

Character	Summary	Key Quotations	Example Analysis
Dr Jekyll	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr Jekyll is a well-respected scientist and Victorian gentleman who secretly longs to be evil and give in to his 'appetites', something that he cannot do due to his social status and the expectations of society. He experiments with science, attempting to separate his two sides: 'good' and 'evil'. He has a conscience but enjoys the freedom he experiences when he becomes Mr Hyde. He desires to sin without remorse or consequence. He gradually begins to lose control as his alter-ego Mr Hyde becomes stronger. 	<p><i>"a large, well-made, smoothed faced man of fifty [...] mark of capacity and kindness"</i> <i>"The large handsome face of Dr Jekyll grew pale [...] there came a blackness about his eyes."</i></p> <p><i>"the smile was struck out of his face and succeeded by an expression of such abject terror and despair"</i></p> <p><i>"one of your fellows who do what they call good"</i> <i>"I had now two characters as well as two appearances, one was wholly evil, and the other was still the old Henry Jekyll, that incongruous compound."</i></p>	Throughout the novella, Stevenson shrouds the character of Dr Jekyll in an air of mystery. He describes his predicament to Utterson by stating that he is 'painfully situated' and that it is 'strange'. The adverb 'painfully' gives both Utterson and the audience the impression that there is something sinister going on that we are, as of yet, unaware of. Similarly, the adjective 'strange' further implies that the information that he is withholding is unusual and perhaps dangerous. By using the word 'situated', we are reminded of the social status of Dr Jekyll in Victorian society and of the restrictions and expectations placed upon him. This leads the reader to question whether Dr Jekyll has been compromised in some way
Mr Hyde	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Edward Hyde is Dr Jekyll's alter ego. He is often described as a beast or animal. He is also shown to be in some way deformed with his appearance greatly affecting those he meets. He is violent, heartless and reckless, committing terrible crimes without remorse. He is the embodiment of Dr Jekyll's sinful thoughts and desires, allowing him the freedom to do as he wishes without any social or legal consequence. Stevenson draws on Darwin's ideas about evolution to present Mr Hyde as inhuman. 	<p><i>"Marked with 'Satan's signature'"</i> <i>"hardly human"</i></p> <p><i>"gives a strong feeling of deformity"</i> <i>"apelike fury, he was trampling his victim underfoot"</i> <i>"something abnormal and misbegotten in the very essence of the creature"</i> <i>"black, sneering coldness"</i> <i>"disgustful curiosity"</i></p>	Mr Hyde is described as 'pale and dwarfish' and as giving the 'impression of deformity without any nameable malformation'. Here, Stevenson uses Hyde's physical appearance to convey his evil nature to the reader. The idea that deformity is an external reflection of an internal, moral 'malformation' was a popular one in Victorian England and is used here to demonstrate Hyde's immorality. Furthermore, his pallor suggests that his is in some way diseased, whilst his small stature is used to symbolise his lack of social status.
Mr Utterson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Utterson is a lawyer and good friend of Henry Jekyll. He is very rational, level-headed and well respected by his friends. He acts like a detective, slowly working out the mystery. He is an example of the perfect Victorian gentleman- the opposite of Hyde. As a narrator, he is trustworthy and reliable. 	<p><i>"He was austere with himself"</i> <i>"inclined to help rather than to reprove."</i> <i>"if he be Mr Hyde", he thought, "I shall be Mr Seek."</i> <i>"From that time forward, Mr. Utterson began to haunt the door in the by-street of shops. In the morning before office hours"</i> <i>"that's not Jekyll's voice – it's Hyde's!"</i> Cried Utterson. <i>"Down with the door, Poole!"</i></p>	Stevenson presents Mr Utterson as an honourable Victorian gentleman. We are told that he is 'inclined to help rather than to reprove', suggesting that despite having strict moral code, he is a sympathetic and generous character. These character traits are further evident in the way in which Utterson attempts to assist his friend Henry Jekyll when he believes that he is in danger by endeavouring to discover more about the illusive Mr Hyde. It is through Utterson's determination that Stevenson drives the plot forwards and reveals information to the reader.
Dr Lanyon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr Lanyon and Dr Jekyll are both scientists were once great friends. Lanyon believes that Dr Jekyll is going too far and meddling in things that he should not. He describes Jekyll's latest work as 'Unscientific balderdash.' Jekyll sees him as boring and unadventurous. He is the only to see Mr Hyde transform into Dr Jekyll and it is through his narrative that Stevenson first reveals the details of Jekyll's transformation to the reader. Lanyon never recovers from the shock of seeing such horror and eventually dies. 	<p><i>"But it is more than ten years since Henry Jekyll became too fanciful for me. He began to go wrong, wrong in mind"</i></p> <p><i>"I was never more disappointed in any man than Lanyon."</i> <i>"I saw what I saw, I heard what I heard, and my soul sickened at it"</i> <i>"he had his death warrant written legibly upon his face"</i> <i>"The rosy man had grown pale."</i> <i>"Lanyon declared himself a doomed man"</i></p>	Stevenson uses metaphor and personification to describe Dr Lanyon's horror at witnessing Dr Jekyll's transformation into Hyde. His first-person narrative, 'my life is shaken to its roots; sleep has left me; the deadliest terror sits by me at all hours', creates an instant and intimate response that heightens the atmosphere of shock and horror for the reader. His reference to loss of sleep emphasises the idea that Dr Jekyll's experiments are unnatural, Lanyon's 'life' now being so affected by what he has witnessed that he is unable to recover.
Mr Enfield and Poole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Enfield is Mr Utterson's cousin who witnesses and re-tells the story of the trampling of the little girl. Mr Poole is Dr Jekyll's loyal butler who seeks out the help of Mr Utterson when he fears that Dr Jekyll is in trouble. Both men are socially very different, however they display very similar Victorian values such as respectability, fidelity and consistency. Both characters are used to build up horror and mystery about Mr Hyde. 	<p><i>"gave me one look so ugly that it brought out the sweat on me like running" (Enfield)</i> <i>"his face was white and his voice, when he spoke, was harsh and broken" (Poole)</i> <i>"It went down my spine like ice" (Poole)</i></p> <p><i>"We told the man we could and would make such a scandal out of this as should make his name stink from one end of London to the other. If he had any friends or any credit, we undertook that he should lose them" (Enfield)</i></p>	Stevenson uses the character of Poole to create mystery and horror in chapter eight. He explains to Utterson that he suspects that another man is masquerading as his master Dr Jekyll, 'that thing was not my master'. The ambiguous noun 'thing' suggests to the audience that whatever this is, it is inhuman. Poole goes on to further create a disturbing image of Dr Jekyll 'weeping like a woman or lost soul', showing a great deal of empathy and concern for his employer and therefore demonstrating expected Victorian sensibilities and morality.

The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde Knowledge Organiser

AOs (Assessment Objectives)		Key Themes	Plot Summary
<p style="text-align: center;">AO1 – Understand and respond to the novel (12 marks)</p> <p>You should come up with points that match the questions, supporting your ideas with references from the novel in a clear and academic style.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AO2 - Analyse effects of Stevenson's language, form and structure (12 marks)</p> <p>You need to common on how Stenson uses specific words, phrases, language techniques and sentence structures to convey his message to the reader. You should also aim to zoom in on special key words and give alternate explanations and/or interpretations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AO3 – Understand the relationship between the novella and its contexts. (6 marks)</p> <p>For this part, you need to show your understanding of how the characters, ideas, plot or themes relate to the novella's setting (18th century).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AO4 – Written accuracy (4 marks)</p> <p>You Need to use accurate vocabulary, punctuation and spelling</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Good V Evil</p> <p>One of the major themes explored in Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde is that of the duality of human nature, with the novella in many ways an allegory about the struggle between good and evil within all men.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Repression</p> <p>Mr Hyde is a result of Victorian repression, the idea that a Victorian gentleman could not express any immoral desires or feelings due to a fear of scandal and social consequences. Through this novella Stevenson causes the reader to question the suitability of such stringent expectations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Appearances V Reality</p> <p>Throughout the novella, Hyde's appearance is in many ways unclear. He is referred to as 'not easy to describe' and 'deformed' in a way that makes him look wholly evil. This reflects the Victorian belief that a persons' outwards appearance could reveal their character and inner thoughts. Due to this, physiognomy was often the primary means of characterisation within Victorian literature.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Science V Religion</p> <p>Many Victorians felt that science was unnatural and an example of man trying to play God. They were fearful of the limits of Science, as portrayed by the character of Dr Lanyon, who disagrees with Dr Jekyll's scientific methods. Similarly, Utterson is a very religious man who describes Hyde's face as having 'Satan's signature' upon it. This view represents society's belief that scientific advancement was fundamentally bad, and that 'meddling' would only lead only to evil.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Exam Hints and Tips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You should spend around 45 minutes on your response. Give yourself five minutes to plan your answer and a further five minutes to reread and check your work. Make sure you know what the question is asking you to do. Underline key words and make sure that you refer to these in your answer. Each paragraph should contain a clear idea, a relevant quotation and a detailed analysis of how and why Stevenson shows this idea. You should also include reference to language features and why these are used. Keep your answers concise and do not spend time 'waffling' – make sure that you stick to your point and do not be tempted to deviate. You should include some reference to appropriate context and the responses of a Victorian audience.
<p style="text-align: center;">Key Context AO3</p>			
Robert Louis Stevenson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stevenson was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1850. His family included scientists and religious minister, something which we can see reflected in both his life and in the novella Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. Stevenson was a sickly child (he had serious lung problems) and read a lot about travel and adventure. A combination of his love of adventure and ill health steered him to spend several years as a writer travelling the world. In 1890, he went to live in the remote Samoan Islands in the South Pacific. He died there in 1894 at the age of 44 		
Victorian England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Victorian England, there was a very wide gap between the rich and the poor. For those in the upper classes, there was a strict social code of conduct that everyone was expected to follow. Reputation, amount these classes, was paramount and any behaviours that could damage this were done in secret and away from the public eye. Due to this, the upper classes often had to 'repress' their desires to conform to society's expectations. It was a time of economic change (the Industrial Revolution) and scientific advancement, something that many were fearful of as this conflicted with their strong religious views 		
Hints and Tips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remember that context informs, but should never dominate, your reading of the text. Make sure that your context links not only to the questions, but to the focus of your answer. For example, when making a comment about Dr Jekyll's repressed desires it would not be relevant to write about the Industrial Revolution. It could instead be linked to the strict social expectations of the higher classes and the social implications of a 'Victorian gentleman'. Understand the connection between the writer and his work. It could be useful to include certain information about the writer to support what you believe could have influenced them. Ensure that you understand the differences in the reaction / the effect of the text upon a modern audience verses a Victorian audience. Use historical information to support your thoughts regarding any ideas / morals that the writer may have sought to impress upon the reader. 		
			<p style="text-align: center;">Example Exam Question</p> <p>Starting with this extract, how does Stevenson present Mr Hyde as an outsider? Write about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> how Stevenson presents Mr Hyde in this extract how Stevenson presents Mr Hyde as a frightening outsider in the novel as a whole. <p style="text-align: right;">[30 marks]</p>