict in Dr Jel 11's equinony (the conflict between expectations). Comparison of Dr Jekyll' ou, language and actions as a gentle Mr Hyde. Analysis of the duality of a had, and how these settings are represental
- AO3: Understanding the receations and reputations in Victorian society, and how the e i.) or tance of Darwin's theory of evolution, and the general public's a more animal nature.

WRITER'S USE OF LANGUAGE

Active learning - mystery and intrigue

Students should draw upon the analyses provided, thinking about how the setting of Jeky two characters, creating an unsettling atmosphere that the reader does not fully understa importance of both doors and letters, as potentially either concealing or revealing secrets

Discuss – find the simile

Hyde is described here as 'carrying on... like a madman'. The simile tells the reader, in black is like a man who is insane, or possessed. Stevenson is making Hyde seem ever more terr

FORM

Discuss - Ian McEwan

This is an entirely subjective question, and all responses should houraged. Students language of McEwan's critique focusing; for example, content is r Stevenson 'polishes his and avoids 'rambling or preaching'.

Active learning - Gothic fictio

Answers might include the wing:

- Strang f L 2 Kyll and Mr Hyde is typical of Gothic literature in that there is a monster, the settings are dark and mysterious, there is some focus and there is a focus on the flaws and evil within human nature. The tragic ending ex also quite typical of Gothic fiction.
- Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde is different from typical Gothic fiction in that lacks a romantic storyline, which so many Gothic novels feature.

Discuss - narrative point of view

Mr Utterson would have struck most nineteenth-century readers as being respectable and particular, makes this the case. He is sensible and rational, yet kind and caring. By telling perspective, Stevenson leads his readers to believe in Mr Utterson's abilities, and accept leads to greater surprise at the end of the novella, when the truth about Dr Jekyll is discovered to the surprise at the end of the novella, when the truth about Dr Jekyll is discovered to the surprise at the end of the novella, when the truth about Dr Jekyll is discovered to the surprise at the end of the novella, when the truth about Dr Jekyll is discovered to the surprise at the end of the novella, when the truth about Dr Jekyll is discovered to the surprise at the end of the novella, when the truth about Dr Jekyll is discovered to the surprise at the end of the novella, when the truth about Dr Jekyll is discovered to the surprise at the end of the novella, when the truth about Dr Jekyll is discovered to the surprise at the end of the novella, when the truth about Dr Jekyll is discovered to the surprise at the end of the novella at the end of the end of

STRUCTURE

Active learning - letters

Students may have answered the following:

Who writes letters, and how is this improved Discovil writes his will, which he entibecause it is the first link between the holder and the reason Mr Utterson becomes truth. Dr Jekyll's nam is reque which Hyde produces; this is important became pai. Nr Hyde writes a not s is important, because when Dr Jekyll gives it to Mr Utterson, Mr Utt going a and Hyde's handwriting. Sir Danvers writes a letter to Mr Utterson; person after his death, causing the police to alert Mr Utterson to the murder. Dr Lan Mr Utterson; these in their entirety form the final two chapters of the novella, and explanations.



- How is characterisation enhanced through the use of letters? Characters tend to revenue themselves, in their letters. This is most notable in the final letter from Dr Jekyll, who personality, his darkest secrets and his deepest desires to his friend.
- Why is communication through letters different to dialogue?
 Characters seem to have less fear when writing, and are willing to share things that the Inhibitions are lowered when writing letters.
- What do Stevenson's characters reveal, and keep secret, where writing letters?

 While generally characters reveal their secrets in letters, where are also secrets in the as his beneficiary, thereby legitimising him as present his own right, and denying himself. Dr Lanyon wrote the full the included it within another letters to the read. The note from Mr Hyde was in fact written in his attempts to the cruth.

CONTEXT



Discuss - parallels between Stevenson's life and the novella

Students might have noticed Stevenson's disregard for the rules of society, his interest in (brothels and drinking establishments) and his disregard for religion. Stevenson's life, by immoral too.

Active learning – Stevenson's life and work

Students should have utilised a range of sources to gain a thorough understanding of Stev should have identified pertinent details which help them to understand the context in who of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde; for example, his ill health, his family and personal relationships, beliefs.

Active learning - students' review

Again, all responses should be encouraged (whether positive or negative) as long as they using evidence or critique of the text.

Discuss - reception in the nineteenth century

Students should consider the interest in the same way toperas, or scripted reality televis. The significant respectability and Mr Hyde also and partial many of the fears of the day – issues around Darwin respectability and the fears of the day – issues around Darwin respectability.

Active learning Victorian fears

Students' responses should be well structured, detailing several different 'fears' which Ste These might include:

- Urban crime; Stevenson presents poverty, prostitution, homelessness and violence of
- Links to the apes; Stevenson's presentation of Mr Hyde as animalistic links to Darwin that all men are descended from animals.
- The threat of scientific advancement; Hyde's horrific appearance and actions warn or
- The risk of repressing your true self; Dr Jekyll was a product of his time. He repressed were not appropriate to a gentleman of his station, and the result was tragedy.



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