Jekyll and Hyde Knowledge Organiser

Chapter	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 sees Hyde unlock 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 has a broken walking cane of Jekyll's. He takes the police to Jekyll's house to find Hyde, but are told he hasn't been there for two months. 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 is 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, but has rejected it each time as it is not pure. They break down the door and find a twitching body with a vial in its 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 grotesque man 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.

11. Characters

Dr Henry Jekyll: a doctor and experimental scientist who is both wealthy and respectable.
Mr Edward Hyde: a small, violent and unpleasant-looking man; an unrepentant criminal.
Mr Gabriel Utterson: a calm and rational lawyer and friend of Jekyll.
Dr Hastie Lanyon: a conventional and respectable doctor and former friend of Jekyll.
Richard Enfield: a distant relative of Utterson and a well-known man about town.
Poole: Jekyll's man servant
Sir Danvers Carew: a distinguished gentleman who is beaten to death by Hyde.
Mr Guest: Utterson's secretary; a handwriting expert.

12. Robert Louis Stevenson

RLS was born and raised in Edinburg, giving him the dual identity of being both Scottish ad British. Edinburgh was a city of two sides: he was raised in the wealthy New Town area, but spent his youth exploring the darker, more sinister side of town.
The descriptions of London in the novella are based on Edinburgh. London is described with areas of wealth and poverty.

Victorian London

The population of 1 million in 1800 increased to 6.7 million in 1900 with huge number migrating from Europe. It became the biggest city in the world and a global capital for politics, finance and trade. The city grew wealthy.
As London grew wealthy, poverty in the city also grew. The overcrowded city became rife with crime.
Gothic and detective literature became more relevant. There were extreme areas of poor and rich within the city.
Jekyll lives in an affluent area of London, whereas Hyde Lives in Soho (a poor area). When Mr Hyde is in the novella, it is usually night time.
A high crime rate is shown when Hyde brutally kills Danvers Carew.

13. Religion vs. science

Religious people believed that you should not go against God and what he created but then scientists manipulated life.

The implications of Darwinism and evolution haunted Victorian society. The idea that humans evolved from apes and amphibians led to worries about our lineage and about humanity's reversion to these primitive states.

In the novella, Jekyll and Lanyon are no longer friends as Lanyon does not agree with Jekyll's scientific experiments. Lanyon calls Jekyll's work "scientific balderdash."

Mr Hyde behaves like an animal. He is described as having "ape like fury." Ultimately, he cannot be controlled.

14. Reputation and duality

Victorian gentlemen had to behave and act in a dignified way in public in order to keep their reputation. They were expected to only visit reputable establishments (places).

In the novella, Jekyll creates the persona of Hyde in order to do what he wants in society and to keep his reputation. Jekyll is the respectable side and Hyde is the evil, disreputable side.

Victorian gentlemen were meant to show sexual restraint, low tolerance of crime, religious morality and a strict code of conduct.
Utterson and Lanyon are typical Victorian gentlemen. Through Hyde, Jekyll commits immoral and criminal acts.

15. Tier 3 Vocabulary

Allegory: a story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.

Allusion: an expression designed to call something to mind without mentioning it explicitly; an indirect or passing reference

Epistolary: a piece of literature in the form of letters.

Gothic: characterized by an environment of fear, the threat of supernatural events, and the intrusion of the past upon the present. Gothic fiction is distinguished from other forms of scary or supernatural stories, such as fairy tales, by the specific theme of the present being haunted by the past.

Ethical: relating to moral principles.

16. Command Words

Describe: Write creatively, using a combination of metaphor, imagery, sensory language and adjectives.
Express: Write a clear point of view which is argued through supporting ideas, each organised in a different paragraph. Each idea is developed through realistic detail, persuasion and argument.
Summarise: Identify key ideas expressed by a writer and state each one simply, supporting it with a quick quotation and an inference
Analyse: Using specific references to the text, usually a quotation, explain precisely how a writer has conveyed an idea through words and choices they have made.
Compare: Identify clear similarities or differences between the ideas in two texts, focussing particularly on the way that they have been conveyed.