

Knowledge Organiser – The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

Plot		
1	Chapter 1	Describes Utterson - The story of the door - First description of Hyde
2	Chapter 2	Utterson stalks Hyde and meets him at the door. He finds out from Poole that Hyde is given power within the house by Jekyll.
3	Chapter 3	Utterson questions Jekyll about Hyde. Jekyll reassures him, but is quite secretive
4	Chapter 4	Hyde murders Carew. Utterson leads the police to Hyde's flat in Soho (good descriptions of setting). They find the other half of the murder weapon (the cane).
5	Chapter 5	Utterson visits Jekyll, who is visibly upset and says that he won't have anything to do with Hyde anymore. He produces a letter from 'Hyde' saying he is going away. Utterson has the letter compared to one in Jekyll's handwriting and it turns out they were written by the same person.
6	Chapter 6	Utterson visits Lanyon, who is terribly ill. He says he is going to die because he has had such an awful shock, but will not say what. He dies.
7	Chapter 7	Utterson and Enfield are out walking when they see Jekyll sitting on his windowsill and very unhappy. They ask him to go for a walk, but he suddenly disappears looking shocked and scared
8	Chapter 8	A scared Poole comes to Utterson saying that Jekyll has disappeared and may have been murdered. They go to the house to find 'Jekyll' locked in his office, but his voice is different. Utterson and Poole break down the door to find Hyde dead (having taken poison)
9	Chapter 9	We read Lanyon's letter describing the night Jekyll asked him to collect the potion from his house and give it to Hyde. Hyde takes the potion and changes into Jekyll in front of Lanyon (this is the shock that kills him).
10	Chapter 10	We read Jekyll's letter describing everything from his perspective. He gives his reasons for inventing the potion, how it felt to be Hyde, how appalled he was by the murder and how he tried to stop being Hyde. He also explains how he got stuck as Hyde and had to hide (lol) until Lanyon could get him the potion. Finally, he describes the battle between himself and Hyde whilst locked in his office, and the increasingly desperate way in which they both behave. He signs off, knowing it will be the last time he will ever be Jekyll.
Characters		
11	Mr Utterson	A lawyer (Jekyll and Carew's lawyer particularly)
		Described in chapter one – he is boring but well-liked. He is a very good man by Victorian standards
		A good friend to everyone – will be the last man standing trying to help someone in trouble
		Becomes mildly obsessed with Hyde and trying to find out the mystery surrounding him
		Tries to convince Jekyll to give up Hyde – he is certain Hyde is evil (considers him to have the "mark of Satan")
		Is reliable – it is he that Poole comes to for help when Jekyll seems to disappear/be murdered
12	Henry Jekyll	Is trusted by everyone – both Lanyon and Jekyll leave letters for him explaining everything
		Tall (and therefore more trustworthy)
		Wealthy, respected doctor/scientist
		Loses the professional respect of his fellow scientist Lanyon when he starts experimenting with "unscientific balderdash"
		Likes socialising, but starts avoiding this when Hyde causes him trouble
		Uncomfortable being a 'respected' doctor, whilst still wanting to engage in "undignified" pleasures in the poorer parts of London (probably prostitutes).
		Invents the potion that turns him into Hyde – so he can enjoy himself guilt-free
		Loves turning into Hyde to begin with, but appalled by Carew's murder. Stops taking the potion
		Loses control of Hyde and changes into Hyde without the potion
		Begins by accepting Hyde as himself ("I knew myself") but then hates him and acts like he's a separate person ("That child of Hell"/ Using "he" and "him")
13	Edward Hyde	Knows that he must die as Hyde because he is the dominant personality
		Physically loathsome to look at (seems almost deformed, but nobody can explain exactly in what way)
		Creates a sense of irrational and murderous hatred in everyone that sees him
		Takes Jekyll's "undignified" pleasures and magnifies them to be "monstrous"
		Has a short and violent temper
		Is very short ("more of a dwarf") – less trustworthy in the Victorian era
		Is described in animalistic terms ("ape-like"/"snarled") or like a sub-human ("something troglodytic")
		Will not be contained – once Jekyll stops taking the potion, he begins to take over anyway
		Hates Jekyll – will play mean tricks on him when he is in control
		Is the one that finally commits suicide (the ultimate sin - a real no-no)
14	Dr Lanyon	Jekyll's former partner in science. They stop working together because Lanyon disapproves of Jekyll's "unscientific" work
		Jekyll/Hyde asks Lanyon for help when he is on the run from the police and stuck as Hyde. Lanyon fetches the potion from Jekyll's house, but the sight of Jekyll's transformation shocks him into an early death
15	Mr Enfield	Utterson's cousin with whom he goes walking on a Sunday Tells Utterson the story of the door in Chapter 1
16	Poole	Jekyll's faithful butler Goes to Utterson for help when he fears Jekyll has been murdered
Key Quotations		
17	Jekyll quotations	<i>"The pleasures which I made haste to seek in my disguise were, as I have said, undignified...But in the hands of Edward Hyde, they soon began to turn toward the monstrous."</i>

		Jekyll finds it hard to be respectable all the time: <i>"I found it hard to reconcile with my imperious desire to carry my head high, and wear a more than commonly grave countenance before the public."</i> Because he enjoyed <i>"undignified"</i> pleasures
		Jekyll begins to lose control of Hyde (changing without meaning to): <i>"I was slowly losing hold of my original and better self, and becoming slowly incorporated with my second and worse."</i>
		<i>"But it is more than ten years since Henry Jekyll became too fanciful for me. He began to go wrong, wrong in mind"</i>
18	Hyde quotations	<i>"Mr. Hyde broke out of all bounds and clubbed him to the earth. And next moment, with ape-like fury, he was trampling his victim under foot and hailing down a storm of blows"</i>
		<i>"is it the mere radiance of a foul soul that thus transpires through, and transfigures, its clay continent?"</i>
		<i>"He must be deformed somewhere; he gives a strong feeling of deformity, although I couldn't specify the point."</i>
		<i>"if ever I read Satan's signature upon a face, it is on that of your new friend."</i>
		<i>"That child of Hell had nothing human; nothing lived in him but fear and hatred"</i>
		Hyde is described in animalistic and supernatural terms: <i>"The other snarled aloud into a savage laugh; and the next moment, with extraordinary quickness, he had unlocked the door and disappeared into the house."/</i> <i>"A dismal screech, as of mere animal terror, rang from the cabinet."/</i> <i>"Mr. Hyde shrank back with a hissing intake of the breath."</i>
		Hyde is unnaturally short: <i>"this was more of a dwarf."</i>
19	Utterson quotations	Utterson is a truly good, honourable and likeable character: <i>"If all is well, my shoulders are broad enough to bear the blame"</i>
		<i>"lean, long, dusty, dreary and yet somehow lovable"/</i> <i>"He was austere with himself"</i>
Key Themes		
20	Scientific Development	The conflict between religion and science that was occurring in Victorian society. Jekyll appearing to play God - <i>"unscientific balderdash."</i>
21	Nature and the supernatural	What is natural is for both sides of human nature to coexist. By messing with this, Jekyll creates the supernatural – Hyde - <i>"My devil had been long caged, he came out roaring"</i>
22	Duality/ good vs. evil	The idea that all people have two sides to them, good and evil - <i>"man is not truly one, but truly two."</i> <i>"This, too, was myself. It seemed natural and human."</i>
Techniques/language devices		
23		Animalistic imagery to describe Hyde (<i>"hissing"/ "snarling"/ "roaring"/ "ape-like"</i>)
24		Religious (Christian) imagery to describe Hyde (<i>"Child of Hell"/ "Satan's signature"</i>)
25		Imagery to do with Darwinian ideas of evolution (<i>"troglydytic"/ "ape-like"</i>)
26		Recurring mentions of doors/windows and the idea of hiding
27		Weather events (pathetic fallacy) and imagery – (Fog in Soho, windstorm in Chapter 8, <i>"hailing down a storm of blows"</i>)
Context		
28	Technological advancement	➤ The Victorian period was a time of great technological advancement. However, by the end of the century, people had begun to question how great these advancements really were (hence Jekyll's experiments turning out badly)
29	Victorian morals	➤ The Victorians were also (outwardly) incredibly moralistic (hence the religious imagery and Utterson looking so good to the reader) ➤ In the same year as 'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde' was published, Richard Von Krafft-Ebing published 'Psychopathia Sexualis', a study of people's sexuality. The book shocked Stevenson's contemporaries, which might be why he chose Jekyll's "pleasures" to be of the "undignified" kind – he also wanted to shock and show that the West End was not immune to sin.
30	Wealth	➤ Before the industrial revolution, the cities were populated mainly by the wealthy and the poor lived in the country and worked on farms. However, with the development of factories and mills, more poor people moved to cities. In London, they all congregated in the East side of the city, with the wealthy dominated the West side. Wealthy people never travelled to the East End, but did enjoy sensational stories and novels ('penny dreadfuls') about all the crime that went on over there (but obviously would never happen in the West!) Stevenson both plays into this and subverts it by making Hyde live in Soho, but setting the most sensational parts (the murder and suicide) in Jekyll's West End mansion.
31	Victorian pseudo-scientific beliefs	➤ Victorians actually believed that physical attributes showed what you were like as a person. To them, in many cases, ugliness/deformity = evil. People who were taller were more trustworthy – follow the logic: If you're short, it's probably because you're malnourished → If you're malnourished, it's because you're poor → If you're poor, you're probably a criminal
Vocabulary		
32	Duality	Where there is an opposition or contrast between two concepts or two aspects of something (light and dark, good and evil, colour and grey)
33	Gothic	Often known by the subgenre of Gothic horror , is a genre or mode of literature that combines fiction and horror, death, and sometimes romance.
34	Troglydytic	A prehistoric cave-dweller. Often used to describe people who are considered 'unevolved'
35	Physiognomy	The belief that a person's facial features or expression are an indicator of intelligence, character or moral goodness
36	Penny-dreadful	A cheap, sensational story (often dealing in 'shocking' subjects such as murder) very popular during the Victorian period
37	Industrial revolution	The late 18 th and early 19 th century change in the UK from mostly agricultural production (farming) to industrial (factories)
38	Class	The system of ordering society whereby people are divided into sets based on perceived social or economic status.