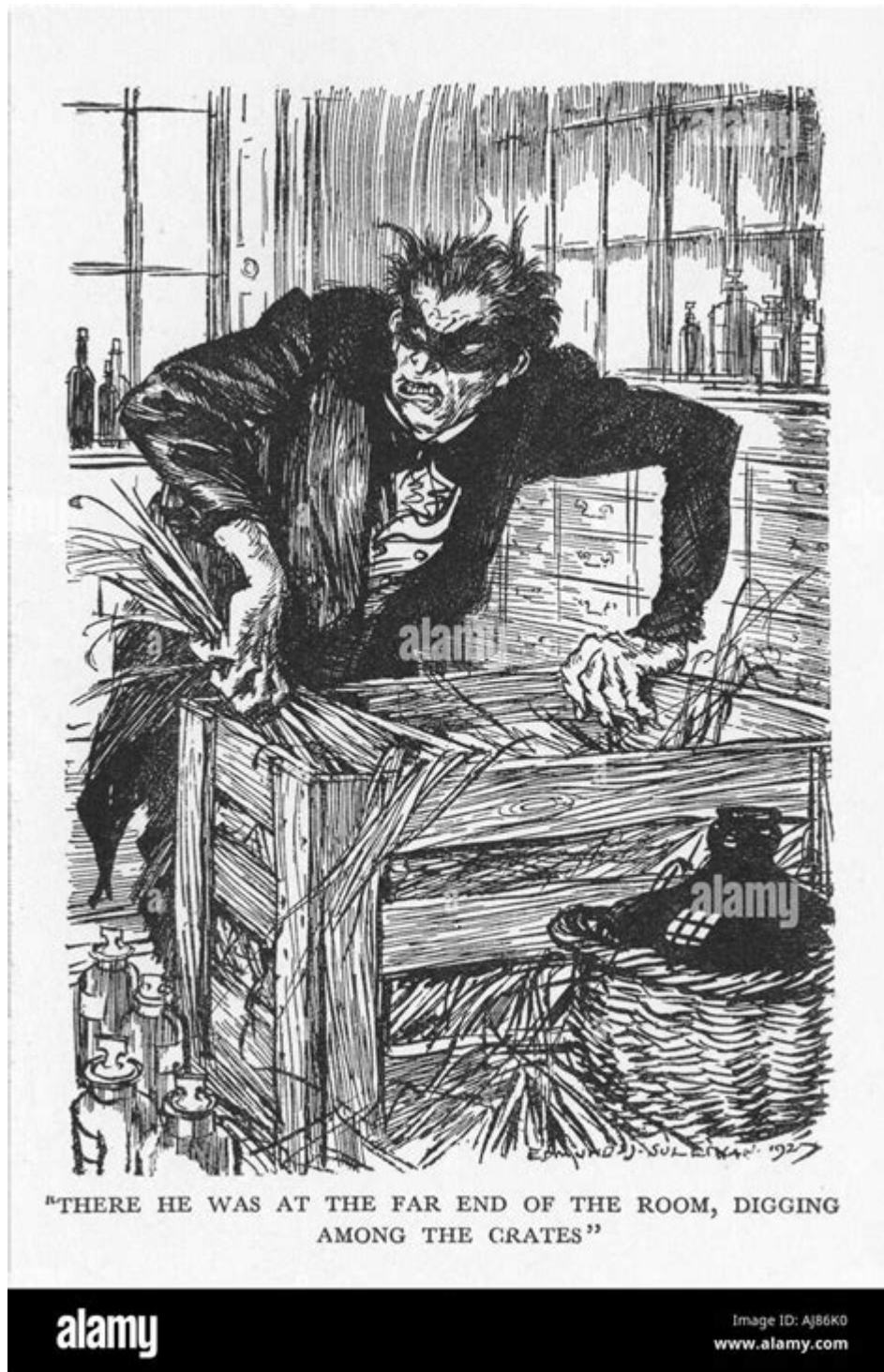


Strange Case Of Jekyll And Hyde



"THERE HE WAS AT THE FAR END OF THE ROOM, DIGGING
AMONG THE CRATES"

Strange Case of Jekyll and Hyde is a novella written by Scottish author Robert Louis Stevenson, first published in 1886. This intriguing work explores the duality of human nature through the experiences of its protagonist, Dr. Henry Jekyll, and his sinister alter ego, Mr. Edward Hyde. The story is not only a gripping tale of horror and mystery but also a profound commentary on the complexities of identity and morality. As we delve into the various themes, characters, and historical context of the novella, we uncover the many layers that contribute to its enduring legacy.

Overview of the Novella

The Strange Case of Jekyll and Hyde unfolds in Victorian London, a city marked by strict social norms and a burgeoning scientific landscape. The narrative is primarily told through the perspective of Mr. Gabriel John Utterson, a lawyer and close friend of Dr. Jekyll. The plot centers around the strange relationship between Jekyll and Hyde, which becomes a source of concern for Utterson as he investigates the mysterious connection between the two.

Plot Summary

The story begins with Utterson attending a dinner party, where he hears about the strange occurrences surrounding a man named Mr. Hyde. Utterson learns that Hyde has been given access to Dr. Jekyll's estate, despite his questionable character. As Utterson digs deeper, he discovers:

1. Hyde's Violent Nature: Hyde is implicated in the brutal murder of Sir Danvers Carew, a well-respected member of society.
2. Jekyll's Strange Will: In Jekyll's will, he states that in the event of his disappearance, all his possessions should go to Hyde.
3. Jekyll's Transformation: Jekyll eventually confesses to Utterson that he has been conducting experiments that allow him to transform into Hyde, liberating his darker impulses.

As the story progresses, the struggle for control between Jekyll and Hyde intensifies, culminating in a heartbreaking conclusion that raises questions about identity, morality, and the nature of evil.

Characters

Understanding the characters in the Strange Case of Jekyll and Hyde is crucial to grasping its themes and moral dilemmas. The novella features several key characters:

Dr. Henry Jekyll

Dr. Jekyll is a respected scientist and physician who is well-liked in society. However, he feels constrained by the social expectations placed upon him. His desire to explore the darker side of human nature leads him to create a potion that allows him to transform into Hyde, representing his repressed instincts.

Mr. Edward Hyde

Hyde is the physical embodiment of Jekyll's darker side. He is described as monstrous and repulsive, showcasing the primal instincts that Jekyll wishes to suppress. Hyde's violent behavior and lack of moral restraint challenge the notion of civility and the veneer of respectability.

Gabriel John Utterson

Utterson serves as the moral compass of the story. As Jekyll's friend and lawyer, he embodies rationality and order. His investigative journey into the relationship between Jekyll and Hyde exposes the deeper truths about duality and the human condition.

Other Supporting Characters

- Mr. Poole: Jekyll's butler, who witnesses the effects of Hyde's influence over his master.
- Sir Danvers Carew: A victim of Hyde's violence, his murder serves as a turning point in the narrative.
- Dr. Lanyon: A former friend of Jekyll, whose differing views on science and morality lead to a rift between the two men.

Themes

The Strange Case of Jekyll and Hyde is rich with themes that resonate beyond its time. Some of the most prominent themes include:

Duality of Human Nature

The central theme of the novella is the duality of human nature — the coexistence of good and evil within individuals. Jekyll represents the civilized, socially acceptable side of humanity, while Hyde embodies the primal instincts that society deems unacceptable. Stevenson's exploration of this duality raises significant questions about personal identity and morality.

The Nature of Evil

Stevenson delves into the nature of evil, suggesting that it is not an external force but rather an intrinsic part of human existence. Hyde's actions serve as a manifestation of Jekyll's suppressed desires, illustrating how easily one can succumb to their darker impulses.

Victorian Society and Repression

The novella reflects the constraints of Victorian society, where strict moral codes often led to the repression of individual desires. Jekyll's transformation into Hyde symbolizes the struggle against societal expectations and the consequences of repression.

Scientific Exploration and Ethics

In the context of the late 19th century, scientific advancements were rapidly changing the world. Jekyll's experiments represent the potential dangers of unchecked scientific exploration. The moral implications of his work serve as a cautionary tale about the responsibilities that come with knowledge.

Historical Context

Understanding the historical context of the Strange Case of Jekyll and Hyde enhances its significance. The novella was published during a time of great change in Britain, including:

- The Industrial Revolution: The rapid advancement of science and technology created new possibilities and ethical dilemmas.
- The Rise of Psychology: The emergence of psychology as a field of study prompted discussions about the nature of the self and the unconscious mind.
- Victorian Morality: The strict moral and social codes of the era often led to hypocrisy and the repression of individual desires.

Stevenson's work can be seen as a response to these societal changes, reflecting the anxieties and tensions of his time.

Literary Devices

Stevenson employs various literary devices to enhance the narrative of the Strange Case of Jekyll and Hyde. Some of these include:

Symbolism

- The Potion: Represents the duality of Jekyll's nature and his desire to separate good from evil.
- The Door: Symbolizes the threshold between Jekyll's respectable life and Hyde's chaotic existence.

Foreshadowing

Foreshadowing is used throughout the novella, particularly in Utterson's encounters with Hyde, which hint at the impending tragedy and the consequences of Jekyll's experiments.

Imagery

Stevenson employs vivid imagery to create a sense of horror and unease. Descriptions of Hyde's

appearance and actions evoke a visceral reaction, emphasizing the monstrosity of his character.

Conclusion

The Strange Case of Jekyll and Hyde remains a powerful exploration of the complexities of human nature, morality, and the struggle between societal expectations and personal desires. Through the chilling tale of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, Stevenson invites readers to confront the duality within themselves and consider the consequences of unchecked impulses. The novella's themes resonate strongly in contemporary discussions about identity, ethics, and the human condition, ensuring its place as a timeless classic in literature.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main theme of 'The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'?

The main theme is the duality of human nature, exploring the conflict between the moral and immoral sides within an individual.

How does Dr. Jekyll transform into Mr. Hyde?

Dr. Jekyll creates a potion that allows him to separate his dual personalities, transforming into the more violent and immoral Mr. Hyde.

What role does Victorian society play in the story?

Victorian society's strict moral codes and expectations contribute to Jekyll's internal conflict and his eventual transformation into Hyde as a means of escaping societal constraints.

Who is the character of Mr. Hyde, and what does he represent?

Mr. Hyde is the alter ego of Dr. Jekyll, representing the darker, repressed aspects of Jekyll's personality and the consequences of unchecked desires.

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

The setting in London, with its contrasting environments of respectability and underbelly, symbolizes the duality of human nature and reflects the themes of the story.

How does the narrative structure affect the story's impact?

The story's fragmented narrative, told through various perspectives, creates suspense and enhances the mystery surrounding the characters and their motivations.

What does the final transformation of Jekyll into Hyde signify?

The final transformation signifies the triumph of Jekyll's darker side over his civilized self, illustrating the dangers of suppressing one's true nature.

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a strange accident It 's strange, though. It 's strange, though. It 's strange, though. It 's strange, though.

You are a strange man! It 's strange, though. It 's strange, though. It 's strange, though. It 's strange, though.

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3 strange; odd It is strange that he should have failed.

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