English Literature: Jekyll and Hyde Knowledge Organiser

Box 1 Chapter 1 Passing a strange-looking door whilst out for o walk, Enfield tells Utterson about incident involving Hyde trampling over a young girl. Hyde paid the girl compensation of £100. Enfield says the man had a key to the door which leads to Dr Jekyll's Laboratory.	**Box 2 Chapter 2** 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 is very troubled and watches the door and sees Hyde unlock it. Utterson then goes to warn Jekyll. Jekyll isn't in, but Poole says that the servants have been told to obey Hyde.	**Box 3 Chapter 3** Some weeks later, Utterson goes to a dinner party at Jekyll's house and tells him about his concerns. Jekyll brushes off Utterson's worries and tells Utterson to follow the details of his will exactly.	**Box 4 Chapter 4** 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 as a walking cane that he once gave to Jekyll. He takes the police to Jekyll's house to find Hyde, but are told that he been hasn't been there for two months. They find the other half of the cane and signs of a quick exit.
Box 5 Chapter 5 Utterson goes to Jekyll's house and finds him looking 'deadly sick'. He asks about the whereabouts of Hyde, but Jekyll shows him letter that says he won't be back. Utterson believes the letter has been forged by Jekyll to cover for Hyde.	**Box 6 Chapter 6** 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 on the death or disappearance of Jekyll. Utterson tries to visit Jekyll, but Poole says he is living in isolation.	**Box 7 Chapter 7** Utterson and Enfield are out for a walk and pass Jekyll's window where they see him confined like a prisoner. Utterson calls out and Jekyll talks with them for a few minutes. Very quickly, Jekyll's face has a expression of 'abject terror and despair' on it. Shocked, Utterson and Enfield leave and swear themselves to silence.	**Box 8 Chapter 8** 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 chemicals to be brought, but each time, they are rejected as they are not pure. They break in the and find a twitching body with a vial in its hands. There is also a will which leaves everything Utterson and a package containing Jekyll's confession and a letter asking Utterson to read Lanyon's letter.

Box 9 Chapter 9 The contents of Lanyon's letter tells of how he received a letter from Jekyll asking him to collect chemicals and a 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 with the knowledge.	**Box 10 Chapter 10** 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. Jekyll's statement tells of his horrific experiences.	**Box 11 Context** **Moral decay** at the end of the 19th century, there were growing fears about: migration and the threats of disease; sexuality and promiscuity; moral degeneration and decadence. **Victorian values** — from the 1850s to the turn of the century, British society outwardly displayed values of sexual restraint, low tolerance of crime, religious morality and a strict social code of conduct	**Box 12 Context** The implications of **Darwinism** and evolution troubled Victorians. The idea that humans evolved from apes and amphibians led to worries about our lineage and about humanity's reversion to these primitive states. **Physiognomy** — Italian criminologist Cesare Lombroso (1835-1909) theorised that the 'born criminal' could be recognised by physical characteristics, such as asymmetrical facial features, long arms or a sloping forehead.
Box 13 Context **Victorian London** — the population of 1 million in 1800 grew to 6.7 million in 1900, with a huge numbers migrating from Europe. It became the biggest city in the world and a global capital for politics, finance and trade. The city grew wealthy. **Urban terror** — as London grew wealthy, so poverty in the city also grew. The overcrowded city became rife with crime. The crowd as something that could hide sinister individuals became a trope of gothic and detective literature.	**Box 14 Context** **Robert Louis Stevenson** was born and raised in Edinburgh, giving him the dual identity of being both Scottish and 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. Deacon Brodie — a respectable member of Edinburgh's society and town councillor, William Brodie lead a secret life as a burglar, womaniser and gambler. He was hanged in 1788 for his crimes. As a youth, Stevenson wrote a play about him.	**Box 15 Key Themes** • Duality of human nature • Science and the unexplained • The supernatural • Reputation • Rationality • Urban terror • The gothic • Secrecy and silence • Morality and immorality	**Box 16 Characters** **Gabriel Utterson** - lawyer **Mr Enfield** – Utterson's friend and cousin **Edward Hyde** **Dr Henry Jekyll** **Dr Hastie Lanyon** – a traditional and well meaning doctor **Poole**- Jekyll's butler **Guest** – Utterson's clerk **Sir Danvers Carew** – a wealthy and well known gentleman, clubbed to death **Inspector Newcomen** – investigates the murder of Carew.
Vocabulary Consciousness depraved duality Darwinism evolution morality primitive reputation respectability Restraint savage secrecy subconscious suppression unorthodox Victorian			