

Literature Matters

The
Strange Case of
Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

by Robert Louis Stevenson

A Study Guide
for
Teachers, Students, and Readers

written
by
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Literature Matters: The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde – A Study Guide for Teachers, Students, and Readers

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About this Study Guide

This study guide offers in-depth analysis of Robert Louis Stevenson’s classic novella **The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde**. For teachers, the goal is to create an easy to use tool that can be used as an entire unit; used for individual resources; or used as a secondary source of information to aid unit creation, teaching and understanding. It contains pertinent background information about Stevenson and the Victorian era; in-depth character analyses; detailed chapter-by-chapter breakdowns and analysis; discussion points; research themes, research ideas, assignment and projects, study guide questions, as well as both objective and written exams.

The study guide questions, along with the entire guide itself, are designed to illicit understanding of the text for the reader. In the “Study Guide Question Answers” there are specific points of discussion that can be addressed with students as well.

For students and readers of Stevenson, this study guide can be used to offer additional insight and resources that may not be otherwise available. It contains common and alternative analysis of text and characters, aiding in reading and understanding of the layered classic.

The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

A Study Guide

The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

by

Robert Louis Stevenson

A Study Guide and Teacher's Resource

The familiar tellings we have come to know as Jekyll and Hyde very rarely, if at all, do justice to the original story. **The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde** is not as much a horror or monster story as it is a psychological crime drama – a cautionary tale about the evil within each of us and what would happen if we confronted our own duality – the good and the evil.

The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is the story of Gabriel John Utterson as much as it is the story of Dr. Henry Jekyll. Utterson is a lawyer and a good friend of Dr. Jekyll. More importantly, Utterson is a Victorian Gentleman, who is guided by a chivalric-like code to remain loyal to his friends and to maintain his status in society.

It is this loyalty that drives Utterson to play detective in an effort to protect Jekyll from the malicious and scheming Mr. Hyde. Eventually, Utterson finds himself introduced to a world that he is neither ready to enter nor accept – the world of Dr. Henry Jekyll's dark side – the mysterious and wicked Mr. Hyde.

This is a deeply layered text, with many avenues to explore. This study guide is not meant to limit a reader to what is discussed within, but to begin and expand on what could be. Enjoy.

* * * * *

Robert Louis Stevenson (1850-1894) noted that the original idea for the Jekyll and Hyde story came to him after awakening from a nightmare which he called a “fine bogey tale.” The first draft was written in a matter of days. His wife, Fanny, criticized it for being too shocking and he burned the draft. What she criticized is unknown, but it has been speculated that the original representation of women in the story would not have been befitting of Victorian values.

The next version was also written in just days (however, revised over many weeks after), and **The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde** as we read it today was born. Originally published as **Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde**, without the “the,” it was immediately successful.

Stevenson's masterful tale of the duplicity of humankind and Victorian society is a detective story. It is a horror story, a thriller, a tale of suspense, an allegory and a tale of the supernatural. **The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde** is many things, but it is never simple. And, while Stevenson gives us many of the answers, it is ultimately up to the reader to solve the final mysteries of Jekyll and Hyde.

THE VICTORIAN ERA

To thoroughly understand the nuances and subtleties of this novella, it is important to have, at least, a basic grasp on the Victorian Era and what it represented. Queen Victoria reigned from 1837 to 1901, and the Victorian Era represents the events, the literature, the mindset, and the lifestyles during that time.

It was an era of prosperity and growth. From this prosperity, a renewed sense of chivalry and respectability came to fruition – notably was the emergence of the Victorian values and the Victorian Gentleman.

Conversely, this prosperity and growth was counterbalanced by pollution from industrial waste and sewage, poor work environments, an economic depression and an immense increase of poverty stricken families.

The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde finds itself entrenched in these dualities of Victorian society from page one. Mr. Utterson, the story's protagonist for two-thirds of the novella, is immediately painted as a man with two varying personalities, with many conflicting sides to him. And, of course, there is Dr. Jekyll, who represents the extremes of these two sides – the absolute best and the absolute worst; Jekyll is both protagonist and antagonist.

From Darwin to Dickens, life was moving forward and the changes occurring were apparent to those living in the era. To mark this change, the middle and upper classes began to abide by a stringent code of conduct and rigid behavior. This code was characterized by strict discipline, prudish behavior, loyalty to friends, and intellectual pursuits, as well as a strong belief in maintaining social status and appearances.

The 19th Century Gentleman, the Victorian Gentleman, was a representation of this behavioral code much in the way that Knights were representative of chivalry in the Middle Ages. However, Stevenson, like many others, realized that this was an impossible ideal.

Utterson, in **Jekyll and Hyde**, is a man trying desperately to maintain all facets of this code. While Jekyll is a man that has reached his limits and realizes that he can no longer abide by the rules of decorum for a 19th century gentleman.

Other topics worth introducing and discussing revolve around British Imperialism and how the 19th century gentleman reflected the values that were imposed throughout the empire; the scientific discovery that was ongoing during the era that would challenge the standard beliefs and rules of thought; as well as the realm of psychology as a science rather than a philosophy which evolved in the 19th century.

KEY CHARACTERS

Gabriel John Utterson	<i>Lawyer, Victorian Gentleman and friend to Henry Jekyll</i>
Dr. Henry Jekyll	<i>Respected scientist and Victorian gentleman</i>
Edward Hyde	<i>Mysterious stranger with an unidentifiable deformity</i>
Richard Enfield	<i>Cousin of Utterson and respected gentleman</i>
Dr. Hastie Lanyon	<i>Colleague and friend to Jekyll, in disagreement with Jekyll's beliefs</i>
Mr. Poole	<i>Jekyll's butler/servant</i>
Sir Danvers Carew	<i>Member of Parliament who is brutally murdered</i>
Inspector Newcomen	<i>Police Inspector looking for Carew's murderer</i>
Maid	<i>Witness to the Carew murder</i>
Mr. Guest	<i>Utterson's clerk</i>

DETAILED CHARACTER BREAKDOWN

Gabriel John Utterson ***Lawyer, Victorian Gentleman and friend to Henry Jekyll***

Utterson is symbolic of things both right and wrong with Victorian society. In the first chapter, we receive a barrage of dualities, ultimately charging that Utterson, like Victorian beliefs, and like humanity, are more similar to Dr. Jekyll than anyone would like to admit – each conflicted with their own duality.

Utterson could be considered the story's protagonist – at least for a portion of the story. For two-thirds of the tale, the reader follows Utterson on his journey of discovery into the world of Dr. Henry Jekyll.

Utterson is “a man of rugged countenance that was never lighted by a smile; cold, scanty and embarrassed in discourse; backward in sentiment; lean, long, dusty, dreary and yet somehow lovable.” Utterson, who “enjoyed the theater, had not crossed the doors of one for twenty years.” As a man of character and a lawyer, “it was frequently his fortune to be the last reputable acquaintance and the last good influence in the lives of downgoing men.” Stevenson immediately reveals a character to the reader with a duality that can be accepted by the reader. It is difficult to grasp, but the reader understands, even if they can't clearly identify, why Utterson, while often appearing stoic and firm, is still a likeable person. We also learn that he is loyal to his long-time friends and trusts those who are family. These are very admirable qualities and Utterson is an admirable man.

Jekyll and Hyde is often called a precursor to modern-day horror. If that is true, then it is also a precursor to the contemporary supernatural crime thriller, and Utterson is the detective searching for truth.

As a 19th Century Gentleman, Utterson finds himself on a quest to protect his friend, Dr. Henry Jekyll. Initially, he believes that this quest is philanthropic and that Jekyll is being manipulated or is guilty of a forgivable transgression. By the end of the story, however, Utterson is simply hoping to save the reputation of his lost friend, Jekyll.

As a detective, Utterson proves ineffective, mostly coming across evidence by accident or by virtue of his profession as a lawyer. Enfield tells Utterson the story of the door during friendly conversation. Utterson is aware of the will because he is Jekyll's lawyer. He becomes involved with the Carew murder case because the victim was also a client. Hyde gives Utterson his address, because he expects to soon inherit Jekyll's estate. Lanyon and Jekyll both willingly offer their final explanation through letters to Utterson. Of course, Utterson is astute at tying all the pieces together and bringing the story to its conclusion.

It is through demonstrating his virtues as a Victorian Gentleman where Utterson excels. At all times, he retains the calm, proper and prudent demeanor that is expected of him. Within his everyday world, he believes in the betterment of humankind and genuinely hopes that Jekyll will overcome his transgressions. Utterson upholds and values the legal system and he honors the power of reputation.

As the truth is revealed, his belief system is challenged on many levels. He is given choices where he must respect or abide by the law. As a lawyer, he chooses the rules as outlined by the law until the very end. Upon discovering the body of Mr. Hyde, he elects to consider the evidence himself before contacting the police. His initial interest is one of friendship, protecting Jekyll. However, the investigation into Hyde becomes an investigation into Victorian values and morals – the very morals by which he conducts and lives his life.

The realities of their lives prove too much for Utterson's friends, Dr. Lanyon and Dr. Jekyll. As a reader, we know that Utterson's life, and the belief system which he has built it around, is also challenged. The last the reader hears of the lawyer is that Utterson "trudged back to his office to read the two narratives in which this mystery was now to be explained."

And with the mystery explained, what does Utterson do? This is never revealed to the reader, but a strong argument could be made that Utterson chooses to do nothing. As a Victorian Gentleman, and loyal friend, he can salvage Jekyll's reputation by destroying the letters and perpetuating the idea that Jekyll and Hyde were two different men, and that Jekyll most likely met his demise at the hands of the murderous Mr. Hyde. To do anything else would be challenging the ideology of Victorian life. Is Utterson ready for that?

How the truth impacts Utterson and what he chooses to do with the information remains a final, unsolvable mystery. Is he true to his code or his conscience?

Dr. Henry Jekyll

Respected scientist and Victorian gentleman

While Utterson may be the protagonist for much of the story, the tale is about Dr. Henry Jekyll, and ultimately, it is his story. This is a man believed by many to uphold the values and standards of a 19th century gentleman. However, this is a man who has had a constant struggle with the expectations of civilized society and the temptations of the darker, but seemingly freer underworld.

For two-thirds of the novella, the image of Jekyll is delivered to the reader through the experiences of Utterson. Then, Jekyll's friend and peer, Dr. Lanyon intercedes, unveiling the connection between Jekyll and Hyde. And, finally, the novella closes with Jekyll speaking for himself – giving readers the most detailed insight into the man, his decisions and the outcome.

Jekyll acknowledges that he is a child of wealth, born into a world of privilege “with every guarantee of an honourable and distinguished future.” He further admits that, while this would satisfy many people, it was not a world he could accept, as it conflicted greatly with the person he was inside.

As dictated by the Victorian status quo, Jekyll is able to maintain appearances throughout his early life. He carries and conducts himself as a gentleman. To all observers in the middle and upper classes of Victorian society, Jekyll appears the perfect model of what a 19th century gentleman should be. It is only later in life that his actions threaten his status in society and force him to research a world of science for different than that of his contemporary, Lanyon.

Before the invention of Hyde, Jekyll is guilty of leading a double life. There is the life he is expected to maintain as a doctor and a gentleman. And there is the life that breaks him from the bonds of Victorian prudery that brings him both great pleasure and guilt. At this point, he classifies his actions as “undignified” and never details what occurs in this double-life. Instead, he insinuates that his transgressions would very much destroy everything that he represents as a Victorian Gentleman.

Jekyll worries that his dual life will eventually become exposed. In an effort to resolve his inner conflict, he pursues research in a new scientific realm – one founded in mysticism. His studies become fantastical and cost him the friendship of Dr. Lanyon. His goal – two separate the two sides of humanity – the good from the evil. His ultimate hope is that the evil can be cast aside and the good can walk freely and upright.

His research does bring on a transformation, one that creates Mr. Edward Hyde, the entirely alter ego of Dr. Henry Jekyll. Jekyll is able to totally separate the evil in this creation, but he is not able to isolate the good. As his normal self, Jekyll remains conflicted, still housing both good and evil.

Initially, Jekyll enjoys the separation. He has his public self as Jekyll and his pleasure-seeking self as Hyde. He finds freedom in becoming Hyde where he can live out an undignified life with monstrous pleasure. Nevertheless, there are feelings of guilt and Jekyll can never truly overcome what is expected from him in society, and how he is unable to live up to those expectations. Additionally, Hyde is taking over his body, able to transform at times without the potion.

Jekyll tries desperately to suppress and contain his evil side, Hyde, but the temptation is too great, and the result of Hyde's return is murder. Wrought with guilt and anxiety, Jekyll contemplates his options. Ultimately, Jekyll cowers from revealing the truth to anyone other than his friends, and he chooses to let Hyde, Lanyon and Utterson make the final decisions for him.

Hyde must choose life as a fugitive, hanging for murder, or suicide. Hyde opts for suicide. Lanyon is unable to cope with the truth and the way it conflicts with his belief

system – so much so that he gives up on life, arguably another suicide. Jekyll himself is unable to seek out his own salvation, killing himself by allowing Hyde to take over. While Hyde, Jekyll, and Lanyon each essentially commit suicide, they are also victims of the Victorian system of values, unable to overcome what is outlined as acceptable within society.

It is in Utterson hands who Jekyll places the final responsibility. Jekyll is fully aware of his own shortcomings, and is even more aware that he is incapable of making decisions that are acceptable within the standards of society. Jekyll is willing to accept Utterson’s decision, whatever it may be. Will Utterson share the true fate of Jekyll or will he continue the posturing as he has done so far? Jekyll is a man unable to live within the confines of his world, but he suspects that Utterson lives comfortably in that world and will make the final, appropriate decision.

Edward Hyde

Mysterious stranger, with an unidentifiable deformity

Hyde is described by Utterson as a “murderous mixture of timidity and boldness.” Again, there is the duality within each character, even with Hyde, who is solely evil. He is timid, yet bold. How is that so? This is difficult to explain, just as Hyde, himself, is difficult to define.

Out the outset of the story, Hyde is described as small and dwarfish. Jekyll speculates that Hyde’s slight build is because Jekyll’s evil side is less developed and more repressed. As Hyde begins to become more dominant and his personality develops, Jekyll becomes sick and Hyde appears to grow in stature.

Often Jekyll and Hyde are approached as two parts of the same man and evaluated as a single character. But really, they are two different characters and should be addressed as such. Jekyll acknowledges as much in his own statement of the case.

Hyde was born of Jekyll, but he is not Jekyll; however, the paradox is that within Jekyll, there is still Hyde. In an effort to separate the elements of good and evil, Jekyll is only able to isolate the evil, creating Hyde. As Jekyll, he remains the same man, still conflicted by his own duality. As Hyde, he is solely evil with no remnants of Jekyll remaining. Even at the end of the story, the reader might like to think that Hyde commits suicide for honorable reasons, but as Jekyll reveals, Hyde’s motives are cowardly. Hyde would rather die by his own hand rather than be hanged.

Dr. Hastie Lanyon

Colleague and friend, in disagreement with Jekyll’s beliefs

As a man of firmly rooted scientific beliefs, he is unable to accept or believe what he has seen with the transformation of Hyde to Jekyll. Furthermore, he cannot acknowledge the science of Dr. Jekyll as fact. It changes the very foundations from which he has built a career and lived a life. His only alternative is death. Rather than accept the possibility of the radically different scientific theories of Jekyll, the idea of a supernatural world, Lanyon chooses death.

Lanyon is aware of Dr. Jekyll’s transgressions for ten years, yet he never reveals these concerns to anyone other than Utterson, and only once confronted by the lawyer.

SUMMARY: In-Depth, Chapter-by-Chapter Analysis

Chapter 1: *Story of the Door*

The story opens with Gabriel John Utterson, a lawyer, and Richard Enfield, a respected gentleman, walking through the streets of Victorian era London on their weekly Sunday walk. Enfield sees a mysterious doorway, which reminds him of a troubling story. Enfield recalls the story of a young girl being trampled by a wicked looking man named Edward Hyde. The trampling led to the girl's family being compensated for any trauma the girl may have suffered. Hyde, at the hand of Enfield, is forced to follow through with his promise of compensation. Using a key, Hyde enters the mysterious doorway, which Enfield now refers to as "the blackmail house," and returns with a check; however, this check is signed by a respected member of the community, not Mr. Hyde. Enfield is concerned that the "downright detestable" Hyde has forged the signature, but soon learns that the signature is genuine. Enfield, convinced that this respected member of the community would not be willing involved with a man like Hyde, is certain that Hyde is extorting money.

After Enfield finishes his story, Utterson informs him that he knows who signed the check, because he, by coincidence, has knowledge of Mr. Hyde having other interactions with the same person. Enfield and Utterson decide it is best to never speak of the subject again.

Chapter 2: *Search for Mr. Hyde*

Utterson is deeply concerned by Enfield's story and even more worried for the respected Dr. Henry Jekyll, a prominent member of society and science, and a close friend to Utterson. What concern's Utterson further is that Jekyll recently changed his will to note that, in the event that he should die or disappear, control of his estate would be given to the detestable Mr. Hyde.

Because of the will, Utterson is aware that the check Mr. Hyde delivered to the trampled girl's family must have been signed by Dr. Henry Jekyll. The changed will and Enfield's story also bring Utterson to the conclusion that Jekyll is being blackmailed by Hyde.

In an effort to decipher the mysteries surrounding Jekyll and Hyde, Utterson visits Jekyll's one time colleague and friend, Dr. Hastie Lanyon. To Utterson's surprise, Lanyon confesses that he and Jekyll have not carried on a friendship or professional relationship over the last decade. Lanyon states that Jekyll's scientific practices and principles became "too fanciful" and "unscientific balderdash."

Motivated by Lanyon's revelation and troubled by his nightmarish dreams about Mr. Hyde, Utterson plans to find out what sort of trouble the respected Dr. Jekyll has gotten himself into. Certain that a sin from Jekyll's wild youth has come back to haunt him,

Utterson decides to seek out Hyde and finds him near Jekyll's house. Utterson finds Hyde to be displeasing in both his looks and his demeanor. The two have an unrevealing conversation, and Hyde quickly departs.

Following his meeting with Hyde, Utterson meets with Jekyll's butler, Mr. Poole. Utterson learns that Jekyll has given instructions to Poole and the other servants to obey Mr. Hyde. The reader also learns that the mysterious door of "the blackmail house" is a back entrance to Dr. Jekyll's

residence, which Utterson has known all along, also explaining further how Utterson knew who had signed the check from Mr. Hyde to the trampled girl's family.

Additionally, Hyde has been given a key with the authority to come and go as he pleases. Utterson becomes further convinced that Jekyll has a despicable, but forgivable sin, for which Hyde is blackmailing him. Bound by an unspoken code of loyalty as a Victorian Gentleman, Utterson vows to help Jekyll and reveal the true character of Edward Hyde aiming to deter any potential scandal that could stain Jekyll's reputation.

Chapter 3: *Dr. Jekyll was Quite at Ease*

Utterson later encounters Jekyll at a dinner party, at which time Utterson attempts to explain his concerns over the changed will and the detestable Mr. Hyde. Jekyll explains that he has taken an interest in Hyde and that should anything ever happen to Jekyll, he would like Utterson to insure that Hyde is well taken care of.

Chapter 4: *The Carew Murder Case*

A year passes and London is shocked by a gruesome crime: the horrific murder of Sir Danvers Carew, an aged and respected Member of Parliament, killed on the streets of London. The murder was witnessed by a maid from a window as she readied for bed. Carew died at the hand of Mr. Hyde after being brutally beaten with a cane. Hyde committed the crime in, what appeared to be, a grisly fit of unprovoked and merciless rage.

Utterson is contacted by police since Carew is a client of his. At the crime scene, Utterson recognizes the cane as one being owned by Jekyll. He immediately suspects Hyde of the murder. Police Inspector Newcomen joins Utterson and the two seek out Hyde. They go to his place of residence away from Jekyll's house, but are unable to find the suspected murderer.

Chapter 5: *Incident of the Letter*

Utterson pays a visit to Dr. Jekyll, who is now looking "deathly sick." Utterson and Jekyll briefly discuss the Carew murder and Utterson reprimands Jekyll for hiding Mr. Hyde. In near desperation, Jekyll assures Utterson that Hyde has gone away and will no longer be bothering him. Additionally, Jekyll confirms that Hyde was, indeed, blackmailing him and likely planned to kill him.

Displeased by Jekyll's "feverish manner," Utterson listens and expresses his concern that Jekyll's name could eventually be linked to this scandal. To this, Jekyll reveals a letter written by Mr. Hyde, assuring that he, Mr. Hyde, would no longer be of concern to Dr. Jekyll.

Jekyll has lost confidence in himself and asks Utterson to keep the letter and make the decision whether or not the letter should be given to the police. Utterson holds onto the letter to contemplate the choice, again revealing that his primary concern is to protect Jekyll from potential shame, rather than exposing the truth.

As Utterson is leaving Dr. Jekyll's house, he asks Mr. Poole who delivered the letter. Mr. Poole is unaware of any letter having been delivered. Later, Utterson sits with his head clerk, Mr. Guest, and shares the letter.

Mr. Guest studies the letter and quickly recognizes that it is written in the same handwriting as Dr. Jekyll, only the writing is slanted in the opposite direction. Any assurances that Jekyll had given dissipate and Utterson contemplates why Dr. Jekyll would forge a letter for a murderer.

Chapter 6: Remarkable Incident of Dr. Lanyon

For a short time after Hyde's disappearance, Dr. Jekyll returns to the public eye, dining in social settings with colleagues and friends, including Dr. Lanyon and Mr. Utterson. However, Jekyll quickly becomes reclusive once more, again denying meetings with guests, even Utterson.

Utterson then calls on Dr. Lanyon, learning that Lanyon has fallen deathly ill, having suffered a shock that he does not further explain to Utterson, only telling him that Jekyll is dead to him and he would rather not discuss the doctor. Instead, Lanyon suggest that death is near, and that the truth may be revealed to Utterson, after he, Lanyon, dies.

Unable to gain admittance to see Dr. Jekyll, Utterson writes a letter protesting his exclusion from Jekyll's house and asking for an explanation about his parting of ways with Lanyon. In a response, Jekyll writes that Lanyon is not to blame and he agrees that the two should never meet again. Furthermore, Jekyll says that he will live the rest of his life in seclusion, suffering a punishment he cannot explain.

Lanyon dies a short while later, bringing truth to his prediction. Utterson then opens a letter left to him by Dr. Lanyon. Within the letter is another sealed letter, with the explicit instructions, written in Dr. Lanyon's handwriting, "not to be opened till the death or disappearance of Dr. Henry Jekyll." Professional obligation overrides Utterson's curiosity and he refrains from opening the letter.

Chapter 7: Incident at the Window

In their weekly walk, Utterson and Enfield pass by the door to "the blackmail house" and Enfield informs Utterson that he has learned where the door leads and that he now realizes that Utterson knew this already. While the two men stand near the door, Jekyll is seen in the second story window. They begin a conversation, then, overcome with a sudden terror, Jekyll disappears into the house.

Chapter 8: The Last Night

Mr. Poole visits Mr. Utterson and informs him that he is concerned for Dr. Jekyll and fears foul play. Poole brings Utterson to Jekyll's residence, where the servants are gathered, concerned for Dr. Jekyll.

Utterson and Poole find the door to Jekyll's laboratory locked. A strange voice that sounds nothing like Dr. Jekyll, informs them that he does not want to be disturbed. Poole and Utterson

retreat to the kitchen and Poole informs Utterson that the strange voice from behind the laboratory door has been issuing commands, sending Poole on odd errands over the last week. Poole believes that the man behind the door is Mr. Hyde.

Utterson decides that he and Poole must break the door down. Mr. Hyde pleads with them to be left alone. On Utterson's order, Poole breaks the door down with an axe and the two men enter the laboratory, only to find the dead body of Mr. Hyde on the floor, dead from an apparent suicidal poisoning. Poole notes that the oversized suit Hyde is wearing belongs to Dr. Jekyll. And they note that there is a large mirror nearby, a peculiar item to have been placed in the laboratory.

After the two men search the premises, they find no sign of Dr. Jekyll alive or dead. There is, however, an envelope on Jekyll's business table addressed to Mr. Utterson. The envelope contains three items. The first is Dr. Henry Jekyll's revised will, bequeathing his estate to Utterson. The second is a note, instructing Utterson to return home and read the unopened letter from Dr. Lanyon. The third is a letter from Jekyll, promising to reveal the truth should Utterson desire to know more.

Utterson instructs Poole to tell no one about the documents, otherwise they would risk tarnishing Jekyll's reputation, whether alive or dead. Utterson says that he will go home to review Lanyon's letter and Jekyll's confession, then return with the police.

Chapter 9: *Dr. Lanyon's Narrative*

In a letter, Lanyon reveals that he received a desperate note from Jekyll, pleading with him to go to his lab and retrieve the contents from a particular drawer, and take them back home, where he would receive a visitor at midnight to claim the contents of the drawer. As instructed, Lanyon, with the help of Poole and a locksmith, retrieve the requested items. The drawer contains a variety of items including a vile with a red liquid, salt, and a notebook cryptically documenting years and years of experiments.

At midnight, Lanyon has a mysterious visitor. It is none other than Mr. Hyde. The two have minimal conversation and Hyde proceeds to mix various ingredients, forming a green liquid. As he prepares to drink the liquid, Hyde asks Lanyon if he should leave, giving the warning that what is about to happen will challenge the foundations of anything Lanyon previously believed about science. With so much already vested, Lanyon chooses to stay.

Hyde drinks the liquid and Lanyon witnesses a physical and violent transformation as the small, displeasing figure of Hyde changes into Dr. Henry Jekyll, revealing that the two are one and the same. Lanyon, in his letter, admits that Jekyll then spent the next hour explaining to him the events that led to this fate and that he, Dr. Henry Jekyll, in the transformative guise of Mr. Hyde, is responsible for the murder of Sir Danvers Carew.

Lanyon explains that this transformation and the conversation with Jekyll have delivered a death blow, a shock of horror and terror from which he cannot return. To think on the events only causes him more pain. Moreover, he knows that the shock of these events, which he cannot write about, will ultimately lead to his death.

Chapter 10: *Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case*

In his final statement, Jekyll reveals all truths, unraveling the mystery. He explains how he was born into a privileged and wealthy life, and from an early age, was inclined to explore his darker side. By the time he was an adult, he found himself living a dual life – one life as a respectable Victorian gentleman, and another life as a denizen of society's dank underbelly. However, this life of duality was ultimately too much for Henry Jekyll, as his better half felt guilt and remorse for the constant regressions of his other half. Furthermore, the level of weirdness, to which he had yielded to, was becoming too difficult for the respectable Dr. Jekyll to conceal much longer.

Jekyll further reveals that he then set forth on his fantastical experiments in an effort to separate his good side from his bad side. These efforts to combine the mysticism of good and evil with science, ultimately led to the existence of Mr. Edward Hyde. Eventually, Jekyll decided to test his newly created drug on himself. Jekyll acknowledges that he was aware of the potential dangers of experimenting on himself, but, nevertheless, proceeded anyway. The drug caused a violent and physical transformation, and thus Hyde was born.

Hyde is the embodiment of evil within Jekyll. He is small in stature and displeasing to the eye. Jekyll hypothesizes that Hyde's size is due to the notion that he is only one part of Jekyll – just the evil. Noting the "deformity and decay" of his other half, Jekyll surprisingly welcomed the change.

As Mr. Hyde, Jekyll was able to live a life of debauchery without repercussion it seemed. He set up a separate residence for Mr. Hyde and continued his dual life; however, he now lived this duality as two people. As Hyde, he was criminal and malevolent. As Jekyll, he walked proudly and maintained his status in society. Nobody could connect the two as one person.

Jekyll delves further and further into Hyde's world, and Hyde's actions become more and more monstrous; however, Jekyll explains little of these monstrous acts.

Jekyll then reports that his dark half, Hyde, began to take over, suddenly being able to emerge without the use of drugs. Upon this discovery, Jekyll decided to suppress Hyde, but only can contain the evil for so long. In a moment of weakness, Jekyll again succumbs, and releases Hyde. This time, however, Hyde emerges, too long imprisoned, more angry and violent, ultimately killing Sir Danvers Carew without provocation.

Hyde is then hunted by police and Jekyll's world began to fully dismantle. Jekyll reveals that he feared death by hanging less than permanently becoming Hyde. However, Hyde feared the opposite – he feared the gallows so much that he was willing to change back to Jekyll to avoid punishment. The two sides of Jekyll grow to increasingly hate and fear the other.

In his final, desperate act, Jekyll completes his narrative, knowing he will soon be Hyde forever. His final hope is that Hyde will choose suicide over the gallows, noting that, regardless of Hyde's decision, he, Henry Jekyll, is dead.

THEMES AND RESEARCH IDEAS

Below is a list of different themes for possible discussion and/or research:

- Duality of human nature (good vs. evil)
- Duality of the self (Utterson's own duality; he never smiles but is lovable; he abide by the law, but must challenge it to protect Jekyll's reputation)
- Duality within society (acceptable standards vs. what people actually do)
- Duality of the legal system (when is it okay to "bend the law")
- Violence to innocents (little girl, Carew)
- Victorian Gentleman (reputation, friendship, silence, loyalty)
- Avoiding scandal (at the cost of the truth or even the law)
- Addiction (Jekyll is a classic addict, always in denial, never able to actually quit)
- Sexual repression (the prudish, expected behavior of the characters and the historical development of the "old maid" as men waited to make their fortunes before marrying)
- The lack of female characters (this could further support the theme of sexual repression, or could support that Stevenson himself was following the rules of decorum and did not want to include females characters in such a tale of horror)
- Evolution of psychology as a branch of science
- British Imperialism
- Evolving Science
- Industrialization

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH IDEAS

- Research crime in Victorian England. Focus on the police organizations, forensics, and development of science. Draw a comparison to an event or character in the novella.
- Research the moral aspects of the late 1800s in England. What was seen as "proper"? Compare or contrast one of the novella's characters to your findings.
- Research a recent novella or movie that deals with issues of duality in human nature. How is the movie/novel similar to **The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde**?
- *It is impossible to talk about this novella without drawing comparisons to other works of literature and/or movies. This can be an exciting research topic for students as it encourages them to take a genuine ownership of the story as they draw comparisons.*

PROJECT AND ASSIGNMENT IDEAS

- **Writing a Missing Letter:** There are many events in the **Jekyll and Hyde** that the reader is not privy to, such as the conversations between Lanyon and Jekyll about their scientific beliefs, or the contents of the Sir Danvers Carew letter addressed to Utterson, or the decisions Utterson makes after reading the final letters from Lanyon and Jekyll. The assignment is to write *the missing letter* that explains events that the reader is never exposed to in the story.
- **Interview a Character:** A student or group of students can take on the persona of a specific character (Utterson, Jekyll, Hyde, and Lanyon) and the other students can write questions to ask. The students in character will answer the questions as they would imagine the character would.
- **Character Chart:** Variations of character charts can easily be done for the characters of Jekyll, Utterson and Hyde.
 - **Charting Jekyll:** Each chapter reveals more and more about Jekyll to the reader. Readers can make note of what is learned about Jekyll in each chapter and carefully track the changes that take place. Use direct quotes from the text to support what is noted with explanations of the quotes.
 - **Charting Utterson:** Utterson journeys through the story as a detective on a quest of discovery. Readers can chart the conflicts and dualities Utterson faces. His changes may be more subtle than those of Jekyll, but they are significant. Each chapter reveals a new conflict for Utterson. Chart the choices he must make that are in conflict or support of his beliefs as a lawyer, as a Victorian gentleman. Use direct quotes to support what is noted with an explanation of the quotes.
 - **Charting Hyde:** Hyde, of course, is at the core of the great mystery. After each chapter, readers can chart what is revealed about Hyde and his relationship with Jekyll. Use direct quotes from the text to support what is noted with an explanation of the quotes.
- **Victorian Technology Map:** Research and create a visual presentation (poster, PowerPoint, etc.) revealing the technologies available to people in England during the Victorian era. What were the primary technologies? What were the new, developing technologies? Which of these technologies may have impacted the characters in the story? How so?
- **Present the Proper Victorian:** Research and create a visual presentation (poster, PowerPoint, speech, etc.) that reveals the etiquette, appearances and attitudes of Victorian England. How did people behave and interact with one another? How did they dress? What were the fashions of the era and how did fashion/dress represent the status of people in society? What were the common religious beliefs of Victorians? How are these various elements presented in **Jekyll and Hyde**?
- **Create a Timeline:** The story is not told in chronological order. Create a visual presentation placing the events of the novella in their proper time order.

The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

CHAPTER-BY-CHAPTER STUDY QUESTIONS

Chapter 1: *Story of the Door*

While you read ...

1. Make note of the use of opposites in the descriptions of Mr. Utterson. What kind of image does this create in your head of the character after reading the first two paragraphs?
2. What is the significance of the check (cheque)?
3. How many times is the name Dr. Henry Jekyll directly referenced in this chapter?
4. Most first-time readers have some impression about the story itself. The phrase *Jekyll and Hyde* has become a colloquialism in today's vocabulary. What does the term *Jekyll and Hyde* mean to you? What do you know (or think you know) about the story?

After reading ...

1. What is your initial impression of Utterson?
2. Who is Mr. Richard Enfield and what type of bond do he and Utterson share?
3. What is it that catches the attention of the two men?
4. What is the story Enfield recalls about Mr. Hyde?
5. How does Enfield describe Hyde?
6. Why does Enfield refer to the door as the *Black Mail House*?
7. Why does Utterson not "ask the name" of the person who signed the check for Hyde?
8. What does Enfield note about the key?
9. Dr. Jekyll's name is never mentioned in this chapter, but readers typically assume that the signature on the check is his. Why do you think that is?
10. What is your initial impression of Mr. Hyde?

The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

CHAPTER-BY-CHAPTER STUDY QUESTIONS

Chapter 2: Search for Mr. Hyde

While you read ...

1. Note the mention of the will. What is its significance?
2. Do Dr. Lanyon and Utterson seem to follow the code of conduct expected by a Victorian Gentleman? Explain.
3. As a Victorian Gentleman, Utterson is expected to act a certain way (be loyal to friends, remain respectable, maintain control at all times, be prudent), why is the mystery of Mr. Hyde suddenly so consuming for Utterson?

After you read ...

1. What is it about Jekyll's will that concerns Utterson?
2. Why is the request in the will unusual?
3. Why does Utterson go to visit Lanyon?
4. What do we learn about the relationship between Utterson, Lanyon and Jekyll?
5. How long has it been since Lanyon and Jekyll have seen one another? What reason does Lanyon give for this and what does he mean by *fanciful*?
6. What thoughts does Utterson find himself having?
7. What does Utterson resolve himself to do?
8. How does Hyde respond to Utterson and their conversation?
9. How does Utterson describe Hyde?
10. Why does Hyde give Utterson his address?
11. Who is Mr. Poole and what is revealed in their conversation about the door?
12. How is Hyde to be received in Jekyll's house according to Poole?
13. What concerns does Utterson have for Jekyll at this point?
14. How did Utterson know that Enfield was referring to Jekyll in the story about the check? What does Utterson know about the door that he did not reveal to Enfield?

The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

CHAPTER-BY-CHAPTER STUDY QUESTIONS

Chapter 3: *Dr. Jekyll was Quite at Ease*

While you read ...

1. How do we see characters trying to maintain appearances?

After you read ...

1. Where is the dinner party held?
2. How does Jekyll respond to Utterson's questions about the will?
3. What does Utterson offer to do if Jekyll will confide in him?
4. How does Jekyll respond to Utterson's offer?
5. What does Jekyll say about Hyde and what does he hope Utterson will ultimately do?

Chapter 4: *The Carew Murder Case*

While you read ...

1. In what way do people continually respond to Hyde's appearance?
2. What seems to be Utterson's main goal in researching Mr. Hyde?

After you read ...

1. Who is Sir Danvers Carew? How is he killed?
2. Who witnesses the murder? How does the witness know who Mr. Hyde is?
3. Pick out three key words used to describe the murder, then explain why these words appropriately represent the crime.
4. Why is Mr. Utterson contacted regarding the murder?
5. Why is the cane significant to Utterson?
6. How does Utterson know where Hyde lives in Soho?
7. What kind of area does Soho appear to be? How does it contrast the world Utterson is used to?
8. What kind of information do Utterson and Inspector Newcomen discover at Hyde's apartment?

The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

CHAPTER-BY-CHAPTER STUDY QUESTIONS

Chapter 5: *Incident of the Letter*

While you read ...

1. How is Dr. Jekyll's demeanor different in the chapter than in previous chapters?
2. What are the issues of character and reputation that are discussed in this chapter?

After you read ...

1. How does Jekyll respond to Utterson's questions about Hyde and Carew?
2. In their previous conversation, Jekyll seemed concerned for Hyde and his well being. Does he still seem to feel that way? Explain.
3. Why does Jekyll entrust Utterson with the letter from Hyde? What are Jekyll's reservations about the letter?
4. Why do you think Utterson inquires about the letter's envelope?
5. Does Jekyll confirm, deny or avoid Utterson's claim that Hyde meant to murder Jekyll?
6. What does Poole tell Utterson when asked about who delivered the letter?
7. What does Utterson's clerk, Mr. Guest, reveal about Hyde's handwriting?
8. Why is Utterson deeply concerned about this revelation?

Chapter 6: *Remarkable Incident of Dr. Lanyon*

While you read ...

1. In what ways does Lanyon display his fear?
2. What has become of Mr. Hyde?

After you read ...

1. What is discovered about Mr. Hyde during the Carew murder investigation?
2. In the beginning of the chapter, what change does Utterson observe in Jekyll?
3. What does Lanyon claim to have had? What could this mean?
4. What does Lanyon predict for himself?
5. How has Utterson and Jekyll's relationship changed?
6. What happens to Lanyon and what does he leave for Utterson? What is written on it?
7. What is written on the second envelope? Why is Utterson troubled by this?
8. Does Utterson open the second envelope? Why or why not?

The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde CHAPTER-BY-CHAPTER STUDY QUESTIONS

Chapter 7: *Incident at the Window*

While you read ...

1. In what ways do Utterson and Enfield continually represent “gentlemanly” behavior?

After you read ...

1. What can we conclude Utterson has told Enfield?
2. What conclusion does Enfield come to about Mr. Hyde when passing by *the door*?
3. Where does Jekyll appear and what does his attitude seem to be initially?
4. What do the three men discuss in their brief conversation?
5. What is it that happens to Jekyll in the window and what is the meaning of Utterson’s response?

The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde CHAPTER-BY-CHAPTER STUDY QUESTIONS

Chapter 8: *The Last Night*

While you read ...

1. What prediction might you make based on the title of this chapter?
2. How does Utterson act? Is he maintaining his appearance as a Victorian Gentleman or is he straying from it? Explain.

After you read ...

1. Why does Poole visit Utterson?
2. Why is Poole fearful and what does he request of Utterson?
3. Where are Jekyll’s servants gathered and what are their concerns?
4. When Poole and Utterson knock on the locked door, a voice calls out. What is peculiar about the voice?
5. Who does Poole imply is behind the door? How do you know this if he doesn’t say the name directly?
6. What has Poole been doing for the last week?
7. What are the concerns over the handwriting?
8. What does Utterson instruct Bradshaw (a footman or servant) and another servant to do?

9. Poole says that he once heard weeping from behind the door. What could this possibly indicate?
10. Whose voice responds from behind the locked door? What does the voice say?
11. Upon hearing the voice, what does Utterson command Poole to do and with what does he carry out this action?
12. Whose body is found in the laboratory? And what is presumed to have happened to the *self-destroyer*?
13. What assumptions do they make about Dr. Jekyll and his whereabouts?
14. When they refer to the “glass,” they are referring to a large mirror. What is strange about the mirror?
15. What is on the business table and what does Utterson find within (three items)?
 - a. What is the first item and how has it changed?
 - b. What is the second item, and in brief, what does it say?
 - c. What is the third item?
16. What conclusions does Utterson make about Dr. Jekyll at this point?
17. What does Utterson say will happen before notifying the police?
18. How does Utterson rigidly exhibit his role as a Victorian Gentleman toward the end of the chapter? What does he still hope to accomplish for Dr. Jekyll?

The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

CHAPTER-BY-CHAPTER STUDY QUESTIONS

Chapter 9: *Dr. Lanyon's Narrative*

While you read ...

1. Keep in mind that this chapter is entirely recounted in a letter from Dr. Lanyon. So, the opening narrative, is Lanyon's recollection about a letter he received from Jekyll. As you read note the differences between Lanyon's observations of Jekyll as a friend, and his observations of Jekyll as a scientist.

After you read ...

1. In Jekyll's letter to Lanyon, what does Jekyll say about their friendship?
2. In the letter, what things and in what order does Jekyll request that Lanyon do?
3. What is foreboding about the P.S. portion of Jekyll's letter?
4. After reading the letter, what does Lanyon think about Jekyll's sanity?
5. Why does Lanyon decide to carry out Jekyll's requests?
6. Although the messenger is unfamiliar to Lanyon, who do we know this to be? How do you know?
7. What happens as Hyde mixes the compounds?
8. What does Hyde offer Lanyon prior to drinking the potion?
9. Why does Lanyon decide to stay and witness what happens next?
10. What happens to Hyde upon drinking the potion?
11. What does Lanyon come to realize about Hyde? Jekyll? Carew?
12. Why is this a deathly shock for Lanyon? Why is that he is unable to grasp the reality of what he has seen?

The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

CHAPTER-BY-CHAPTER STUDY QUESTIONS

Chapter 10: Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case

While you read ...

1. Make note of Jekyll's constant battle of his own duality at a human being? What are his concerns for himself?
2. In what ways does Jekyll embrace his darker side?

After you read ...

1. What does Jekyll reveal about his background and the life he was born into?
2. Why is it possible that Jekyll felt the need to conceal what gave him pleasure?
3. Jekyll notes that as a young man, "I stood already committed to a profound duplicity of life." Why must he live this way?
4. With statements like "Many a man would have even blazoned such irregularities as I was guilty of ..." what does he suggest occurred in his secret life? Why do you suppose he is not specific about what he has done?
5. As Jekyll delves deeper into his world as a *double-dealer*, which direction do his scientific studies turn?
6. Why does Jekyll believe his pursuits in the mystic are the only way he can find truth?
7. What are the *polar twins* within himself that Jekyll is studying?
8. What does he hope to achieve in his research?
9. What risks and/or consequences does Jekyll debate before taking the drug himself?
10. How does he feel the first time he takes the drug?
11. Why does he not know what he looks like after the change and why is the mirror from Chapter 8, now important?
12. What does Jekyll give as the reason for Hyde's appearance?
13. Are Jekyll and Hyde polar opposites? What dual qualities does Jekyll have that Hyde does not?
14. How would Jekyll feel released from his bonds of *slavery* as Hyde?
15. Jekyll notes that, "Men have before hired bravos to transact their crimes, while their own person and reputation sat under shelter" and later adds, "I was the first that could plod in the public eye with a load of genial respectability, and in a moment, like a schoolboy, strip off these lendings and spring headlong into the sea of liberty." What does he mean? Explain.

16. As Jekyll living a double life, he calls his darker activities *undignified*. As Hyde, he becomes *monstrous*. Jekyll then notes how he would feel following these various excursions. What are the differences Henry Jekyll felt when he would commit acts *undignified* versus Hyde committing acts that he deemed *monstrous*?
17. How does Jekyll create an entirely separate existence for Mr. Hyde which he believes is *beyond the reach of fate*?
18. Why is it an alarming event for Jekyll to awaken in Hyde's Soho apartment? What are his concerns?
19. Jekyll notes that the "power of the drug had not been always equally displayed." What does he mean?
20. What does Jekyll fear he is *slowly losing hold of* and what choice does he realize he must make?
21. After resisting the temptation to drink the potion and become Hyde, what finally causes Jekyll to give in after two months?
22. What ghastly crime does Hyde commit at this time and what reason does Jekyll give for the heinous nature of this crime?
23. How is Jekyll's mindset and ability to reason different when he changes into Hyde without the potion as opposed to when he changes into Hyde only after taking the potion?
24. After Lanyon witness the change from Hyde to Jekyll, what is Jekyll primarily concerned with now? Is he afraid of the gallows (hanging)?
25. As Jekyll grows sickly, what is happening to Hyde?
26. How does Hyde feel about Jekyll?
27. What is Hyde afraid of most that causes him to willingly turn back into Jekyll?
28. Hyde fears Jekyll's ability to kill him by suicide. What reason does Jekyll give for not committing suicide?
29. As Jekyll recognizes that the end is near, he acknowledges that the letter he is writing may, in fact, be his last action. What does he fear Hyde will do if he is aware of the letter? How could this be avoided?
30. In the final lines of the book Jekyll says that this final transformation will be his death. He reveals that Hyde will likely die by hanging for the crime of murder, or Hyde will kill himself. Why do you think he leaves this final decision in the hands of Hyde?

STUDY QUESTION ANSWERS with POINTS OF DISCUSSION

Chapter 1: *Story of the Door*

While you read ...

1. Possible answers may include the varying ways in which Utterson seems in conflict of himself. How can he be these things and act this way? This is a good time for a discussion that students, teachers, parents, etc. in our society today have different faces that they wear for different situations.
2. There is a great concern about the check and who is it signed by. Along with concerns that someone is being blackmailed because of it.
3. None.
4. Possible answers may include that it means to be “two-faced” or have “two-different personalities” or have “two sides.”

Point of Discussion: *In what way do we have different faces or different personalities that we exhibit? Answers may include how students act one way with their peers, but another way around teachers, and another way around the opposite sex, and another way around their parents. All of which are perfectly acceptable behaviors.*

After reading ...

1. Answers vary.
2. Enfield is a longtime friend and relative of Utterson. The two walk and talk regularly.
3. The mysterious door triggers a memory for Enfield.
5. Answers vary (short summation of the events).
6. Enfield describes Hyde as “a little man,” a “danmable man,” and as “detestable” and “displeasing,” among others.
7. He is certain that the writer of the check is being blackmailed.
8. Because he is apparently aware of Hyde and seems to know who signed the check.
9. That Hyde had a key to the door and entered freely.
10. Answers vary.
11. Answers vary.

Chapter 2: *Search for Mr. Hyde*

While you read ...

1. It was changed with an unusual and borderline unethical request.
2. Answers vary, but yes, the two very much act as gentlemen for a variety of reasons.
3. Hyde is in great contrast to everything he stands for and what he believes Jekyll stands for as well.

Point of Discussion: *Is Utterson's only interest in learning about Hyde to help Jekyll? While, he is definitely an obligation as a gentleman to help his friend, there is also the natural curiosity of the darker side of life. Utterson wants to know what could have possibly caused Jekyll to get involved with such a character. Consider tabloid-style reporting in today's society. Why are people so enthralled with the downfall of the rich and famous?*

After you read ...

1. The will suggests that Jekyll will die or disappear and Hyde will assume control of Jekyll's estate.

2. It implies foul play.
3. Lanyon is a longtime friend and colleague of Jekyll.
4. They have a long history and at one time were all very good friends.
5. They have not seen each other for 10 years since Jekyll's experiments have become "fanciful." Answers will vary regarding the meaning of "fanciful."
6. He is deeply concerned and troubled by Enfield's story about Mr. Hyde trampling the girl and his imagination runs rampant regarding Hyde.
7. To seek out Mr. Hyde in order to help Jekyll.
8. Hyde is abrupt, rushed, and angry at times.
9. He has a difficult time describing his exact appearance. Instead he uses vague terms like a "murderous mixture of timidity and boldness," and notes that "he gave an impression of deformity without any nameable malformation."
10. He likely knows who the lawyer is and is aware of the will.
11. Poole is a servant of Jekyll and he reveals that Hyde has a key and is to be obeyed.
12. He can come and go as he pleases and he is to be obeyed.
13. He believes that Jekyll is somehow in trouble and is being manipulated or blackmailed by Hyde.
14. Utterson knew that door led directly to Jekyll's laboratory, which is attached to Jekyll's house. Also, because of the will, he had already suspected something afoot between Jekyll and Hyde.

Chapter 3: *Dr. Jekyll was Quite at Ease*

While you read ...

1. Even through his struggles, Jekyll is trying to maintain a social life and show that he is still a worthy gentleman. Lanyon is willing to put aside differences and attend the party. Utterson, as always carries on at the proper Victorian Gentleman.

Point of Discussion: *Why does Jekyll have a dinner party at this point? Jekyll is aware of the importance within his circle that he must keep up appearances. And, as later indicated, one of Jekyll's primary concerns is ruining his own reputation. The party and trying to maintain an out appearance of everything being okay is expected of Jekyll in Victorian society.*

After you read ...

1. At Dr. Jekyll's house.
2. He changes the subject.
3. Help him however necessary.
4. He is thankful, but tells Utterson that he should not be concerned.
5. He says that he takes "great interest" in Hyde and that he hopes the Utterson will follow through with the will's request should the time ever come.

Chapter 4: *The Carew Murder Case*

While you read ...

1. They find him detestable and they have a difficult time describing him.
2. He appears to want to help Jekyll, convinced that Hyde is somehow blackmailing him.

After you read ...

1. Sir Danvers Carew is a member of Parliament and his is brutally beaten with a cane.
2. A maid witnesses the murder. She recognizes Hyde because he visited her master at some point in time.

3. Answers Vary. Possible answers include: *madman, ape-like, trampling*. The murder is described as very animalistic and very savage.
4. Sir Danvers Carew was carrying a letter addressed to Utterson.

Point of Discussion: *There is the possibility that Hyde, who detests Utterson, came into contact with Carew purely by accident and either Utterson's name came up in their conversation or Hyde saw the letter addressed to Utterson. This could possibly have set him off in the rage that led to the killing of Carew.*

5. It is a cane that Utterson had given to Jekyll years before.
6. Utterson had seen the address back in Chapter 2, to which Hyde willingly then offered him the address.
7. It is a stark contrast to the middle or upper class world Utterson is used to. Soho reveals a darker, less refined life filled with despair and poverty.
8. They view the contents of the apartment, much of which is unused. The apartment appears to have been recently ransacked with documents having been destroyed and burned. The other half of the broken cane (the murder weapon) is discovered, as is a checkbook.

Chapter 5: Incident of the Letter

While you read ...

1. He has a sense of urgency and he shows outward concern for his situation.
2. The issues of reputation and character become almost more important than what is wrong or right. While Jekyll and Utterson are both troubled by the murder of Carew, they consider suppressing evidence that could implicate Jekyll.

Point of Discussion: *Again, this issue of character and reputation come up between Jekyll and Utterson. Discuss how the two could consider withholding the letter when it could potentially help solve a murder crime. Do people in today's society withhold information to try and save reputations? Possible discussions include the steroid scandal in baseball. Or, there are many political scandals that could be discussed with similar circumstances.*

After you read ...

1. He is aware of the murder and finds it horrible and swears that he has no allegiance to Hyde any longer.
2. Jekyll no longer seems to have a concern for Hyde. In fact, he says that he is through with Hyde. Whatever his relationship is with Hyde at this point, he wants to make clear to Utterson, that this has gone too far and Jekyll wants to be free of the man.
3. Jekyll believes that whatever Utterson does will be the right choice. Jekyll is concerned that the letter will ruin his name.
4. Utterson would like to know where the letter was sent from.
5. Jekyll's physical response indicates the possibility, but he does not acknowledge it verbally.
6. Poole informs Utterson that there have not been any deliveries.
7. He notices that the odd writing is actually Henry Jekyll's, just with the slant reversed.
8. Utterson fears that Jekyll is trying to cover for a known murder and that his involvement with Hyde is deeper than imagined.

Chapter 6: Remarkable Incident of Dr. Lanyon

While you read ...

1. He physically and verbally expresses his fear.
2. Hyde has completely disappeared.

After you read ...

1. That he lived a vile, violent life with strange acquaintances.
2. Jekyll changes twice in this chapter. First, he seems to resume his old life. Later, he becomes completely reclusive and appears ill.
3. He has had a shock. He was frightened or scared.

Point of Discussion: *Other than fear, what could possibly give a man of scientific principles a shock that could shake his very foundation? Answers may include a revelation that the science or beliefs he had were invalid so he had nothing left to believe in.*

4. Lanyon predicts that he will soon die.
5. Jekyll will no longer see Utterson.
6. Lanyon dies and leaves an envelope for Utterson. The letter is addressed only to Utterson and should be destroyed if Utterson is dead.
7. Within is a second envelope with instructions for Utterson to open it only after Jekyll has died or disappeared.
8. Utterson believes strongly in his code of gentlemanly conduct as well as the code of the law he follows. Out of loyalty to Lanyon and a feeling of legal obligation, he does not open it.

Chapter 7: Incident at the Window

While you read ...

1. They continue their walks and they continue to conduct themselves as gentleman, even when distressed or troubled.

After you read ...

1. Based on their discussion, Utterson has told Enfield very little of the events regarding Hyde.
2. Enfield knows the door leads to Jekyll's house, which he realizes Utterson knew all along.
3. In a window above the door.
4. Jekyll is feeling down and won't leave. Utterson says he should go for a walk, but since he won't the men can talk where they are.
5. An expression of terror overcomes Jekyll and he disappears from the window.

Point of Discussion: *What could possibly cause Jekyll to be overcome with such terror and why Enfield and Utterson react the way they do? Discussions will likely lead to students suggesting that Hyde has returned. Some may suggest that Utterson is being true to his character by not responding, others may suggest that this is out of character. But by this point, Utterson has attempted to leave Hyde behind, so he may just not know exactly how to respond.*

Chapter 8: *The Last Night*

While you read ...

1. Answers may vary.
2. Utterson remains the gentleman, remaining true to the code, loyal and respectable, taking action when necessary. Even at the end of the chapter, he remains true to his code as a Victorian Gentleman more so than his code of ethics as a lawyer. Rather than contact the police, he decides to review the evidence then decide how to proceed.

Point of Discussion: *Utterson has made a clear decision at this point to choose his code as a Victorian gentleman, rather than his legal code as a lawyer. As a lawyer, he should immediately hand the information over to the authorities. He chooses to deliberate the evidence in hopes of still saving Jekyll's name in the community.*

After you read ...

1. He fears for Jekyll's safety. He thinks there has been foul play.
2. Why is Poole fearful and what does he request of Utterson?
3. They are fearful of what is happening behind the locked door.
4. It is not certain whether the voice is that of Jekyll or not.
5. He suggests Hyde is behind the door. He suggests that the appearance is not Jekyll's, implying Hyde.
6. Poole has been running errands for the voice behind the door.
7. The handwriting appears to be Jekyll's.
8. Bradshaw and a "boy" are instructed to guard the back entrance.
9. This could indicate that if it is Hyde, he is troubled. If it is Jekyll, he is in trouble.
10. Whose voice responds from behind the locked door? What does the voice say?
11. The voice is clearly Hyde's this time and he asks Utterson to have mercy.
12. Utterson instructs Poole to breakdown the door with an axe.
13. Hyde's body is found, freshly dead from an apparent suicide/poisoning.
14. They think that Jekyll is dead and they are only going to find his body.
15. The mirror seems out of place.
16. There is a package with (a) a new will from Jekyll, leaving everything to Utterson; (b) a letter from Jekyll instructing Utterson to read Lanyon's letter; and (c) another sealed packet.
17. Utterson concludes that Jekyll has either fled or is dead.
18. Utterson decides to read Lanyon's letter and open the final package from Jekyll privately before contacting the police.
19. He still hopes to save Jekyll's "credit" – his reputation.

Chapter 9: *Dr. Lanyon's Narrative*

While you read ...

1. Lanyon always considers Jekyll as a friend. However, he disagrees with Jekyll's science, which kept him apart. It is Lanyon's obligation as a friend that brings him to Jekyll to discover the truth.

After you read ...

1. Jekyll says that he would still do anything for Lanyon and hopes that Lanyon would do the same for him.
2. Jekyll requests that Lanyon take the letter to Jekyll's house, find Poole and the locksmith, open the door to the lab; get the contents from a drawer, go home and wait for a messenger who will arrive at midnight.

3. The use of the words like “terror” and “too late” and the final statement saying “You have seen the last of Henry Jekyll.”
4. Lanyon believes Jekyll to be insane.
5. He needs to know with certainty whether Jekyll is insane or in need of help.
6. It is Hyde. The physical description matches earlier descriptions of Hyde.
7. The compound changes colors.
8. He offers Lanyon an opportunity to lead.
9. Lanyon says with the much vested, he will see it out to the end.
10. He undergoes a violent, physical transformation and turns into Jekyll.
11. He realizes that Jekyll and Hyde are the same man, therefore, Jekyll is responsible for killing Carew.
12. Lanyon is a man firmly rooted in scientific principle having already cast aside the “fanciful.” This reality is too supernatural, too far beyond his understanding. And rather than accept the possibility, his core is shaken to the point that he is no longer able to sustain his life.

Point of Discussion: *How do Utterson and Lanyon differ? Why isn't Utterson shocked to death by this as well? Possible answer may be that Utterson lives by codes, not science. He lives by a code as a gentleman and he lives by a code as outlined by the law. While his life is firmly rooted in these codes, as a lawyer he is aware of the darker side of man. As stated in the first chapter, he is often the last good influence of a “downgoing man.” While much of this may be a shock to Utterson, his biggest shock is the willing and direct involvement of Jekyll, which he has already accepted. Whether or not Utterson is willing to accept the supernatural is uncertain, but he is at least willing to consider it now.*

Chapter 10: Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case

While you read ...

1. Notes will vary. He is consistently concerned with his outward social appearance and his inability to stop living this dual life style.
2. He acknowledges that there are freedoms and pleasures to living his secret life.

Point of Discussion: *How do people today live dual lives? What is considered acceptable and what is unacceptable? As a student, is it acceptable to have a “school personality” and an “at home personality.” How about with famous athletes or actors? How do they appear in the public eye? How do they appear differently when pictures turn up in the tabloids of these same people acting very differently (remember, tabloid reporting doesn't necessarily mean people are always involved in illegal activities. Our perceptions can change when we read an article about something as simple as a rich and famous person not leaving a tip for their food server in a restaurant.*

After you read ...

1. He reveals that he was born into a wealthy, privileged life and that would have made most people happy, but he was unable to be happy because of this need to explore his darker half.
2. What gave him pleasure may not have been acceptable by Victorian standards.
3. As a member of the upper class, it was dictated by society that he must maintain a very specific outward appearance. His pleasurable, darker side, which he could not avoid, had to be hidden.

4. He suggests that his activities are too repugnant or too shameful to mention.
5. His scientific studies turn to the mystical and the transcendental.
6. He believes this is the only way he can isolate good and evil within a person and that it is not something founded in standard science.
7. He is studying good and evil.
8. He hopes to isolate the good and the evil and that the evil will eventually lose out to the good side.
9. He realizes that testing the potion on himself could result in death.
10. Wicked but refreshed.
11. At first he is unable to see his new appearance, only feel it. He has the mirror moved so he can witness the transformation the next time.
12. He suggests that Hyde is smaller in stature because this is a less developed side of him and the outward appearance reveals that.
13. They are not polar opposites. While Hyde is entirely evil, Jekyll still retains both good and evil.
14. He could act freely without risking his reputation or status.
15. As Hyde, he could do as he pleased and his life as Jekyll would be secure.
16. In his double life, Jekyll felt immense guilt. As Hyde, he feels a separation. It is only after he changes into Hyde without the potion that he becomes concerned.
17. He creates a separate life for Hyde, including an apartment and a bank account.
18. He changes without the potion. He is concerned that Hyde is become more development and a more dominant part of him.
19. The drug did not always work the same. Once, it did not work. Other times, he had to up the dosage.
20. Jekyll worries that he is losing himself at Jekyll and he must choose between the sides.
21. He gives in to moral weakness.
22. Hyde kills Carew. Jekyll suggests that Hyde was imprisoned for two months and emerged in a rage.
23. When he takes the potion, Hyde takes complete control. When he changes without the potion, the transition is slow, and the two personalities crossover with one another.
24. Jekyll is not afraid of hanging. He is afraid of becoming Hyde permanently.
25. Hyde is becoming more dominant.
26. Hyde has hatred for Jekyll.
27. Hyde is afraid that he will be hanged for killing Carew, so he willingly changes back into Jekyll to avoid capture.
28. Jekyll claims to pity Hyde.
29. Jekyll worries that Hyde will destroy the letter. He hopes that enough time will have lapsed before he changes and Hyde will be so self-consumed as to forget about the letter.
30. Answers will vary. Some answers might reflect back how Jekyll pities Hyde. Others may consider this a cowardly act. Still it could be looked at as a last effort to save his reputation, knowing that the outcome and truth will be in Utterson's hands.

UNIT TEST: The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

Multiple Choice

1. The novella opens describing Mr. Utterson through a series of opposites. He is “a man of rugged countenance ... yet somehow loveable.” He “enjoyed the theater,” yet had not been in more than twenty years. What is the reader seeing with Utterson?
 - a. The complex dualities that exist within humans, even on a simple level.
 - b. That Utterson is an unlikable person.
 - c. That Utterson is a boring man and incapable of imagining his own duality.
 - d. The reader is seeing how Dr. Jekyll views Utterson.
2. What do Utterson and Enfield see that reminds Enfield of a story?
 - a. A little girl.
 - b. A mysterious man.
 - c. A door.
 - d. A check.
3. What detail does Enfield not include in his story?
 - a. That a little girl was trampled.
 - b. That he believes a prominent man is being blackmailed.
 - c. That he forced Hyde to give the girl’s family a check.
 - d. That the check was signed by Dr. Jekyll.
4. What does Utterson reveal that he knows about Enfield’s story?
 - a. Utterson knows who signed the check.
 - b. Utterson knows Mr. Hyde.
 - c. As a lawyer, Utterson represents the girl’s family.
 - d. Utterson signed the check.
5. How does Utterson feel about Dr. Jekyll’s will?
 - a. He plans to execute the will without question, as expected.
 - b. The will offends him.
 - c. Utterson is concerned for Dr. Jekyll’s health because of the will.
 - d. He keeps the will locked in a safe and he has never viewed it.
6. When Jekyll looks over the will, what bothers him about it?
 - a. The will implies that Jekyll may soon be a victim of foul play.
 - b. He has never met Mr. Hyde.
 - c. He is upset that Jekyll did not trust in him to write the will.
 - d. It reveals that Jekyll is suffering from a rare mental disorder.
7. What does Utterson learn when he visits Dr. Lanyon?
 - a. Jekyll has been leading a dual life.
 - b. Jekyll stole Lanyon’s scientific research.
 - c. Lanyon and Jekyll have not been friends for ten years.
 - d. Lanyon and Jekyll have been working together on a secret experiment.
8. Lanyon also reveals that—
 - a. he is dying of tuberculosis.
 - b. Jekyll began his experiments to save his wife.
 - c. he fears for Jekyll’s life.
 - d. he has never met Hyde.

9. Lanyon tells Utterson the following about Jekyll's scientific studies:
 - a. "Henry Jekyll became too fanciful for me."
 - b. "He is mad. Absolutely mad, I tell you."
 - c. "Jekyll is in league with Mr. Hyde."
 - d. "There is evil afoot. Jekyll's butler, Poole, has told me as much."
10. Lanyon vows to aid Utterson however possible in his pursuit of Mr. Hyde.
 - a. True
 - b. False
11. Utterson says, "If he be Mr. Hyde, then I will be Mr. Seek."
 - a. True
 - b. False
12. What begins to consume Utterson's thoughts after his first meeting with Lanyon?
 - a. Concerns for his friend, Henry Jekyll.
 - b. Finding out who signed the mysterious check.
 - c. Images of Mr. Hyde.
 - d. Concerns for Lanyon's health.
13. What does it likely imply when Mr. Hyde willingly gives Utterson his address?
 - a. Utterson already knows where Utterson lives.
 - b. Hyde is lying.
 - c. Hyde does not consider the consequences.
 - d. Hyde is aware of Dr. Jekyll's will.
14. Which is NOT a phrase used to describe Mr. Hyde when Utterson meets him?
 - a. "snarled aloud into a savage laugh"
 - b. "mixed with emotion, seeming both good and evil"
 - c. "pale and dwarfish"
 - d. "a murderous mixture of timidity and boldness"
15. What did Utterson know about the mysterious door that Enfield did not know?
 - a. The door leads to Jekyll's laboratory.
 - b. Hyde lives in the house.
 - c. Hyde and Jekyll meet frequently in the same location.
 - d. The key used by Hyde was stolen from Jekyll.
16. What does Mr. Poole tell Utterson about Hyde?
 - a. He does not know Hyde.
 - b. Hyde has been threatening Jekyll.
 - c. Hyde has been hired by Jekyll to aid him with experiments.
 - d. Jekyll's servants are to obey Hyde.
17. What does Utterson conclude about Hyde after meeting with Poole?
 - a. Hyde must have his own black secrets if he were studied.
 - b. Hyde plans to kill Jekyll.
 - c. Hyde's goal is obtaining all of Jekyll's wealth.
 - d. Hyde is planning on destroying Jekyll's reputation.
18. At this point, what conclusion does Utterson make about the relationship between Jekyll and Hyde?
 - a. Jekyll is secretly helping Hyde.
 - b. Hyde is blackmailing Jekyll.
 - c. Hyde is plotting to steal from Jekyll.
 - d. Jekyll is helping Hyde with a rare medical condition.
19. By Victorian standards as a gentleman, why is it important for Jekyll to hold a dinner party?
 - a. He must prove that he is not in league with Mr. Hyde.
 - b. He is seeking help from his friends.
 - c. Hyde is hoping to be introduced to Jekyll's friends.
 - d. Jekyll understands the importance of maintaining appearances and reputation.

20. How does Jekyll respond when Utterson confronts him about the will at the dinner party?
 - a. Jekyll completely ignores the topic.
 - b. Jekyll quickly concludes the party.
 - c. Jekyll tries to dismiss the topic, then asks Utterson for his understanding.
 - d. Jekyll is angry and condemns Utterson.
21. What does Jekyll ask for regarding Hyde?
 - a. Justice
 - b. Satisfaction
 - c. Trust
 - d. Peace
22. Who witnesses the murder of Sir Danvers Carew?
 - a. Utterson
 - b. Jekyll
 - c. A police inspector
 - d. A maid
23. What is the murder weapon and what concerns Utterson about it?
 - a. It is a cane that Utterson gave to Jekyll.
 - b. It is a knife that belongs to Jekyll.
 - c. It is a knife stolen from Utterson.
 - d. There was no weapon, just Hyde's bare hands, showing his savagery.
24. What does Sir Danvers Carew have on his person when he is murdered?
 - a. A letter to Jekyll
 - b. A letter to Utterson
 - c. A cane from Jekyll
 - d. A check from Hyde
25. What is the condition of Hyde's Soho apartment when Utterson and Newcomen arrive?
 - a. It is neatly kept
 - b. It has burned down
 - c. There is blood everywhere
 - d. It has been ransacked and left in a hurry
26. What do they find in the apartment?
 - a. Letter incriminating Jekyll
 - b. The other half of the murder weapon
 - c. A letter to Utterson
 - d. Nothing
27. Utterson visits Jekyll after the Carew murder. What does Jekyll assure Utterson?
 - a. That Hyde is dead
 - b. That Hyde is not the murderer
 - c. That he is unaware of the murder
 - d. That he is done with Hyde
28. What does Jekyll give to Utterson?
 - a. A letter from Hyde
 - b. A secret potion
 - c. A confession
 - d. A new will
29. Why does Jekyll entrust this item to Utterson?
 - a. Hyde has instructed him to do so.
 - b. Utterson forces him to.
 - c. Jekyll no longer trusts his own judgment.
 - d. It is Jekyll's dying wish.

30. What does Utterson's clerk, Mr. Guest, find peculiar about Hyde's handwriting?
 - a. He writes in Latin.
 - b. His writing is impossible to read.
 - c. Hyde's writing appears to be written by a child.
 - d. It is not Hyde's writing.
31. What shocking possibility does Mr. Guest suggest about Hyde's handwriting?
 - a. It is actually Jekyll's writing.
 - b. It is not written by a person.
 - c. It is merely just a scribble.
 - d. It predicts another murder.
32. What is Lanyon's condition the next time he and Utterson meet?
 - a. He is conducting experiments like Jekyll.
 - b. He is dying.
 - c. He has gone mad.
 - d. He is lost in the streets of London.
33. What did Lanyon experience that caused this condition?
 - a. A heart attack
 - b. A shock
 - c. An out of body experience
 - d. A vision
34. What does Lanyon predict for himself?
 - a. That Hyde will come for him.
 - b. That his reputation is ruined.
 - c. That he cannot be saved for the evils he has done.
 - d. That he will die soon.
35. What does Lanyon later have delivered Utterson?
 - a. The location of Mr. Hyde.
 - b. Dr. Jekyll's new will.
 - c. Lanyon's will.
 - d. A letter to be opened if Jekyll dies.
36. When Enfield and Utterson walk by the door again, what does Enfield reveal?
 - a. He has discovered where the door goes.
 - b. He knows Dr. Jekyll's secret.
 - c. He has been lying to Utterson.
 - d. He can no longer take walks with Utterson.
37. While talking to Enfield and Utterson from the window, what overcomes Jekyll?
 - a. Terror
 - b. Anger
 - c. Laughter
 - d. Happiness
38. When Utterson says, "God forgive us," which of the following is NOT a likely translation?
 - a. He is concerned that Hyde has returned.
 - b. He thinks Jekyll has been murdered.
 - c. He is condemning himself for not going to the police.
 - d. He is aware of the consequences of not rushing to Jekyll's aid.
39. What is Mr. Poole's concern for coming to Mr. Utterson?
 - a. Poole suspects foul play.
 - b. Jekyll has been arrested.
 - c. Hyde has been arrested.
 - d. Hyde has threatened to kill Utterson.

40. Why are Jekyll's servants gathered together when Utterson arrives?
 - a. They are preparing to defend themselves against Hyde.
 - b. They are protecting Jekyll.
 - c. They are afraid.
 - d. They have been told to wait by Jekyll.
41. What is odd about Jekyll's voice when he calls out from the laboratory?
 - a. His voice appears changed.
 - b. He sounds as though he is in pain.
 - c. There are many voices.
 - d. He is dying.
42. "Utterson, for God's sake, have mercy!" cries out—
 - a. Jekyll
 - b. Poole
 - c. Guest
 - d. Hyde
43. What is discovered when they break the door down?
 - a. Hyde is dead from an apparent suicide.
 - b. Hyde has been killed by Jekyll.
 - c. Jekyll has been killed by Hyde.
 - d. Jekyll is dead from an apparent suicide.
44. When they find the note from Jekyll, what does Utterson, immediately assume?
 - a. That Jekyll is dead.
 - b. That Jekyll has been kidnapped.
 - c. That Jekyll was alive and possibly is still alive.
 - d. That Jekyll was alive and has been killed by Hyde.
45. What three things does Utterson find on the business table?
 - a. Jekyll's will, a note from Jekyll, a package
 - b. Jekyll's will, a note from Hyde, a confession from Jekyll
 - c. Jekyll's will, Lanyon's will, a package
 - d. Jekyll's will, a note from Jekyll, a confession from Hyde
46. How has Jekyll's will changed?
 - a. It has not changed.
 - b. It now leaves everything to Mr. Poole.
 - c. It now leaves everything to Utterson.
 - d. It now leaves everything to the Carew family.
47. In Lanyon's narrative, what does Jekyll asked of him in a letter?
 - a. Forgiveness
 - b. He asks Lanyon to collect some items and meet a messenger.
 - c. He asks Lanyon to help Hyde escape.
 - d. Jekyll asks Lanyon to help him escape England.
48. What is Lanyon certain of about Jekyll after reading his request?
 - a. He is certain Jekyll is being blackmailed.
 - b. He is certain that Hyde means to kill Utterson.
 - c. He is certain that Hyde will kill Jekyll.
 - d. He is certain that Jekyll is insane.
49. What is the option Hyde gives to Lanyon before drinking the potion?
 - a. He offers Lanyon the opportunity to leave.
 - b. He offers Lanyon the potion.
 - c. He offers to share his wealth with Lanyon.
 - d. He offers to heal Lanyon's illness.

50. What does Lanyon witness?
- Hyde kills someone else.
 - Jekyll kills a man.
 - Hyde changes into Jekyll.
 - Jekyll changes into Hyde.
51. Why is the revelation of what Lanyon witnesses too much for him to handle?
- Jekyll's experiments have challenged the very foundations of Lanyon's beliefs.
 - It was too vile and shocking to witness.
 - He realizes the true evil of Hyde.
 - Lanyon is stunned by the evil within Jekyll.
52. What led Jekyll to conduct his mystical experiments?
- He was trying to cure his drug addiction.
 - He would work secretly in Soho and wanted to cure people of their evils.
 - He had been living a secret and morally corrupt life for years and wanted to separate his good side from his bad side.
 - He had witnessed the evil in men for too long and hoped to rid the world of evil.
53. What does Jekyll theorize is the reason for Hyde's small and difficult to identify appearance?
- Evil, like Hyde, cannot be defined.
 - People do not want to see true evil.
 - Hyde is too conflicted to define; he is both good and evil.
 - Hyde is the less-developed, evil within Jekyll.
54. Prior to the Carew murder, how does Jekyll feel about being Hyde?
- He enjoys the freedom of Hyde.
 - He feels non-stop guilt.
 - He remembers nothing, so he feels nothing.
 - He is not entirely convinced that he is actually Hyde.
55. Why does Jekyll say he is unable to kill himself and why does he leave the choice of hanging or suicide to Hyde?
- Hyde has too much power of Jekyll, making him unable to act.
 - Jekyll is angry and wants Hyde to face up to the consequences.
 - Jekyll is too concerned about reputation and would rather have Hyde be convicted.
 - Jekyll pities Hyde and hopes that Hyde will make amends by committing suicide.

UNIT TEST: The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

Short Answer Responses

1. In *Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case*, Jekyll reveals his own inner turmoil as well as his beliefs about the innate duality of human kind. What are Dr. Jekyll's opinions about the duality of man (in regard to himself and humanity)?
2. How is Hyde described by the characters throughout the novella? First by Enfield, then by Utterson? What could his appearance represent?
3. Utterson, first and foremost, is concerned about his personal reputation and the reputation of his friend, Jekyll. In what ways does Utterson represent the Victorian gentleman?
4. Once good friends, Lanyon and Jekyll parted ways due to Jekyll's divergence into "fanciful" science. What led Jekyll down the road toward mystical and transcendental science? What was it about Victorian lifestyle that displeased him?
5. Eventually, Jekyll admits that his biggest fear was not dying by way of hanging, but something else. What was Dr. Jekyll's biggest fear? Explain.
6. Dr. Lanyon says that he has had a "shock." He says that his very foundations have been so severely disrupted that he will not live long. This self-prophesying fate ultimately comes true. What can we deduce really happens to Lanyon? How and why? Explain.
7. Dr. Jekyll is troubled with his own, inner duality – the good and evil within himself. In an effort to separate these two sides, he creates Mr. Hyde. Is Hyde entirely evil? Explain?
8. While Hyde is born of Dr. Jekyll, he is ultimately his own character, with his own personality and character traits. What was Dr. Jekyll's original goal in creating Mr. Hyde?
9. At various times, Dr. Jekyll says that Hyde has no hold over him, that he could quit Hyde, and he is in constant denial about the truth. How does Dr. Jekyll exhibit the same qualities of an addict (drugs, alcohol, etc.)?
10. As a lawyer, Utterson represents both Victorian law and the life of a Victorian gentleman. How do these two aspects of Utterson come into conflict and which does he choose?

ANSWER KEYS

Multiple Choice Answers

1. a
2. c
3. d
4. a
5. b
6. a
7. c
8. d
9. a
10. b
11. a
12. c
13. d
14. b
15. a
16. d
17. a
18. b
19. d
20. c
21. a
22. d
23. a
24. b
25. d
26. b
27. d
28. a
29. c
30. d
31. a
32. b
33. b
34. d
35. d
36. a
37. a
38. b
39. a
40. c
41. a
42. d
43. a
44. c
45. a
46. c
47. b
48. d
49. a
50. c
51. a
52. c
53. d
54. a
55. d

Short Answers

Answers will vary.

1. *Possible Answer:* Jekyll believes that all people have a good and evil side. His hope was to isolate the two in the hopes of eventually abolishing the evil side.
2. *Possible Answer:* He is repeatedly described as wicked and deformed, as well as small and dwarfish. However, his deformity is unidentifiable.
3. *Possible Answer:* He is calm, reserved, loyal and highly concerned with reputation.
4. *Possible Answer:* Jekyll's own addiction to his darker half led him to his studies of the fanciful. He felt that the contradictions of his lifestyle were unbearable.
5. *Possible Answer:* Dr. Jekyll's biggest fear was that he would completely become Hyde.
6. *Possible Answer:* The shock of seeing Hyde change into Dr. Jekyll was too much for Lanyon's firmly rooted beliefs. He can not accept what he sees and chooses death.
7. *Possible Answer:* According to Jekyll, Hyde is entirely evil, devoid of Jekyll's goodness.
8. *Possible Answer:* Jekyll wanted to isolate his evil half and cure himself of his want for a non-Victorian, socially unacceptable lifestyle.
9. *Possible Answer:* The habit impacts his personal and professional lives. He continually says he can quit Hyde, yet he can't. He continually denies what he has become.
10. *Possible Answer:* Utterson must choose between the ethics of the law and his ethics as a gentleman. By suppressing the letter and information about Jekyll, he chooses his lifestyle as a Victorian gentleman over what is right by the law.

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