

Year 9: “Jekyll & Hyde” knowledge organiser



Key vocabulary	Contextual information		Characters
<p>Depraved/Degenerate – immoral/corrupted</p> <p>Duality – holding two opposite ideas at the same time</p> <p>Gothic – genre of mystery, horror and gloom</p> <p>Isolation – loneliness</p> <p>Morality – knowing right and wrong</p> <p>Primitive – belonging to a society where people behave in a very simple, sometimes savage, way</p> <p>Repressed – the idea of pushing painful thoughts and feelings away</p> <p>Reputation – what others think of us</p> <p>Rational – scientific approach</p> <p>Revulsed/revulsion – finding something to be horrible</p> <p>Subconscious – underlying thoughts</p> <p>Supernatural – not explained by science</p> <p>Tension - suspense</p> <p>Uncanny – strange/mysterious</p> <p>Victorian Gentleman – man from the 1800s</p>	<p>Industrial revolution: The building of factories drove mass migration of people from the countryside to the city to find work. Housing was crowded and low quality and it was a time of rapid social change. This led to fears of depravity and crime; Londoners were concerned about the pace of change. There was also a fear of new technology and its implications for mankind.</p> <p>Suppressing temptations: Victorians were religious and so feared what went on 'behind closed doors'. This included sexual desires and temptations. Homosexuality (illegal at the time) was often linked to blackmail as people sought to suppress their private desires.</p>		<p>Dr Henry Jekyll – A doctor with an interest in the supernatural; a respected man with a mysterious past.</p> <p>Mr Edward Hyde - Jekyll's alter-ego, Hyde is the evil aspect of Jekyll manifested in a separated identity.</p> <p>Mr Gabriel Utterson – A well-respected lawyer, he represents Victorian society's devotion to rational explanations and denial of the supernatural.</p> <p>Dr Lanyon - Respected London doctor and one of Jekyll's closest friends until their disagreement; also represents rationality, reason, and science.</p> <p>Enfield – a cousin of Utterson and well-known man about town.</p> <p>Sir Danvers Carew - High-profile murder victim and friend of Utterson's.</p> <p>Poole – Jekyll's butler/manservant.</p> <p>Inspector Newcomen - Delighted with the Carew case as it will be good for his career if he can solve it.</p> <p>Maids and landlady – minor female characters</p>
	Plot		Subject-specific terminology
	<p>Dr Jekyll is a kind, well-respected and intelligent scientist who meddles with the darker side of science, as he wants to bring out his 'second' nature. He does this through transforming himself into Mr Hyde - his evil alter ego who</p>	<p>doesn't repent or accept responsibility for his evil crimes and ways. Jekyll tries to control his alter ego, Hyde, and for a while, Jekyll has the power. However, towards the end of the novel, Hyde takes over and this results in tragedy...</p>	<p>Narrative voice/perspective – whoever is narrating the events or plot of the story</p> <p>Pathetic fallacy - The weather reflecting a character's mood or the atmosphere.</p> <p>Foreshadowing - A structural device where clues are placed throughout a narrative to create mystery.</p> <p>Zoomorphism – giving something or someone animal-like qualities</p> <p>Contrasting imagery - Lexical fields related to hell/devil used to describe Hyde in contrast to Jekyll's good characteristics.</p> <p>Motif – A narrative element which repeats throughout the story, symbolising an idea.</p>