

## Plot summary

- 1. The Story of the Door.** On one of their regular walks, Mr Utterson and his friend Mr Enfield happen upon a door that reminds Mr Enfield of an assault he witnessed. A man called Mr Hyde trampled a young girl and, when reprimanded by the girl's family, proceeded to pay them compensation. Hyde had a key to this door.
- 2. Search for Hyde.** Mr Utterson checks the will he prepared for his friend and client, Dr Jekyll. It specifies all of Jekyll's wealth to be transferred to this unpleasant Hyde. Utterson spies on the mysterious door and observes Hyde. He is overcome by a deep dislike for him. He goes to warn Jekyll, but Jekyll isn't in. Poole, Jekyll's butler, says that the servants have been told to obey Hyde. In this chapter we also learn that Jekyll's friend, Dr Lanyon, refuses to associate with Jekyll and his questionable research.
- 3. Dr Jekyll was Quite at Ease.** A couple of weeks later, Dr Jekyll hosts a dinner party. Afterwards, Utterson questions Jekyll about Hyde. Jekyll confesses that his relationship with Hyde is unusual, but insists that he is in control of the situation.
- 4. The Carew Murder Case.** Just under a year later, Hyde clubs an elderly man to death in the street. A letter to Utterson is found on the body, so Utterson is called to the scene. Utterson identifies the murder weapon as part of a cane belonging to Jekyll, and takes the police to where Hyde is staying. Hyde is not there. However, they find the other half of the cane and signs he left in a hurry.
- 5. Incident of the letter.** Utterson visits Jekyll and finds him looking extremely sick. He asks about Hyde. Jekyll says that Hyde has gone, and shows him a letter that says he is gone forever. Due to the similarity in handwriting, Utterson thinks that Jekyll forged the letter to cover for Hyde. He suspects Jekyll is being blackmailed.

- 6. Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon.** Jekyll is happier and more sociable until a sudden depression strikes and he refuses visitors. Utterson visits Lanyon, who is on his deathbed. Lanyon implies that Jekyll is the cause of his illness. Utterson writes to Jekyll and he replies saying that he is under a dark influence. Dr Lanyon dies, leaving a letter to be opened after the death or disappearance of Jekyll.
- 7. Incident at the Window.** Utterson and Enfield pass Jekyll's window and see him sitting at it miserably. Utterson calls out to him and he looks at them in terror and despair, thrusting in the window shut. Shocked, Utterson and Enfield leave.
- 8. The Last Night.** Poole visits Utterson and asks him to come to Jekyll's house immediately. Jekyll's laboratory door is locked and the voice inside sounds like Hyde. For days, the voice has been asking for a chemical to be located and brought to him, but each time the chemical is rejected because it is not pure. Utterson and Poole break down the door to find Hyde's twitching body. He has killed himself. They find a new will written by Jekyll in which everything is left to Utterson, and two letters: one is Jekyll's confession letter and the other tells Utterson to read Lanyon's letter first.
- 9. Dr Lanyon's Narrative.** Lanyon's letter reveals how he was asked by Jekyll to collect items from his laboratory and give them to a man who would call later that night. Hyde arrives and drinks a potion that transforms him into Jekyll. The shock of the experience causes Lanyon to fall ill.
- 10. Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case.** Jekyll's letter reveals how he turned into Hyde. He created a potion to separate his 'darker impulses' and transform himself into a creature without a conscience. He became addicted to being Hyde until he was unable to turn back.

Key characters	Key themes	Context	Stylistic features & relevant terms
<p><b>Henry Jekyll</b> – A respectable doctor known for his charitable work, but privately haunted by dark impulses.</p> <p><b>Edward Hyde</b> – A violent, ugly man with no conscience. Jekyll's alter ego.</p> <p><b>Gabriel Utterson</b> – A lawyer and close friend of Jekyll. The story is mainly told in the third person through him.</p> <p><b>Hastie Lanyon</b> – A friend of Jekyll and Utterson who disapproves of Jekyll's scientific research.</p> <p><b>Mr Enfield</b> – A lifelong friend (and distant relative) of Mr Utterson, with whom he goes on regular walks.</p> <p><b>Mr Poole</b> – Dr Jekyll's servant.</p> <p><b>Sir Danvers Carew</b> – a distinguished gentleman who is murdered by Hyde.</p> <p><b>Mr Guest</b> – Utterson's clerk and a handwriting expert.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rationality vs irrationality</li> <li>- Public vs private</li> <li>- Good vs evil</li> <li>- Impulse vs repression</li> <li>- Addiction</li> <li>- Humanity</li> <li>- Human nature</li> <li>- Role of science/ethics</li> <li>- Friendship</li> <li>- Reputation</li> <li>- Social responsibility</li> <li>- Appearance</li> <li>- Violence</li> <li>- Transformation</li> <li>- The supernatural</li> </ul>	<p><i>Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde</i> represented a literary change for Stevenson. Unlike his previous stories Stevenson focused on a <b>Gothic style</b>, describing the story as a 'fine bogey tale'.</p> <p><b>Repression.</b> Within Victorian society, societal values were strict and any deviation could lead to ruin – people had to learn to repress feelings deemed unacceptable by society. The more Jekyll's 'forbidden' desires are repressed, the more he desires being Hyde, and the stronger Hyde becomes.</p> <p><b>Science vs. religion.</b> Religion dictated that you should respect God's work and not tamper with it. Jekyll uses his scientific knowledge to effectively 'play God'. Also during this era, <b>Darwinism</b> proposed that man was descended from apes, which made science a serious threat to the Church.</p> <p>The nineteenth century was a time of extensive <b>scientific discovery, technological progress and social growth</b>. London was the epicentre of this.</p> <p><b>London's population</b> increased dramatically during this period. Overcrowding in slums was common, and many people lived in appalling conditions. Crime rates were high. Gruesome murder stories were popular.</p> <p><i>Add your own example:</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Allegory</li> <li>- Ambiguity</li> <li>- Antithesis</li> <li>- Duality</li> <li>- Dramatic irony</li> <li>- Gothic</li> <li>- Grotesque</li> <li>- Metaphor</li> <li>- Motif</li> <li>- Third-person narrator</li> <li>- Pathetic fallacy</li> <li>- The supernatural</li> <li>- Suspense</li> <li>- Symbolism</li> </ul>