

Plot		Characters		Social, Historical Context		Key Quotations	
1 – The Story of the Door	Enfield tells Utterson how he saw Hyde trample a girl, enter Jekyll’s building with a key, and use a cheque signed by Jekyll to buy everyone’s silence.	Gabriel Utterson	A lawyer – calm and rational. A friend of Jekyll.	(1837 – 1901) Victorian Britain	The long reign of Queen Victoria placed a huge importance on morality (doing the right thing) and religion (being a good Christian.)	‘I let my brother go to the devil in his own way.’ Utterson	
		Richard Enfield	A distant cousin of Utterson. Utterson’s good friend and a well-known man-about-town.			‘Blistered and distained’ – the door	
		Mr Edward Hyde	Has no profession . A small, violent and unpleasant-looking man ; a criminal.	The Industrial Revolution	Factories making things in huge quantities provided jobs and brought millions to the big cities.	‘Some place at the end of the world.’ – Enfield	
2 – Search for Mr Hyde	Utterson discovers that Jekyll has left everything in his will to Hyde. He tries to ask Dr. Lanyon, an old friend, about Hyde and then goes to ‘seek’ out Hyde by the door.	Dr Henry Jekyll	A doctor and experimental scientist ; both wealthy and respectable.	Urban terror in Victorian London	London’s population shot from 1 million to 5 million in the 1800s. Poverty, disease and crime all increased, and people alone in a new city were terrified of these.	‘trampled calmly over the child’s body.’ – Enfield about Hyde	
		Sir Danvers Carew	A Member of Parliament (MP) and important man who is killed by Hyde.			‘like some damned juggernaut’ – Enfield about Hyde	
		Dr Hastie Lanyon	A doctor and scientist - respectable and conventional. A former friend of Jekyll.	Celebrity criminals	Stories of terrifying urban criminals fascinated the Victorians. Jack the Ripper (a doctor who brutally murdered prostitutes in London) and Burke and Hare (who murdered 16 people in Edinburgh and sold the bodies to doctors for experiments) were two examples.	‘something displeasing, something downright detestable.’ – Enfield about Hyde	
3 – Dr Jekyll is Quite at Ease	Jekyll throws a dinner party, and Utterson is the last guest to leave. Jekyll makes him promise to carry out the will if Jekyll should die.	Poole	Jekyll’s butler (head of his servants.)	The Gothic Genre	Traditionally, Gothic novels had villains like ghosts or vampires, and took place in castles. The urban gothic moved the genre to cities like London, and focussed on real fears of isolation, crime or disease.	‘Wrong, wrong in the mind’ – Lanyon about Jekyll	
		Mr Guest	Utterson’s clerk (secretary in his law office.)			‘Unscientific balderdash’ – Lanyon about Jekyll	
<h2>Jekyll and Hyde</h2>				The alter-ego	Many Victorian novels (e.g. Frankenstein) focussed on the alter-ego : a, second version of the hero that is criminal and evil.	‘Shrank back with a hissing intake of breath’ – about Hyde	
<h3>Key Themes</h3>						‘Snarled aloud into a savage laugh’ – Hyde	
4 - The Carew Murder Case	A year later: a maid witnesses Sir Danvers Carew (a known MP) be murdered by Hyde. Utterson goes with the detective to Hyde’s home and find the other half of the murder weapon (a cane) that belongs to Jekyll.	Duality	The idea that both good and evil can co-exist , in the same person	Freud’s theory of the psyche	Freud’s theory of psychoanalysis (the brain) suggested that the mind had three parts: the Id (base instincts and desires) the Super Ego (the part that wants to do what’s morally good and right) and the Ego (mediates between the two).	‘Satan’s signature upon a face’ – Hyde	
		Reputation	The importance of looking professional and respectable in the eyes of other people.			‘a large, well-made, smooth-faced man of fifty.’ – Jekyll	
5 – Incident of the Letter	Jekyll becomes very ill and claims to Utterson that he will have no more to do with Hyde. He gives Utterson a letter from Hyde, Utterson’s clerk, Mr Guest, says the handwriting is similar to Jekyll’s.	Scientific discovery	The advances in science (science based on evidence) can make us proud , but they can also worry us . Think about genetics or Artificial Intelligence today.	Darwin’s Theory of Evolution	Darwin believed that we came from primitive life-forms. This was very frightening to a Victorian audience who believed humans were superior to other life-forms, the idea of evolution and that possibly we all had an animal instinct was terrifying.	‘pale to the very lips, there came a blackness about his eyes.’ Jekyll when Utterson mentions Hyde.	
		Anonymity	Moving to a big city allows people to move around unnoticed. This can lead to isolation , but it can also allow us to behave more freely .			‘ape-like fury’ – Hyde	
6 – Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon	Utterson visits Lanyon to discuss Jekyll; he finds Lanyon suddenly at death’s door. Lanyon can’t explain but says he has had a ‘terrible shock’ he leaves a letter, to be opened when Jekyll is gone.	Crime	The fear of crime in large cities like London, and the potential of everyone to have criminal thoughts.	Scientific advances	The Victorian era was one of many advances including medical and scientific research. However, much of the research, for example ideas about diseases, unsettled ideas of religion (that God punished people with diseases) and so science became quite frightening for people.	‘great flame of anger’ Hyde when myrder Sir Danvers	
		Repression	The idea that we should ignore or hide away our desires and not give in to temptation – again, a focus on the Victoria era.			‘like a district of some city in a nightmare’ – when they go to find Hyde	
7 – Incident at the Window	Utterson and Enfield take a walk to the Jekyll’s house. They talk about Hyde being gone for good. They see Jekyll at the window and ask him to join them on a walk, Jekyll refuses and slams the window down quickly.	Silence and secrecy	The idea that what is really happening needs to be kept secret , and that everyone agrees not to talk about it.	The Victorian Gentleman	People cared a great deal about their place within society and their reputation. Many gentlemen were hypocrites.	‘dusty windows barred with iron’ – Jekyll’s lab	
		Names and their meaning	Hyde’s name indicates either something secret and hidden, or the rough skin of an animal (the ‘hide’) Jekyll ‘s b combines the French ‘je’ meaning ‘I’ with ‘kill’ – his name ‘I kill’ hints that he is the killer, although what he tries to kill in the end (Hyde) is part of himself (‘I’).			‘like some disconsolate prisoner’ – describing Jekyll	
8 – The Last Night	Poole comes to Utterson’s house to ask him to come to Jekyll’s home as there is something amiss. They break down the door to discover Hyde dead.	<h3>Key Vocabulary</h3>		<h3>Stevenson’s methods</h3>		‘the body of a self-destroyer’ finding Hyde’s dead body	
		Duplicitous: Someone who lies and leads a double life	Symbolism : When a physical thing (e.g. fog) represents an idea (e.g. hidden crimes)	Gothic imagery : Midnight, full moons, fog, shadows ... all of these are common images in Gothic novels		‘if I am the chief of sinners, I am the chief of sufferers also.’ – Jekyll	
9 – Dr Lanyon’s Narrative	Lanyon describes how Jekyll begged Lanyon to fetch chemicals for him. Hyde appeared one night to get them, and Lanyon witnessed him change into Jekyll. The horror of Jekyll’s experiment quickly killed him.	Morality: the idea that there is a clear right and wrong	Detective genre : Utterson is not a detective, but he does play the role of a detective in this crime story.	Pathetic Fallacy : When the weather reflects the mood and atmosphere of a piece of writing or film.		‘My new power temped me until I fell into slavery’ – Jekyll (in his confession)	
		Depraved/ depravity: Someone who is evil and has no idea of what is right or wrong	Non-chronological : not told in the order that the events happen so we have to it adds to the mystery.	Epistolary : when part/ all of the story is told in the form of letters.		‘I have been doomed to such a dreadful shipwreck that man is not truly one but truly two’ – Jekyll in his confession	
10 – Dr Jekyll’s Full Statement of the Case	Jekyll details his experiments into duality and his attempt to destroy his ‘darker self.’ However, he became addicted to Hyde, who destroyed him.	Repressed: Someone who holds back or ignores their desires and won’t give in to temptation	Reputation : The importance of looking professional and respectable in the eyes of other people.			‘My devil had long been caged, it came out roaring.’ – Jekyll in his confession	