

	Character summary	Key Quotes	Associated themes or ideas:
Dr Gabriel 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.	"If he be Mr. Hyde," he had thought, "I shall be Mr. Seek." (Chapter 2) "This Master Hyde, if he were studied," thought he, "must have secrets of his own; black secrets; by the look of him; secrets compared to which poor Jekyll's worst would be like sunshine." (Chapter 2)	Friendship Secrecy Honour Reputation Responsibility Morality Class
Dr Hastie 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 the 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.	"But it is more than ten years since Henry Jekyll became too fanciful for me. – 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 the 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."	Friendship Science Reputation Religion Morality Class
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 behind. 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.	"But the temptation of a discovery so singular and profound at last overcame the suggestions of alarm." (Chapter 10) <i>Jekyll knew he was taking a risk experimenting on himself but he desired for discovery overlook any of his worries.</i>	Reputation Repression Duality Class
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.	"And next moment, with ape-like fury, he was trampling his victim under foot and hailing down a storm of blows, under which the bones were audibly shattered and the body jumped upon the roadway." (Chapter 4)	Violence Duality Repression Science Religion Class
Sir Danvers Carew	A very respected and prominent member of Victorian society who is brutally murdered by Hyde launching a police investigation. The murder of Carew is the catalyst for Hyde's downfall and therefore Jekyll's as well. Attacking the poor of society is one thing in this period, but violently killing a respected member of the aristocracy is quite another. The police actively seek out Hyde after Carew is murdered.		Class Duality Reputation
Mr Richard 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. He acts as a plot device by Stevenson to bring the character of Hyde to Utterson's attention and set the plot off in motion. Enfield also allows Utterson the chance to discuss some of the thoughts and concerns he has had about Jekyll and Hyde and so we allowed into his mind a little bit more than just through what the narrator allows us to know.	"For my man was a fellow that nobody could have to do with, a really damnable man; and the person that drew the cheque is the very pink of the proprieties, celebrated, and (what makes it worse) one of your fellows who do what they call good." (Chapter 1) Enfield explains to Utterson that Mr Hyde and Dr Jekyll are complete opposites or 'antitheses' of each other.	Friendship Secrecy Repression
Minor characters	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.		Friendship Secrecy Repression

The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde	
Knowledge Organiser	
Key events	Associated quotes
Quick summary: Utterson finds out about the young girl and the evil man who apparently trampled over her. He also finds out this man is known to his friend, Dr Jekyll. Utterson is intrigued by Hyde and goes to find him. Meeting him, he is puzzled why a respectable man like Jekyll would want anything to do with him. After a year, the respected gentleman Sir Danvers Carew is killed by Hyde. Dr Jekyll will not speak to anyone – at the same time, Mr Hyde disappears. Utterson is concerned about his friend and goes to speak to Dr Lanyon about Hyde. Like Jekyll, Lanyon will not speak to him about it. However, he does give Utterson a letter that he says must not be read until Jekyll either disappears or dies. Utterson is called to Jekyll's house in the middle of the night. In the laboratory lies a dead person. Utterson reads Jekyll's new will and takes Jekyll's confession back to his house to read. Now that Jekyll has disappeared, Utterson reads Lanyon's letter. It discusses Jekyll's experiments. Jekyll's confession finally reveals to the reader and Utterson that Jekyll is Hyde and vice versa.	
Chapter One: Story of the Door	
Utterson and Enfield are taking a walk, during which they find a bizarre and very mysterious looking building. This building is attached to Dr Jekyll's house – who is a friend of Utterson's. The building reminds Enfield of the person who lives there, a Mr Hyde, and he recalls an incident where Hyde trampled over a young girl without feeling any apparent guilt. Utterson is intrigued by Hyde but he agrees with Enfield that they never speak of Hyde again. Secrecy and privacy are two key themes in the novella, and both Enfield and Utterson agree that mysteries like Hyde are best left alone.	"for the man trampled calmly over the child's body and left her screaming on the ground." Enfield describing Hyde to Utterson
Chapter Two: Search for Mr. Hyde	
Despite agreeing with Enfield not to speak of Hyde again, Utterson is unsettled and intrigued by the man and wants to find out more about him, and so he begins to gather information and see if he can meet him. Utterson meets Dr Lanyon, a former colleague and friend of Dr Jekyll and Lanyon reveals he left out with Jekyll after he began to experiment with what Lanyon refers to as 'scientific balderdash' or nonsense. Utterson meets Hyde and is genuinely shocked by his appearance. When he speaks to Hyde, Hyde is blunt and violent and Utterson begins to worry for his friend Dr Jekyll. Utterson heads to Dr Jekyll's house to warn him, but Poole – Jekyll's servant – says his master is not there. Additionally, Poole reveals that Jekyll has told all the staff to let Mr Hyde go in and out of the house whenever he likes.	"O my poor old Harry Jekyll, if ever I read Satan's signature upon a face, it is on that of your new friend." Utterson
Chapter Three: Jekyll was quite at ease	
After two weeks, Utterson speaks to Jekyll at a mutual friend's dinner party. As a lawyer, Utterson has seen Jekyll's latest will which names Hyde as the man to inherit his fortune. Utterson asks to Jekyll that he can confide in him and reveal any dark secrets he may have regarding Hyde. Jekyll tells Utterson not to worry and requests that rather than being concerned about Hyde, he asks Utterson to help Hyde when Jekyll is gone, hinting that Jekyll knows he will die or will be lost in the future. This is a classic example of foreshadowing being used earlier on in the text.	"Make a clean breast of this to your confidante; and I make no doubt I can get you out of it." Utterson to Jekyll "I only ask you to help him for my sake, when I am no longer here." Jekyll to Utterson
Chapter Four: The Carew Murder Case	
After a year, Sir Danvers Carew – a very well respected individual – is murdered by Hyde. The murder weapon is Dr Jekyll's walking cane, linking Utterson's friend to the crime. A maid, who witnessed the attack, is distraught at the sheer violence she saw. Utterson goes with the police to visit Hyde's rooms and they discover Hyde had accidentally burnt a cheque book, meaning he would need to visit a bank to obtain money. The police claim all they have to do now is wait for Hyde at a bank and they will capture him. Utterson is now motivated to solve this mystery and help his friend.	"Only on one point were they agreed; and that was the haunting sense of unexpressed deformity with which the fugitive impressed his beholders. "
Chapter Five: Incident of the Letter	
Utterson goes to visit Jekyll in his laboratory but Jekyll looks different and appears very ill. Utterson tells Jekyll that Carew was his client but so is Jekyll – whilst he operates as a lawyer to both he sees himself as Jekyll's friend as well and wants to help him. Jekyll promises he will never see Hyde again. Jekyll gives Utterson a letter written by Edward Hyde. Jekyll suggests Utterson could give it to the police. Utterson asks for the envelope but Jekyll says he burnt it and that the letter was hand delivered. When he leaves, Utterson asks Poole about the messenger who delivered the letter, but Poole says there was no messenger. Utterson then starts to think the letter might have been written in the laboratory itself. Mr Guest, one of Utterson's clerks, looks at the handwriting of the letter. He then compares it to Jekyll's handwriting and notices many similarities. Utterson then believes Jekyll has forged a letter for Hyde in order to help him and is outraged.	"He did not rise to meet his visitor, but held out a cold hand and bade him welcome in a changed voice." Further clues are given to us about Jekyll in this chapter.
Chapter Six: Incident of Dr Lanyon	
Utterson goes to Dr Lanyon, who is one of Jekyll's oldest friends. Lanyon is very ill and will soon die – but refuses to speak about Jekyll. He leaves a letter for Utterson to read once Jekyll has either disappeared or died – further adding to the mystery of the novella. Utterson writes to Jekyll complaining that he never sees him and of his visit to Dr Lanyon, but Jekyll agrees that he must never meet with Lanyon and says he must live a life of seclusion, away from everyone. We find out that Lanyon dies soon after. Utterson receives another letter, this time from Lanyon. It demands only Utterson reads it and that it can not be read until Henry Jekyll dies or disappears.	"I wish to see or hear no more of Dr. Jekyll," he said in a loud, unsteady voice. Lanyon speaking to Utterson
Chapter Seven: Incident at the Window	
Jekyll and Enfield are on one of their usual walks when they go past the window of Jekyll's laboratory. Utterson sees Jekyll sitting by the window and calls to him, Jekyll says he cannot come down and see Utterson, but Utterson suggests they speak from where they are. Suddenly Jekyll pulls a strange face and lurches away from the window. Utterson and Enfield move on in silence, both terrified at what they have seen.	"sitting close beside it, taking the air with an infinite sadness of mind, like some disconsolate passenger, Utterson saw Dr. Jekyll."
Chapter Eight: The Last Night	
Poole arrives at Utterson's house and requests that he go with him to Jekyll's home. Outside of Jekyll's laboratory (the door is locked), he can hear strange noises coming from inside. Poole reveals that the door has been locked for several days. Whoever is inside is keeping safe for different chemicals. The man has complained to Poole that the chemicals provided to him contain impurities. Frustrated and deeply concerned, Utterson and Poole break down the door to the laboratory. Lying on the floor is a very small, deformed individual who is dressed in Jekyll's clothes. On the desk is a new will with Utterson named as the new inheritor of Jekyll's fortune, not Hyde. Jekyll has also left a confession. Utterson returns home to read all the documents.	And now, you who have so long been bound to the most narrow and material views, you who have denied the virtue of transcendental medicine, you who have derided your superiors – behold!" Hyde to Lanyon
Chapter Nine: Dr Lanyon's Narrative	
Lanyon's narrative explains to the reader how Jekyll wrote to Lanyon asking for help in retrieving specific chemicals from his cabinet in his laboratory. Lanyon is told a messenger would come to retrieve these chemicals from Lanyon. Lanyon believes Jekyll to be insane but still carries out his desperate request. As told in the letter, a messenger turns up at midnight. The man asks Lanyon if he wants to see the experiment he is going to carry out. Lanyon is confused by what Hyde means but says he has come this far, so he might as well witness it. The messenger drinks the concoction and before his very eyes Lanyon sees him transform into – Dr Henry Jekyll! What's more, the man was HYDE! We now know it was this shock that killed Lanyon.	"Your sight shall be blotted by a prodigy to stagger the belief of saints." Hyde to Lanyon
Chapter Ten: Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case	
In this extensive final chapter Jekyll becomes the narrator and he tells us about everything that happened, his thoughts and feelings about it all and his rationale for experimenting on himself. It provides a completely different perspective to the rest of the novella and we can get into the mind of Jekyll and understand his reasoning for what he did. The final line of the chapter and therefore the novella is particularly powerful: "I bring the life of that unhappy Henry Jekyll to an end."	"My devil had been long caged, he came out roaring." Jekyll on bringing Hyde back.

Context key idea	Why is this significant?
Robert Louis Stevenson and his background	Robert Louis Stevenson was born in Edinburgh in Scotland in 1850 and came from a family of scientists, engineers, religious figures and even a professor of philosophy. Because of this, it is possible to explain why Stevenson was so interested in the relationship between science and nature in his novella. As a child, Stevenson was often very ill – including suffering from lung problems – who would often distract himself from his illness by reading about travel and adventures. This later inspired him to write 'Treasure Island' and he would travel the world before dying in the Samoan Islands in the South Pacific in 1894 at the relatively young age of 44. Stevenson's illness meant he would often suffer from nightmares and this influenced his writing in Jekyll and Hyde. Think about how Hyde generally only appears at night and how Utterson has a dream involving both Jekyll and Hyde. The darkness of the city at night provided the perfect backdrop for an evil and notorious character like Hyde to commit his crimes.
Charles Darwin and 'On The Origin of Species'	In 1859 Charles Darwin published his famous 'On The Origin of Species', which explained Darwin's Theory of Evolution. This introduced the idea of animals changing in response to their environments through mutations at birth, or evolving. This theory questioned accepted Christian beliefs that the world was created in seven days. Many people within society also struggled to accept the idea that humans could have evolved from other animals such as chimpanzees. It was this idea of evolution that inspired Stevenson to write Jekyll and Hyde. It's no coincidence that Hyde is referred to as a 'troglodyte' in Utterson in Chapter Two, a 'troglodyte' refers to a pre-historic person who lived in caves, so essentially alluding to the evolution of man. Science and religion are two very important themes in the novella, and at this time many felt science and religion were increasingly at odds with each other – to believe in one meant you could not believe in the other. Characters like Dr Lanyon and Mr Utterson have scientific minds but seem to be very religious in their beliefs as well. Jekyll, by experimenting on himself, seems to 'play God' and as such loses his life. Was this Stevenson suggesting only God should have this power?
Jack The Ripper and the duality of humanity	Jekyll and Hyde was published in 1886 and only two years later the Jack the Ripper murders were causing chaos and panic in London. A series of violent attacks took place on prostitutes across the city with five being killed by the mysterious Ripper – whose true identity was never discovered. Rumours were spreading that the serial killer could be middle or upper class, challenging the idea that those high up in society were naturally good and morally strong.
Linguistic device	Why is this significant?
Different perspectives and narrators	Although most of the novella is told through an omniscient and neutral narrator, we follow Utterson's journey as he searches for clues about the relationship between Jekyll and Hyde. However, in the final two chapters we read narratives from Dr Jekyll and then Dr Jekyll, providing us with different voices and different perspectives on what has happened. By the end of Lanyon's narrative we know Jekyll is Hyde and Hyde is Jekyll, but we don't know why this transformation happens nor do we understand Jekyll's involvement. The final chapter therefore provides us with all the missing clues and helps us to understand Jekyll's motives for what he did.
Foreshadowing: Hinting to the audience about what is going to happen later on in the novella.	Throughout the earlier chapters we are constantly given clues and hints about Jekyll's involvement with Hyde and vice versa, whether it's Jekyll's changing appearance or their similar handwriting or the cheque book belong to Hyde. It is likely that most readers work out the connection between Jekyll and Hyde before Lanyon tells us the answer to the riddle. However, the excitement at the end of the novel is not working out the answer but discovering Jekyll's reasons instead.
Pathetic fallacy	In many of the chapters mist or fog is seen permeating the sky when Jekyll or Hyde are involved. This use of pathetic fallacy helps to build up an atmosphere of mystery and suspense as we cannot yet see the truth. Pathetic fallacy was a common trope in Victorian writing and was a device often employed by the likes of Charles Dickens as well.
Symbols	Several objects act as important symbols in the novella. The door at the beginning of the text represents the secrets that people hide behind their everyday faces or faces, and the different doors to Jekyll's house and Hyde's rooms represent human duality, too. Likewise, Jekyll's will is representative of secrecy and Jekyll's walking cane that kills Danvers Carew is a symbol of the mysterious connection between Jekyll and Hyde.
Form	Why is this significant?
Allegory	The novella can be argued to be an allegory, which is where abstract ideas are represented through characters or actions. So Hyde and Jekyll represent good and evil, Utterson represents friendship, reputation and responsibility, and Enfield and Utterson's discussions represent secrecy. As well as being about one person physically transforming themselves into different aspects of their morality, the plot allows for philosophical and moral debate.
Detective fiction	Utterson's determination to find out the secrets between Jekyll and Hyde include many genre conventions associated with detective fiction. Utterson hunts for clues, 'interviews' Hyde and Jekyll and eventually solves the mystery. This use of genre keeps the reader engaged through the text.
Gothic Horror	Many elements in the novella are classic Gothic horror conventions, such as the dark and mysterious atmosphere, odd and deceptively beautiful and winding passageways, and a protagonist whose true identity is revealed. All these features build tension and suspense for the reader.