

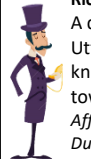







Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson

Creates Highlights Reinforces Illustrates Suggests Reiterates Informs Confirms Emphasises

Plot	
1 The Story of the Door	Passing a strange-looking door whilst out for a walk, Enfield tells Utterson about incident involving a man (Hyde) trampling on a young girl. The man paid the girl compensation. Enfield says the man had a key to the door (which leads to Dr Jekyll's laboratory).
2 Search for Hyde	Utterson looks at Dr Jekyll's will and discovers that he has left his possessions to Mr Hyde in the event of his disappearance. Utterson watches the door and meets Hyde as he unlocks it, then goes to warn Jekyll. Jekyll isn't in, but Poole tells him that the servants have been told to obey Hyde.
3 Dr Jekyll was Quite at Ease	Two weeks later, Utterson goes to a dinner party at Jekyll's house and tells him about his concerns. Jekyll laughs off his worries.
4 The Carew Murder Case	Nearly a year later, an elderly gentleman is murdered in the street by Hyde. A letter to Utterson is found on the body. Utterson recognises the murder weapon was a broken walking cane of Jekyll's. He takes the police to Hyde's lodgings to find Hyde. They find the other half of the cane and signs of a quick exit.
5 Incident of the Letter	Utterson goes to Jekyll's house and finds him 'looking deadly sick'. He asks about Hyde, but Jekyll shows him a letter that says he won't be back. Utterson believes the letter has been forged by Jekyll to cover for Hyde.
6 Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon	Hyde has disappeared, and Jekyll seems more happy and sociable until a sudden depression strikes him. Utterson visits Dr Lanyon on his death-bed, who hints that Jekyll is the cause of his illness. Utterson writes to Jekyll and receives a reply that suggests he has fallen 'under a dark influence'. Lanyon dies and leaves a note for Utterson to open after the death or disappearance of Jekyll. Utterson tries to revisit Jekyll but is told by Poole that he is living in isolation.
7 Incident at the Window	Utterson and Enfield are out for walk and pass Jekyll's window, where they see him confined like a prisoner. Utterson calls out and Jekyll's face has a look of 'abject terror and despair'. Shocked, Utterson and Enfield leave.
8 The Last Night	Poole visits Utterson and asks him to come to Jekyll's house. The door to the laboratory is locked and the voice inside sounds like Hyde. Poole says that the voice has been asking for days for a chemical to be brought. Each time, it is rejected it each time as it is not pure. They break down the door and find Hyde's twitching body with a vial in his hands. There is also a will which leaves everything to Utterson and a package containing Jekyll's confession and a letter asking Utterson to read Lanyon's letter.
9 Dr Lanyon's Narrative	The contents of Lanyon's letter tells of how he received a letter from Jekyll asking him to collect chemicals, a vial and notebook from Jekyll's laboratory and give it to a man who would call at midnight. A Hyde arrives and drinks the potion which transforms him into Jekyll, causing Lanyon to fall ill.
10 Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case	Jekyll tells the story of how he turned into Hyde. It began as a scientific investigation into the duality of human nature and an attempt to destroy his 'darker self'. Eventually he became addicted to being Hyde, who increasingly took over and destroyed him.

<p>Context:</p> <p>Victorian societal beliefs - Victorian society functioned off of respectability and reputation. Those of a high class were expected to behave honourably and nobly at all times. The Victorian gentlemen was polite and logical, composed and kind. Disgrace and scandal were to be avoided at all costs – only the lower classes were rowdy and indulgent.</p> <p>Darwinism - <i>The Origin of Species</i> was published in 1859 introducing the Theory of Evolution debunking the idea that God created the world. Darwin put forward the theory that all life, including humans, has evolved from more primitive species, shaking a society that functioned on God's message and a belief in living your life under God's watchful eyes.</p> <p>John Hunter – The Knife Man who adapted his house to suit his illegal and unsavoury pursuits. Being a surgeon, one side of his house provided a public, respectable area for patients and guests; the other, looking onto a back street, welcomed in dead bodies from grave robbers under the cover of darkness. Jekyll's house is modelled on Hunter's. Hunter was not a traditional scientist; he carried out vivisection such as implanting a tooth into the head of a chicken.</p> <p>Deacon Brodie – A highly respected cabinet maker who was granted entry into his customer's house. During this time, he would copy a key and, at night, break into the house to steal from the occupants to pay for a gambling addiction and the keep of his mistress. Brodie escaped suspicion for so long due to the honourable façade he kept up in the day time.</p> <p>Stevenson's Edinburgh – Edinburgh was divided into two parts: the New Town and the Old Town. Sordid, crowded and unclean, the old town houses the lower classes, brothels and drinking houses. To escape the poor conditions, wealthy citizens moved to the new, cleaner and wealthier side of town. Although distinct areas, the two were joined by a bridge. Stevenson, himself, would cross it nightly to enjoy the pleasures of the Old Town.</p>	<p>Key Quotes (colour coded to chapter):</p> <p>He [Utterson] was austere with himself; drank gin when he was alone, to mortify a taste for vintages; and though he enjoyed the theatre, had not crossed the doors of one for twenty years.</p> <p>The man trampled calmly over the child's body and left her screaming on the ground / It was like some damn juggernaut.</p> <p>Jekyll's became too fanciful for me [Lanyon]. He began to go wrong, wrong in the mind / I have seen devilish little of the man still [Utterson] was digging at the problem / his imagination also was engaged, or enslaved.</p> <p>Dr. Jekyll was no exception; and as he now sat on the opposite side of the fire—a large, well-made, smooth-faced man of fifty with ape-like fury, [Hyde] was trampling his victim underfoot and hailing down a storm of blows, under which the bones were audibly shattered</p> <p>"I have had a lesson—O God, Utterson, what a lesson I have had!" And [Jekyll] covered his face for a moment with his hands.</p> <p>"I have had a shock," [Lanyon] said, "and I shall never recover. It is a question of weeks. Well, life has been pleasant; I liked it; yes, sir, I used to like it. I sometimes think if we knew all, we should be more glad to get away."</p> <p>The middle one of the three windows was half-way open; and sitting close beside it, taking the air with an infinite sadness of mien, like some disconsolate prisoner, Utterson saw Dr. Jekyll.</p> <p>when that masked thing like a monkey jumped among the chemicals and whipped into the cabinet, it went down my [Poole's] spine like ice</p> <p>What he [Jekyll] told me [Lanyon] in the next hour, I cannot bring my mind to set on paper. I saw what I saw, I heard what I heard, and my soul sickened at it</p> <p>Man is not truly one but truly two</p> <p>My devil had long been caged, he came out roaring</p> <p>I concealed my pleasures</p>
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<p>Characters:</p> <p>Dr Henry Jekyll A doctor and experimental scientist who is both wealthy and respectable. <i>Reputable; Honourable; Generous</i></p> 	<p>Mr Gabriel Utterson A calm and rational lawyer and friend of Jekyll. <i>Reputable; Reliable; Trustworthy</i></p> 	<p>Richard Enfield A distant relative of Utterson and well-known man about town. <i>Affable; Renown; Duplicitous?</i></p> 	<p>Sir Danvers Carew A distinguished gentlemen who is beaten to death by Hyde. <i>Victim; Duplicitous?</i></p> 
<p>Mr Edward Hyde A small, violent and unpleasant-looking man; an unrepentant criminal. Jekyll's 'alter-ego'. <i>Primitive; Regressive; Villainous</i></p> 	<p>Dr Hastie Lanyon A conventional and respectable doctor and former friend of Jekyll. <i>Traditional; Knowledgeable; Affable</i></p> 	<p>Poole Jekyll's manservant. <i>Loyal; Honourable</i></p> 	<p>Mr Guest Utterson's secretary and handwriting expert. <i>Trustworthy; Knowledgeable</i></p> 

Key Vocabulary:

Affable: friendly, good-natured
Atavistic: relating to or characterized by reversion to something ancient or ancestral
Conventional: traditional or ordinary behaviour
Depraved: morally corrupt; wicked
Duality: the quality or condition of being composed of two parts
Duplicitous: deceitful; two-faced
Façade: a deceptive outward appearance; a front
Juggernaut: a huge, powerful, and overwhelming force
Regression: a return to a former or less developed state
Repression: the action or process of suppressing a thought or desire in oneself so that it remains unconscious
Reputable: having a good reputation; respected
Savage: fierce, violent, and uncontrolled; primitive; uncivilized
Sordid: involving immoral or dishonourable actions and motives; dirty or squalid
Transgressive: involving a violation of moral or social boundaries
Troglodytic: a person of degraded, primitive, or brutal character; a cave dweller
Villainous: relating to, constituting, or guilty of wicked or criminal behaviour

Form:
Epistolary → letters/diaries/accounts (non-fiction text types); builds authenticity which makes the events seem more realistic and personal to 19th C audience

Gothic → horror story, late Victorian setting of the city and body as site of menace/fright
Novella → a novel under 100 pages, sense of pace/urgency