

**ENGLISH
FIRST**

**ADDITIONAL
LANGUAGE**

Grade 12

**Literature
Module:**

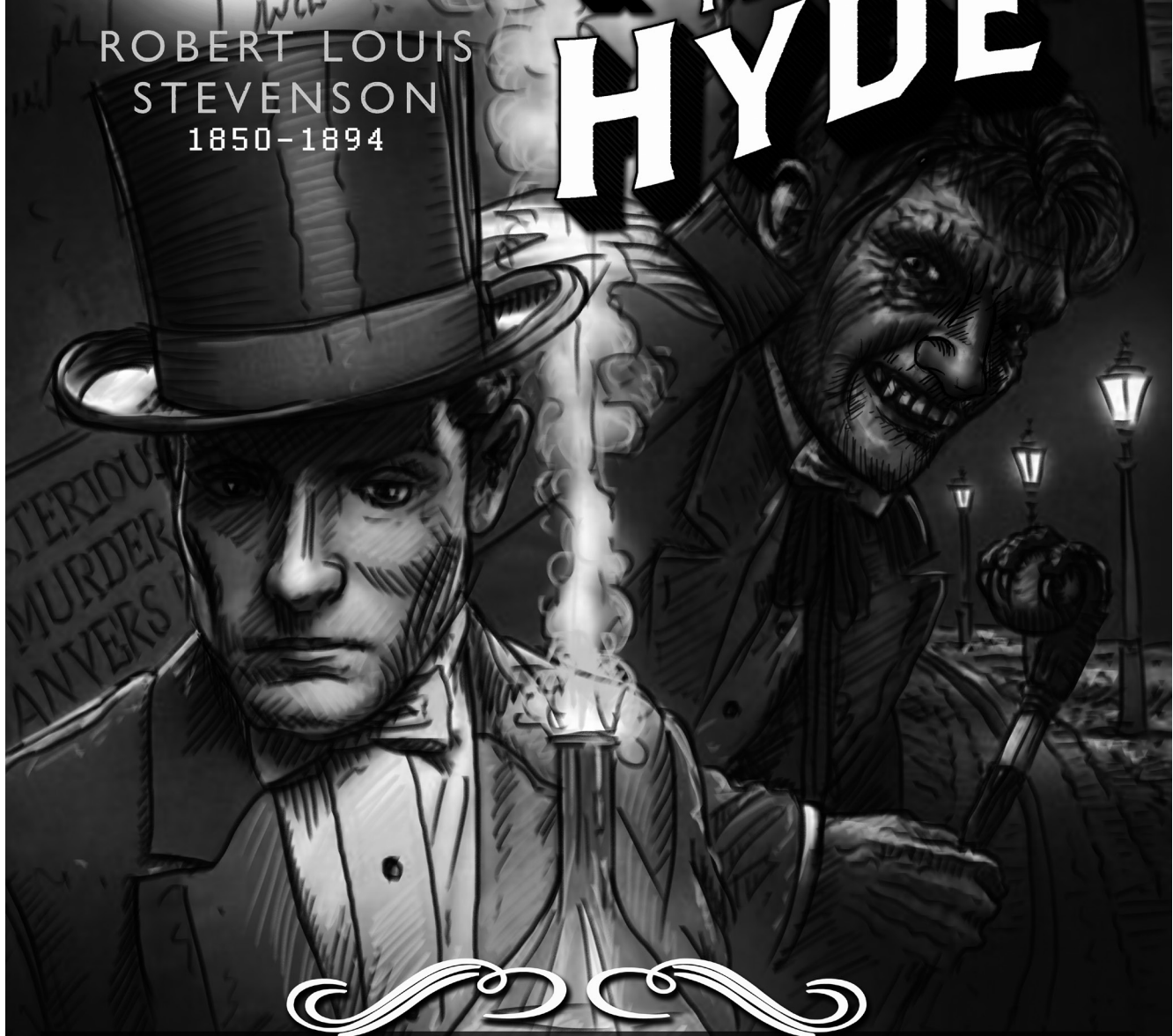
**Strange Case
of Dr Jekyll
and Mr Hyde**

RESOURCE PACK



ROBERT LOUIS
STEVENSON
1850-1894

The Strange Case of
Dr
Jekyll
& MR
HYDE



In each of us, two natures are at war- the good and the evil.
All our lives the fight goes on between them, and one of
them must conquer. But in our own hands lies the power to
choose - what we want most to be, we are.

**STRANGE CASE OF DR
JEKYLL AND MR HYDE:
Robert Louis Stevenson**

**Dr Henry
Jekyll**

Mr Edward

Hyde

**Mr Gabriel
Utterson**

Mr Enfield

Dr Hastie

Lanyon

Sir Danvers

Carraw

Pool

A

maidserverant

A little

girl

Science vs Religion and the Supernatural

Individuals vs Society

**Addiction and
Desperation**

**Duality and
Repression**

Resource 1: A Victorian house



Everett Historical / Shutterstock

This is a house in the Victorian era – which is the era in which this novel is set. Dr Jekyll's house (and laboratory) could look like this one.

Resource 2: A Decorative door



Unholy Vault Designs / Shutterstock

This is what the door to Jekyll's
laboratory could look like.

Resource 3: Laboratory



Chamille White / Shutterstock

A pharmacy or chemist's laboratory, like Dr Jekyll's laboratory.

Resource 4: Chemists' and scientists' equipment



This picture shows equipment like Jekyll might have used in his experiments.

Charmille White / Shutterstock

Resource 5: Victorian menswear and womenswear



alex74 / Shutterstock

This is how upper class Victorian men and women dressed.

Resource 6: A Victorian maidservant



Victorian Traditions / Shutterstock

A Victorian maidservant, like the one who witnessed Mr Hyde killing Sir Danvers Carew in the street.

Resource 7: Laboratory specimens



ileana_bt / Shutterstock

Laboratory specimens, like the ones in Dr Jekyll's laboratory.

Resource 8: Bottle of poison



Rene Martin / Shutterstock

Poison has an important role to play in this novel.

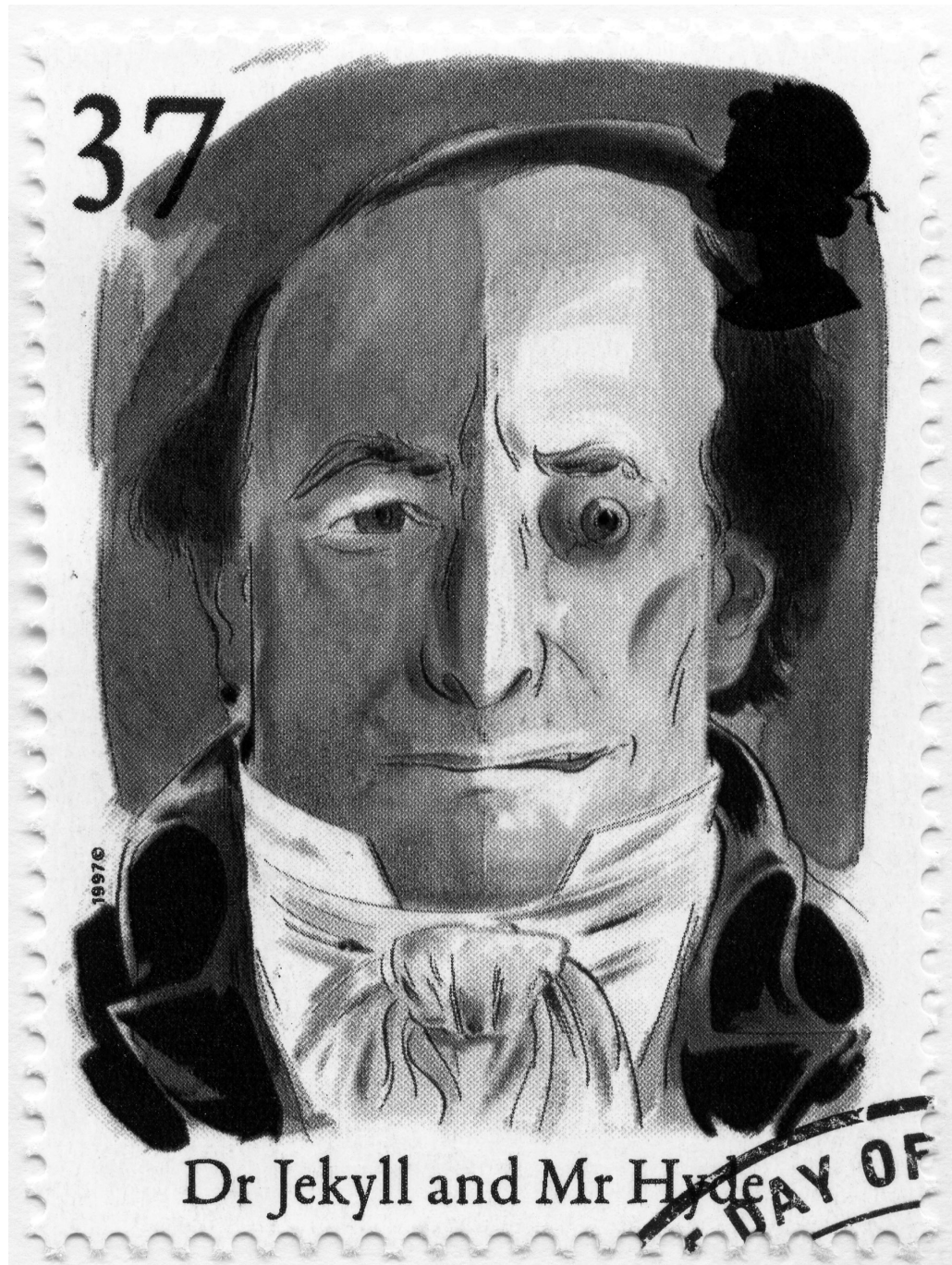
Resource 9: Dr Jekyll changes into Mr Hyde



MatiasDelCarmine / Shutterstock

The transformation of Jekyll into
Hyde, with the aid of his potion.

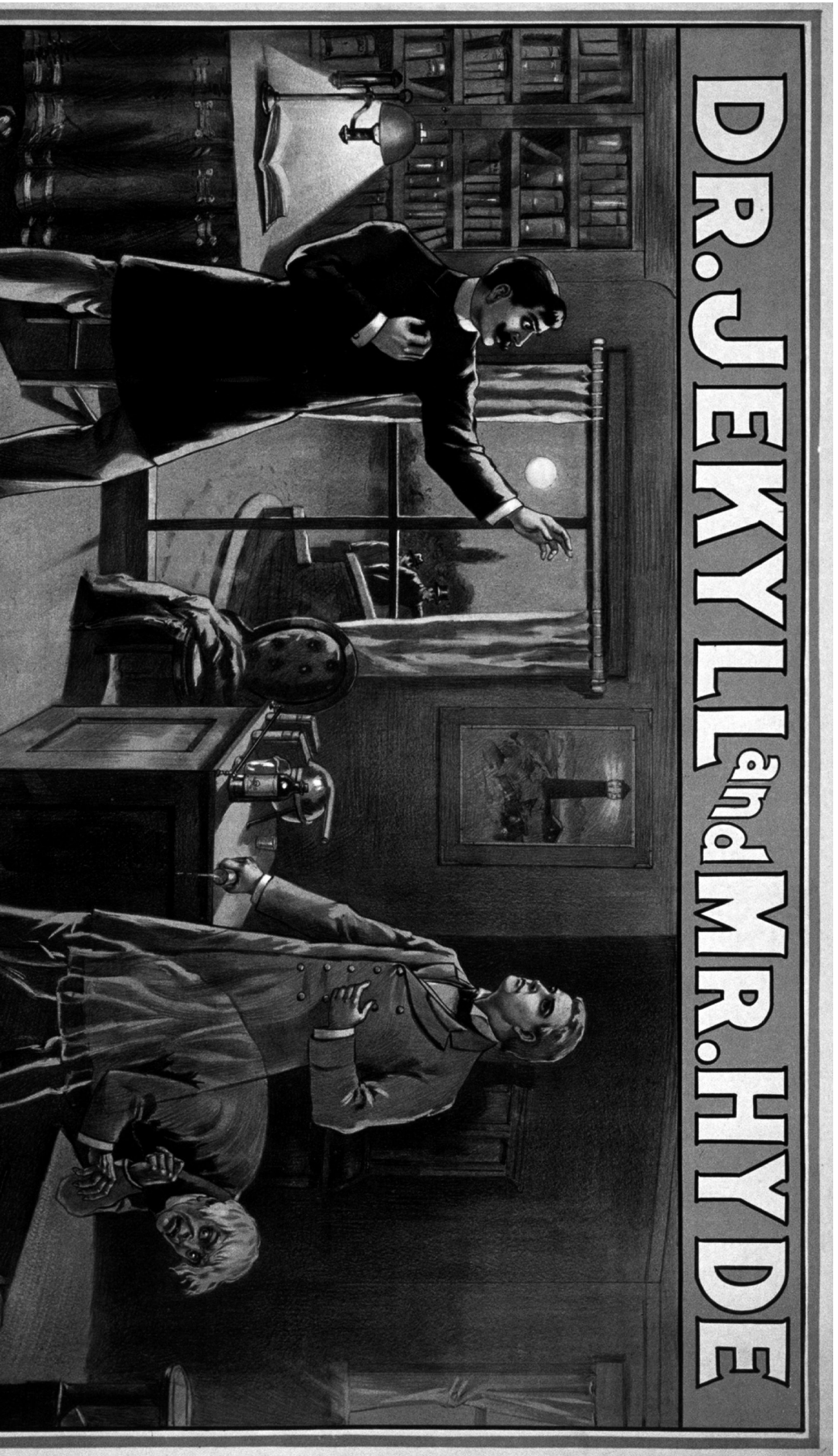
Resource 10: Portraits of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde



Olga Popova / Shutterstock

Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde's faces used on modern-day stamps.

Resource 11: Dr Jekyll and turning into Mr Hyde



Everett Historical / Shutterstock

Dr Jekyll turning into Mr Hyde

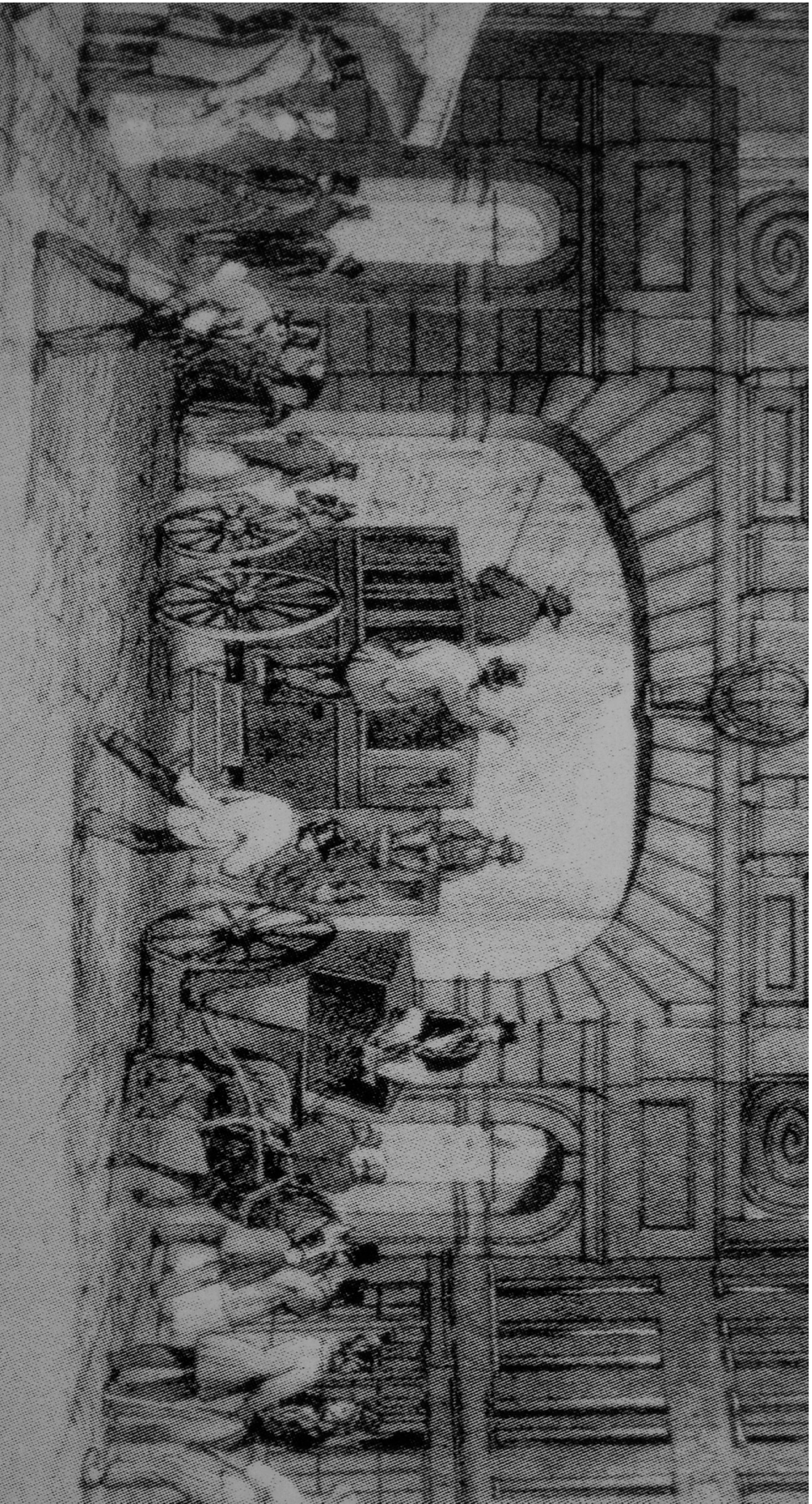
Resource 12: Victorian inventions, experiments and architecture



Everett Historical / Shutterstock

This picture show typical Victorian architecture.

Resource 13: A busy street in London



Pres Panajotov / Shutterstock

This shows a busy London street in the Victorian era. The scenes set in the streets in the novel, would look something like this.

Resource 14: London skyline at night



Songquan Deng / Shutterstock

Night-time was when Mr Hyde came out to commit his crimes.

Themes

THEME 1	Science vs Religion and the Supernatural
EXPLANATION OF THEME	<p>Science tries to explain the world, using experiments, observation (looking carefully) and proof. Logic and reason try to use facts and the laws of nature to understand how things work. There is very little room for feelings and opinions in the scientific world.</p> <p>Scientists often argue that the supernatural (ghosts) and gods cannot exist because you can't prove that they exist.. In science, proof and evidence is important. Religion is having faith, or trusting in the unknown, and not trying to explain things logically. Religion is about believing in things that do not need proof or evidence.</p> <p>Neither science nor religion can explain everything about human nature or about the world. Sometimes, religion and science can be in conflict. In other words, things that scientists say can go against religion or things that religion says can go against scientific principles. Some people only believe in science. Some people only believe in religion. Some people believe in both science and religion.</p>
DISCUSSION QUESTION/S	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 What's more important – science or religion? Why? 2 Do you think that everyone should have the same beliefs? Why or why not? 3 What is your belief system? Where did you learn it? 4 If you had children, would you raise them to have the same beliefs as you? Why or why not?
THEME 2	Individuals vs Society
EXPLANATION OF THEME	<p>Individuals (separate persons) live in a society together. If each person obeys the social rules and laws of the country, then we can live together peacefully. But individuals are all different and all want different things. Often we want to enjoy ourselves instead of taking on boring, difficult, stressful duties (responsibilities).</p> <p>Society (groups of people close together) needs everyone to take responsibility and obey the rules for living together. Corruption, violence and suffering in society causes anxiety within social groups.</p> <p>Society is important, but some societies have made harmful decisions, too. Individuals are responsible for changing society. Not everything is right in society, just because there is consensus. Ideas</p>

THEME 2	Individuals vs Society (continued)
	<p>can change over time. For example, in 1886, sexism was entrenched in the law. Women couldn't vote in England at this time. Another example of this is Apartheid. Apartheid oppressed and brutalised people of colour. Consensus (agreement) about what is 'good' and 'evil' in a society changes. It is up to individuals to make sure society is fair and equitable. We must always question our society to make sure that it is fair for everyone.</p>
DISCUSSION QUESTION/S	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Do you think that people should live together in societies, or alone? Why? 2 Can a person be all good, or all evil? Why? 3 What do you think happens when you try to repress (hide or restrain) some part of yourself? Why? 4 What happens when individuals choose to disobey the social rules and the law? 5 Should these individuals be punished? Why or why not? And if so, how should they be punished? Explain.
THEME 3	Addiction and Desperation
EXPLANATION OF THEME	<p>Addiction is when we become dependent on something. When we become dependent on something, we need that thing in order to survive or to be happy. We all eat food. However, someone who is addicted to food will want food to make them feel happy. They will eat continuously because it makes them feel happy – not because they feel hungry. If you are an addict, you cannot control the urge you have for that thing. You can be addicted to many different things: drugs, alcohol, the Internet, food etc. Some addictions are more socially acceptable: many people think drinking too much alcohol is fine. Tik or nyaope are less acceptable.</p> <p>Addiction often escalates (gets worse), even when it seems as if it's under control. Our brains crave the reward chemicals (dopamine and serotonin) that make us feel happy. When we are addicted, we may want to stop our addiction because it is damaging our relationships with friends and family, but we can't. We always need more and more of the thing or activity we are addicted to – and we might do stupid or illegal things to get it. Addictions have the power to ruin people's lives. Frequently addicts need some kind of professional help (like rehab) in order to recover from their addiction.</p>

THEME 3	Addiction and Desperation (continued)
DISCUSSION QUESTION/S	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 What forms of addiction are prevalent (you see a lot of) in your community? 2 Should people with addictions be punished or helped? Why? 3 What resources are in your community to help people with addictions?
THEME 4	Duality and Repression
EXPLANATION OF THEME	<p>Duality means having two sides. Most people contain two sides as part of their nature – good (moral) and evil (immoral). Most of us repress or push down the evil parts of our personalities – the parts that deliberately hurt or damage other people. For example, when we get really angry with someone, we might have the urge to hurt that person. But we repress (push away) those feelings. We know it is not acceptable to hurt others.</p> <p>However, there are other things that we repress that we should not. For example, we should be able to express our feelings rather than repress them. Pushing our feelings away can often make us feel much worse later. In Victorian society, people were forced to repress a lot of things that we would consider normal and healthy to express today. In this novel, Stevenson is making a comment on the extremely repressive atmosphere of Victorian England. He is saying that it warped (changed) people and made them behave in unhealthy ways. People felt as if they had to behave in very specific, moral ways if they wanted to fit into society. Individuals were repressed in terms of what emotions they could show. It was seen as very bad to show extreme anger, for example. Sexuality was very repressed during these times, especially for women. People were not supposed to talk about sex or say that they desired sex at all. Even married couples often slept in separate beds because they were only supposed to have sex when they wanted to have a baby. Maybe Stevenson is also saying that repressing or ignoring our desires and urges (the 'evil' side) is unwise, because they might come out in full force when they aren't ignored. Perhaps he is saying we need to express ourselves more freely.</p>
DISCUSSION QUESTION/S	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 What things do you think you repress? 2 What behaviour do you think is evil or immoral? Give two examples and motivate your answers.

THEME 4	Duality and Repression (continued)
	<p>3 What behaviour do you think is good or moral? Give two examples and motivate your answers.</p> <p>4 Do you think that we should always repress our destructive impulses (urges)? Why or why not?</p>