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Safa@safarabeeThe Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde masterfully explores the tension between science and religion in Jekyll and Hyde, reflecting key Victorian anxieties about scientific advancement and moral boundaries. Through vivid descriptions of Jekyll's laboratory and experimental pursuits, Stevenson crafts a cautionary tale about the dangers of unchecked scientific ambition.The novel's physical settings powerfully reinforce its themes. Jekyll's laboratory represents the intersection of scientific progress and moral transgression - a place where traditional religious values clash with modern scientific pursuits. The lab's description emphasizes its duality: grand yet neglected, filled with both sophisticated equipment and dust-covered surfaces. This mirrors Jekyll's own internal conflict between his respectable public persona and hidden darker nature. Similarly, the door in Chapter 1 serves as a powerful symbol of the barrier between civilization and savagery, proper society and base impulses. The contrast between Jekyll's house - described as handsome and well-kept - and Hyde's house in the seedy part of London further emphasizes this duality.The Victorian context of science in Jekyll and Hyde is crucial for understanding the novel's deeper meanings. During this period, rapid scientific advancement challenged traditional religious beliefs, creating what many called a "war of attitudes" between faith and empirical knowledge. Through Jekyll's tragic transformation, Stevenson explores Victorian fears about science overstepping ethical boundaries. Key science vs religion Jekyll and Hyde quotes highlight this tension, such as Jekyll's assertion that "man is not truly one, but truly two" - a statement that challenges both religious notions of the soul and scientific understandings of human nature. The novel ultimately suggests that neither science nor religion alone can fully explain or contain human nature's complexity. Through elements like Jekyll's laboratory significance and the will, Stevenson crafts a nuanced exploration of how scientific progress must be balanced with moral responsibility. English Lang.Sign up to see the content. It's free!By signing up you accept Terms of Service and Privacy PolicyThe conflict between science and religion in Jekyll and Hyde emerges as a central theme reflecting Victorian anxieties. During this transformative era, scientific advancement challenged traditional religious beliefs, creating societal tension that Stevenson masterfully explores. The novel presents this conflict through the contrasting perspectives of Dr. Jekyll, who embraces experimental science, and Dr. Lanyon, who represents conventional scientific thinking.Definition: Transcendental science refers to scientific pursuits that go beyond conventional empirical methods, often crossing into supernatural or metaphysical realms.The theme of science in Jekyll and Hyde manifests through Jekyll's controversial experiments, which represent the Victorian fear of science overstepping ethical boundaries. His laboratory becomes a symbolic battleground where science and morality clash, highlighting the period's struggle with rapid technological progress and its implications for human nature.The novel's treatment of scientific advancement reflects deeper Victorian anxieties about human evolution and moral degradation. Through Jekyll's laboratory, Stevenson creates a space where these fears materialize, literally transforming the respectable doctor into his primitive counterpart.Sign up to see the content. It's free!By signing up you accept Terms of Service and Privacy PolicyThe Victorian context of science in Jekyll and Hyde reflects a period of unprecedented scientific progress. This era witnessed Darwin's theory of evolution, advances in medicine, and industrial innovations that challenged traditional religious worldviews. Stevenson's novel captures these tensions through its exploration of dual nature and scientific experimentation.Highlight: The Victorian era's scientific developments created social anxiety about the boundaries between human advancement and moral degradation.Dr. Lanyon's character embodies the conservative scientific establishment, dismissing Jekyll's work as "unscientific balderdash." This conflict represents the broader societal debate between traditional scientific methods and more experimental approaches that characterized the period.The novel's setting in London's professional district emphasizes the contrast between respectable Victorian society and the dark potential of unchecked scientific progress. Jekyll's laboratory description serves as a physical manifestation of this duality, combining elements of traditional architecture with mysterious scientific apparatus.Sign up to see the content. It's free!By signing up you accept Terms of Service and Privacy PolicyThe religious undertones in Jekyll and Hyde reflect Victorian society's struggle to reconcile scientific progress with Christian values. Science vs religion Jekyll and Hyde quotes frequently highlight this tension, particularly through Lanyon's criticism of Jekyll's work as potentially blasphemous.Quote: "Jekyll began to go wrong, wrong in mind" - Dr. Lanyon's statement reflects the Victorian fear of science corrupting moral character.The transformation of Jekyll into Hyde represents not just a scientific experiment gone wrong, but also a moral transgression against divine natural order. This theme resonates with Victorian readers' concerns about scientific advancement threatening religious beliefs and moral stability.The novel's exploration of dual nature also connects to religious concepts of good and evil, soul and body. These elements create a complex narrative that examines the relationship between scientific progress and spiritual welfare.Sign up to see the content. It's free!By signing up you accept Terms of Service and Privacy PolicyJekyll's laboratory significance extends beyond its practical function, serving as a symbolic space where science challenges religious and moral boundaries. The laboratory's location within Jekyll's respectable home represents the intrusion of dangerous scientific experimentation into traditional Victorian life.Vocabulary: Blasphemy - The act of showing contempt or disrespect for religious beliefs, particularly relevant to Jekyll's experiments which challenge divine order.Description of the door in Jekyll and Hyde becomes significant as it represents the boundary between respectable society and scientific transgression. The door's weathered appearance and mysterious nature symbolize the hidden dangers of unchecked scientific progress.The physical transformation between Jekyll and Hyde serves as a powerful metaphor for the perceived conflict between scientific advancement and moral degradation. This transformation embodies Victorian fears about science's potential to unleash humanity's darker nature.Sign up to see the content. It's free!By signing up you accept Terms of Service and Privacy PolicyThe laboratory setting in Jekyll and Hyde serves as a powerful symbol of the conflict between science and religion in Jekyll and Hyde. The once-bustling scientific workspace has transformed into a neglected, almost supernatural domain that reflects Jekyll's departure from conventional Victorian scientific methods. This transformation mirrors the broader theme of science in Jekyll and Hyde, where rational scientific pursuit gives way to darker experimentation.Jekyll's laboratory description presents a stark contrast between past and present. Utterson observes "the dingy, windowless structure" that was previously filled with "eager students" but now lies "gaunt and silent." The laboratory's physical deterioration - with its scattered chemical apparatus and straw-littered floor - symbolizes Jekyll's own descent from respected scientist to isolated experimenter. The absence of windows and the laboratory's position at the back of the house emphasize themes of secrecy and moral darkness.Quote: "The light falling dimly through the foggy cupola" suggests both physical and moral obscurity in Jekyll's laboratory significance.The novel's treatment of science reflects Victorian anxieties about scientific advancement and its potential to challenge religious and moral conventions. This is particularly evident in how science vs religion in Jekyll and Hyde manifests through Dr. Lanyon's character, who represents traditional Victorian scientific values. Lanyon dismisses Jekyll's work as "unscientific balderdash," highlighting the tension between conventional and experimental approaches to science.Sign up to see the content. It's free!By signing up you accept Terms of Service and Privacy PolicyThe Victorian context of science in Jekyll and Hyde is deeply influenced by contemporary scientific developments, particularly Charles Darwin's theory of evolution. The novel explores Victorian society's fears about the relationship between civilization and primitive nature, especially through Hyde's characterization as "ape-like" and "primitive."Definition: Devolution - The theoretical process by which species could reverse evolutionary progress and return to more primitive forms, a concept that terrified Victorian society.The description of Jekyll's potion-making process deliberately evokes supernatural rather than scientific imagery, suggesting a war of attitudes Jekyll and Hyde between rational science and mystical transformation. This reflects broader Victorian anxieties about the boundaries between scientific progress and moral regression.The novel's engagement with science vs religion Jekyll and Hyde quotes reveals deep cultural tensions about human nature and progress. Hyde represents the Victorian fear of devolution - the idea that humans could revert to primitive states despite scientific advancement. This fear was particularly potent in a society grappling with Darwin's revolutionary ideas about human origins.Sign up to see the content. It's free!By signing up you accept Terms of Service and Privacy PolicyWhat does the door represent in Jekyll and Hyde Chapter 1 goes beyond mere physical description. The door serves as a threshold between respectability and degradation, civilization and savagery. Its weathered appearance and location in a prosperous neighborhood create an unsettling contrast that foreshadows the story's central conflicts.Highlight: The physical spaces in the novel - from Hyde's mysterious door to Jekyll's neglected laboratory - represent the psychological and moral boundaries being transgressed.Jekyll's house description emphasizes the duality central to the novel's themes. The front of the house maintains a respectable faade, while the laboratory at the rear represents hidden scientific transgression. This spatial arrangement reflects Victorian society's preoccupation with maintaining public respectability while concealing private sins.The transformation of the laboratory from a place of legitimate scientific inquiry to a space of forbidden experimentation parallels Jekyll's own moral deterioration. The Description of Hyde's house quotes further reinforces this theme, presenting a space that exists in sharp contrast to the respectability of Jekyll's main residence.Sign up to see the content. It's free!By signing up you accept Terms of Service and Privacy PolicyThe novel's treatment of scientific ethics raises questions about moral responsibility in scientific pursuit. Through Jekyll's laboratory quotes, we see how the pursuit of knowledge without ethical constraints leads to disaster. The laboratory's transformation from a place of learning to a site of moral transgression illustrates the dangers of unchecked scientific ambition.Example: The laboratory's deterioration from an educational space "crowded with eager students" to a "gaunt and silent" chamber reflects how Jekyll's scientific pursuits have strayed from acceptable Victorian norms.The Science in Jekyll and Hyde quotes frequently emphasize the tension between professional responsibility and personal ambition. Jekyll's experimental work, conducted in isolation and secrecy, represents a departure from the collaborative and transparent nature of legitimate Victorian scientific inquiry.The novel ultimately suggests that scientific advancement must be balanced with moral consideration, a theme that resonates with modern debates about scientific ethics. Through its exploration of these themes, the story warns against the dangers of pursuing scientific knowledge at the expense of moral and social responsibility.Sign up to see the content. It's free!By signing up you accept Terms of Service and Privacy PolicyThe creation of Mr. Hyde represents a fundamental clash between Science vs religion in Jekyll and Hyde, highlighting Victorian society's growing tension between scientific advancement and religious morality. Stevenson portrays Hyde as an embodiment of evil that emerges from Jekyll's scientific experimentation, effectively illustrating the dangerous consequences of humans attempting to play God through science.Quote: "Satan's signature upon a face" - This description directly connects Hyde to religious imagery of evil, emphasizing how Jekyll's scientific pursuits have created something fundamentally unholy.The Theme of science in Jekyll and Hyde manifests most powerfully in the way Hyde is characterized through demonic imagery. The novel repeatedly uses religious language to describe Hyde, with phrases like "my devil had been long caged" and "instantly the spirit of hell awoke in me and raged." These descriptions establish Hyde as not merely a scientific aberration, but a spiritual transgression - the direct result of Jekyll's hubris in attempting to separate good and evil through chemical means.Highlight: Jekyll's transformation into Hyde represents Victorian anxieties about scientific progress potentially leading humanity away from God and traditional morality.The Victorian context of science in jekyll and hyde reflects the era's complex relationship with scientific advancement. Jekyll's experiments, while representing the period's exciting scientific discoveries, also embody the fear that such progress might lead to moral degradation. The novel suggests that when science attempts to usurp God's role in human nature, the consequences are catastrophic. This theme resonates particularly strongly with Victorian readers who were grappling with Darwin's recent publications and their implications for religious faith.Sign up to see the content. It's free!By signing up you accept Terms of Service and Privacy PolicyJekyll's laboratory significance in jekyll and hyde serves as both a physical and symbolic space where the war between scientific progress and religious morality plays out. The laboratory, with its "chilly and vault-like" atmosphere, represents the cold rationality of science attempting to dissect and control the divine mystery of human nature.Definition: Jekyll's laboratory represents the intersection of scientific ambition and moral transgression, where human attempts to play God through chemistry lead to devastating consequences.The Science and religion in Jekyll and Hyde Essay themes converge most powerfully in the descriptions of Jekyll's experimental space. The laboratory's location at the back of Jekyll's respectable home symbolizes how Victorian scientific pursuits often existed in an uneasy relationship with traditional values and social respectability. The "dusty windowless structure" and "brown fog" that often surrounds it suggests something unnatural and hidden from God's light.The physical description of Jekyll's laboratory emphasizes its role as a place where boundaries between the natural and supernatural are transgressed. The "great looking-glass" and "rows of vials and measuring glasses" represent the tools of scientific inquiry, while the "gaunt and silent" atmosphere suggests something more sinister. This duality in the laboratory's description mirrors the larger themes of duality in human nature that the novel explores through the lens of both scientific and religious understanding.To help you plan your year 10 english lesson on: 'Jekyll and Hyde': the importance of science and religion in the novella, download all teaching resources for free and adapt to suit your pupils' needs.The starter quiz will activate and check your pupils' prior knowledge, with versions available both with and without answers in PDF format.We use learning cycles to break down learning into key concepts or ideas linked to the learning outcome. Each learning cycle features explanations with checks for understanding and practice tasks with feedback. All of this is found in our slide decks, ready for you to download and edit. The practice tasks are also available as printable worksheets and some lessons have additional materials with extra material you might need for teaching the lesson.The assessment exit quiz will test your pupils' understanding of the key learning points.Our video is a tool for planning, showing how other teachers might teach the lesson, offering helpful tips, modelled explanations and inspiration for your own delivery in the classroom. Plus, you can set it as homework or revision for pupils and keep their learning on track by sharing an online pupil version of this lesson.Explore more key stage 4 english lessons from the Jekyll & Hyde: duality and evil unit, dive into the full secondary english curriculum, or learn more about lesson planning.Written by: Nick RedgroveReviewed by: Deb OrrockUpdated on 7 March 2025The theme of science and religion in key chapters of Jekyll and Hyde: Jekyll and Hyde science and religion timelineThe elements of science and religion in the novella include:Conservative versus experimental: Jekyll could be viewed as using science to play God by interfering with it:Lanyon is a conventional scientist and views Jekylls experiments as dangerous, describing them as unscientific balderdashJekyll becomes increasingly isolated and is deeply disturbed when his transformation into Hyde occurs without his chemical concoctionCharles Darwins theory of evolution: Stevenson does not make direct reference to Darwins theory, though the words troglodytic and ape-like allude to Hydes primitive behaviour:Darwins theory greatly concerned Victorian society and the idea that humans evolved from apes led to anxieties about the possibility of returning to this primitive statePhysiognomy: Stevenson uses Christian and 19th-century references to pseudoscience which suggests that Hydes evilness is manifested in his physical appearance:Utterson concludes that Hydes face bears Satans signature implying that his outward appearance reflects the evil withinReligious symbolism: Biblical allusions are used repeatedly throughout the novella:Stevenson references Cains heresy, which is a biblical reference to the tale of Cain and Abel, depicting one evil and one good sonHyde is associated with Christian notions about Hell and Satan, with Jekyll frequently referring to him as my devilThe theme of science and religion is prevalent throughout the novella and has an impact on many of the characters.Science and religion in Jekyll and HydeCharacterImpactDr Henry JekyllJekyll is presented as a highly intelligent scientist with an inquiring mind:His motivation to create Hyde conveys his ability to question societal beliefs about science and religionJekyll is also initially portrayed as a charitable and religious character:He had always been known for charities and he was no less distinguished for religionDr Hastie LanyonLanyon believes Jekylls experiments are morally objectionable and should not be conducted:He is a rational and traditional scientist and his views are in stark contrast to those of JekyllAs the only character to witness Jekylls transformation, his belief in the laws of science do not enable him to accept what he has witnessedMr Gabriel UttersonUtterson is depicted as a highly moral, ethical and devout Christian:He is described as being austere with himself and that he restricts his pleasuresHis reaction to Jekylls scientific experiments is one of confusion and uneaseMr Edward HydeHyde symbolises the rejection of religious and moral values:His creation challenges both scientific and religious ideals as he represents something unnatural and sinisterStevenson uses animal imagery to emphasise Hydes separateness from human society1. Setting and atmosphereDepicts London as a divided city and reflects the tension between scientific progress and religious morality in Victorian societyUses fog and darkness as motifs to symbolise the blurred boundaries between science and religion2. Plot driverDrives the narrative through Jekylls obsession with scientific discovery and highlights the tension between science and religion3. Audience appealReflects Victorian anxieties about scientific developments and the idea that science could disrupt religionChallenges religious beliefs that good and evil are part of human nature4. Narrative deviceHeightens suspense through Lanyons discovery of Jekylls experiments by reinforcing the idea that science can defy natural lawsTry planning a response to the following essay questions as part of your revision of the theme of science and religion:Explore how Stevenson portrays the consequences of defying religious and natural laws through science. (You could start with Jekylls attempt to play God by altering human nature.)How does Stevenson present the conflict between science and religion in the novella? (You could start with Lanyons rejection of Jekylls experiments as unscientific balderdash.)Did this page help you? Starting with this extract, explore how Stevenson presents the idea of the double in The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. Write about: how Stevenson presents the idea of the double in this extract how Stevenson presents the idea of the double in the novel as a whole. The concept of the double is central to The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. There are several types of duality the most important is the mix of good and evil in human nature. Other types of duality include appearance and reality, and science and the supernatural. This passage focuses most on the duality of good and ill in Jekylls personality. Jekylls Statement is an important part of the novella as it is the first time we find out the whole story and see events from Jekylls point of view. In this passage, Jekyll states one of the main themes of the book: those provinces of good and ill which divide and compound mans dual nature. This second aspect of a person is sometimes called their alter ego the aspect which Jekyll names Hyde. Jekyll says he had been aware of two aspects to his character for a long time and felt he was living a double life. He tried to live as if he had only one nature, hiding his faults because he was ashamed of them, but it was a strain. This introduces a different type of duality, that between appearance and reality. The appearance he presents to the outside world a respectable doctor is not the whole reality of who he is. Although he calls himself a double-dealer, which is usually a term for a cheat or criminal, Jekyll is honest in saying that both aspects good and bad were equally part of him. He now recognises that these opposite urges made me what I was, but it is too late to put himself back together into a single, whole personality. He also sees that the division is present in everyone, though it is less obvious in most people.Jekylls scientific work leads him to a solution to his own double-dealing life. He can make a potion which separates out the bad and gives it independent life. But all he is really doing is making an even deeper trench between the parts of his personality. He says that his scientific studies led wholly toward the mystic and the transcendental. This is the point over which he first falls out with Lanyon. The science/supernatural duality is presented through the contrasting characters Jekyll and Lanyon. Lanyon sees science as being the wholly rational, considering anything else to be balderdash, a word that dismisses Jekylls view without giving it any dignity. Jekylls choice of words, mystical and transcendental, make his interests sound elevated and superior. The two areas of knowledge, the scientific and the mystical or supernatural, are another aspect of the double in the novel.Jekyll approaches the mystical through science. When Jekyll and Hyde was written, people were starting to take an interest in psychology, which also tries to investigate the mind or soul through scientific ways. Writing about this duality of science/mystery would make the novella seem topical to Stevensons audience. The idea of a split between the good spirit and the bad body seeking physical pleasures is very old. Jekyll says that the awareness of good and ill parts of the human lies at the root of all religions. Stevenson himself rejected Christianity and became an atheist. There may be some criticism in Jekylls statement religions exploit the natural duality of human nature, making people feel bad about themselves.The last line suggests there might be more than two aspects to human nature but Jekyll doesnt know because his explorations did not pass beyond that point he only experimented with two. This would mean a character could have more than one alter ego. But Jekylls conclusion which comes too late to help him is that it is natural to be composed of conflicting parts: man is not truly one, but truly two. Trying to drive out the evil, to separate it in the personality of Hyde, is his downfall. The separation is not sustainable. Although Jekyll decides to give up Hyde and stops taking the potion, he cannot Hyde breaks through, because he is truly part of Jekyll. Page 2 Overview ContentsStudyReviseMy Notes Choose an answer Your assessment Examiner's notes Examiner's assessment GCSEEnglish LiteratureAQAEnglish Lit: AQA GCSE Dr Jekyll & Mr Hyde4.1.1In the early 19th Century, the idea of God being in charge was universally accepted.Then came Darwin. In 1859, Darwins On the Origin of Species claimed that creatures evolved and were not created.Darwin later argued that we descend from amphibians that turned into apes. This challenged religious dogma and presented new ideas that man descended from a hairy tailed quadruped creature, which had evolved from some amphibious creature. Darwin had put forward his theory of evolution, and many people were persuaded by it.In the early 1800s, Christianity taught that God created every species (creationism) and the ideas that Darwin proposed challenged these Christian ideals. Darwins book claimed that all creatures evolved from common ancestors - and this went against one of the main Christian ideas that we are created by Gods hand.This would have been very unsettling and a nightmarish notion for many Victorians. Stevenson aims to horrify the Victorian reader by engineering the themes of his novella to evoke their deep-seated fears. Mr Hyde is described as looking hardly humantroglodytic. This presents him as a criminal and someone who does not fit in with the rest of society. He is a physical manifestation of the pre-human animal. The idea that such an animal could hide behind the faade of a well-represented member of the community would have been a shocking possibility for the Victorian reader, especially in a society where the external appearances were of a high value.The following quotes present Hyde as primitive and non-human:Stevenson explores ideas of death and destruction and going against God through the theme of science.Jekylls experiments cause destruction and death of the people around him, and this shows the potential of science to destroy the order of society and disrupt the rigid Victorian expectations.Jekylls drugs are described as intrusive objects, some white salt and some strange things - this vague language is deliberately used to create ambiguity and mystery around his medicines, and evoke anxiety and fear in the reader.Victorians thought that the earth was created by God - and scientists, like Darwin, challenged this theory with his ideas about evolution. Darwin still believed that God was the ultimate lawgiver.The idea that science could create life was seen as dangerous, and Jekylls failed experiment leaves him as chief of sinners. By the final chapter, Jekyll is caught in a state of suffering where there is a brute that slept within him, and he is tortured with throes and longings to turn into Hyde. The language of agony that Jekyll uses links to the Christian notion of hell - his selfish motivations for the experiment leave him trapped in limbo. Jump to other topicsUnlimited access to 10,000+ open-ended exam questionsMini-mock exams based on your study historyUnlock 800+ premium courses & e-booksGet started with Seneca PremiumEnd of Topic Test - Gothic ConventionsPage 2GCSEEnglish LiteratureAQAEnglish Lit: AQA GCSE Dr Jekyll & Mr Hyde4.1.2The novella depicts the struggle of one man trying to live a good life, while wrestling with desires frowned on by his society. Victorians had to repress their true feelings and desires in public, and this is why Jekyll thinks he is leading a double life.Jekyll is a well-respected gentleman, so he has to keep his sins and desires well-hidden and secret from the rest of society. The repressive society Jekyll lives in was likely to convince him that man is not truly one, but truly two. Jekyll is convinced that his medical theories are correct, and he tries to prove it by dividing the two states of good and evil. Jekylls struggle with his evil side leads him to creating Hyde, but this experiment does not go to plan and his evil side ends up overriding his good side. Stevenson uses language associated with battles and wars to illustrate and allude to this internal conflict within Jekyll. There is a "perennial war among [his] members" and the two sides of nature contended in the field of his psyche, like two opposing forces on a battleground. The fog in Chapter 4 is described as lurid brown, like the light of some strange conflagration.The inferno and conflagration in the vapours in the air represents the violent conflict of good and evil.Hyde is the sinful side of Jekyll that is there to explore the unbending and civilised world he lives in.Victorians thought of themselves as being more highly evolved than the rest of society, and that criminals or people that disrupted the social order were less evolved and degenerate beings.Hypocrisy is to pretend that you have higher standards or more noble or superior beliefs than you actually do. Stevenson wanted to show how Victorian society was hypocritical - and how there was a void between reality and appearance. This is why characters take so much pride in their reputation, and why they prioritise appearance over honesty. Hydes evil nature is shown in his appearance and his actions. He is described as having a displeasing smile and a satanic face that disgusts the characters, perhaps because Hyde does not hide his appearance. This may horrify Victorian readers because they are being confronted by an image of their own sins. In Chapter 7, Jekyll is described hiding from other characters and he disguises himself from the outside world. His transformation is alluded to when Stevenson writes (of Jekyll): the smile was struck out of his face and succeeded by an expression of abject terror. The word "abject" shows that Jekyll knows his appearance (as Hyde) will be shocking and unfamiliar to Utterson and Enfield.Jump to other topicsUnlimited access to 10,000+ open-ended exam questionsMini-mock exams based on your study historyUnlock 800+ premium courses & e-booksGet started with Seneca PremiumPage 3GCSEEnglish LiteratureAQAEnglish Lit: AQA GCSE Dr Jekyll & Mr Hyde4.1.3At the beginning of the 19th century, most people in Victorian society believed that the world was created by God. Christianity taught that everyone was sinful. Christianity had a strong influence on many aspects of Victorian England. Evangelicals taught that humans were inherently evil - and that people needed to beg for forgiveness from God. To be offered repentance from god, people needed to live by a strict moral code to avoid sinning. All the characters in the novella demonstrate religious tendencies: Jekyll reads religious texts; Lanyon feels that science and God should be separate; Utterson reads dry divinities every night before he goes to bed; Hyde blasphemes Jekylls book. Religion had permeated the lives of the characters, and religion was conventional in Victorian society. The characters have symbolic meanings.Utterson represents Evangelicalism and the ideals of focusing on your work and not focusing your attention on your social life. Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde symbolise the good and evil, the angel and the devil. This internal struggle between two conflicting forces alludes to the biblical idea of the eternal struggle of the good and evil within human beings. In the last chapter, Jekyll confesses that his original evil emerged, again alluding to the idea of inherent evil within us. Jekyll thinks of sin as the burden of his life. He creates Hyde as an attempt to rid himself of this extraneous evil that exists within him. But the process of purification and ridding himself of sin is unsuccessful in his experiments.Stevenson reminds the reader that Jekylls actions are sinful by using religious language. For example, Jekyll is a secret sinner and Hyde is the spirit of hell. Here's an explanation of some of the biblical references Stevenson makes:"For any drug that so potently controlled and shook the very fortress of identity, might, by the least scruple of an overdose or at the least in opportunity in the moment of exhibition, utterly blot out that immaterial tabernacle which I looked to it to change." This is a reference to the Israeli tabernacle, which was said to house God. Jekyll uses it as reference to his body / soul, and it shows how he wants to use his body for experimentation. In many ways, he is experimenting with God himself.After the Battle of Philippi in 42 BC, the victors, Antony and Octavius, released the captives. The captives were those who had supported Brutus and Cassius (the defeated), Julius Caesar's assassins. Hyde is unexpectedly freed from his prison and causes more trouble.This inexplicable incident seemed, like the Babylonian finger on the wall, to be spelling out the letters of my judgment.King Belshazzar was a Chaldean King. Because he did not bow to the Israeli (Judeo-Christian) God, a ghostly hand appeared and wrote out his death sentence on a wall with his finger. The kingdom was invaded that night. Jekyll alludes to this biblical scene because it explains his mental state of conflict, and how he has set himself up against god. It also foreshadows Jekylls death and evokes a feeling of doom.Unlimited access to 10,000+ open-ended exam questionsMini-mock exams based on your study historyUnlock 800+ premium courses & e-booksGet started with Seneca PremiumCross-Curricular Links: English literature and ScienceAt Tutorant, we love showing how different subjects can connect. One cool example is how English Literature and Science overlap when studying Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. The novels theme of duality- the idea that people have both a good and dark side - was likely inspired by scientific ideas from the time, especially from Charles Darwin and Cesare Lombroso.These scientists questioned what it means to be human, and their ideas helped shape how writers, like Robert Louis Stevenson, thought about human nature. Lets explore how these scientific theories relate to Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde.The Duality in Dr Jekyll and Mr HydeIn Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, Stevenson explores the idea that everyone has two sides: one good and one bad. Dr. Jekyll, a well-known scientist, creates a potion that allows him to turn into Mr. Hyde, a version of himself with no morals or restraint. The story focuses on the internal conflict between Jekylls good side and Hydes evil side, showing how complex human nature can be.This idea wasnt just Stevensons imagination - he was influenced by scientific discoveries of the time that questioned whether people are truly good or if we all have a more animalistic, darker side.Charles Darwin and the Theory of EvolutionIn 1859, Charles Darwin published his famous book, On the Origin of Species. Darwins theory of evolution said that humans evolved from earlier species through a process called natural selection. This idea was a huge deal because it challenged the popular belief that humans were created perfectly and separate from animals.Darwins ideas made people think: if humans evolved from more primitive animals, do we still have animal-like instincts? Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde plays with this idea - Dr. Jekyll represents the civilised, advanced side of humanity, while Mr. Hyde represents the more primitive, darker side. Hydes animalistic behaviour reflects the fear that beneath our civilised surface, we might not be so different from our animal ancestors.Lombroso and Criminal AtavismAround the same time, an Italian criminologist named Cesare Lombroso developed a theory called criminal atavism. Lombroso believed that some criminals were biologically different and that certain physical features, like a sloping forehead or large jaw, could show if someone was born to be a criminal. He thought these features were signs of being less evolved - like a throwback to earlier stages of human evolution.Although Lombrosos theory has since been disproven, it was widely discussed during the 19th century. In Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, Mr. Hyde is described as smaller and more deformed than Dr. Jekyll, which links to Lombrosos idea that criminals are more primitive. Hydes appearance mirrors the belief that peoples criminal tendencies could be traced to a more basic, animal-like version of humanity.How These Theories Impacted the NovelBoth Darwins and Lombrosos ideas were controversial. Darwins theory of evolution upset people because it challenged the idea of divine creation, while Lombrosos theory was criticised for suggesting that criminal behaviour was fixed at birth. Still, both theories made people question what it means to be human and whether humans are as civilised as we like to believe.In Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, these ideas show up in the way Stevenson writes about Jekylls transformation into Hyde. Hyde represents a more animalistic, less evolved side of humanity, while Jekyll is the civilised, moral side. The novel asks: Is there a beast within all of us?Why Cross-Curricular Links MatterUnderstanding how science influenced Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde can help you appreciate the novel on a deeper level. It also shows that learning isnt limited to just one subject - science and literature often overlap! These connections can help you understand both subjects better and make your GCSE revision more engaging.At Tutorant, we encourage students to think about how subjects like English Literature and Science relate to each other. By learning about the influence of Darwin and Lombroso on Stevensons writing, youll get a better grasp of the themes in the novel and the scientific ideas of the time. Plus, this cross-curricular approach can give you a fresh perspective for both your English and Science GCSEs.Final ThoughtsThe theme of duality in Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde connects literature and science in a fascinating way. The ideas of Darwin and Lombroso played a big role in shaping Stevensons story and made people think about the complex nature of humans. Are we just civilised on the surface, or do we all have a darker, more animal-like side?If youre getting ready for your GCSEs and want to explore these interesting links further, Tutorants expert tutors are here to help. Whether its English, Science, or both, we offer tailored 1-to-1 tutoring to make sure youre fully prepared for your exams. Book a session with us today and dive deeper into your studies! 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The text explores the moral implications of pursuing scientific knowledge and playing god. With every day, and from both sides of my intelligence, the moral and the intellectual, I thus drew steadily nearer to the truth (Chapter 10) This quote shows Dr Jekylls ambitious pursuit of scientific knowledge, disregarding moral and religious implications. I hesitated long before I put this theory to the test of practice. I knew well that I risked death (Chapter 10) This shows Dr Jekylls fearless approach to science and his resolve to defy the natural order of things - akin to playing god. O God! I screamed, and O God! again and again; for there before my eyespale and shaken, and half-fainting, and groping before him with his hands, like a man restored from death - there stood Henry Jekyll! (Chapter 9) This shows Dr Lanyons horror-struck reaction, upon witnessing Jekylls transformation into Hyde - a direct result of Jekylls reckless scientific exploration, which challenges traditional religious beliefs. And now in my last triumph, I died to a life of moral obligations and arose like a reborn into another life of no boundaries a terrible life (Chapter 10) The quote highlights Jekylls recognition of the terrible consequences of his scientific pursuits, comparing it with a life beyond moral and religious boundaries. In the exploration of science vs religion, Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde ponders upon the perils of overshadowing morality and religion with unchecked scientific ambition.

How is science presented in dr jekyll and mr hyde. How is the theme of science presented in jekyll and hyde. How is science and religion presented in jekyll and hyde. How is science vs religion shown in jekyll and hyde. Jekyll and hyde science and religion. How is science presented in jekyll and hyde. How does science relate to jekyll and hyde. How is science presented in jekyll and hyde quotes.