

Five key things about Dr Jekyll in the second half of the novel

1. Henry Jekyll describes himself and what he has done in his final **statement**.
2. He wanted to be held in high **regard** and was **ashamed** of even minor **failings**.
3. He found a way of **separating** the parts of himself by taking a chemical **potion** that freed his worse part, embodied in **Hyde**.
4. His discovery has led to terrible **suffering** as the **evil part** unleashed in **Hyde** takes over his life.
5. He loses control of the **transformation** into **Hyde**, so that it starts to happen without the **potion**.

Why did Jekyll make and use his potion?

- He is keen to appear respectable in public and wants to hide behaviour he thought was unsuitable for a 'noted professor'.
- He formed the idea that every person combines different aspects and that these might be separated.
- He discovered chemicals that could affect the mind and body. He experimented until he made a potion that would separate the parts of his nature.
- The potion gave him the chance to do whatever he liked. He found this thrilling and addictive.



How does Jekyll see himself?

- He was originally proud, and ashamed of faults that he felt fell short of his own high standards.
- He sees himself as a victim as well as someone who has done something wrong.
- He still thinks he has made a great, if terrible, scientific discovery.
- He recognises that the evil embodied in Hyde is part of himself.

Five key quotations

1. Jekyll's concern with his reputation: '**rather the exacting nature of my aspirations than any particular degradation in my faults**' (Chapter 10)
2. Jekyll considers splitting himself: '**I had learned to dwell with pleasure, as a beloved daydream, on the thought of the separation of these elements.**' (Chapter 10)
3. Jekyll's self-satisfaction: '**I smiled, comparing myself with other men, comparing my active good-will with the lazy cruelty of their neglect.**' (Chapter 10)
4. Jekyll's addiction: '**It was on this side that my new power tempted me until I fell in slavery.**' (Chapter 10)
5. Jekyll's self-pity: '**"If I am the chief of sinners, I am the chief of sufferers also."**' (Chapter 6)

Note it!

Jekyll gives up the potion after Carew's murder, but he misses what he could do as Hyde. He feels the urge to indulge his 'lower side' but 'in my own person', not taking the potion. It is then that he turns into Hyde in Regent's Park.

Exam focus

How can I write about how Jekyll sees himself? AO1

You can draw on Jekyll's statement to discuss his view of himself.

Jekyll writes his statement to explain what he has done, so it reveals a lot about how he sees himself. He tries to take away from the wrong he has done by stressing the harm he has suffered: 'If I am the chief of sinners, I am the chief of sufferers also.' He struggles to accept his responsibility for Hyde's deeds, and is unwilling to give up his good opinion of himself.

Clear statement of where evidence will come from

Explains implications of the quotation

Appropriate quotation

Further analysis of his view

Now you try!

Finish this paragraph about how Stevenson depicts Jekyll. Use one of the quotations from the list.

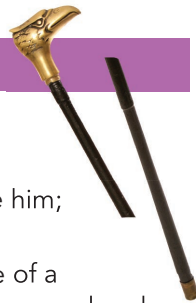
Stevenson offers insight into Jekyll's self-satisfaction through the words he gives him. When Jekyll says

Five key things about the theme of good and evil

1. **Hyde** is associated with **evil** throughout the novel, and Jekyll refers to him as 'pure evil'.
2. Evil is set against good **symbolically** in **Hyde's** attacks on two characters. The **small girl** and **Sir Danvers Carew** are presented as entirely **innocent** and **good**.
3. The novel links **evil** with basic human **instincts for pleasure**.
4. Good and evil are presented within a **Christian framework**, with **Hyde** linked with **Satan**.
5. The struggle between parts of **Jekyll's character** can be seen in terms of a **struggle between good and evil**.

Why do good and evil become central to the novel?

- Stevenson presents Hyde as inhumanly evil from the start, and he is the focus of the novel's mystery.
- Hyde is associated with evil and the other characters oppose him; this makes the action look like a battle against evil.
- Stevenson uses religious language that puts Jekyll in the role of a Christian and Hyde as Satan. This recalls the struggle between good and evil at the heart of Christianity.
- Stevenson suggests that each person is a mix of good and evil, and this puts the struggle within everyone.



How are good and evil presented outside the Jekyll/Hyde pair?

- Mr Utterson thinks about the bad things he has done or nearly done in the past as he considers whether Hyde is blackmailing Jekyll.
- Hyde's landlady is unpleasant, perhaps evil; Carew and the trampled girl are portrayed as good or innocent.
- Dr Lanyon, a good man, is fatally shocked by the level of evil revealed to him by Jekyll.
- The '**undignified**' pleasures Jekyll wants to hide from public view are never revealed, so we are uncertain how bad they really are.

Five key quotations

1. Jekyll on Hyde's evil: '**alone in the ranks of mankind, was pure evil**' (Chapter 10)
2. Jekyll on the mix of good and evil: '**all human beings, as we meet them, are commingled out of good and evil**' (Chapter 10)
3. Utterson on Hyde's evil: '**if ever I read Satan's signature upon a face, it is on that of your new friend**' (Chapter 2)
4. Sir Danvers Carew: '**seemed to breathe such an innocent and old-world kindness of disposition**' (Chapter 4)
5. Lanyon: '**O God!** I screamed, and **O God!** again and again' (Chapter 9)

Note it!

Note that as Utterson travels with Inspector Newcomen to Hyde's lodgings, the area is presented as nightmarish. It is referred to as '**blackguardly**' or villainous. The suggestion is that the people living here, such as the women drinking gin in the early morning, are lacking in morals.

Exam focus

How does Stevenson explore the theme of good and evil in the novel? AO1

You can write about the split of good and evil within Jekyll.

Stevenson explores the theme of good and evil by **dividing Jekyll into two, the relatively good Jekyll and the utterly evil Hyde. Once Jekyll can do what he likes as Hyde, he lives respectably as himself and does good deeds, becoming a better person. Hyde, on the other hand, 'alone in the ranks of mankind, was pure evil'. Given free rein, Hyde grows more powerful. Stevenson shows that unrestrained evil will grow.**

- Describes basic technique
- Demonstrates point working in the novel
- Suitable quotation competently embedded
- Explains effect Stevenson achieves

Now you try!

Finish this paragraph about the theme of good and evil. Use one of the quotations from the list.

Stevenson shows that all people are a mix of good and evil. Jekyll discovers as a result of his fatal experiment that