10. Why is a separate bank account opened in Hyde's name?

11. What happens one night two months before the murder of Sir Danvers?

12. Why is this incident so important?

13. What are the pros and cons that Jekyll weighs in making his decision to remain Jekyll?

14. Why does he reverse his initial choice and once again become Hyde?

15. What steps does Jekyll take to prevent himself from becoming Hyde again?

16. What happens one January day in Regent’s Park?

17. When he came to himself at Lanyon's house, what fear replaces Jekyll’s “fear of the gallows”?

18. What problem does Jekyll encounter with the drug?

19. From this point forward, what happens to Jekyll while he sleeps?

20. How does Hyde torment Jekyll? Why?

21. What keeps Hyde from committing suicide?

22. Why is it symbolic that Jekyll’s first supply of the salt was impure?
4. What does the book contain?

5. Who is the messenger Dr. Jekyll sends to Lanyon’s house?

6. How does the messenger taunt Lanyon after he has created his mixture of ingredients?

7. What does Lanyon actually witness?

8. What happens to Lanyon after he witnesses the strange event?

Chapter 10 “Henry Jekyll’s Full Statement of the Case”

1. What does Jekyll mean when he concludes, “that man is not truly one, but truly two?”

2. What good does Jekyll believe may come out of his experiment? How can his experiment benefit society?

3. Jekyll says he “will not enter deeply into this scientific branch of [his] confession.” Why not? What first reason does he give?

4. How does Jekyll say he feels the first time he drinks the potion?

5. What purpose does the mirror service in his experiment?

6. According to Jekyll, why is Hyde so much smaller?

7. Why does Jekyll say he became Hyde instead of an angel?

8. In what way does Jekyll become enslaved?

9. How does Jekyll react to Hyde’s wrongdoings?
10. What does Utterson say it is his duty to do?

11. What tools are used to break the door down?

12. What does Poole say the figure in the laboratory is?

13. What does Utterson believe happened to Dr. Jekyll?

14. Who is Bradshaw? What does Utterson ask Bradshaw to do?

15. What does Poole say the man in the lab does all day?

16. How many tries does it take to break the door down? What might this difficulty symbolize?

17. What do the men immediately notice about the room once they break down the door?

18. Who do they find inside? What has happened to him?

19. How is the will in the lab different from the original will?

20. What is symbolic about Utterson’s full name?

21. What does the note from Jekyll instruct Utterson to do?

Chapter 9 “Dr. Lanyon’s Narrative”

1. What is Dr. Lanyon asked to get from Jekyll’s house?

2. What is Lanyon asked to do with this item?

3. How long does it take the locksmith and the carpenter to get into Jekyll’s laboratory?
Chapter 7 "Incident at The Window"
1. Why are Utterson and Enfield at the door?

2. What does Enfield say he was an “ass” not to realize about the house?

3. What does Utterson say his reaction was to meeting Hyde?

4. What is the description of Jekyll at the window?

5. What does Utterson suggest Jekyll do to feel better?

6. What happens to Jekyll as Utterson and Enfield are talking with him?

7. Why does Utterson say “God forgive us?”

Chapter 8 "The Last Night"
1. Why does Poole come to see Utterson?

2. What does he want Utterson to do?

3. What instructions does Poole give Utterson as they cross the back gardens?

4. What is the first thing Poole and Utterson notice has changed about Jekyll?

5. What does Poole think has happened to Jekyll?

6. How long did Poole wait before going to Utterson for help?

7. What does Poole say the man in the lab has been doing for the past week?

8. What has Poole been sent to do all week by the man in the lab?

9. Why is Poole certain that the man in the lab is not Dr. Jekyll?
13. How does Guest have an opportunity to compare the handwriting of Jekyll and Hyde?

14. What is the only major difference in the two samples of writing?

15. What assumption does Utterson make from Guest’s findings?

Chapter 6 “Remarkable Incident of Dr. Lanyon”

1. Utterson feels that the death of Sir Danvers was more than paid for by what?

2. How does Dr. Jekyll behave at the time of Hyde’s supposed disappearance?

3. Between the days of January 8 and January 16 what change has occurred in Dr. Lanyon?

4. What reason does Lanyon give for his current condition?

5. What does Lanyon say in response to Utterson’s mention of Jekyll?

6. In his letter to Utterson, what kind of life does Jekyll say he now intends to lead?

7. What does Jekyll ask Utterson to respect?

8. What type of document does Utterson receive the night of Lanyon’s funeral?

9. What instructions are given on the second document?

10. What does Utterson do with the two documents?
Chapter 15 "Incident of The Letter"

1. Jekyll’s lab once served as a dissecting room. What are some differences between anatomy and chemistry?

2. What does Jekyll say in response to Utterson’s inquiry regarding Hyde’s whereabouts?

3. Why does Jekyll want Utterson to have the letter?

4. Who is it from and what does it say?

5. Why is there no envelope for the letter?

6. According to Jekyll, who dictated the terms of his will?

7. How can Poole be so positive that no messenger delivered the letter?

8. The newspaper boys refer to Carew as an M.P. which means he is a Member of Parliament? Why does it matter that Carew was an M.P.?

9. Who is Mr. Guest?

10. Utterson says, "There was no man from whom he kept fewer secrets than Mr. Guest; and he was not always sure that he kept as many as he meant." What does this mean about the relationship between Guest and Utterson?

11. What special ability does Guest have?

12. What does Guest conclude after seeing the letter?
1. How much time has elapsed between the incident with the child and the murder? Also, what month is it?

2. What items are found on the body?

3. Who witnesses the murder?

4. Between what hours does the murder occur?

5. Who is murdered? How is his identity revealed?

6. What is the murder weapon?

7. To whom does the weapon belong to?

8. Who gave it to the owner?

9. How does Utterson know where to take the police?

10. Who is the policeman investigating the murder?

11. What is significant about the setting as Utterson and the investigator go to Hyde’s apartment?

12. Who seems glad that Mr. Hyde is in trouble?

13. What is the condition of Hyde’s house when Utterson and the inspector enter?

14. What important clue is found at Hyde’s house?

15. Where is it found?

16. Why is it virtually impossible to get out a WANTED poster of Hyde after the murder?
5. What does Jekyll say about Lanyon?

6. How does Jekyll react to the mention of Hyde?

7. Why is it interesting that Jekyll tells Utterson, “I would trust you before any man alive ay, before myself?”

8. Why does Jekyll tell Utterson to put “his heart at rest?”

9. What promise does Utterson make to Jekyll?

10. From the description of Jekyll in this chapter and the descriptions of Hyde from the previous two chapters, make a chart listing their character descriptions.
14. Why does Hyde become angry with Utterson?

15. What are some further details to describe Hyde’s physical appearance?

16. Where does Utterson go following his encounter with Hyde?

17. Who is Poole?

18. What significant question does Utterson ask Poole?

19. What is Jekyll’s “pet fancy?”

20. What orders does Poole have concerning Hyde?

21. What kind of person was Jekyll when he was young?

22. What does Utterson fear Hyde might do? Why?

Chapter 3 “Dr. Jekyll Was Quite At Ease”
1. What significance could the title of the chapter have?

2. How long is a fortnight?

3. What provides an excuse for Utterson to talk to Jekyll about the will?

4. How is Dr. Jekyll described?
18. Why doesn’t Enfield like to ask questions?

19. According to Enfield, what does Hyde look like?

20. Utterson and Enfield shake hands and agree to never do what again?

Chapter 2 “Search for Mr. Hyde”
1. What does Dr. Jekyll’s will stipulate?

2. What are the full names of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde?

3. Did Utterson know before that Sunday who the man named in the will was?

4. Who lives at Cavendish Square?

5. What does Lanyon look like?

6. How does Utterson know Lanyon?

7. What interrupted the friendship between Lanyon and Jekyll?

8. What question prompts Utterson to go to Lanyon’s house at midnight?

9. Why does Utterson wish to meet Hyde?

10. How does Utterson plan to accomplish this?

11. Does his plan succeed?

12. What does Utterson daringly do?

13. What address does Hyde give Utterson?
Chapter 1 "Story of the Door"

1. Who is Mr. Utterson?

2. What is he like?

3. Notice the statement about him that begins, “In this character...” How is this sentence foreshadowing?

4. Who are his friends?

5. What activity do he and Enfield share?

6. In what city does the story take place?

7. What does Black Mail House look like?

8. What strange occurrence does Enfield associate with Black Mail House?

9. What is a Juggernaut?

10. Why was the child out at 3 a.m.?

11. The man’s face reminds Enfield of whom?

12. How does the man refer to himself?

13. How much money does the crowd demand for damages from the man?

14. How is this money paid?

15. Why does the stranger spend the rest of the night with Enfield?

16. Who signed the check?

17. Why does Enfield think this person has signed the check?
In the space provided, write the character traits of the following characters in the story. List how the trait is revealed in the text. Traits can be revealed by events, actions, words, thoughts, attitudes, and feelings.

Edward Hyde

Dr. Henry Jekyll

Characters * Themes * Theories

✂️ CUT ALONG DASHED GUIDELINE
In the space provided, write the character traits of the following characters in the story. List how the trait is revealed in the text. Traits can be revealed by events, actions, words, thoughts, attitudes, and feelings.

Dr. Lanyon

Mr. Utterson
Themes and Theories

Dualism -

Doppelganger-

Binary Oppositions-

Freudian Psychodynamic Concepts-

1. ID Theory -
2. Ego Theory –
3. Super Ego Theory-

CUT ALONG DASHED GUIDELINE
Themes and Theories

Darwinisms – 

Gothic Elements – 

• Doubling – 
  • Example – 
  • Example – 

• Atavism – 
  • Example – 
  • Example – 

• Use of pathetic fallacy – 
  • Example – 
  • Example –
Gothic Literary tradition came to be in part from the Gothic architecture of the Middle Ages. Gothic cathedrals with irregularly placed towers and high stained glass windows were intended to inspire awe and fear in religious worshipers.

The Beginnings

- **Gargoyles**—carvings of small deformed creatures squatting at the corners and crevices of Gothic cathedrals—were supposed to ward off evil spirits, but they often look more like demonic spirits themselves.
- Think of the gargoyle as a mascot of Gothic, and you will get an idea of the kind of imaginative distortion of reality that Gothic represents.

Gothic writers were peering into the darkness at the supernatural.

When the Gothic writer saw the individual, they saw the potential of evil.

---

Robert Louis Stevenson’s novel

**Settings that feature**

- Dark
- Dampness
- Cold atmosphere
- Isolating

**Characters that are**

- Male—insane
- Doubling- as both men are revealed to be the same person
- Atavisms -are traits that are left over from a distant evolutionary ancestor.
- Brutal /violent

**Plots include**

- Murder
- Supernatural (the potion)
- Physical and mental torture
- Retribution from beyond the grave

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Gothic Literature & Science Fiction

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![Gargoyle](image)

Cut along dashed guideline
1. austere - 
2. catholicity - 
3. coquetry – 
4. eminently – 
5. emulously – 
6. harpies – 
7. pedantically – 
8. proprieties – 
9. quaintly - 
10. apace – 
11. balderdash- 
12. conveyancing - 
13. dapper – 
14. geniality – 
15. inordinate - 
16. troglodytic - 

Vocabulary

CUT ALONG DASHED GUIDELINE
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**CUT ALONG DASHED GUIDELINE**
Chapters 7-10

1. abject -

2. disconsolate –

3. mien –

4. traversed –

5. annotated –

6. baize –

7. blasphemies –

8. diaphanous-

9. doggedly–

10. peevishly-

11. cud -

12. ebullition –

13. farrago–

14. parley -

15. pungent -

16. turpitude-

17. effulgence -

18. multifarious -

19. tincture-
The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, 1886, is a novel of horror focusing on events resulting from scientific experimentation. The novel contains elements of science fiction, a literary genre focusing on a fictional story of how scientific experiments, discoveries, and technologies affect human beings for better or worse. The book also contains elements of Gothic fiction.

The action in the novel takes place in London in the late 1800's. The atmosphere is dark and mysterious. Many of the scenes take place at night on the shadowy streets of London or in the daytime in heavy fog.

The Victorian era, named for Queen Victoria, who ruled England for most of the nineteenth century, was a time of unprecedented technological progress and an age in which European nations carved up the world with their empires.

Robert Louis Stevenson’s influences for writing the novel
1. **Nature of Edinburgh** – A dangerous place to be. The medical school paid good money for dead bodies. This led to a rise in murders, especially of the poor; new graves were robbed by thieves called body snatchers or Resurrection Men.
2. Stevenson’s fascination of the dual nature of man. He was fascinated by stories of respectable men turning into savage criminals at night
3. **Charles Darwin’s ‘Theory on Evolution’** turned organized religion upside down. Victorians no longer knew what to believe in and so looked to the supernatural for answers instead of God.
4. The onset of the Industrial revolution meant mass migration to the cities. The ensuing poverty meant an increase in crime. People were now unsettled and saw this as the dawning of an evil age in history.
Vocabulary Answer Key

austere - adj. of a stern or strict bearing or demeanor; forbidding in aspect; severely simple; practicing great self-denial

catholicity - noun the quality of being universal; existing everywhere; the beliefs and practices of a Catholic Church

coquetry - noun playful behavior intended to arouse sexual interest

eminent - adj. of imposing height; especially standing out above others; having achieved eminence; standing above others in quality or position; (used of persons) standing above others in character or attainment or reputation

emulous - adj. eager to surpass others; characterized by or arising from emulation or imitation

harp- noun large black-and-white crested eagle of tropical America; any of various fruit bats of the genus Nyctimene distinguished by nostrils drawn out into diverging tubes; (Greek mythology) vicious winged monster; often depicted as a bird with the head of a woman; a malicious woman with a fierce temper

pedantical - adj. of or like a pedant.

propriety - noun correct or appropriate behavior

quaint - adj. attractively unusual or old-fashioned.

apace - adv. with rapid movements

balderdash - noun trivial nonsense

conveyance - noun act of transferring property title from one person to another; something that serves as a means of transportation; the transmission of information; document effecting a property transfer; the act of moving something from one location to another

dapper - adj. marked by up-to-dateness in dress and manners

geniality - noun a disposition to be friendly and approachable (easy to talk to)

inordinate - adj. beyond normal limits

troglodyte - noun (especially in prehistoric times) a person who lived in a cave

abominable - adj. unequivocally detestable; exceptionally bad or displeasing

contrive - verb come up with (an idea, plan, explanation, theory, or principle) after a mental effort; put or send forth; make or work out a plan for; devise

fortnight - noun a period of fourteen consecutive days

brandish - noun the act of waving; verb move or swing back and forth; exhibit aggressively

conflagration - noun a very intense and uncontrolled fire

connoisseur - noun an expert able to appreciate a field; especially in the fine arts

disinter - verb dig up for reburial or for medical investigation; of dead bodies

odious - adj. unequivocally detestable

pall - noun burial garment in which a corpse is wrapped; hanging cloth used as a blind (especially for a window); a sudden numbing dread; verb lose strength or effectiveness; become or appear boring, insipid, or tiresome (to); become less interesting or attractive; cause to become flat; cover with a pall; get tired of something or somebody; lose sparkle or bouquet; cause surfeit through excess though initially pleasing; cause to lose courage

quailed. Verb past tense: feel or show fear or apprehension

umber - adj. of the color of any of various natural brown earth pigments; noun an earth pigment; a medium brown to dark-brown color

carbuncle - noun an infection larger than a boil and with several openings for discharge of pus; deep-red cabochon garnet cut without facets

cupola - noun a roof in the form of a dome; a vertical cylindrical furnace for melting iron for casting

eddy - noun a miniature whirlpool or whirlwind resulting when the current of a fluid doubles back on itself; founder of Christian Science in 1866 (1821-1910); verb flow in a circular current, of liquids

gaunt - adj. very thin especially from disease or hunger or cold

ruminate - verb chew the cuds; reflect deeply on a subject
**Vocabulary Answer Key**

- **amity** - noun a cordial disposition; a state of friendship and cordiality
- **inscrutable** - adj. of an obscure nature
- **stringent** - adj. demanding strict attention to rules and procedures
- **abject** - adj. showing humiliation or submissiveness; of the most contemptible kind; most unfortunate or miserable; showing utter resignation or hopelessness
- **disconsolate** - adj. causing dejection; sad beyond comforting; incapable of being consoled
- **mien** - noun dignified manner or conduct
- **traversed** - past tense. Travel across or through.
- **annotated** - past tense. Add notes to (a text or diagram) giving explanation or comment.
- **baize** - noun a bright green fabric napped to resemble felt; used to cover gaming tables
- **blasphemy** - noun blasphemous language (expressing disrespect for God or for something sacred); blasphemous behavior; the act of depriving something of its sacred character
- **diaphanous** - adj. so thin as to transmit light
- **dogged** - adj. stubbornly unyielding
- **peeved** - adj. easily irritated or annoyed
- **cud** - noun food of a ruminant regurgitated to be chewed again; a wad of something chewable as tobacco
- **ebullition** - noun an unrestrained expression of emotion
- **farrago** - noun a motley assortment of things
- **parley** - noun a negotiation between enemies; verb discuss, as between enemies
- **pungent** - adj. strong and sharp; "the pungent taste of radishes"; capable of wounding
- **turpitude** - noun a corrupt or depraved or degenerate act or practice
- **effulgence** - noun the quality of being bright and sending out rays of light
- **multifarious** - adj. having many aspects
- **tincture** - noun (pharmacology) a medicine consisting of an extract in an alcohol solution; a substances that colors metals; a quality of a given color that differs slightly from a primary color; an indication that something has been present; verb stain or tint with a color; fill, as with a certain quality