
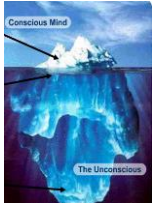
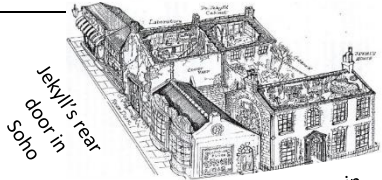


Jekyll and Hyde Knowledge Organiser (GCSE English Literature – AQA)

Chap.	Plot and character development	Symbols	Quotations	Vocabulary	Historical context
1: The Story of the Door	<p>Passing an unusual door whilst out for a walk, Enfield tells Utterson about an incident involving Hyde trampling a young girl, and then giving the family compensation. Hyde had a key to the door (which leads to Jekyll's lab) and the cheque was signed by Jekyll.</p> <p>Utterson: an "austere", repressed lawyer. A loyal friend, who refuses to interfere in other people's business. We see the novel's events through Utterson's eyes.</p> <p>Enfield: Utterson's relative. He is familiar with Soho at night: like Jekyll, Enfield is a Victorian gentleman by day, and hedonistic by night.</p> <p>Hyde: a brutal and animalistic man who appears to be less than human. No-one knows who is he, and he doesn't seem to fit in with Utterson's understanding of society.</p>	<p>Soho: a "fire in a forest": the destructiveness of hedonism.</p> <p>The door: forbidden knowledge.</p> <p>Innocent victim: the darker side of humanity destroys all that is good and pure. The fact that she is a girl may suggest how women were subjugated in Victorian society.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Utterson was "austere with himself" Soho's lights shine "like a fire in a forest" Hyde is "like some damned Juggernaut" Hyde "trampled calmly over the child's body" 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Victorian gentleman: a respectable upper-class man following a strict moral and social code, repressing any "unacceptable" desires. Repression: pushing unacceptable desires or thoughts into the subconscious mind. Social conventions: the expectations and stereotypes of how people should behave. Hedonism: pleasure is the main aim in life. Duality of man: every individual is split into two – the 'good' and the 'bad'. Façade: a false appearance. 	<p>Victorian society: there were strict morals and social conventions – shown by the stereotype of the Victorian gentleman. But in reality, some areas of Victorian London (such as Soho) were far from moral: they were hotbeds of prostitution, gambling, alcoholism and drug-taking. But Victorian gentlemen could only visit these locations under cover of darkness; during the day-time they were models of respectable behaviour.</p> 
2: Search for Hyde	<p>Utterson looks at Jekyll's will and discovers that he has left his possessions to Mr Hyde. Utterson has a strange dream. Utterson goes back to the door in Soho, where he meets Hyde. Utterson then goes to warn Jekyll. Jekyll isn't in.</p> <p>Utterson: Far from refusing to interfere in other people's business, Utterson is drawn to investigate the mystery of Jekyll and Hyde.</p> <p>Lanyon: a wealthy and respectable scientist who disassociates himself from Jekyll because he believes Jekyll's experiments are "balderdash". He is rational, sceptical and closed-minded.</p> <p>Hyde: whilst he is still presented as brutal and primitive, he is also clearly concerned that Utterson has started to investigate his existence.</p>	<p>The safe: Utterson's subconscious mind where he hides unwanted thoughts.</p> <p>Church bells: remind us of Utterson's pious nature.</p> <p>Jekyll's front door: this should symbolise his respectability, but the description actually hints at a darker side to Jekyll's character.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> "Such unscientific balderdash...would have estranged Damon and Pythias." "a singularly strong, almost an inordinate, curiosity to behold the features of the real Mr. Hyde" Hyde "shrank back with a hissing intake of breath" Hyde is "hardly human, something troglodytic" 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pious: very religious Moralistic: clear on the difference between right and wrong, and quick to judge others Troglodytic: a primitive cave-dweller Bestial: acting like a violent, uncontrolled and immoral animal 	<p>Freudian psychology: Freud proposed that there are different sections of the mind:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ego: our conscious mind – the rational, acceptable side of us that other people see. (Jekyll) Id: our unconscious 'base' desires and animalistic nature. (Hyde) Superego: our unconscious moral compass and it is where we store the rules and values of society. (Utterson) <p>Dreams provide wish-fulfilment in which people can imagine their darkest desires.</p> 
3: Dr Jekyll was Quite at Ease	<p>Two weeks later, Utterson goes to a dinner party at Jekyll's house and tells him about his concerns. Jekyll laughs off his worries</p> <p>Dr Jekyll: a prominent, upper-class scientist. He appears to be respectable and civilised – yet there are hints that this is a façade hiding a conflicted mind.</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> "there came a blackness about his [Jekyll's] eyes" "The moment I choose, I can be rid of Mr Hyde" 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hypocrisy: pretending to have a moral, virtuous character. This is represented by the two sides of Jekyll's house: 	 <p>Jekyll's rear door in Soho</p> <p>Jekyll's front door in respectable London</p>
4: The Carew Murder Case	<p>A year later, Hyde murders an MP. Utterson recognises the murder weapon as Jekyll's broken walking cane. At Hyde's flat, the police find the other half of the cane.</p> <p>Hyde: His violence is increasing and he is uncontrolled.</p> <p>Utterson: Becoming involved in other people's business. His horror at the violent murder guides our reaction.</p> <p>The maid: From a feminist perspective, women are presented as weak and vulnerable throughout.</p> <p>Hyde's landlady: She is hypocritical and callous, enjoying the fact that Hyde is in trouble.</p>	<p>The Broken Cane: Utterson gave the cane to Jekyll as a gift; it symbolises the breaking of friendship. Also the breaking of Jekyll's façade of respectability.</p> <p>Fog: blindness to truth; unstoppable spread of evil; naturalness of evil.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A "great flame of anger" "With ape-like fury he was trampling his victim underfoot" "A great chocolate-covered pall lowered over heaven." London is "like some district of a city in a nightmare". 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Primitive: an early stage of development Depraved: corrupt, wicked. Unleashed: set free from restraint. Regression: moving backwards, rather than forwards, in evolution 	<p>Darwin and evolution: Darwin published "On the Origin of Species" in 1859, suggesting that humans evolved from a primitive state. This unsettled the Victorian readership because it questioned the truth of the Bible. It also indicated that humans have animalistic qualities, and prompted them to ask what would happen if the bestial side became stronger?</p>

Chap.	Plot and character development	Symbols	Quotations	Vocabulary
5: Incident of the Letter	Utterson visits Jekyll, who looks ill. Jekyll shows him a letter that says Hyde won't be back. Utterson believes the letter has been forged by Jekyll to cover for Hyde. Jekyll: Distraught and tormented at the murder, Jekyll tries to destroy his addiction to the freedom that Hyde offers him. He has all the symptoms of withdrawal. Mr Guest: Utterson's trusted clerk, who specialises in handwriting.	The chaotic lab: symbolises how Jekyll's focus is no longer on medical research focussed on helping others. Also shows the chaos caused by Hyde.	15. Dr Jekyll looks "deathly sick". 16. "The fog slept on the wing above the drowned city."	P. Tormented: in great mental anguish and distress Q. Distraught: deeply unhappy and distressed R. Duplicity: lying or deceiving
6: Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon	Jekyll is more sociable until a sudden depression; he isolates himself. Utterson visits Lanyon on his death-bed, who hints that he is ill because of Jekyll. Lanyon dies leaving a note for Utterson to open after Jekyll's death or disappearance. Lanyon: We discover later that Lanyon has seen Hyde transform into Jekyll. This has shaken Lanyon's rational understanding so much that he cannot cope and he dies. Jekyll: Jekyll had temporarily stopped taking the potion to transform into Hyde. But then Hyde takes control and emerges whenever he wants to.	Utterson's safe: see above.	17. Lanyon was affected by "some deep-seated terror of the mind" 18. Jekyll: "If I am the chief of sinners, I am the chief of sufferers also"	S. Rational: thinking clearly, reasonably and logically (ego) T. Irrational: not thinking reasonably or logically (id)
7: Incident at the Window	Utterson and Enfield pass Jekyll's window, where they see him confined like a prisoner. Utterson calls out and Jekyll's face as a look of 'abject terror and despair'. Shocked, Utterson and Enfield leave. Jekyll: Far from feeling liberated by his ability to turn into Hyde, Jekyll is now trapped and distraught at the thought of the damage he might do to others.	Twilight: the arrival of darkness and night indicates the arrival of evil. As night-fall is natural, Stevenson presents this as an inevitable process.	19. Jekyll looked "like some disconsolate prisoner" 20. Jekyll had "an expression of such abject terror and despair" 21. Utterson and Enfield "walked on once more in silence."	U. Revulsion: an instinctive reaction against something you find disgusting
8: The Last Night	Poole visits Utterson to ask for help. Jekyll's lab door is locked and the voice inside sounds like Hyde. Poole says Hyde has been asking for a chemical, but has rejected it each time as it is impure. They break down the door and find Hyde's body: suicide. They find documents, among which is a will leaving everything to Utterson. Poole: Jekyll's man-servant. He is loyal and obedient, and cannot act without the help of his social superiors.	Darkness: blindness to truth; immorality; evil. Letters: These give physical proof of irrational, supernatural occurrences that might otherwise be unbelievable.	22. "A dismal screech, of mere animal terror, rang out from the cabinet"	V. Trepidation: panic and anxiety
9: Dr Lanyon	Lanyon's letter tells how he received a letter from Jekyll asking him to collect chemicals, a vial and notebook from Jekyll's lab and give it to a man who would call at midnight. A grotesque man arrived and drank the potion which transformed him into Jekyll. The sight of this transformation caused Lanyon to fall ill and die.	Jekyll's clothes: Symbolise his upper-class position in society. When Hyde is wearing them he looks out of place; this indicates how he doesn't fit in with the ideal of the Victorian gentleman.	23. Dr Lanyon's "life is shaken to its roots"	W. Revelation: a sudden realisation of the truth
10: Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case	This chapter is Jekyll's confession, written in the first person. He explains that he was trying to investigate the duality of human nature. When Jekyll discovered that he had a 'good' and 'bad' side to his personality, he tried to separate the two and destroy 'darker self'. But instead he unleashed this darker side, taking the potion to transform himself into Hyde. This allowed him to commit base acts without risk of detection. Then he could return home and transform back into Jekyll. Eventually he became addicted to being Hyde, who increasingly took over and destroyed him.	The potion: The novel could be interpreted as an allegory for addiction to drugs. The potion represents Jekyll's destruction. Regent's Park: This is the public, daytime space where Jekyll transforms unexpectedly into Hyde. It symbolises how Jekyll completely lacks control of Hyde – or his base desires.	24. "I stood already committed to a profound duplicity of life." 25. "I am doomed to such a dreadful shipwreck: that man is not truly one, but truly two." 26. "I felt younger, lighter, happier in body." 27. "I mauled the unresisting body, tasting delight from every blow." 28. "My devil had long been caged; he came out roaring."	X. Base instinct: our primal desires for food, warmth, physical satisfaction. Y. Ambiguous: open to different interpretations Z. Regret: to wish that you had not done something. This is perhaps different to remorse, which is to feel guilty or sorry for doing something.
Key concepts: i. The novel reveals the duality of human nature: we all have the capacity for evil . ii. Stevenson emphasises how individuals are caught in a stranglehold of Victorian repression; too much repression leads to our desires growing and becoming uncontrollable. iii. Stevenson exposes the hypocrisy of Victorian society, in which appearances mean everything.		iv. Stevenson communicates the horrific consequences of strongly repressing all physical desires; the novel proposes that society needs to allow individuals greater freedom. v. Jekyll symbolises the hypocrisy of the duplicitous Victorian gentleman.	vi. Hyde symbolises the primitive animal within. He represents the uncontrollable violence of the repressed side of human nature and the possibility of society regressing. vii. Hyde is unsettlingly human, rather than supernatural. This reminds us that the capacity for evil is part of human nature, rather than being separate from it.	viii. Utterson's life symbolises the monotony of a repressed existence. ix. Utterson's dream shows that all mankind have the capacity for evil. x. Lanyon's death represents the consequences of excessive narrow-mindedness and rationality.