

Jekyll and Hyde

A. Context		B. Vocabulary/Concepts		C. Summary	
1760≈1840	The Industrial Revolution.	Benevolence	Kindness.	Chapter 1 The story of the door.	Mr Enfield and Mr Utterson take their Sunday walk. Enfield tells his 'Story of the Door': Enfield describes Hyde's trampling Of the young girl .
		Malevolence	Evil, badness.		
1798	<i>An Essay on the Principle of Population</i> , by Thomas Malthus: those in poverty should not be invited to "nature's mighty feast."	Misanthropy	Hatred of humans.	Chapter 2 The search for Mr Hyde.	Utterson has concerns about Jekyll's will. The reader is introduced to Lanyon for the first time. The pragmatic and rational thoughts of Utterson are disturbed by the thought of Hyde
		Pious	Very religious and moral.		
1818	Mary Shelley's <i>Frankenstein</i> is first published.	Dogmatic	Stubborn.	Chapter 3 Dr Jekyll was quite at ease.	The reader first meets Jekyll. Jekyll invites Utterson and some other respectable gentlemen to one of his dinner parties. Jekyll seems evasive about his unique situation.
		Malleable	Can change; flexible.		
		Austere	Plain and simple; strict.		
1834	Amendments to law that restricted money going to the most needy and forced paupers into workhouses: The New Poor Laws.	Avarice	Greed.	Chapter 4 The Carew murder case.	The chapter begins nearly a year later. Hyde murders Sir Danvers Carew late at night. The "romantically given" maid witnesses the event and provides a statement. The police search My Hyde's house in a "dismal quarter of Soho."
		Juggernaut	A large vehicle used to transport goods.		
1840	The marriage of Queen Victoria and Albert of Saxe-Coburg.	Callous	Cold-hearted.	Chapter 5 The incident of the letter.	Jekyll is ill, his appearance has changed significantly since chapter three. Jekyll seems convince that Hyde will not return. Guest, Utterson's clerk, realises that Hyde and Jekyll's writing look very similar.
		Ignorance	Being unaware.		
1871	Charles Darwin's <i>The Descent of Man</i> is first published.	Want	A lack or deficiency.	Chapter 6 Remarkable incident of Dr Lanyon	Hyde seems to slip from the public memory of Victorian society - he is forgotten about Jekyll seems healthier and a "new-life" begins; he holds dinner parties with Utterson and Lanyon. Two months later, Jekyll becomes reclusive and solitary once more. Lanyon seems aged and ill, a marked contrast from earlier in the novella.
1886	The novella, <i>Jekyll and Hyde</i> is first published.	Suppress	Stop something with force.	Chapter 7 The incident at the window.	Enfield and Utterson are, again, out walking on a Sunday. They walk past Dr Jekyll's laboratory. Utterson and Enfield speak to Jekyll through the window, he is reluctant to join them. Utterson and Enfield witness something terrible - "a change" comes over Jekyll's face.
The Victorian fascination with the gothic.		Troglodyte	Someone who lives in a cave; simple minded and unsophisticated.	Chapter 8 The last night.	Poole, Jekyll's butler, arrives at Utterson's house in distress – he thinks something has happened to Jekyll. Utterson and Poole go back to jekyll's break down the door to his 'cabinet' (office). Hyde is found dying, in clothes far too big for him. At first, it seems as though Jekyll has disappeared.
D. Thematic Content		Gaiety	Liveliness; fun.	Chapter 9 Dr Lanyon's Narrative	The revelation of what happened to Lanyon in letter to Utterson: Lanyon received a letter with instructions from Jekyll to break into his cabinet and collect some chemicals Lanyon collects the drawer full of chemicals and waits for the visitor to arrive Hyde arrives and takes the chemicals and transforms back into Jekyll who explains the experiment to Lanyon

				Lanyon proclaims to be so shocked he will die!
Duality	The idea that all human beings are capable of both benevolence and malevolence. This is captured by Jekyll in his final confession when he states that: <i>Man is not truly one, but truly two.</i>	E. Key Characters		Chapter 10 Henry Jekyll's full statement of the case. The final letter, Jekyll's confession: He explains his early life and background to events including his "profound duplicity" He explains his belief in the duality of man – that we are made of two parts, good and evil He explains how his experiments were able to divide the two sides – create Hyde. He expresses emotions of regret and despair and leaves everything to Utterson.
Victorian Values	The name given to the strict code of etiquette followed by middle-class Victorians, desperate to be viewed as respectable and deserving of their position in the social hierarchy.	Dr Henry Jekyll	The tragic hero- a well-respected doctor with a dark and malevolent secret.	F. Quotations
Urban Terror	The huge rise in urban populations due to the Industrial Revolution led to extreme overpopulation and destitution within the lower classes. This led to a rise in crime which resulted in a fear of heavily populated areas in towns and cities.	Mr Edward Hyde	The alter ego of Henry Jekyll, representing the dark side of human nature.	<i>'Mr Utterson...austere with himself; drank gin when he was alone, to mortify the taste for vintages.'</i> (First description of Utterson)
Social Injustice	Victorian London had a stark contrast between rich and poor.	Mr Gabriel Utterson	The rational and austere 'detective' the lens through which the reader sees the story unfold.	<i>Before he description of the dark side of London, Utterson and Enfield walk through a prosperous part of the city with shop fronts that look like, 'rows of smiling saleswomen.'</i>
Fin-de-siècle (end of the century) fears	At the end of the 19 th century, there were growing fears about: migration and the threats of disease; sexuality and promiscuity; moral degeneration and decadence.	Mr Richard Enfield	Utterson's relative and friend.	<i>Utterson describes the back entrance to the laboratory as a, 'sinister block of building.'</i>
Responsibility	The concern for the well-being of others, specifically the poor.	Dr Hastie Lanyon	Henry Jekyll's peer- a critic of Jekyll's 'unscientific' work.	<i>Enfield describes Hyde trampling, 'calmly over the young girls body...like some damned juggernaut.'</i>
G. Critical Approaches		Poole	Jekyll's butler of 20 years.	<i>Enfield senses that there is something unnatural about Hyde, but he has no concrete reason for this feeling. He describes that, 'He gives a strong feeling of deformity, although I couldn't specify the point.'</i>
Quasi-religious	To what extent does Jekyll and Hyde promote the ideology of Christianity?	Sir Danvers Carew	A well respected politician who is brutally murdered by Hyde.	<i>Lanyon tells Utterson Jekyll has become over-imaginative and unrealistic, describing Jekyll as, 'too fanciful' and his work as, 'unscientific balderdash.'</i>
Marxist	Viewing the novella through the prism of social class.	Mr Guest	Utterson's clerk and trusted confidant.	<i>Utterson is determined to discover the truth about Hyde and his control over Jekyll stating, 'If he be Mr Hyde...I shall be Mr Seek.'</i>
Psychoanalytical	Examining the id (impulsive desires), ego (self) and superego (morals) and the ideas of the persona and the shadow.			<i>Utterson's first encounter of Hyde solidifies the sense of Hyde's unnatural nature. 'Mr Hyde was pale and dwarfish...he gave an impression of deformity without any nameable malformation.'</i>
Existential	The importance of the individual subject and their place in the world.			<i>After visiting Poole, Utterson's is worried that Jekyll is in trouble of some kind. He comments, 'my mind misgives.'</i> <i>Jekyll turns, 'pale to the very lips' when Utterson mentions Hyde.</i>
H. Literary Techniques				
Asyndetic listing	The omission of conjunctions in lists.			<i>Jekyll tells Utterson, '...the moment I choose, I can be rid of Mr Hyde.'</i>
Syndetic listing	Connected via conjunctions.			<i>Hyde murders, the 'beautiful gentleman with white hair', Sir Danvers Carew with unimaginable savagery. The murderous outburst is described using the phrases: 'Broke out of all bounds.' 'Ape-like fury.' 'Bone audibly shattered'</i>

Symbolism	One thing standing for, or representing, another.	<i>Utterson travels to Hyde's address in Soho in the 'first fog of the season...a great chocolate-coloured pall lowered over heaven.'</i>
Allegory	A text that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.	<i>Jekyll swears to Utterson that he will not see Hyde again. 'I swear to God I will never set eyes on him again.'</i>
Semi-autobiographical	Dealing partly with, or pertaining to, the writer's own life.	<i>Guest tells Utterson that Jekyll's handwriting has '...a rather singular resemblance' to that of Hyde, creating an unsettling connection between the two.</i>
Social commentary	A text that critiques the state of society.	<i>Utterson visits Lanyon who is revealed to be visibly changed both physically and mentally- '...his death-warrant written legibly on his face.'</i>
Pathetic Fallacy	The presentation of inanimate objects in nature as possessing human feelings in order to reflect mood/atmosphere.	<i>Poole and Utterson break into the cabinet surprised at first to find a most, 'commonplace' and quiet scene before noticing, the body of Edward Hyde, 'sorely contorted and still twitching,' dressed in clothes of, 'the doctor's bigness.'</i>
Author's Voice	The writer's style; the thing that makes their writing unique.	<i>Jekyll reveals that his work brought him to the discovery of the, 'truth' that 'man is not truly one, but truly two.'</i>