



The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde – Revision booklet

Which exam is this for?

English Literature Paper 1: Question B.7.

What do I have to do?

Students are given an extract (typically 12-25 lines) from *The strange case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* and asked to analyse how Stevenson presents a theme or character. Students need to closely analyse the extract but then bring in their wider knowledge of the text. You will need to choose quotations from the extract but also know quotations from other parts of the text.

What am I being assessed on?

A01 Read, understand and respond to texts. Maintain a critical style and develop an informed personal response.

A02 Analyse the language, form and structure used by a writer to create meanings and effects, using relevant subject terminology where appropriate.

A03 Show understanding of the relationships between texts and the contexts in which they were written.

30 marks

How to use this revision booklet.

This booklet won't tell you what happens in the story. It won't describe the characters for you. It won't illustrate the key themes. However, it provides space for you to do all those things and provides prompt questions to guide you. YOU need to do the work of researching these things: that's the best way to a) learn and remember these details and b) become independent and resilient learners who will succeed at college.

How to research:

- **Use your class notes.** You will have chapter summaries and character profiles in your books, as well as quotations and information on context that will be useful.
- **Use the internet.** Websites like:
 - www.sparknotes.com/lit/jekyll
 - www.cliffsnotes.com/literature/d/dr-jekyll-and-mr-hyde
 - www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/english_literature/prosejekyllhyde/

Or just put a question into google (e.g. What is Dr Lanyon's role? Why is dualism important in Jekyll and Hyde? How did evolution influence Stevenson in Jekyll and Hyde? Etc)

- **Work together.** The best way to learn something is to teach somebody else. So if your friends are being lazy about doing their research, take advantage and share yours with them. Explain to them what you've found out – that process will help you to better understand and memorise your research.

Run out of space? Stick/staple in extra sheets.

Context (AO3)

You need to make sure that you are relating the way Stevenson has written the text and the way the characters behave to the context: what life was like at the time; what people believed at the time; books and events that may have influenced Stevenson.

Real life inspiration:

What real life crimes and people may have inspired Stevenson? Look up Deacon Brodie.

How are these people/events reflected in the characters and plot?

Literary inspiration:

What books may have inspired Stevenson? Look up *Frankenstein* and *A Tale of Two Cities*.

How are these stories reflected in the characters and plot?

Context (A03)

Stevenson's background: How did Stevenson's background – he was a Scottish Presbyterian – affect the way he wrote and the characters? Scottish Presbyterians were big on self-denial – how has this affected the way he wrote the characters, especially Jekyll and Utterson?

Evolution: Darwin's theory of evolution - that all life evolved from more basic lifeforms – was becoming accepted at Stevenson wrote the story. How did belief in evolution affect his description of Hyde?

Key Criticism and Theory :

- **Dualism** derives from the Latin word *duo*, meaning two. Simply put, dualism can be understood as a thought that facts about the world in general or of a particular class cannot be explained except by supposing ultimately the existence of two different, often opposite, and irreducible principles.
- **Theory of the Doppelgänger:** The idea that all humans have an exact double; if you were to meet your Doppelgänger, you would die.
- **Binary Oppositions** The theory that we can only understand one concept by having experience of its opposite. We only understand how evil Hyde is by understanding the goodness of Jekyll.
- **Freudian Psychodynamic Concepts:** Freud developed the notion that humans were neither exclusively or essentially good. This is called the 'Structural Theory' which contained the following concepts:
 1. **I.D Theory** - seeking instant gratification, having an aggressive instinct, and having no moral or social value, taking pleasure in violence, needing to have desires satisfied immediately i.e. think of a baby screaming when it becomes hungry. (*Hyde represents this concept*)
 2. **Ego Theory** – *Jekyll represents this*. He is conscious and rational, and is dominated by social principles. He has a difficult time juggling between the demands of the id, represented by Mr. Hyde
 3. **Super Ego Theory** as represented by the proclaimed and implicit morals of Victorian society which prided itself on refinement and goodness, and is shocked by the seeming nonchalance with which Edward Hyde indulges in his debaucheries.
- **Darwinisms** – Constant references to evolution within the text i.e. calling Mr Hyde a "Troglodyte" is a direct reference to Evolution – consider quotes like '*ape like fury and moving like a monkey*'
- **Gothic Elements** – Gothic texts played on the fears and anxieties of the Victorians.
 - § **Doubling** – Jekyll's transformation of Hyde is generated by a fear of regression. London is split into two – the respectable upper classes and the crime prevalent in the criminal underworld. Jekyll's house is also split into two – his home and his laboratory.
 - § **Atavism** – an evolutionary 'throwback' a tendency to revert to an ancestral type.
 - § **Use of pathetic fallacy** – creates an eerie atmosphere. The murder of Danvers Carew – "*the fog rolled over the city*" and the description of the wind flecking blood into Utterson's face.
 - § **Imagery** – Constant reference to the full moon, evil events happening in the middle of the night, supernatural references, and destructive imagery i.e. the story of the door in chapter 1.

The plot: What happens in the text?

Add the events below to the timeline on the right.

a. Hyde goes to Lanyon for help.

b. A maid witness Hyde killing Sir Danvers Carew.

c. Enfield sees Hyde trample over a young girl.

d. Mr Guest notices the similarity between Jekyll and Hyde's handwriting.

e. Enfield tells Utterson the story of the door.

f. Utterson and Poole break into Jekyll's cabinet.

g. Dr Lanyon dies of shock.

h. Utterson reads Jekyll's full account of the case.

i. Jekyll refuses to change his will.

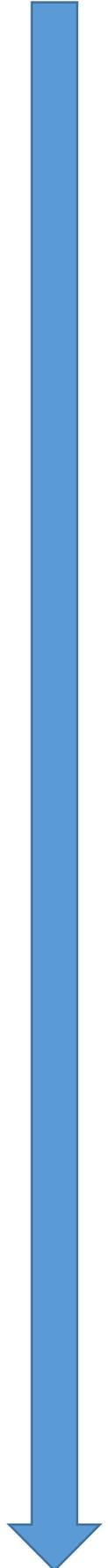
j. Utterson tracks down Hyde.

h. Utterson and Poole find Hyde – dead.

i. Enfield and Utterson see Jekyll at his window, looking miserable.

j. Jekyll becomes sociable again.

k. Jekyll transforms into Hyde without using the potion.



Chapter 1: The Story of the Door

What happens? Add in quotations (AO1) and think about what kind of atmosphere this creates (AO2).

In Chapter 1, what do we learn about...

Utterson (add quotations)

Enfield (add quotations)

Hyde (add quotations)

How is the Chapter narrated? What's the effect of this? (AO2)

Chapter 2: The Search for Mr Hyde

What happens? Add in quotations (AO1) and think about the effect of this on the reader (AO2).

In Chapter 2, what do we learn about...

Utterson (add quotations)

Lanyon (add quotations)

Hyde (add quotations)

Jekyll (even though he doesn't appear – add quotations)

Chapter 3: Dr Jekyll was quite at ease

What happens? Add in quotations (AO1) and think about how this fits into the context of the time (AO3) – why do both characters behave as they do?

In Chapter 3, what do we learn about...

Uterson (add quotations)

Jekyll (add quotations)

Chapter 4: The Carew Murder Case

What happens? Add in quotations (AO1) and think about how this fits into the context of the time (AO3) – which other characters (real or fictional) are echoed here?

What does the description of Hyde's neighbourhood, house and landlady tell us about him? (add quotations)

What is the role of the police inspector? How does he fit into the crime and mystery genre? (AO3)

Chapter 5: The Incident of the Letter

What happens? Add in quotations (AO1) and think about how this fits into the context of the time (AO3) – why do the characters behave as they do? What's the effect of this on the reader (AO2)?

In Chapter 5, what do we learn about...

Utterson (add quotations). For example: why does he not take the letter to the police? Why does he ask for Mr Guest's opinion?

Jekyll (add quotations). What does Stevenson want us to think Jekyll has done at this point?

What is Mr Guest's role? (add quotations)

Chapter 6: The Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon

What happens? Add in quotations (AO1) and think about how this fits into the context of the time (AO3)

In Chapter 6, what do we learn about...

Utterson (add quotations)

Lanyon (add quotations)

What's the effect of this on the reader? (AO2)

Jekyll (add quotations)

Chapter 7: Incident at the Window

Why does Stevenson use the word 'incident' so often? (AO2)

What happens? Add in quotations (AO1)

In Chapter 7, what do we learn about...

Utterson (add quotations)

Jekyll (add quotations)

Why does Stevenson include Enfield? (AO2)

Chapter 8: The Last Night

What is the meaning of the title? What effect does it have on the reader? (AO2)

What happens? Add in quotations (AO1) and think about how this fits into the context of the time (AO3)

Why do Poole and the other servants behave the way they do? (AO3)

What does their behaviour tell us about Utterson? (AO2)

What else do we learn about Utterson? For example: why does he go home to read the documents? What are the meanings of his first and second name? (AO1/AO2)

Chapter 9: Dr Lanyon's narrative

There's a change in WHO is telling the story in this chapter. What effect does that have? (AO2)

What happens? Add in quotations (AO1) and think about how this fits into the context of the time (AO3)

In Chapter 9, what do we learn about...

Lanyon (add quotations)

Hyde (add quotations)

Jekyll (add quotations)

Chapter 10: Henry Jekyll's full statement of the case

There's a change in WHO is telling the story in this chapter. What effect does that have? (AO2)

What's does the title suggest? How does this link to the crime and mystery genre? (AO2)

What happens? Add in quotations (AO1) and think about how this fits into the context of the time (AO3)

In Chapter 10, what do we learn about...

Hyde (add quotations)

Jekyll (add quotations)

How does the way Stevenson structures the novella and order events create a sense of mystery? Think about the type of narrator and the order in which we meet characters AO2

Key theme: Mystery and crime

How does the language Stevenson uses create a sense of mystery? Think about the title, names of characters and the setting. AO2

What the links to the context here? Think about what was happening in London around the time the book was written and historical inspirations (e.g. Deacon Brodie) AO3

How does the way Stevenson structures the novella and order events create fear and horror? AO2

Key theme: Fear and Horror

How does the language Stevenson uses create a sense of fear/horror? Think about the setting and Chapters 1, 9 and 10 in particular. AO2

What the links to the context here? Think about what was happening in Britain around the time the book was written – industrialisation, the rise of the working class AO3

How does the way Stevenson structures the novella and order events present these themes? Think about the way Stevenson creates contrasts with the order of events AO2

Key theme: Dualism, Good vs Evil

How does the language Stevenson uses present dualism and the struggle between Good and Evil? Think about the descriptions of Jekyll & Hyde and Chapter 10 in particular. AO2

What the links to the context here? Think about the beliefs common in Britain at the time – the clash between religion and evolution – and the likely literary inspirations – Frankenstein and A Tale of Two Cities AO3

How does the way Stevenson structures the novella and order events present repression? Think about the way Stevenson represses the truth, only to have it all burst out towards the end.

Key theme: Repression

How does the language Stevenson uses present repression? Think about Utterson's assumptions about Jekyll and Hyde's relationship and Chapters 1 and 10 in particular. AO2

What the links to the context here? How crucial was a man's reputation in the class system of the Victorian period? What was the Victorian attitude towards sexuality? AO3

How does the way Stevenson structures the novella and order events present friendship? Think about the way Stevenson introduces characters, and what is caused in the novella by friendship AO2.

Key theme: Friendship

How does the language Stevenson uses present friendship? Think about the descriptions of Utterson in Chapter 1 in particular. AO2

What the links to the context here? How crucial was a man's reputation in the class system of the Victorian period? How important were male friendships viewed? AO3

Is he typical of the time? Why? (AO3)

What does he do? What does he reveal to the reader? (AO1)

How does he compare to other characters? What does this comparison tell us? (AO2)

How is he described? What's his appearance/personality like? (A2)

Dr
Jekyll

Other key quotes:



Is he typical of the time? Why? (AO3)

What does he do? What does he reveal to the reader? (AO1)

How does he compare to other characters? What does this comparison tell us? (AO2)

How is he described? What's his appearance/personality like? (A2)

Mr
Hyde

Other key quotes:



Is he typical of the time? Why? (AO3)

What does he do? What does he reveal to the reader? (AO1)

How does he compare to other characters? What does this comparison tell us? (AO2)

How is he described? What's his appearance/personality like? (A2)

Mr Gabriel
John
Utterson



Other key quotes:

Is he typical of the time? Why? (AO3)

What does he do? What does he reveal to the reader? (AO1)

How does he compare to other characters? What does this comparison tell us? (AO2)

How is he described? What's his appearance/personality like? (A2)

Dr Lanyon

Other key quotes:



Mr Enfield

What's his role? Why did Stevenson include him? Include quotations.

Poole

What's his role? Why did Stevenson include him? Include quotations.

Mr Guest

What's his role? Why did Stevenson include him? Include quotations.

Women

There are NO **named** female characters. Why not? What can we infer about this? Why has Stevenson made this a very male tale?

The young girl in
Enfield's story

The women in
Enfield's story

Jekyll's
housekeeper
(Ch 8)

What is the role of the following female characters? Why did Stevenson include them? How do they add to the sense of crime, mystery and horror? Add quotations.

The Maid in
Chapter 4

Hyde's landlady
(Ch 4)