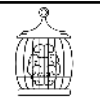


1. Characterisation			2. Literary Techniques and Methods		QR Codes:
1. Henry Jekyll	respectable and wealthy doctor; experimental scientist; haunted by dark impulses ; fascinated by idea of human duality ; obsessive ; becomes a frightened and anxious recluse		1. Gothic Horror conventions	Gothic novel motifs designed to thrill and terrify reader; Stevenson creates gloomy and mysterious setting; protagonist victim is fascinated by his victimiser ; Stevenson employs Lombroso's theory of atavism to create terror;	Key Words 
2. Edward Hyde	violent and unrepentant criminal; commits atrocious crimes; Jekyll's alter ego ; embodies pure evil and immorality ; apronym 'Hyde' represents hidden aspect of man; smaller and younger than Jekyll.			2. Allegory and allusion	
3. Gabriel Utterson	calm and rational lawyer; close friend of Jekyll; narrative voice represents readers' conscience ; a symbol of moral Victorian values; loyal; becomes distressed and concerned for Jekyll.		3. Animal Imagery		Animal imagery ' <i>ape-like fury</i> ' ' <i>trampled calmly</i> ' ' <i>savage laugh</i> ' presents Hyde as primitive , impulsive , selfish; ' <i>Fog</i> ' is metaphor for Utterson's growing suspicion and later confusion; nightmarish imagery makes urban landscape seem dark and sinister - ' <i>nocturnal city</i> ' ' <i>wider labyrinths of lamp-lighted city</i> '
4. Dr Lanyon	respectable doctor with traditional methods; former friend of Jekyll; disapproves of Jekyll's experimental ideas; horrified by Hyde's provocative metamorphosis ; dies of shock.			4. Symbolism	Jekyll's home of ' <i>wealth and comfort</i> ' symbolises respectable and reputable Jekyll; ' <i>sinister</i> ' and ' <i>sordid</i> ' laboratory symbolises corrupt and perverse Hyde; Hyde's appearance symbolises Jekyll's repression of evil- his stature grows as evil becomes dominant ;
5. Richard Enfield	Distant relative and lifelong friend of Utterson; well-known man about town; moral and well-mannered ; lack of curiosity contrasts with Utterson;		5. Narrative voice		Multiple narrators and use of 3 rd person limited draws out suspense and mystery; Utterson's emotionless perspective invites readers' own opinions and feelings; Lanyon's 1st person account reveals identity of J+H; Jekyll's <i>statement of the case</i> clears up uncertainty and leaves reader sympathetic towards him;
6. Mr Poole	Jekyll's loyal and reliable servant; knowledgeable ; Stevenson's device for giving information to reader			Authorial intention and Tragic Structure	
7. Sir Danvers Carew	a distinguished , well-liked gentleman; brutally murdered by Hyde; represents 'innocent' archetype ; courteous and polite.		1. C19th technological progress	Victorian England, 1886: London was epicentre of scientific discovery, technological progress and social growth; Industrial Revolution (1760-18-50) brought great wealth but also poverty and overcrowding to London.	British Library Resources 
8. Mr Guest	Clerk who works for Utterson ; minor character; expert in graphology ; discovers important handwriting connection between J+H.			2. Structure	
3. Themes and Ideas			3.Crime and urban terror		Overcrowded 'slums' in London became rife with crime; press sensationalism spread fear of ' garrotting ' and other violent and sexual crimes; Social Darwinism - criminals viewed as having an inherited 'behavioural abnormality'; Jack the Ripper murders (1888) = increased fear and significance for later readers
1. Duality of humanity		Stevenson's central theory : all humans capable of good and evil; human nature a battleground between ' <i>angels</i> ' and ' <i>fiends</i> '; Victorian religion condemned 'evil' thoughts; Hyde's evil portrayed as primitive , animalistic ; ' <i>man is not truly one, but truly two</i> '		4. Science and Religion	Darwin's theory of evolution , 1859- idea that humans evolved from apes led to worries about our primitive nature; Victorians saw science as atheistic ; strict religious values warned against tampering with God's creation; Victorian's belief in physiognomy now seen as pseudoscience .
2. Role of science in society	 Created by Lotus Design	Jekyll's transcendental science borders on supernatural ; Lanyon represents traditional science; Jekyll's death highlights dangers of experimentation ; people were cautious of scientific developments in religious society; Jekyll uses scientific knowledge to 'play God'	5. Victorian Values		1837-1901: British society displayed sexual restraint , religious morality , strict social code of conduct; Utterson represents archetypal Victorian gentleman ; Victorian men conformed to societal ideals in public.
3. Crime and Violence	 Illustration by J. H. Jones	Hyde represents violent nature of humans; anthropomorphism describes Hyde's criminality : ' <i>sarled</i> ' ' <i>savage</i> ' ' <i>trampled</i> '; brutal and graphic descriptions ' <i>bones were audibly shattered</i> ' shock the reader; Jekyll's transformations presented as painful and violent			
4. Repression	 Illustration by J. H. Jones	Jekyll's repression of hidden desires causes strengthening of Hyde; Jekyll represents how people were forced to repress 'forbidden' desires in order to maintain public reputation ; Utterson's professionalism led him to repress feelings of curiosity.			
5. Rationality vs irrationality	 Illustration by J. H. Jones	Utterson believes his rational mind will cure him of his ' <i>engaged imagination</i> '; Jekyll's unorthodox and ' <i>unscientific</i> ' views seen as irrational ; Lanyon's rational scientific mind collapses when faced with the irrationality of Jekyll's revelation as Hyde;			
6. Supernatural	 Created by Kevin from the House Project	Stevenson shows the binary opposites of natural and supernatural through Jekyll and Hyde; Jekyll's mystical and ' <i>transcendental</i> ' methods results in supernatural being of Hyde ; Lanyon's horrified reaction represents the natural order .			