



Genre Summaries	Key Themes	Some of the vocabulary you'll read during this unit:
<p>Gothic fiction—this genre started in the 18th century and gained popularity in the 19th century. Features include pathetic fallacy, isolated settings, extremes of emotion e.g. terror, passion. Usually includes terrifying, violent and supernatural events. Sometimes Gothic stories used different narratives to tell the story e.g. Spoken accounts, diaries and other documents. This helps keep some parts of the narrative hidden and create more mystery. Gothic settings are dark and mysterious—just like London in this novella. Gothic novels were popular as they allowed Victorian readers to feel and experience terror in a safe, controlled way.</p> <p>Detective novel—Made popular by Sherlock Holmes stories in 19th century, some elements are borrowed by Stevenson. Usually starts with a crime, which is solved during the course of the novella. It also includes a trail of false and true leads/clues. In 'Jekyll and Hyde' we know who committed the crime, but what we don't know is the connection between Jekyll and Hyde. This is the central 'mystery' of the novella. The big 'reveal' isn't until Chapter 9—much like in detective fiction where the murderer is revealed at the end. Think about how Stevenson leads the reader down false lines of enquiry and leaves us a series of mysterious clues—like Utterson, we are in the dark and need to try to solve the mystery!</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appearances vs reality • Conjecture • Duality • Friendship and loyalty • Good vs evil • Religion • Science and evolution (<i>Freud & Darwin</i>) • Secrets • Temptation <p>Key Characters</p> <p>Dr Henry Jekyll – a doctor with an interest in the supernatural. Respected man but with a mysterious past which Utterson hints at. Protagonist of the novella.</p> <p>Mr Hyde - a strange, repugnant man who looks faintly pre-human. He's violent and cruel, and everyone who sees him describes him as ugly and deformed—yet no one can say exactly why.</p> <p>Mr Utterson – a well-respected lawyer. As a reader we follow him as a guide and we too are led to the wrong conclusion about the relationship between Jekyll & Hyde.</p> <p>Dr Lanyon – a respected London doctor and one of Jekyll's closest friends until their disagreement. Represents rationality, reason, and science.</p> <p>Mr Enfield – a reserved, formal, no interest in gossip. Represents 'Victorian gentleman' - values reputation highly.</p> <p>Poole - Jekyll's butler. A working-class character, socially inferior to other characters due to his role.</p>	<p>atavistic debased degenerate depraved duality duplicity evolution isolation morality rationality repressed reputation restraint revulsion savage secrecy subconscious supernatural suppressed troglodytic unorthodox vice Victorian gentleman</p>



Key Terminology		Sound It Out	Etymology- Word Origins
Core	Foreshadowing- a hint about a future plot event.	for-shadow -ing	From the Old English prefix <i>fore-</i> meaning 'before in time' and <i>shadow</i> meaning 'cast a shadow'
	Narratorial voice - most of 'J&H' is told by a third person narrator, but from the point of view of Utterson (third person limited). We find out the story as it is revealed to Utterson, keeping us waiting to find out the 'big reveal'. We do hear about certain events through other characters however.	na-ra-tor-ial voy-ss	From late Latin <i>narrativus</i> 'telling a story'
Intermediate	Denouement- the action which occurs after the climax of the narrative, including the resolution.	day- noo- mon	From the French 'denouer' meaning 'unknot'
	Trope - a significant or recurrent theme; a motif. Lanyon's narrative contains letters—this is a key trope of Gothic fiction.	troe-p	From the Greek word <i>tropos</i> , meaning 'a turn or change of direction'
Advanced	Allusion - an expression designed to call something to mind without mentioning it explicitly; an indirect or passing reference.	a-loo-jun	From late Latin <i>allusio(n-)</i> , a derivative of the Latin word <i>alludere</i> , meaning "to refer to mockingly"
	Sentence style – short, simple sentences are used to present the thought and speech of less-educated characters. A disorganised structure/rhythm is used to show emotion. Stevenson uses a lot of subordinate clauses.	sen-ten- s struck-sure	From the Latin <i>sententia</i> meaning 'a thought expressed'