

## Mini Summary, Quotations and Context for Jekyll and Hyde

Chapter 1 - Story of the Door	Chapter 2 - Search for Mr Hyde	Chapter 3 - Dr Jekyll was at ease	Chapter 4 - The Carew Murder Case	Chapter 5 - Incident of the Letter
<p>We are introduced to Utterson, the lawyer and Enfield discussing the door that Mr Hyde uses. Enfield tells Utterson the story of Hyde calmly trampling over a little girl and entering the house without any consideration for her.</p>	<p>Mr Utterson learns that Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde are friends; in his will Jekyll leaves everything to Hyde. Utterson is distressed by Hyde and sets out to learn more about him. He meets him at the door to the laboratory and tries to learn more about him.</p>	<p>Dr Jekyll hosts a dinner party and Utterson takes the opportunity to question Jekyll about Hyde. Jekyll won't talk about him but makes Utterson promise to carry out his wishes.</p>	<p>A maid who has met Mr Hyde witnesses him viciously murder Sir Danvers Carew. Utterson is called to identify the body and the police go to Hyde's rooms to arrest him, but he is not there. The room has been left in disarray. Hyde is a fugitive.</p>	<p>Utterson visits Jekyll in his laboratory, where Jekyll looks ill, speaks to him about Hyde and is reassured that Hyde will never return. Jekyll entrusts a letter to Utterson that he says is from Hyde. Guest thinks the handwriting is Jekyll's and this disturbs Utterson.</p>
<p>'He was undemonstrative at best' about Utterson                      'The door...was blistered and distained.' omniscient narrator                      'Trampled calmly' Mr Enfield                      It was like some God damned Juggernaut' Mr Enfield                      'another man's check for close upon a hundred pounds' Mr Enfield                      'Something wrong about his appearance; something displeasing' Mr Enfield                      'He gives a strong feeling of deformity' Mr Enfield</p>	<p>"Dr Jekyll's Will,' omniscient narrator                      'In case of the decease of Henry Jekyll...pass into the hands of friend and benefactor Edward Hyde' omniscient narrator                      'I see little of him, now' Dr Lanyon                      'If he be Mr Hyde'...'I shall be Mr Seek' Mr Utterson                      'He never told you. Cried Mr Hyde with a flush of anger'                      'pale and dwarfish' omniscient narrator                      'Something troglodytic'                      'Must have secrets of his own: black secrets'</p>	<p>'You know I never approved it.' Utterson to Jekyll about his will                      'Grew very pale to the lips' Jekyll                      'I beg of you let it sleep' Jekyll                      'I only ask you to help him for my sake when I am no longer here.' Jekyll</p>	<p>'a crime of singular ferocity' omniscient narrator                      'An aged and beautiful gentleman with white hair' omniscient narrator                      'A certain Mr Hyde...whom she had conceived a dislike' Maid                      'Brandishing the cane...like a madman' Maid                      'with ape-like fury' 'trampling his victim under foot' Maid                      'I am sorry to say this is Sir Danvers Carew' Utterson                      'Broken stick' ON                      'the rooms had every mark of having been recently and hurriedly ransacked' ON                      'haunting sense of unexpressed deformity' ON</p>	<p>'Eyed the dingy windowless structure with curiosity' ON                      'looking deathly sick' ON                      'he will never more be heard of' Jekyll                      'Have you the envelope?' Utterson                      'I burned it' Jekyll                      'Poole was positive nothing had come except by post' Poole                      'Henry Jekyll forge for a murderer'                      And his blood ran cold in his veins' Utterson</p>
<p>Characterisation of the Victorian gentleman - strong morals, good job, well educated, kind towards the poor.</p>	<p>The gothic genre uses mystery and intrigue and extreme violence, both of which are evident in the text.</p>	<p>This could link to the idea of Original Sin: which is not only an inherited spiritual disease or defect in human nature; it's also the 'condemnation' that goes with that fault. It was an important Augustine Christian doctrine.</p>	<p>Darwin' theory of evolution is linked to the description of Hyde and shows the challenge to traditional religious thinking happening at the time. Victorian etiquette around carrying canes meant that you should not inconvenience others, which is ironic as the cane is used as a murder weapon.</p>	<p>Class is important as Jekyll is a well-respected Doctor, while Hyde is lower class and therefore able to behave and get away with some terrible behaviours.</p>

Chapter 6 - Remarkable incident of Dr Lanyon	Chapter 7 - Incident at the Window	Chapter 8 - The Last Night	Chapter 9 - Doctor Lanyon's Narrative	Chapter 10 - Henry Jekyll's full statement of the case
<p>Jekyll holds a dinner party and seems normal. Jekyll visits Dr Lanyon. Utterson speaks to Lanyon about Jekyll and he rejects any discussion of him, saying he has had a shock and will die soon. Lanyon dies, Jekyll sends a letter to Utterson and withdraws from society, apparently ill.</p>	<p>Utterson is walking with his cousin Enfield when they see Doctor Jekyll at the window. He talks to them and then both men see Jekyll's expression change causing them fear and terror.</p>	<p>Poole (Jekyll's servant) visits Utterson worried about Jekyll. Utterson goes to Jekyll's house to speak to him and learns that the servants think foul play has happened and that it is Mr Hyde shut up looking for medicine in the laboratory. They break down the door and discover the body of Mr Hyde who has taken an overdose, Utterson finds a letter from Hyde asking him to read what Doctor Lanyon gave to him.</p>	<p>Utterson reads the account from Lanyon. He had taken, on orders from Jekyll, a drawer from the laboratory. Hyde went to Lanyon's house, took the potion and transformed before Lanyon's eyes from Hyde into Jekyll. The shock made Lanyon feel he must die.</p>	<p>This chapter is Jekyll's "confession." He starts by writing that he had a good start in life, and had all the promise of an honourable future. But he describes one fault of his: a pleasure for darker things which doesn't fit with his outward honourable reputation, and which he therefore concealed. He creates a drug which will separate the two natures – good and bad. He starts to lose control and changes overnight without taking the drug. He takes the drug and murders Carew. He gives Hyde up but carries on with his 'pleasures' as Jekyll. He can't stop changing into Hyde and runs out of the salt. He is trapped.</p>
<p>'Of his present whereabouts not a whisper.' ON          'Deep-seated terror of the mind' ON about Jekyll          'held up a trembling hand. 'I wish to see or hear no more of Doctor Jekyll'          Lanyon          'You may learn the right and wrong of this' Lanyon          'If I am the chief of sinners, I am the chief of sufferers also.' Jekyll          'less than a fortnight he was dead.' ON          'To be destroyed unread' Jekyll's letter to Utterson          'Confined himself to the cabinet over the laboratory,' ON about Jekyll</p>	<p>'We shall never see more of Mr Hyde' Enfield          'Like some disconsolate prisoner, Utterson saw Dr Jekyll' ON          'Very low. It will not last long, thank God.' Jekyll          'such abject terror and despair, as froze the very blood of the two gentlemen below' ON about Jekyll          'God forgive us. God forgive us.'</p>	<p>'I think there's been foul play' Poole to Utterson          'They're all afraid.' Poole          'was that my master's voice?' Poole          'This drug is wanted bitter bad, sir, whatever for.' Poole          'this was more of a dwarf' Poole          'I give you my bible-word, it was Mr Hyde.' Poole          'the wreck of the door fell inwards' ON          'there lay the body of a man sorely contorted and twitching' ON          'and first read the narrative which Lanyon warned me he was to place in your hands' Jekyll's note</p>	<p>'the contents increased my wonder' Doctor Lanyon          'carry back to Cavendish Square exactly as it stands' Doctor Jekyll's letter          'the entries ceased nearly a year ago and quite abruptly.' Lanyon          'something abnormal and misbegotten in the very essence of the creature.'          'dreadful smile' Doctor Lanyon          'A cry followed, he reeled, staggered, clutched at the table and held on' Lanyon          'like a man restored from death - there stood Henry Jekyll' Lanyon          'soul sickened at it' Lanyon</p>	<p>'Provinces of good and ill which divide and compound man's dual nature.' Jekyll          'to such a dreadful shipwreck: that man is not truly one, but truly two.' Jekyll          'drank off the potion' Jekyll          'and Edward Hyde, alone in the ranks of mankind, was pure evil.' Jekyll          'Yes, I had gone to bed Henry Jekyll, I had awakened Edward Hyde' Jekyll          'I once again compounded and swallowed the transforming draught' Jekyll</p>

<p>An increase in doubt over faith took place during the Victorian era. People's beliefs were also challenged by Charles Darwin's theory of evolution. Species evolved through 'natural selection', where animals pass on their strongest characteristics, meaning their children are better suited to the environment they live in. This challenged many people's religious beliefs. The theory goes against God creating Adam and Eve.</p>	<p>Victorian gentlemen would walk to be seen as respectable. Gentlemen were spiritual and faithful believers in God.</p>	<p>The duality of man suggests that there is good and evil in everyone and what you do about it is the important consideration.</p>	<p>Links to morality and the Victorian beliefs around this.</p>	<p>'It was the horror of being Hyde that wracked me' Jekyll 'I have had London ransacked; it was in vain.' Jekyll 'I bring the life of that unhappy Henry Jekyll to an end.'</p>
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