

PLOT		STRANGE CASE OF DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE		Historical Context			
1 The Story of the Door	Enfield tells Utterson how he saw Hyde trample a girl, enter a building with a key, and then return to pay the girl to keep quiet.			SECTION FIVE - Vocabulary		Victorian Britain (1837 – 1901)	Those at top of social hierarchy were expected to display perfect, moral behaviour (moral probity) and to uphold Christian values. In reality, there was much corruption and a wide divide between rich and poor due to capitalism (private ownership, competition for profit) and growth of Empire. Industrial Revolution brought millions to cities like London. Poverty, disease and crime increased. Urban terror resulted.
2 Search for Mr Hyde	Utterson reads a will in which Jekyll has left everything to Hyde. Asks advice of an old friend, Dr. Lanyon, then goes to Jekyll's house. Here he finds Hyde.	Abhorrent	disgusting, hateful				
3 Dr Jekyll is Quite at Ease	Jekyll hosts a party. Utterson is the last guest. Jekyll makes him promise to carry out the will if Jekyll should die or disappear.	Amorphous	without a clear shape or outline				
4 The Carew Murder Case	A year later: an MP is murdered by Hyde. Utterson follows him to Soho. Police find the murder weapon: Dr Jekyll's broken walking cane.	Atavistic	primitive, like a caveman				
5 Incident of the Letter	Utterson finds a very ill Jekyll at home, claiming that his time with Hyde is over. He gives Utterson a letter from Hyde, and his clerk says the handwriting is very similar to Jekyll's.	Deviant	different to what is normal, often shocking			Criminality	Stories of urban criminals fascinated the Victorians: for example, Jack the Ripper (a supposed doctor who brutally murdered prostitutes in London), Burke and Hare (who murdered 16 people in Edinburgh and sold the bodies to doctors for experiments). Italian criminologist Cesare Lombroso claimed that you could recognise a 'born criminal' based on their appearance: e.g. head shape, length of arms.
6 Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon	Utterson visits Lanyon to discuss Jekyll; he finds Lanyon dying. Lanyon won't explain, but leaves a letter, to be opened when Jekyll dies.	Feral	wild, untamed				
7 Incident at the Window	Utterson and Enfield walk to Jekyll's house. They talk about Hyde being gone. They see Jekyll at the window, a look of "abject terror and despair" comes over his face and then he vanishes.	Morose	intensely sad, depressed				
8 The Last Night	Poole comes to Utterson's house to ask him to come to J's lab. They break down the door to find Hyde dead. The will now leaves everything to Utterson. Jekyll's signed confession is also found.	Primitive	very simple or old-fashioned			Darwinism	Darwin's book <i>On The Origin of Species</i> introduced the theory of evolution : that we were not created by God but evolved from apes. This threatened and angered many Victorians, as it contradicted their religious understanding of the world .
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. Lanyon becomes ill with the horror of it all.	Pugnacious	aggressive, wanting to fight				
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.	Rational	using logic and reason				
CHARACTERS		Savage	cruel, fierce, uncontrolled				
Gabriel Utterson	A lawyer – calm and rational. A friend of Jekyll.	Ominous	giving the sense that something bad will happen	Freudian theory	The psychologist Sigmund Freud said that the mind has 3 parts, which are in conflict: Super-Ego : ideal standards of behaviour Ego : conscious, logical, rational mind Id : subconscious, hidden, irrational mind <i>NOTE: Freud's ideas were only widely known in the early 1900s, though, so this was not known to Stevenson but can be helpful to the reader in discussing the novel.</i>		
Richard Enfield	Utterson's cousin and good friend.	Sinister	unsettling, potentially evil				
Mr Edward Hyde	Small, violent, unpleasant-looking man; a criminal.	Urban	located in a town or city				
Dr Henry Jekyll	Experimental scientist; wealthy and respectable.	Civilised	behaving in a proper, respectable way	R.L. Stevenson	Very Christian upbringing, but rejected religion aged 22. At university in Edinburgh, known to have visited brothels and taken drugs. Later studied Law . Also travelled widely with family and eventually left British society to live in Samoa.		
Sir Danvers Carew	Member of Parliament (MP) who is killed by Hyde.	Hypocritical	behaving in a way that goes against what you say				
Dr Hastie Lanyon	A respected scientist. A former friend of Jekyll.	Duality	The idea that good and evil can exist together within the same person. We can appear one way, but be different in reality, on the inside.				
Poole	Jekyll's butler (head of his servants)	Anonymity	Being unknown, or unnoticed in a larger group. Especially in a busy city. Can lead to isolation, but also to freedom to act freely, without being seen.				
Mr Guest	Utterson's clerk (secretary in his law office)	Criminality	Behaviour that goes against the law. Criminology is the study of what makes people behave in this way.	The Gothic genre	Dating back to 1764, Gothic novels explored the darker side of human behaviour. Older Gothic novels had supernatural villains like ghosts or vampires, and took place in castles in far away lands. Victorian Gothic writers moved the action to cities like London, and explored more immediate fears of isolation, crime or disease. These writers also began to experiment with doubling : using two characters to represent the two sides of the human mind: ego and id. Due to improvements in printing technology, short, cheap Gothic stories called ' Penny Dreadfuls ' became popular with a growing literate (reading) public, and Jekyll and Hyde was one of these.		
		Repression	Ignoring or hiding away negative emotions in the sub-conscious mind, often with harmful psychological consequences in the future. adj: repressed verb: repress				
		Science vs religion	Technological and scientific progress increasingly coming into conflict with power people believed should only belong to God.				