

Dr Jekyll And Mr Hyde Brief Summary

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde Summary

At the book's opening, two men, [Mr. Utterson](#) and his cousin Mr. [Richard Enfield](#), are leisurely walking through London. Initially silent, the men pass a mysterious basement cellar door, and Mr. Enfield launches into a story about a strange occurrence related to the door. Late one night, while on his way home, Enfield chanced upon a deformed, short man who trampled a girl in the street on her way to fetch a doctor. The girl's family and Mr. Enfield catch the mysterious man and instead of getting the police, decide to force him to give the girl's family money. Agreeable to this compromise, the mysterious man disappears into the cellar door and returns with a check bearing not his own name, but that of the respectable Dr. Jekyll. Although Enfield assumed the check would be a forgery, it proves to be legitimate.

After hearing the story, Utterson returns to his home where he removes his friend and client [Dr. Henry Jekyll](#)'s mysterious will, which Jekyll recently filed. The will states that in case of Dr.

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is a classic novella written by Scottish author Robert Louis Stevenson, first published in 1886. The work delves into the dual nature of humanity, exploring themes of identity, morality, and the struggle between good and evil. Set in Victorian London, the story introduces readers to the enigmatic Dr. Henry Jekyll, a well-respected scientist, and his sinister alter ego, Mr. Edward Hyde. Through a series of chilling events and moral dilemmas, Stevenson crafts a narrative that examines the complexities and contradictions inherent in the human psyche.

Overview of the Characters

Dr. Henry Jekyll

Dr. Jekyll is a prominent scientist and a reputable figure in society. He is portrayed as intelligent, kind, and well-educated, yet he harbors an inner conflict regarding his dual nature. Jekyll's experiments with the human mind and body lead him to discover a way to separate his good side from his darker impulses, ultimately resulting in the creation of Mr. Hyde. His character embodies the struggle between societal expectations and personal desires.

Mr. Edward Hyde

Mr. Hyde represents the darker aspects of Jekyll's personality. He is described as repulsive and violent, embodying the primal instincts and desires that Jekyll seeks to suppress. Hyde is the physical manifestation of Jekyll's repressed emotions and moral transgressions. As the story progresses, his character becomes increasingly malevolent, committing heinous acts that culminate in murder.

Supporting Characters

Several supporting characters play pivotal roles in the novella:

1. Mr. Gabriel John Utterson: A lawyer and friend of Dr. Jekyll, Utterson becomes the primary investigator into the strange occurrences surrounding Hyde. His character symbolizes rationality and the legal system.
2. Mr. Poole: Jekyll's servant, who is deeply concerned about his master's well-being and the strange behavior of Mr. Hyde.
3. Dr. Lanyon: A former friend of Jekyll, Lanyon represents traditional scientific values and ultimately becomes a victim of Jekyll's experiments.

Plot Summary

The novella is structured around a series of events that unfold through the perspectives of various characters, primarily Mr. Utterson. The inciting incident occurs when Utterson learns about the connection between Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde after witnessing Hyde's brutal behavior.

Utterson's Investigation

Utterson becomes increasingly concerned about Jekyll's relationship with Hyde, especially after he discovers that Jekyll has made Hyde the beneficiary of his will. This revelation prompts Utterson to investigate Hyde further. He learns about Hyde's violent nature when he hears about the murder of Sir Danvers Carew, a well-respected member of society, who was attacked by Hyde.

Jekyll's Transformation

As the story progresses, Utterson confronts Jekyll about Hyde. Jekyll initially defends Hyde, insisting that he can control his alter ego. However, it becomes evident that Hyde's influence over Jekyll is growing stronger, and Jekyll finds it increasingly difficult to maintain his façade of respectability.

One of the pivotal moments occurs when Jekyll reveals his experiments to Dr. Lanyon. Lanyon, who is horrified by Jekyll's unorthodox methods, refuses to support Jekyll's endeavors. This confrontation leads to a significant rift between the two friends and foreshadows the tragic events to come.

The Final Transformation

The climax of the novella occurs when Jekyll, in a desperate attempt to rid himself of Hyde, takes a potion that he believes will permanently separate the two identities. However, this attempt backfires, and he ultimately finds himself trapped in the form of Hyde. In a moment of horror, Jekyll realizes that he cannot revert back to his original self.

The story concludes tragically, as Utterson discovers Jekyll's final confession and learns the full extent of his friend's dual existence. Jekyll, now fully consumed by Hyde, takes his own life to escape the torment of his dual identity.

Thematic Analysis

Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" explores several profound themes that resonate with readers even today.

Duality of Human Nature

At the core of the novella is the theme of duality—the idea that every individual possesses both good and evil impulses. Jekyll's transformation into Hyde serves as a metaphor for the internal struggle faced by many individuals. Stevenson prompts readers to question the nature of morality and the extent to which societal norms suppress human instincts.

The Consequences of Repression

The story highlights the dangers of repressing one's true nature. Jekyll's initial attempts to separate his darker impulses lead to disastrous consequences. Rather than achieving control, he ultimately loses himself to Hyde. This theme serves as a cautionary tale about the importance of acknowledging and understanding one's own complexities.

Victorian Society and Morality

Set against the backdrop of Victorian London, the novella critiques the rigid moral standards of the time. Jekyll's respectable facade and Hyde's immoral actions reflect the conflict between societal expectations and personal desires. Stevenson illustrates the hypocrisy that often accompanies strict moral codes, revealing the darker side of a seemingly civilized society.

Literary Significance

"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" has left an indelible mark on literature and popular culture. The novella has inspired countless adaptations, including films, plays, and television series. Its exploration of duality and identity continues to resonate with contemporary audiences, sparking discussions on the complexity of human nature. The terms "Jekyll and Hyde" have entered the lexicon, symbolizing the conflict between one's moral self and darker tendencies.

Conclusion

In conclusion, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" is a profound exploration of the human psyche, examining the delicate balance between good and evil. Through the tragic tale of Dr. Jekyll and his alter ego, Mr. Hyde, Robert Louis Stevenson invites readers to reflect on their own dualities and the societal norms that shape their identities. The novella remains a timeless classic, offering insights into the complexities of human nature and the eternal struggle between our better selves and our baser instincts.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main premise of 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde'?

The story explores the duality of human nature through the character of Dr. Jekyll, who creates a potion that transforms him into the sinister Mr. Hyde, allowing him to indulge in his darker impulses without consequence.

Who is the author of 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde'?

The novella was written by Robert Louis Stevenson and was first published in 1886.

What theme does 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde' primarily address?

The novella primarily addresses the theme of the duality of human nature, highlighting the conflict between the civilized self and the primal instincts.

How does Dr. Jekyll first become Mr. Hyde?

Dr. Jekyll becomes Mr. Hyde by creating a chemical potion that separates his good side from his evil impulses, allowing him to transform at will.

What happens to Dr. Jekyll by the end of the story?

By the end of the story, Dr. Jekyll loses control over his transformations, ultimately succumbing to the darker influence of Mr. Hyde, leading to tragic consequences.

Who is Mr. Utterson in 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde'?

Mr. Utterson is a lawyer and the main protagonist who investigates the strange occurrences surrounding Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, serving as the moral compass of the story.

What is the significance of the setting in 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde'?

The setting, Victorian London, reflects the social tensions of the time, emphasizing the contrast between respectability and the hidden vices that lie beneath the surface.

How does the transformation between Jekyll and Hyde occur?

The transformation occurs through the use of a special potion that Jekyll concocts, which allows him to physically and psychologically change into Hyde.

What is the ultimate message of 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde'?

The ultimate message of the novella is a cautionary tale about the dangers of repressing one's darker urges and the potential consequences of exploring the dual aspects of one's identity.

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