



Rapid Revision Cards

**Dr Jekyll and
Mr Hyde**

AQA GCSE English Literature



York Notes Rapid Revision

The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

**AQA GCSE English Literature
Revision Cards**

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How to use your revision cards

These cards will make revising quick, easy and fun!

Boost your revision even further by organising your cards. Here's how:

1. Find the **three sorting cards** at the front of the box: **'Needs more work'**, **'Getting there'**, **'Sorted!'**.
2. Now read each card from **'Plot and structure'** through to **'Language'**. You might want to work through them **all in one go**, or take **one section at a time**.
3. **Read the text** on the first side of the card and **answer** the questions. Think carefully before you turn over.
4. If you got the answers **right** or **mostly right**, move the card to a new pile called **'Getting there'**.
5. If you got the answer **wrong** or **don't feel confident** about it, move the card to a pile called **'Needs more work'**.
6. Remember to use the **extra help** on the back of the card, i.e. **learn** the key quotations and **think** about how you could use them in **the exam**.
7. **Focus** on the cards in the **'Needs more work'** pile. When you feel more confident, move them to the **'Getting there'** pile.
8. Next, read over all the cards in the **'Getting there'** pile to make sure you still know your stuff! If you do, move the cards to a new pile called **'Sorted!'**.
9. If you don't, move them back to **'Needs more work'** and try again.
10. **The day before your exam**, read over **all the cards** for perfect preparation!

Group revision game

Play this revision game with a friend or in a small group.

1. Remove the exam practice and last-minute revision cards from the pack and shuffle the remainder (about 32 cards).
2. Deal the cards so that each player has approximately the same number (for two people it will be about 16 cards each, for a group of five players, six cards each or so).
3. Player A chooses a card from their set, keeping the contents hidden from the others.
4. They read out either a bullet point of information (e.g. from 'What happens?' or 'How is X presented?') or a key quotation, then they ask a question such as 'When in the novel did this happen?', 'Who is this describing?', 'Who said this?' or 'What theme does this relate to?'. If the card they choose to use is a 'Quick quiz' card, they can ask one of the numbered questions.
5. Player B has to answer the question. If they get it right, then Player A passes the card to them. If they get it wrong, Player A gets to keep the card.
6. It is now Player B's turn to ask Player C a question based on the information on one of their own cards. The game continues, rotating around the group.

The winner is either the person who collects all the cards (very difficult!) or whoever has the most cards in their hands after a set time, such as 15 or 20 minutes.

How to use your exam practice cards

The exam practice cards show you:

- What an AQA exam question will look like
- What you need to do to get a good mark (the Assessment Objectives)
- How to decode the question and plan your answer
- What a Grade 5 answer looks like
- What a Grade 7+ answer looks like

Plus, you'll find lots of character and theme practice questions to boost your revision!

How can you use these cards to revise?

1. Read through **each card** and make sure you **understand** what it's telling you.
2. Complete the **'Identify'** and **'Think'** tasks to test your skills.
3. Read through the **Practice questions** and think of at least **five key points** for each. Or, on a separate piece of paper or in your exercise book, **make a plan** for each one.
4. Check your planned points against the **answers**.
5. Now get writing! On a separate piece of paper, or in your exercise book, **write a response** for each question. You could complete **one a week** leading up to your exam.
6. Check your answers against the **Assessment Objectives** and the **Grade 5** and **Grade 7+** extracts.
7. How did you do? Can you find **ways to improve**? If so, make notes in the margin or rewrite your answers.
8. Remember: **practice makes perfect!** Make some time the **week before your exam** to practise your **writing skills** as well as revising key quotations and ideas.

Good luck!

How to use your last-minute revision cards

Short on time and need a bit of **last-minute revision** before your exam? Here are some tips for using these handy cards.

1. If you have **ONE HOUR** ...

- Pick an **ideas map** card.
- What other **ideas**, **links** and **quotations** could you add to the map on side 1?
- Turn over to side 2. Using the ideas given, create **your own** visual revision aid on **one** of the **given subjects**.
- Complete the '**Think**' task below by planning **five to seven paragraphs**, either for the ideas map on side 1 or the visual revision aid you have made yourself.

2. If you have **30 MINUTES** ...

- Pick an **ideas map** card.
- Create your own ideas map for a different part of the plot, or a new setting, character or theme.
- Include as many **quotations** as you can.

3. If you have **10 MINUTES** ...

- Pick a **key quotations** card at random.
- Turn to **side 2**.
- Test yourself by **filling the gaps** in each quotation.

4. If you only have **FIVE MINUTES** ...

- Pick a **key quotations** card.
- Read the quotations on **side 1**.
- Choose the correct word to **fill the gaps** in each quotation.

Remember – whether you have five minutes or five hours, the extra bits of revision you do can make a **BIG** difference!

PLOT AND STRUCTURE Plot summary

1

What happens in *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*?

Make sure you revise the main events of the novel and know the order in which they happen.

Chapters 1-3

- Mr Utterson is walking with Mr Enfield, who tells him about a violent character called Mr Hyde.
- Utterson is Dr Jekyll's lawyer, and recognises Hyde as the person Jekyll has left his possessions to.
- Utterson confronts Hyde, who is rude.
- Jekyll refuses to discuss Hyde with Utterson.

Chapters 4-6

- A year later, Hyde murders a man in the street. Utterson identifies the victim as Sir Danvers Carew.
- Utterson leads the police to Hyde's home, but he has disappeared.
- Utterson visits Jekyll, finding him distressed. Jekyll says he will have no more to do with Hyde.
- Utterson visits Dr Lanyon, who has fallen out with Hyde. Lanyon is very ill and later dies.

Chapters 7-8

- Utterson and Enfield see Jekyll at his window. A terrible look crosses Jekyll's face.
- Jekyll's butler, Poole, calls on Utterson because he believes Hyde has murdered Jekyll.
- Utterson and Poole break into Jekyll's cabinet.
- They find Hyde, who has killed himself, but not Jekyll. There is a document for Utterson.

Chapter 9

- Utterson reads a letter which Lanyon had left for him.
- Jekyll had asked Lanyon to fetch chemicals from his laboratory and give them to Hyde.
- Hyde came to Lanyon's home, mixed the chemicals and drank the mixture.
- Hyde turned into Jekyll. The shock led to Lanyon's death.

Chapter 10

- Utterson reads Jekyll's document.
- Jekyll became convinced human nature is divided and an individual can be separated into two identities.
- He made a potion that turned him into Hyde, who was evil.
- The transformations went out of control. Jekyll ran out of chemicals, and could no longer turn back from Hyde.



Task

Can you remember the main events from each chapter? Cover each side of the card and make notes on what you can remember. Now check your answers.

PLOT AND STRUCTURE Chapters 1-3

What happens?

- **Mr Utterson** and his friend **Mr Enfield** walk through a dark and gloomy London. Enfield describes seeing an **unnatural-seeming man** trample a child, then pay witnesses to keep quiet. The man is called **Mr Hyde**, and he entered a **door** they are passing.
- Utterson knows **Dr Jekyll** has left his property to Hyde in the event of his **death** or **disappearance**.
- Utterson visits **Dr Lanyon**, a friend of Jekyll and Utterson. He learns that Lanyon and Jekyll have **fallen out** over Jekyll's **scientific work**.
- Utterson waits for Hyde by the door Enfield showed him. Hyde is **rude** and '**hardly human**' in his **unnaturalness**.
- Utterson guesses that Hyde is **blackmailing** Jekyll.
- Utterson visits Jekyll and says he has met Hyde. Jekyll **refuses to talk** about Hyde or his will.



Q Three key questions

1. What do we learn about the key characters of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde?
2. Which other important characters are introduced?
3. What do we learn about the themes and setting?

Answers

1. We learn that Hyde is a mysterious and unnatural character with some link to Jekyll. Jekyll is a scientist, and Utterson's friend and client.
- 2a. We meet Mr Utterson, a lawyer, who aims to uncover the link. Stevenson tells the story from Utterson's point of view.
- 2b. We meet the important figure Mr Lanyon, and also Mr Enfield, who has a smaller role.
- 3a. The themes of science, friendship, secrecy, and good and evil are introduced.
- 3b. The setting is gloomy Victorian London.

Learn

Now learn these key quotations to enhance your skills.

1. Utterson's reaction to Hyde: **'hitherto unknown disgust, loathing, and fear'** (Chapter 2)
2. Dr Lanyon on the theme of friendship: **'Henry Jekyll became too fanciful for me. He began to go wrong, wrong in mind'** (Chapter 2)
3. Jekyll to Utterson on the theme of secrecy: **""this is a private matter, and I beg of you to let it sleep""** (Chapter 3)

Think

How could you use one of the quotations above to complete this paragraph?

Stevenson conveys Hyde's character through the reactions of other characters

PLOT AND STRUCTURE Chapters 4-6

What happens?

- A **year** has passed since the end of Chapter 3.
- We hear about the **murder of Sir Danvers Carew** in the street at night as if told by the **maid**, who witnessed it.
- Utterson walks through the dark, **foggy streets** of London with **Inspector Newcomen** to Hyde's lodgings and meets his **unpleasant landlady**, but Hyde has already left.
- Jekyll tells Utterson he will have **no more to do** with Hyde. He gives Utterson a **letter** supposedly from Hyde.
- Utterson shows the letter to **Mr Guest**, an expert in **handwriting**, who finds the writing similar to Jekyll's. Utterson assumes Jekyll forged the note.
- Utterson visits Lanyon, who is very **ill**. Lanyon says that he has had a shock and that he **never wants to hear** about Jekyll again.
- Lanyon **dies**, leaving a **package** Utterson must not open yet. Jekyll will not speak to Utterson, deepening the sense of mystery.



Q Three key questions

1. How does Stevenson develop the Gothic style in these chapters?
2. Which events increase the mystery?
3. How is the story of Carew's murder told?

Answers

1. Stevenson develops the Gothic style in the journey to Hyde's lodgings, when the city is half-hidden by the fog.
- 2a. The mystery is increased when Guest finds similarities between Hyde's handwriting and that of Jekyll. Utterson speculates about the reason.
- 2b. The death of Lanyon is also mysterious. He tells Utterson only that he has had a shock.
- 2c. Jekyll's reaction to Lanyon's death further increases the mystery. Neither man will tell Utterson what has happened.
3. The murder of Carew is told as if by the maid, in words that could have been taken from her statement to the police.

Learn

Now learn these key quotations to enhance your skills.

1. Gothic atmosphere: **'like a district of some city in a nightmare'** (Chapter 4)
2. Increasing mystery – Jekyll: **'''I have brought on myself a punishment and a danger that I cannot name.'''** (Chapter 5)
3. Heightened language: **'The fog still slept on the wing above the drowned city, where the lamps glimmered like carbuncles'** (Chapter 5)

Think

How could you use one of the quotations above to complete this paragraph?

Stevenson uses heightened language to create an effect

PLOT AND STRUCTURE Chapters 7-8

What happens?

- Utterson and Enfield speak to Jekyll at his window, but Jekyll is suddenly **overcome by something** and his expression changes, showing '**abject terror and despair**'.
- **Poole** fetches Utterson to Jekyll's house late at night. He and the staff are worried that Hyde has **murdered** Jekyll and is still there.
- Poole tells Utterson that Jekyll has tried to get a **chemical** he needs and that a figure like Hyde has been seen scurrying around.
- Poole and Utterson break down the door to Jekyll's cabinet and find the **body** of Hyde '**sorely contorted and still twitching**'.
- They find a **note** from Jekyll to Utterson, and a new **will** that leaves everything to Utterson. Utterson cannot understand why Hyde did not destroy the new will.



Q Three key questions

1. What is Poole's role in the novel?
2. How does Stevenson show Hyde in this part of the novel?
3. What do we learn about Jekyll in these chapters?

Answers

1. Stevenson uses Poole to give information to Utterson and to trigger the final action.
2. Hyde is shown as barely human in Poole's account of him scurrying around the laboratory. He is the focus of fear, as Poole believes he has murdered Jekyll.
- 3a. We learn that something terrible is happening to Jekyll when Utterson and Enfield speak to him through his window.
- 3b. We learn that Jekyll is desperate – Poole's account of his attempt to get a chemical shows this.

Learn

Now learn these key quotations to enhance your skills.

1. Utterson indicates Poole's low social status: **"Now my good man," said the lawyer, "be explicit. What are you afraid of?"** (Chapter 8)
2. Hyde's unnaturalness: **'A dismal screech, as of mere animal terror, rang from the cabinet.'** (Chapter 8)
3. Narrative structure: **'[Utterson] trudged back to his office to read the two narratives in which this mystery was now to be explained.'** (Chapter 8)

Think

How could you use one of the quotations above to complete this paragraph?

Stevenson shows the social class of different characters

PLOT AND STRUCTURE Chapter 9

What happens?

- Lanyon's part of the story is presented in the form of a **letter** he has left for **Utterson**.
- Lanyon receives a letter from Jekyll asking him to **collect a tray of chemicals** and keep it for **Hyde**, who will visit him at midnight.
- Lanyon believes that Jekyll has gone **mad**, but he collects the tray of chemicals.
- Hyde arrives and Lanyon **reacts** to him with '**disgustful curiosity**'.
- Hyde **mixes the chemicals** together, and gives Lanyon the choice of watching or not, but doesn't tell him what to expect.
- Lanyon watches as Hyde drinks the potion and, his '**mind submerged in terror**', witnesses the **transformation** of Hyde into Jekyll.
- The final paragraph sets up **further mystery**, as Lanyon refuses to write down what Jekyll told him. He says that he will never recover from the shock.



Q Three key questions

1. Which themes are explored in this chapter?
2. How does Lanyon respond to Hyde?
3. Which parts of the mystery are solved?

Answers

1. The theme of science is explored most fully in this chapter. The theme of friendship is also addressed.
2. Lanyon responds to Hyde with '**disgustful curiosity**'. He is horrified by what he sees.
- 3a. We learn that Jekyll and Hyde are the same person, and change by means of a chemical potion.
- 3b. We find out the nature of the shock that has killed Lanyon and why he has fallen out with Jekyll so thoroughly.

Learn

Now learn these key quotations to enhance your skills.

1. Good and evil: **"your sight shall be blasted by a prodigy to stagger the unbelief of Satan"**
(Chapter 9)
2. The fascination of science – Lanyon: **'the ebullition ceased and the compound changed to a dark purple, which faded again more slowly to a watery green'** (Chapter 9)
3. Hyde on Lanyon's character: **"you who have so long been bound to the most narrow and material views"** (Chapter 9)

Think

How could you use one of the quotations above to complete this paragraph?

Stevenson develops the theme of good and evil

PLOT AND STRUCTURE Chapter 10

What happens?

- This chapter is Jekyll's **statement of what happened**, which he left for Utterson.
- Jekyll **explains** why he made his potion: he wanted to pursue **shameful pleasures** without damaging his **reputation**.
- He has an unorthodox approach to science, and made a potion that **split his personality**.
- The potion turns him into Hyde, who embodies the '**lower elements**' of his soul. Jekyll used this to enjoy his pleasures secretly.
- After Hyde murdered Carew, Jekyll decided to **stop using** his potion. He started to change without intending to, though.
- He ran out of a **chemical** he needed to make more potion. An **impurity** in the chemical made the potion work, and new, pure supplies weren't effective.
- He knew he would one day turn into Hyde and be **unable to turn back**. This finally happened.

Q Three key questions

1. Which themes does Stevenson explore through Jekyll's account of his potion?
2. What do we learn about Jekyll's character?
3. Why does Stevenson narrate the last part of the story in Jekyll's voice?

Answers

1. Stevenson explores the themes of duality, good and evil and science through Jekyll's account.
- 2a. We learn that Jekyll is very concerned to appear respectable in public, but he has secret pleasures he is ashamed of.
- 2b. Jekyll has an experimental and unorthodox approach to science but suffers a terrible fate as a result of his experiment.
3. Everything Jekyll does is secret and only he knows what has happened, so to reveal the last parts of the mystery, the final part of the story must be narrated by Jekyll.

Learn

Now learn these key quotations to enhance your skills.

1. Jekyll on man's duality: **'man is not truly one, but truly two'** (Chapter 10)
2. Hyde's character: **'his every act and thought centered on self'** (Chapter 10)
3. Gothic imagery: **'that insurgent horror was knit to him closer than a wife; closer than an eye; lay caged in his flesh'** (Chapter 10)

Think

How could you use one of the quotations above to complete this paragraph?

Stevenson uses Gothic style and imagery to show how Jekyll feels about the duality of his nature

PLOT AND STRUCTURE Form and structure

7

How does Stevenson construct his story?

- Stevenson uses a **third-person narrator**, who tells most of the story from **Uttersson's viewpoint**.
- Enfield, Poole, Lanyon and Jekyll** also narrate parts of the story.
- The whole story is set up by **Enfield's tale** about Hyde.
- Characters **withhold** information, creating **mystery** and **suspense**.
- Stevenson uses story-telling techniques from the **Gothic** tradition, such as **leaving gaps** in the account.
- Characters can't explain why Hyde seems unnatural; there is something **unknowable** at the heart of the novel.
- It is a mix of **long** and **short chapters**. It also contains **letters** and has links to **detective fiction**.
- The first three chapters are set **a year before** the rest. There is another **gap** between Chapters 5 and 6 when **'Time ran on'**.
- The last two chapters **revisit** earlier events from **different viewpoints** to explain the mystery.



Q Three key questions

1. What established forms of story does Stevenson draw on in the novel?
2. Who tells the story?
3. How do the last two chapters relate to the rest of the novel?

Answers

1. The novel borrows from several forms: the Gothic novel, the crime novel, the short story and even the epistolary novel (a novel presented as letters between characters).
2. The story is pieced together from narratives by different people and from different points of view. This is a common feature of Gothic novels.
3. The last two chapters reinterpret earlier events. They reveal the mystery at the novel's heart and we see everything in a new light.

Learn

Now learn these key quotations to enhance your skills.

1. Precise times: **'On the 12th, and again on the 14th, the door was shut against the lawyer.'** (Chapter 6)
2. Controlling events across time – Lanyon's letter: **'for the hands of J.G. Utterson ALONE and in case of his predecease to be destroyed unread'** (Chapter 6)
3. Dramatic moments – Utterson to Poole: **"We have come too late," he said sternly, "whether to save or punish."** (Chapter 8)

Think

How could you use one of the quotations above to complete this paragraph?

Stevenson keeps the mystery going by withholding information from characters

PLOT AND STRUCTURE Quick test

Quick quiz

1. Why is Utterson so curious about Hyde?
2. How does Utterson know where to take the police to find Hyde's lodgings?
3. What was the weapon Hyde used to murder Carew?
4. Why does Utterson show the note from Hyde to Guest?
5. Why, as we learn later, does Jekyll shrink from the window when talking to Utterson and Enfield?
6. What noises has Poole heard coming from Jekyll's rooms?
7. How has Hyde killed himself?
8. What was the first warning sign for Jekyll that his experiment was getting out of hand?
9. When did Jekyll decide to stop taking his potion?
10. What is the function of Jekyll's statement in Chapter 10?

Think more deeply

Answer these questions. For each question, try to think of two or three points and use one quotation from this section.

1. How do characters respond to Mr Hyde?
2. How does Stevenson build secrecy in the novel?

A Answers Quick quiz

- 1 He is named in Jekyll's will.
- 2 Hyde told him his address in Chapter 1.
- 3 A cane.
- 4 Because Guest is an expert at reading character from handwriting.
- 5 He is turning into Hyde.
- 6 Weeping, and pacing footsteps.
- 7 He has taken poison.
- 8 He awoke as Hyde, having not taken the potion.
- 9 After the murder of Carew.
- 10 To explain parts of the mystery that only Jekyll knows.

A Answers Think more deeply

Question 1:

- All characters respond to Hyde with revulsion. Utterson reacts with 'hitherto unknown disgust, loathing and fear' – previously unknown because he has never encountered anything like Hyde.
- People can't say what is wrong with his appearance, but respond instinctively to something unnatural in him.
- Enfield says he and the doctor felt an urge to kill Hyde.

Question 2:

- Characters are secretive. Jekyll refuses to answer Utterson's questions, saying "'this is a private matter, and I beg of you to let it sleep'".
- There are things that can't be put into words, such as the nature of Jekyll's suffering or what is odd about Hyde.
- Jekyll's will is strangely worded, hinting at a secret.

SETTING AND CONTEXT Robert Louis Stevenson

What were the main events of Stevenson's life?

- He was born in **Edinburgh**, in Scotland, in 1850.
- His father was a **Calvinist**, and his mother was from a family of ministers. Stevenson himself turned away from religion as a young man.
- Stevenson studied **engineering**, then **law**, before becoming a writer.
- He was often **ill**, and became addicted to the painkilling drug cocaine.
- He was often **in debt**. He wrote the novel as a short book that would be sold **cheaply**.

How was *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* received?

- The book was an **instant bestseller**.
- It was so popular that **pirate copies** appeared in America and it was **translated** into other languages without Stevenson's permission.
- Some religious figures **preached sermons** about the book and its depiction of evil.

Q Three key questions

1. How did Stevenson's education prepare him to write *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*?
2. What personal experience did Stevenson have of medical science?
3. What was his experience with religion?

Answers

1. Stevenson first studied engineering, then trained in the law, but became a writer instead of a lawyer.
2. He had fragile health throughout his life, and became addicted to a painkilling drug.
3. He was brought up as a strict Christian, but disappointed his parents by giving up his religion as a young man.

Learn

Now learn these key quotations to enhance your skills.

1. Jekyll prays: **'I sought with tears and prayers to smother down the crowd of hideous images'** (Chapter 10)
2. The lawyer, Utterson: **'backward in sentiment; lean, long, dusty, dreary'** (Chapter 1)
3. Jekyll's need for the potion: **'[it was] only under the immediate stimulation of the drug, that I was able to wear the countenance of Jekyll'** (Chapter 10)

Think

How could you use one of the quotations above to complete this paragraph?

Stevenson was familiar with lawyers through his training

SETTING AND CONTEXT London and the Gothic

What was Victorian London like?

- London was often affected by **smog** (a mix of fog and smoke), which made it gloomy or dark even in daytime.
- Social inequality** was severe; some people were very **rich** and others extremely **poor**. The poor lived in **slums** where **crime** was common in the dark, narrow streets.
- Social **classes** were sharply divided. **Professionals** such as doctors and lawyers were **respected** and rarely suspected of doing anything wrong. Stevenson's **lower-class characters** are often **treated badly**.



What characterises the Gothic?

- Gothic** literature often features **dark, mysterious** and **spooky** settings such as castles, dungeons or wild countryside.
- It is often concerned with the **supernatural, madness, extreme passion** or **violence**.
- It is characterised by **mystery** and **suspense**, complex **plot twists** and **unexpected** events.
- Exotic settings** are common, such as castles or dungeons or scientific laboratories used for dissection, like that in Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*.

Q Three key questions

- How does Stevenson show Victorian London?
- How does he show social class?
- Which features of the Gothic does Stevenson use?

Answers

- 1a. Stevenson shows London as realistically dark, foggy and sinister.
- 1b. Hyde commits crimes in the dark streets of London. This was a common feature of life in the city.
2. Stevenson makes a clear division between professional characters and lower-class characters, who are treated as inferior.
3. The novel deals with issues common in Gothic fiction, including extreme experiences, terror and unnatural events and characters.

Learn

Now learn these key quotations to enhance your skills.

1. Reputation: **'fond of the respect of the wise and the good among my fellow-men'** (Chapter 4)
2. Hyde's Gothic unnaturalness: **'there was something abnormal and misbegotten in the very essence of the creature'** (Chapter 9)
3. Grotesque events: **'the body of a man lay sorely contorted and still twitching'** (Chapter 8)

Think

How could you use one of the quotations above to complete this paragraph?

Grotesque events that are common to the Gothic can be seen in

SETTING AND CONTEXT Science

What was the role of science in the nineteenth century?

- Charles Darwin published his **theory of evolution** in 1859, an idea that suggests humans evolved from other animals.
- Many people believed that science should avoid questions that threatened beliefs such as **what it meant to be human**.
- While some people believed that science **promised great things** for the future, others thought it **dangerous**.
- Advances in **pharmacology** (the study of medicines) showed that chemicals affect the mind and body.
- Some **pseudo-sciences** were treated as equal to real sciences, including using how someone looks to indicate personality traits (**physiognomy**).



How does medical science relate to Stevenson's life?

- Stevenson was **unwell** for much of his life, so medical science would naturally have interested him.
- He was **addicted** to cocaine, used to control pain. Jekyll's use of the potion is presented like an addiction.

Q Three key questions

1. Why did so many people distrust science in the nineteenth century?
2. How does Stevenson use popular ideas of pharmacology and physiognomy in the novel?
3. Why might Stevenson have chosen a medical scientific context for his novel?