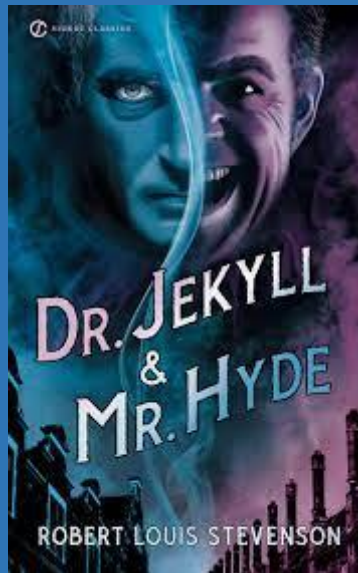


Knowledge Organiser

Year 10 Additional: Unit 5

GCSE English Literature Paper 1

The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde



Name:

Class:

Our study of The Strange Case of Jekyll and Hyde will follow the structure below:

BQ: What is the plot of 'The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'?
BQ: What reactions are provoked in Chapter 1, 'Story of the door'?
BQ: How is the character of Edward Hyde presented in Chapter 2?
BQ: How is Henry Jekyll presented in chapter three? How does he contrast with Edward Hyde?
BQ: How are the characters of Sir Danvers Carew and Edward Hyde contrasted by Stevenson?
BQ: How does Stevenson present Henry Jekyll's state of mind in Chapter 5?
BQ: Extended writing – How does the character of Dr Lanyon change in chapter 6?
BQ: How does Stevenson present Dr Jekyll as a troubled character in chapter seven?
BQ: In the first half of chapter eight, how does Stevenson create a sense of fear and foreboding?
BQ: In the second half of chapter eight, what is the significance of the motif of the door?
BQ: In chapter nine, how does Jekyll persuade Lanyon to carry out his instructions?
BQ: In the first part of chapter ten, how does Jekyll present and defend his actions?
BQ: In the second part of chapter ten how does Jekyll present the struggles he faced?
BQ: In the third part of chapter ten how does Jekyll attempt to shift the blame onto Hyde and preserve his reputation?
BQ: How can I revise the key themes and characters in Jekyll and Hyde?

AQA GCSE Literature 19th Century Novel Exam Detail

Robert Louis Stevenson: The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

Read the following extract from Chapter 8 (The Last Night) of The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Utterson and Poole go to Dr. Jekyll's house because they are worried about him.

It was a wild, cold, seasonable night of March, with a pale moon, lying on her back as though the wind had tilted her, and a flying wrack of the most diaphanous and lawny texture. The wind made talking difficult, and flecked the blood into the face. It seemed to have swept the streets unusually bare of passengers, besides; for Mr. Utterson thought he had never seen that part of London so deserted. He could have wished it otherwise; never in his life had he been conscious of so sharp a wish to see and touch his fellow-creatures; for, struggle as he might, there was borne in upon his mind a crushing anticipation of calamity. The square, when they got there, was all full of wind and dust, and the thin trees in the garden were lashing themselves along the railing. Poole, who had kept all the way a pace or two ahead, now pulled up in the middle of the pavement, and, in spite of the biting weather, took off his hat and mopped his brow with a red pocket-handkerchief. But for all the hurry of his coming, these were not the dews of exertion that he wiped away, but the moisture of some strangling anguish; for his face was white, and his voice, when he spoke, harsh and broken. "Well, sir," he said, "here we are, and God grant there be nothing wrong." "Amen, Poole," said the lawyer. Thereupon the servant knocked in a very guarded manner; the door was opened on the chain; and a voice asked from within, "Is that you, Poole?" "It's all right," said Poole. "Open the door." The hall, when they entered it, was brightly lighted up; the fire was built high; and about the hearth the whole of the servants, men and women, stood huddled together like a flock of sheep. At the sight of Mr. Utterson, the housemaid broke into hysterical whimpering; and the cook, crying out "Bless God! it's Mr. Utterson," ran forward as if to take him in her arms. "What, what? Are you all here?" said the lawyer peevishly. "Very irregular, very unseemly; your master would be far from pleased." "They're all afraid," said Poole.

1. Starting with this extract, explore how Stevenson uses settings to create a disturbing and threatening atmosphere.

Write about:

- how Stevenson uses settings in this extract
- how Stevenson uses settings to create a disturbing and threatening atmosphere in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

Key Terminology

	Term	Definition
1	Archaic	Of or belonging to an ancient period in history
2	Diabolic	extremely bad or shocking:
3	Demeanour	A way of looking or behaving
4	Duality	an instance of opposition or contrast between two concepts or two aspects of something; a dualism
5	Uncanny	strange or mysterious, especially in an unsettling way.
6	Morality	principles concerning the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behaviour.
7	Primitive	of or typical of an early stage of development; not advanced or complicated in structure
8	Evolution	the process by which the physical characteristics of types of creatures change over time, new types of creatures develop, and others disappear.
9	Degeneration	the process by which something gets worse:
10	Animalistic	characteristic of animals, particularly in being physical and instinctive.
11	Reputable	having a good reputation.
12	Duplicitous	deceiving others and not telling the truth
13	Fanciful	Indulging in or influenced by the imagination
14	Repressed	restrained or oppressed
15	Transcendental	When an experience, event, object, or idea is extremely special and unusual and cannot be understood in ordinary ways
16	Orthodox	Beliefs, ideas, actions considered traditional, normal, and acceptable by most people:

Homework Tasks.

Knowledge is power, so the more you know, the more secure you will be in your learning.

Year 10 Additional English: Unit 5 Homework: <i>The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll & Mr Hyde</i>		
Task 1:	Due date:	Read the extract on page 7 'homework 1' and answer the 10 questions on page 8.
Task 2:	Due date:	Complete the character profiles on page 9-11: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dr Henry Jekyll• Mr Edward Hyde• Mr Gabriel Utterson Use your prior knowledge and information from the knowledge organiser.
Task 3:	Due date:	Read the chapter summaries in the grid on page 12 and 13. Highlight the key moments from each chapter and link them to one of the main themes of the novella.

Homework 1

Extracts from “LitCharts’ revision on *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*

1 Brief Introduction to Robert Louis Stevenson

2 Robert Louis Stevenson was born in Scotland to a family of lighthouse designers. It was a religious household
3 and the ideas of Bible greatly affected the imagination of the literature he would write. He was a sickly child
4 and suffered from respiratory problems for most of his life. He travelled and studied widely in his youth and
5 wrote his first two books before meeting a married woman named Fanny Osbourne in 1879 and later
6 marrying her. Over the next decade, he wrote many pieces, though his health was deteriorating. His 1883
7 success with *Treasure Island* brought him fame and admiration and he kept working for the rest of his life as
8 a prolific storyteller. Nonetheless, bad health continued to plague him and he finally died of tuberculosis
9 in 1894, during a journey to Samoa.

10 Historical Context of *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*



11 The Victorian Era saw technology and science soar to heights never dreamed of in prior years – Stevenson’s
12 world was being influenced by new and unknown ideas, and some of this uncertainty definitely comes
13 across in both Jekyll’s experimentation with the nature of man and Lanyon’s distrust of his “unscientific”
14 ideas.

15 Other Books Related to *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*

16 Many writers have been influenced by *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, leading to a legacy of psychological dramas
17 and split personality characters in literature, including [The Picture of Dorian Gray](#) by Oscar Wilde, whose
18 protagonist is likewise haunted by a rival self, an image of youth and beauty. The monstrosity that can be
19 caused by scientific experimentation also recalls the similarly Gothic world of Shelley’s [Frankenstein](#).
20

21 Key Facts about *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*

- 22 • **Full Title:** *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*
- 23 • **When Written:** 1885
- 24 • **Where Written:** Bournemouth, England
- 25 • **When Published:** 5th January 1886
- 26 • **Literary Period:** Victorian
- 27 • **Genre:** Horror, Drama, Victorian Gothic
- 28 • **Setting:** The streets of London
- 29 • **Climax:** Utterson reads the narrative written by Lanyon before his death, which describes the horrific
30 bodily transformation of Mr. Hyde into Dr. Jekyll, explaining everything that has happened so far in
31 an absolutely incredible way.
- 32 • **Antagonist:** Mr. Hyde forms the antagonist of the tale until we realize that he is in fact the double of
33 Dr. Jekyll.
- 34 • **Point of View:** A third person narrator tells the story with an omniscient view of characters but stays
35 mostly with Mr. Utterson, which allows Stevenson to reveal things to the reader with suspense.
36

	Write your answer in the box below each question.	 
1	What did Stevenson's family do for a job? 	
2	What physical problem did Stevenson suffer from for most of his life? 	
3	Which book did Stevenson write in 1883? 	
4	How did Stevenson die? 	
5	What soared to new heights in the Victorian Era? 	
6	Which book was influenced by The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde? 	
7	When was The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde written? 	
8	What genre is the novella? 	
9	Which city is the book set in? 	
10	Who is the main narrator of the novella? 	
TOTAL		

Homework 3: Read the chapter summaries and link them to the themes

Highlight the key moments from the chapter summaries and identify which key theme it relates to:

Themes- Duality/ Secrecy/ Reputation/Violence/ Science vs Religion/ Fear and Horror

Chapter	Themes	Key Moments
1		Chapter One – 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		Chapter Two – 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. Utterson also visits Dr Lanyon who relays he has not seen Jekyll in 10 years.
3		Chapter Three – 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		Chapter Four - The Carew Murder Case Nearly a year later, Sir Danvers is brutally murdered in the street by Hyde. A letter to Utterson is found on the body. Utterson recognises the murder weapon as a broken walking cane of Jekyll's. He takes the police to Hyde's house in Soho but he isn't there and the rooms have been ransacked.
5		Chapter Five - 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		Chapter Six - Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon Hyde has disappeared and Jekyll seems happier and more 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. 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		<p>Chapter Seven - Incident at the Window</p> <p>Utterson and Enfield are out for walk and pass Jekyll's window, where they see him confined like a prisoner. Jekyll seems pleased to see him, although he feels he can't come out. Suddenly, Jekyll's face has a look of 'abject terror and despair'. Shocked, Utterson and Enfield leave.</p>
8		<p>Chapter Eight - The Last Night</p> <p>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 the twitching body of Hyde with a vial in its hands and also a letter written by Jekyll dated for that day. There is also a will which leaves everything to Utterson and the letters written by Jekyll and Lanyon.</p>
9		<p>Chapter Nine - Dr Lanyon's Narrative</p> <p>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 (Hyde) arrives and drinks the potion which transforms him into Jekyll, causing Lanyon to fall ill and die.</p>
10		<p>Chapter Ten - Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case</p> <p>Jekyll tells the story of how he turned into Hyde. He has always lived a good, hard-working life but felt that he had to hide his darker side so that his 'good side' wouldn't feel guilty for it later. It began as a scientific investigation into the duality of human nature and an attempt to separate his 'darker self'. Eventually he became addicted to being Hyde, but he felt that he was losing control over the transformations. He explains that he isolated himself when he was waking up as Hyde without taking the potion. Jekyll realised that he had to kill himself instead of allowing Hyde to take full control over the body.</p>

Additional Revision Activity: Historical context

Part of the mark scheme for the exam questions asks you to be able to explain the novella based on the time it was written in (the Victorian period). You will find some key contextual information below

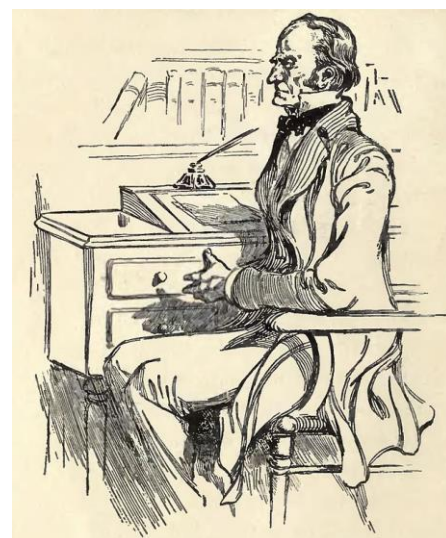
- Challenge: Read through the contextual information. How has it helped your understanding of the novella?
- Extra Challenge: Why was this time such a challenging one for the Victorians? What beliefs were being questioned? How does the novel show these ideas?
- Mega Challenge: Complete your own independent research and about Stevenson and what influenced him to write the novella. Find out about his home city of Edinburgh and how this affected his writing.

Characters

- Challenge: Read through the notes on each of the characters and highlight important information.
- Extra Challenge: Create a 'character map' to explain how all the characters link together in the novella.
- Mega Challenge: Why did Stevenson choose Utterson as his main protagonist? Why leave Jekyll's confession until the end of the novella?

Mr Utterson

- The narrator tells the story from the perspective of Utterson for the majority of the novella
- Utterson is a lawyer and very 'repressed': he rarely drinks, has little in the way of 'fun' and is sometimes jealous of people who have transgressed or committed wrongs.
- Rather than judge those who do wrong, he feels sorry for them or tries to help them.
- He is highly respected as a person in Victorian society because of his excellent reputation.
- He is also friends with Dr Lanyon and Enfield.
- Utterson is Dr Jekyll's lawyer and so deals with his will, but also considers him his friend.



- He is initially fascinated by Hyde but comes to be disgusted by his violence.
- Utterson tries to warn Dr Jekyll away from Mr Hyde.
- Utterson guides us through the mystery before it is eventually solved.

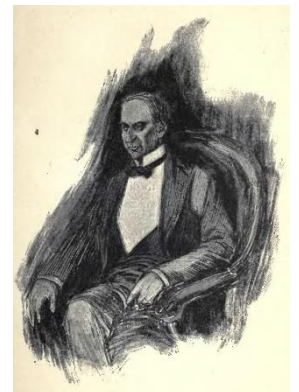
Dr Lanyon



- Previously he had been close friends with Dr Jekyll, but distanced himself from the scientist after learning of Jekyll's bizarre – and what he sees as unchristian and blasphemous – experiments.
- Lanyon, like Utterson, is highly respected in society.
- However, Lanyon later becomes very ill and refuses to speak to anyone about Jekyll.
- He later dies and leaves Utterson with a letter which he says must not be read until Jekyll either disappears or dies himself.
- The letter reveals Lanyon witnessed Jekyll's transformation into Hyde and reveals Hyde's true identity.

Dr Henry Jekyll

- Well respected in Victorian society, Jekyll is a doctor of medicine with many friends.
- Utterson learns Hyde is living in Jekyll's house and starts to question Jekyll about him. Jekyll tells him not to worry.
- When Hyde kills Sir Danvers Carew, Jekyll becomes reclusive and isolates himself away from his friends.
- After the police say Hyde is missing, Jekyll becomes happier once more.
- Jekyll later disappears and so Utterson reads the confession and new will that Jekyll left him.
- It is revealed that Jekyll was Hyde and we begin to understand Jekyll's inner most thoughts.
- Jekyll's confession reveals that he was trying to remove the evil from himself to create a purely good being, but instead transformed himself into a completely evil creature that he named Mr Hyde.



Mr Edward Hyde



- A small, heavily disfigured and deformed man, who is described as 'ape like' but also a 'juggernaut'.
 - He hurts a young girl and does not seem to care – something that Enfield witnessed.
 - He is violent towards Utterson and later attacks Sir Danvers Carew – a highly respected gentleman.
 - Hyde is described as not being human and unnatural, as if he is not quite evolved. People seem to feel a natural disgust for Hyde.
- Hyde's crimes take place at night.
 - Hyde's body is discovered on the floor of Jekyll's laboratory.
 - Lanyon's letter and Jekyll's confession reveal Hyde was Jekyll.

Minor characters

- Sir Danvers Carew: A very respected and prominent member of Victorian society who is brutally murdered by Hyde launching a police investigation.
- Enfield: Utterson's cousin, he only appears a couple of times in the novel but is used to introduce the idea of Hyde to Utterson.
- Mr Guest: A clerk who works for Utterson and discovers the similarity between Jekyll and Hyde's handwriting.
- Richard Poole: Jekyll's butler, he grows suspicious of Hyde and of Jekyll's behaviour and asks for Utterson's assistance. They discover Hyde's dead body in Jekyll's laboratory wearing his clothes.



Contextual information about Robert Louis Stevenson

1 Robert Louis Stevenson was born in Edinburgh in Scotland in 1850 and
2 came from a family of scientists, engineers, religious figures and even a
3 professor of philosophy. Because of this, it is possible to explain why
4 Stevenson was so interested in the relationship between science and
5 nature in his novella.



6 As a child, Stevenson was often very ill – including suffering from lung
7 problems – who would often distract himself from his illness by reading
8 about travel and adventures. This later inspired him to write ‘Treasure
9 Island’ and he would travel the world before dying in the Samoan Islands in the South Pacific in 1894
10 at the relatively young age of 44.

11 Stevenson’s illness meant he would often suffer from nightmares and this influenced his writing in
12 *Jekyll and Hyde*. Think about how Hyde generally only appears at night and how Utterson has a
13 dream involving both Jekyll and Hyde. The darkness of the city at night provided the perfect backdrop
14 for an evil and notorious character like Hyde to commit his crimes.

15 In 1859 Charles Darwin published his famous *On the Origin of Species*, which explained Darwin’s
16 Theory of Evolution. This introduced the idea of animals changing in response to their environments
17 through mutations at birth, or evolving. This theory questioned accepted Christian beliefs that the
18 world was created in seven days.

19 Many people within society also struggled to accept the idea that humans could have evolved from
20 other animals such as chimpanzees. It was this idea of evolution that again inspired Stevenson to
21 write *Jekyll and Hyde*.

22 Science and religion are two very important themes in the novella, and at this time many felt science
23 and religion were at odds with each other – to believe in one meant you could not believe in the
24 other. Characters like Dr Lanyon and Mr Utterson have scientific minds but seem to be very religious
25 in their beliefs as well. Jekyll, by experimenting on himself, seems to ‘play God’ and as such loses his
26 life. Was this Stevenson suggesting only God should have this power?

27 The novella is packed full with ideas of duality: everyone has two sides to them (the good and the
28 evil); nature is in conflict with the supernatural; science is in conflict with religion.

29 It was published in 1886 and only two years later the Jack the Ripper murders were causing chaos
30 and panic in London. A series of violent attacks took place on prostitutes across the city with five
31 being killed by the mysterious Ripper – whose true identity was never discovered. Rumours were
32 spreading that the serial killer could be middle or upper class, challenging the idea that those high up
33 in society were naturally good and morally strong.



Wider reading list + Revision resources

This unit is all about your **ability to understand the plot, characters, writer's methods and intentions.**

Make sure you are reading a wide range of texts at home and use the Library in school to help support you when selecting a text to read.

Some useful revision resources you can use to help support your practice of the exam questions are below:

Mr Bruff's YouTube Channel

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BLQ1FL6p0so&list=PLqGFsWf-P-cD6Q25r3wSEIHP6JIU8UK-f>

AQA English Literature Past Papers

Literature Paper samples for you to practice with – lots of resources for home study

<https://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/english/gcse/english-literature-8702/assessment-resources>

BBC Bitesize – website

Some good tips and practice questions can be found here

[Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde - GCSE English Literature Revision - AQA - BBC Bitesize](#)

***Kidnapped* by Robert Louis Stevenson (1866)** Written by the same author, this novel was published in the same year as the 'Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'. What are the similarities and differences across the two narratives? What do we learn about our author and the issues that pervade his writing as a result of this wider reading?