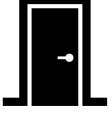


















Knowledge Organiser – Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

Plot			
1	Chapter 1	<p><u>The Story of the Door</u> – Mr Enfield and Utterson are on their regular Sunday walk. Enfield informs Utterson of an event in which a strange man trampled calmly over a young girl in a doorway. After threatening to create a public scandal, the strange man produced a cheque signed by a local dignitary and gave this to the child’s family. Enfield discusses the gruesome appearance and behaviours of the man.</p>	
2	Chapter 2	<p><u>Search for Mr Hyde</u> – Consumed by his fears after hearing Enfield’s story, Utterson reviews his close friend, Jekyll’s will. There has been a change that states that if Jekyll disappears or dies, everything he owns should be given to an Edward Hyde. Utterson visits his and Jekyll’s friend, Lanyon, who has never heard of Hyde but informs Utterson that he and Jekyll and fallen out over science. Utterson is then consumed by nightmares so goes to find Mr Hyde to know what he looks like. He catches a glimpse of Hyde but is immediately horrified by Hyde’s appearance. He assumes that someone so horrific must be blackmailing Dr Jekyll into changing his will.</p>	
3	Chapter 3	<p><u>Dr Jekyll was quite at ease</u> – This chapter takes place two weeks after chapter two. Jekyll throws a dinner party in which Utterson attends. Utterson mentions Jekyll’s will and Mr Hyde Jekyll reassures Utterson that he can be rid of Mr Hyde whenever he chooses and makes Utterson promise to uphold the will.</p>	
4	Chapter 4	<p><u>The Carew Murder Case</u> – One year after Utterson attends Jekyll’s dinner party a maid witnesses the brutal murder of a local politician, Sir Danvers Carew. He recognises the murderer as Mr Hyde who clubs Carew to death. At the crime scene, the police find a cane – broken in two. Half found at the body of Carew, the other half found in Hyde’s house alongside a burnt cheque book. Utterson recognises the cane as one that he gave to Jekyll.</p>	
5	Chapter 5	<p><u>The Incident of the Letter</u> – Utterson finds Jekyll looking deathly sick following Carew’s murder. He informs Utterson that he is quite done with Mr Hyde, who has left Jekyll a letter informing him that he has fled. Jekyll confirms that Hyde forced him to change the clauses in the will. Utterson then takes the letter to his clerk, Mr Guest, who compares Hyde and Jekyll’s handwriting to discover that they are almost identical.</p>	
6	Chapter 6	<p><u>Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon</u> – Two months later, Jekyll has improved. A few days later, he suddenly locks himself away and refuses to see anyone. Worried, Utterson visits Lanyon whom he finds lying on his death bed. Before dying, Lanyon gives Utterson a letter which he instructs him not to open until the death or disappearance of Dr Jekyll.</p>	
7	Chapter 7	<p><u>Incident at the Window</u> – Utterson and Enfield are on their Sunday walk and pass the doorway from Chapter One. They pass Jekyll’s house and see him sat in the window looking like a prisoner. A sudden look of terror comes over his face and he shuts the window and vanishes.</p>	
8	Chapter 8	<p><u>The Last Night</u> – Utterson arrives at Jekyll’s house after his butler, Poole, reaches out to Utterson in distress. Utterson and Poole break down the door to Jekyll’s cabinet with an axe and find Hyde’s body on the ground, still twitching. The kettle boils over as the two enter the room which suggest Hyde’s death may have been suicide. The men find a note and an envelope which instructs Utterson to read Dr Lanyon’s Narrative followed by Dr Jekyll’s Statement of the case.</p>	











9	Chapter 9	Dr Lanyon's Narrative – Utterson reads through Lanyon's letter which details the cause of Lanyon's death. Having been asked to help Dr Jekyll obtain medical equipment to compound together, Lanyon is tempted to see the culmination of Jekyll's science. Having arranged to meet with Mr Hyde, Lanyon witnesses Hyde transforming into Jekyll before his very eyes. Fearing the power of this science, Lanyon becomes ill.	
10	Chapter 10	Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case – The novel finishes through Jekyll's perspective in which he explains to Utterson, and the reader, the reasoning behind his desire to become Mr Hyde. Jekyll explains that he became increasingly concerned with his behaviour as Hyde and wanted to prevent him from taking over but was unsuccessful. Having tried everything, Jekyll had to take his own life to stop Hyde.	

Characters

11	Mr Utterson	A lawyer and the narrative perspective of the story. Close friends with Jekyll and Lanyon. Reliable, trustworthy and loyal.	
12	Dr Jekyll	A scientist, well respected in society. Responsible for creating Mr Hyde	
13	Mr Hyde	An evil, gruesome individual that represents Dr Jekyll's evil nature. Commits acts of murder and violence throughout the novel.	
14	Dr Lanyon	A scientist who has fallen out with Dr Jekyll over his scientific extremities	
15	Poole	Dr Jekyll's Butler	
16	Sir Danvers Carew	A politician who is murdered by Mr Hyde in Chapter Four.	
17	Mr Guest	Utterson's Clerk – an expert in handwriting	

Key Quotations

	<u>Who said it?</u>	<u>Quotation</u>	<u>Who/What is it about?</u>
18	Dr Jekyll	"all human beings, as we meet them, are commingled out of good and evil"	Duality
19	Dr Jekyll	"man was not truly one but truly two"	Duality
20	Dr Jekyll	"these polar twins should be continuously struggling"	Duality
21	Utterson	"Lean, long, dusty, dreary, yet somehow loveable"	Utterson
22	Utterson	"pale and dwarfish"	Mr Hyde
23	Mr Enfield	"so ugly it brought out the sweat in me like running"	Mr Hyde
24	Mr Enfield	"the man trampled calmly over the child's body and left her screaming on the ground"	Mr Hyde
25	Dr Jekyll	Edward Hyde, alone in the ranks of mankind, was pure evil"	Mr Hyde
26	Utterson	"Satan's signature upon a face"	Mr Hyde
27	Dr Jekyll	"my devil had long been caged, he came out roaring"	Mr Hyde

28		"Hyde shrank back with a hissing intake of breath"	Mr Hyde
29	Dr Jekyll	"That child of Hell had nothing human in him, nothing but fear and hatred"	Mr Hyde
30	Dr Jekyll	"That hide-bound pedant"	Dr Lanyon
31		"With ape-like fury, hailing down a storm of blows"	Mr Hyde
32	Dr Lanyon	"such unscientific balderdash"	Dr Jekyll
33	Utterson	"If he be Mr Hyde, I shall be Mr Seek"	Mr Hyde
34	Dr Jekyll	"Hence it came about that I concealed my pleasures"	Secrecy/Duality
35		"snarled aloud into a savage laugh"	Mr Hyde
36		"he was austere with himself"	Utterson
37		"A great chocolate coloured pall lowered over heaven"	Setting
Key Themes			
38	Scientific Development	The conflict between religion and science that was occurring in Victorian society. Jekyll appearing to play God - " <i>unscientific balderdash.</i> "	
39	Duality	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> "	
40	Reputation	The importance of the way that you are viewed by others within Victorian society	
41	Secrecy	Many characters within this novel keep secrets in order to maintain and sustain their reputation	
Techniques/Language Devices			
42	Pathetic Fallacy	The weather reflecting a mood	
43	Foreshadowing	A structural device where clues are placed throughout a narrative to create mystery	
44	Tension	A structural device where there is a build in suspense within a text	
45	Animalistic Language	Language used to make comparisons between humans and animals	
46	Imagery	Images that are created in a reader's mind	
47	Biblical allusions	References from the Bible used to make a comparison	

Context		
48	Industrial Revolution	In the Victorian Era, the Industrial Revolution shaped British society making it a leading technological power. With this, came a change in the way society thought about things.
49	Crime	Victorian Society was full of crime. This was something that fascinated the public who would read newspapers and discover all about crimes that took place at night.
50	Deacon Brodie	A cabinet maker who would make cabinets by day but at night would break into people's houses and steal from them. Stevenson had one of Brodie's cabinets in his bedroom. Dual nature of man.
51	Jack the Ripper	A mysterious figure famed for his violent attacks. Dual nature of man
52	Charles Darwin	Darwin, as a leading scientist, was widely respected in this time period. His Evolution Theory directly challenged religious teachings and began to divide society and their viewpoints.
53	Sigmund Freud	A psychologist who explored the way human beings are comprised. He explored the ego, super ego and ID that contains similarities to the novel.
54	Repression	Many Victorians would hide parts of their personality in order to conform to society's expectations
55	Atavism	The belief that you can form a judgement on someone by the way they appear. The more animalistic someone appears, the less moral they were believed to be
56	Born Criminal	The belief that you are either born good or evil
57	Religion vs Science	Within society at this time, there were conflicting feelings on religion and science. With an increase in scientific discovery, society moved away from one that is based on religious teachings.