

Chapters				
1	Enfield witnesses Hyde trample on a young girl; Hyde eventually agrees to pay compensation; he mysteriously returns with a cheque signed by Jekyll.			
2	Utterson, feeling deeply uneasy about Jekyll's relationship with Hyde, sees Lanyon; Utterson has a nightmare about Hyde; he eventually meets Hyde.			
3	Jekyll holds a pleasant dinner party; he unsuccessfully tries to reassure Utterson about his relationship with Hyde.			
4	A maid witnesses Hyde brutally murder Sir Danvers Carew; Utterson travels to Soho to discover that Hyde's home has been left in a hurry.			
5	Utterson visits Jekyll; Jekyll attempts to convince Utterson that his association with Hyde has ended; Utterson discovers that Hyde's letter has been forged.			
6	In the absence of Hyde, Jekyll becomes more sociable; Jekyll soon isolates himself again; Lanyon dies suddenly and leaves Utterson a mysterious letter.			
7	Utterson and Enfield pass Jekyll at his window; they try to persuade him to come down; Jekyll refuses and shuts the window; the two men are deeply shocked.			
8	Worried for the safety of Jekyll, Poole asks Utterson to investigate the cabinet; inside the cabinet is the dead body of Hyde and a letter written by Jekyll.			
9	Lanyon's letter reveals that Jekyll asked him to follow a number of strange instructions; at midnight, Lanyon meets Hyde; Hyde transforms back into Jekyll.			
10	Jekyll's letter reveals that he was driven to experimentation by his fascination with the 'primitive duality of man'.			
3. Key Characters		3. Key Themes		4. Historical Context
Jekyll	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outwardly respectable, professional man Large, handsome, smooth-faced Conceals his pleasures Transforms into Hyde 	Duality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human nature Public and private lives Civilisation and disorder Night and day 	<p><i>Jekyll and Hyde</i> was published in 1886, during a time when significant scientific developments were challenging the status quo. Other influential novels of the period include <i>Frankenstein</i>, and <i>Dracula</i>.</p> <p>Charles Darwin's <i>Origin of Species</i> challenged traditional Victorian perceptions of science and scientific possibilities, whilst also undermining the value of religion as a guiding force. The resulting debates around morality and existentialism are clearly present in the novel.</p>
Hyde	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primitive and troglodytic Violent and remorseless Murders Sir Danvers Carew Indulges in 'undignified', 'monstrous' pleasures 	Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Darwinism and eugenics Nature and nurture Supernatural Dangers of scientific study 	
Utterson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respectable, loyal friend of Jekyll Rational and reserved Investigates Jekyll's relationship with Hyde Reads the letters of Lanyon and Jekyll 	Friendship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional, single, well-educated men Constraints of society Secrets and lies Loyalty and estrangement 	
Lanyon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estranged friend of Jekyll Believes Jekyll is 'too fanciful' Witnesses Hyde transform into Jekyll Dies of shock 	Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urbanisation and 'urban terror' Victimisation of the vulnerable Victorian values Fin de siècle fears 	

Vocabulary

Chapter 1A

Lean
Tolerant
Utterson
Dreary
Helpful
Embarrassed
Undemonstrative
Modest
Reputable
Austere
Dull

Chapter 1 B

Juggernaut
Cheque
Deformed
Apothecary
Blackmail
Extraordinary
Harpies
Displeasing
Memory
Apocryphal
Detestable
Sullenness

Chapter 2

Hearty
Fanciful
Toiling
Healthy
Unscientific
Besieged
Dapper
Estranged
Nocturnal
Balderdash
Labyrinths

Chapter 2 continued

Hissing
Disquietude
Troglodytic
Suddenly
Malformation
Radiance
Grunted
Displeasing
Decayed
Hoarsely
Murderous
Darkness

Chapter 3

Intelligent
Handsome
Reflected
Reputable
Abominable
Sincerely
Slyish
Incoherency
Heaved
Large
Mended
Irrepressible

Chapter 4

Ferocity
Trifling
Hailing
Notable
Impatience
Audibly
Narrated
Fury
Shattered
Disposition
Trampling
Horror

Chapter 5

Anatomical
Dictated
Hearth
Apparatus
Solemnly
Elicited
Gloomily
Oration
Sedulously
Ruminated
Calculated
Forge

Chapter 6

Disreputable
Doomed
Unprepared
Consciousness
Allusion
Melancholy
Inseparable
Quarrel
Disquieted
Solitude
Seclusion
Unvarying

<p>Chapter 7 Fault Sadness Sighed Uneasy Disconsolate Uttered Premature Drearly Glimpse Infinite Circulation Thoroughfare</p>	<p>Chapter 8 A Hoarsely Conscious Huddled Amplify Anguish Hysterically Irritated Exertion Irregular Deserted Hearth Whimpering</p>	<p>Chapter 8 B Predecessor Annotated Dire Awe Countenances Catastrophe Experiment Whispered Fled Pious Eccentric Mystery</p>
<p>Chapter 9 Correspondence Distress Arrangements Justify Drawer Conscience Scientific Foreseen Exaggerate Engagements Cabinet Punctually</p>	<p>Chapter 10 A Duplicity Transience Pangs Countenance Elements Nausea Multifarious Profound Novelty Incongruous Subsided Sensations</p>	<p>Chapter 10 B Undignified Professional Temptations Unimpaired Inexplicable Delirium – disturbances of consciousness, or intoxication, characterized by restlessness, excitement, delusions, hallucinations Slumbered – <i>deeply slept</i> Conceals Contempt Consequence Disguise Heralded - having its coming signaled or indicated; ushered in: <i>The guerrilla fighters were not accustomed to pitched battles, nor to the trumpet-heralded attack.</i></p>

Ch 1:

Utterson : “his affections, like ivy, were the growth of time”

Utterson and Enfield: “It was a nut to crack for many, what these two could see in each other, or what subject they could find in common.”

Hyde: “the man trampled calmly over the child’s body”

“ It sounds nothing to hear, but it was hellish to see.” “It wasn’t like a man; it was like some damned Juggernaut.”

“gave me one look, so ugly that it brought out the sweat on me like running.”

Ch 2:

Dr Lanyon on Jekyll: “Such unscientific balderdash”

Utterson on Hyde: “Mr. Hyde was pale and dwarfish” “he gave an impression of deformity without any nameable malformation”, “a sort of murderous mixture of timidity and boldness”

“the man seems hardly human! Something troglodytic”

“I read Satan’s signature upon a face”

Ch 3:

Jekyll to Utterson (about Hyde): ‘I only ask for justice; I only ask you to help him for my sake, when I am no longer here.’

Ch 4:

Hyde attacks Carew: “all of a sudden he broke out in a great flame of anger”

“broke out of all bounds and clubbed him to the earth”

“with ape-like fury, he was trampling his victim under foot”

“hailing down a storm of blows, under which the bones were audibly shattered”

Ch 5:

Utterson visits Jekyll: “even in the houses the fog began to lie thickly”

“Dr Jekyll, looking deadly sick...and bade him welcome in a changed voice”

“dingy, windowless structure”

“floor strewn with crates and littered with packing straw”

“gazed round with a distasteful sense of strangeness”

“the doctor solemnly: “I have had a lesson—O God, Utterson, what a lesson I have had!” And he covered his face for a moment with his hands.”

Ch 6:

Description of Dr Lanyon: “He had his death-warrant written legibly upon his face.”

“as a look in the eye and quality of manner that seemed to testify to some deep-seated terror of the mind.”

“I have brought on myself a punishment and a danger that I cannot name. If I am the chief of sinners, I am the chief of sufferers also.”

Ch 7:

“The smile was struck out of his face and succeeded by an expression of such abject terror...’

‘...froze the very blood of the two gentlemen below.’

‘They saw it but for a glimpse.’

‘They were both pale; and there was an answering horror about their eyes’

Ch 8:

‘It was a wild, cold, seasonable night of March, with a pale moon, lying on her back as though the wind had tilted her’

‘The hall, when they entered it, was brightly lighted up; the fire was built high; and about the hearth the

whole of the servants, men and women, stood huddled together like a flock of sheep. [...]’
‘...there was something queer about that gentleman – something that gave a man a turn [...] you felt it in your marrow kind of cold and thin. ‘Well, when that masked thing like a monkey jumped from among the chemicals and whipped into the cabinet, it went down my spine like ice.’

Ch 9:

‘if you fail me tonight I am lost’

‘your sight shall be blasted by a prodigy to stagger the unbelief of Satan’

‘O God!’ I screamed, and ‘O God!’ again and again; for there before my eyes – pale and shaken, and half-fainting, and groping before him with his hands, like a man restored from death – there stood Henry Jekyll!

Ch 10:

“these polar twins should be continuously struggling”

“I knew myself at the first breath of this new life, to be more wicked, tenfold more wicked and the thought, in that moment, delighted me.

discovery I have been doomed to such a dreadful shipwreck: that man is not truly one, but truly two.”

“My devil had been long caged, he came out roaring.”

“that I learned to recognise the thorough and primitive duality of man”

“that the amorphous dust gesticulated and sinned”

“and thought of Hyde as something not only hellish but inorganic”

5. Biblical and classical allusions:

Juggernaut

Juggernaut is the anglicised name of the Hindu god Jagannath. In an annual festival, a large, heavy wooden model of Jagannath is taken from the temple in Puri, placed in a chariot and then pulled along by hundreds of volunteers. Linked to this, the English word 'juggernaut' connotes a crushing, powerful force.

Cain's Heresy

Cain's heresy is his claim not to care about his brother's welfare or safety. In response to a question by God about Abel's whereabouts, Cain replies, 'I know not; am I my brother's keeper?' Stevenson uses this story to suggest that Utterson chooses not to get involved in the private business of others.

Damon and Pythias

In Greek literature, Damon and Pythias are two famous friends. When Damon was condemned to

die, he requested time to settle his affairs. Initially, his request was refused. In response, Pythias pleaded for Damon to be allowed to leave and pledged his own life if he failed to return. Damon did indeed return and both men received pardons for their extraordinary display of loyalty.

Dr Fell

'I do not like thee, Dr Fell' is a short poem from 1680 (an adapted translation of a Latin epigram), attributed to the satirist Tom Brown. The speaker claims to not like Dr Fell and says, 'The reason why I cannot tell'. Utterson uses the allusion to emphasise his inability to identify the source of his feelings of 'disgust, loathing, and fear' for Hyde.

Satan

Satan, also known as the Devil or Lucifer, was an angel who rebelled against God and was punished by being cast out of Heaven to 'bottomless perdition, there to dwell in adamant chains and eternal fire'. Like Hyde, he is the embodiment of evil and sin.

Captives of Philippi

After Mark Anthony and Octavian were triumphant in two battles in the Macedonian city of Philippi, they chose to free the captives who had chosen to side with Cassius and Brutus. Ordinarily, the captives of Philippi would have been executed or enslaved.

Bravos

'Bravo' roughly translates into English as 'bold' from the original French and Italian. However, within the context that Jekyll uses the word, the meaning shifts to 'thug' or 'assassin'. Bravos were paid to murder or steal on behalf of wealthier benefactors.

Babylonian Finger

The story of Belshazzar appears in the Bible in the Book of Daniel. Amidst a great feast held by Belshazzar in Babylon, a mysterious hand appeared and wrote on the wall. Belshazzar was unable to decipher the writing, so he eventually called for Daniel, a young Jewish man known for his wisdom. Daniel told Belshazzar that the writing prophesied his downfall.

Essential knowledge:

4. Robert Louis Stevenson

The Scottish novelist, essayist, and poet Robert Louis Stevenson is perhaps most famous for his 'boys' book' *Treasure Island*. Born in Edinburgh, he was the son of the distinguished engineer Thomas Stevenson. He suffered from chronic bronchial disease, and spent much of his childhood alone in bed spinning stories: his memories informed *A Child's Garden of Verses* (1885).

Trained first as an engineer and then as a lawyer, he was always more interested in writing, training himself by imitating ('playing the sedulous ape') to authors he admired and then, from 1873, publishing essays and working on plays.^[1] Conflicted with his father over both religion and earning a living, he led a bohemian life in Edinburgh and took walking tours in Britain and abroad.

1. Context – The Victorian Era

Victorian morality –

contradictive: political and religious leaders *felt a responsibility* to uplift the poor *but accepted* that they lived in terrible conditions;

strict code of sexual morality: especially for women but men were expected to have sexual desires;

British society took action to **address crime** with the birth of the **professional police force** yet prostitutes were common, even higher classes;

Homosexuality – illegal at this time; religion pushed the idea of **procreation** between husband and wife as being natural

The '**gentleman**' was an important concept. It refers both to people in the **aristocracy and respectable professions** (e.g. priest, MP), as well as the way in which people **aspired to behave in a moral manner**. It was expected that gentlemen should be seen *to maintain their good reputation*.

Evolution – **Charles Darwin publishes 'The Decent of Man'**- the idea of humans having **animalistic and primitive traits** emerged. If through Natural Selection nature preserves the strongest adaptation and versions of each species, could there be creatures (including humans) who were evolutionary throw-backs, or **atavistic**?

1. The impact of Industrialisation on society

From 1780, factory owners in Britain began to use coal-fired steam engines to power the machines in factories. This was called the Industrial Revolution; cities expanded rapidly and rural industry declined. Between 1800 and 1900, London's population grew from roughly 1 million people to 6 million people. Most of the migrants ended up living in slums of cheap, overcrowded housing, which led to hunger, disease and crime. Children often suffered the most from these conditions and were exploited by wealthy factory owners and forced to work long hours in dangerous conditions.

In 1798, the economist Thomas Malthus wrote that human population would always grow faster than food supplies, resulting in poor people dying due to famine. He argued this was an inevitable consequence.

Malthus argued that the laws in place to help poor people were too generous and in 1834 a new Poor Law was introduced. This law's intention was to reduce the financial help available to the poor. It ruled that all unemployed people had to enter a workhouse to receive food and shelter. There was no social security system in place for people unable to find work or to manage without additional support. In workhouses individuals had to work for no wages and in conditions that were deliberately harsh to discourage people from

1. Context: Victorian values

From the 1850s to the turn of the century, British society outwardly displayed values of sexual restraint, low tolerance of crime, religious morality and a strict social code of conduct.

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

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

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

Theme: The Importance of Reputation

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

2. Context: Victorian London and urban terror

The population of 1 million in 1800 grew to 6.7 million in 1900, with a huge numbers migrating from Europe. It became the biggest city in the world and a global capital for politics, finance and trade. The city grew wealthy.

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

Theme: Throughout the novel, Stevenson goes out of his way to establish a link between the urban landscape of Victorian London and the dark events surrounding Hyde. He achieves his desired effect through the use of nightmarish imagery, in which dark streets twist and coil, or lie draped in fog, forming a sinister landscape befitting the crimes that take place there. Chilling visions of the city appear in Utterson's nightmares as well, and the text notes that

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

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

2. The Gothic Story

Gothic writers kept their focus on *death and the irrational* as well as the *dark and mysterious*. The darkness with a Gothic story could be both *literal* (settings) or *symbolic* (ideas of sin and crime).

Structurally, Gothic works *blur the lines of perspective*, leaving out *gaps of information* through the use of narrative that limits information – this leaves it up to the reader to weave the information together.

The genre focuses on the *supernatural power* and questions what it means to be human. It challenges morality, with “degenerate” themes such as obsession, abduction, *violence*, same-sex desire. This both frightens and excites the reader by suggesting *humans have no restraints on their desires*. It uses *the uncanny* – something that is *new* but takes us back to something *archaic* (psychologically or something in the world).

Gothic works tend to appear *during or after a political or social crisis*, as people try to master or understand the changes in their lives.

3. Sigmund Freud - 'Psychoanalytic Theory of Personality' (1856)

The influence of Freudian theory can be seen in Jekyll and Hyde:

The id is the most basic part of the personality, and wants instant **gratification** for our wants and needs.

The ego deals with reality and tries to meet the desires of the id in a way that is socially acceptable in the world. This may mean delaying gratification.

The superego develops last, and is based on morals and judgments about right and wrong

The Uncanny - Freud had another psychological theory called the “Uncanny”. The word ‘**uncanny**’ is used to describe something that is strange or mysterious, usually in an unsettling way. According to Freud, **the uncanny is the experience of something strangely familiar**. It describes events or things that are encountered in an unfamiliar, eerie or spooky way. Throughout Jekyll and Hyde uncanniness is evident. Those who see Mr. Hyde, even before they interact with him, describe him as looking evil but they are unable to give a clear reason why. People are repulsed by Hyde because there is something about him they cannot place.

4. Context: Physiognomy

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

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

4. Fear of scientific progress

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

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

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