

Worksheet 9 – National Identity

Review: Lecture 8: Text and Textuality

Give two examples of written documents found within the novel.

Recall: Lecture 9: National Identity

Answer these questions after watching the video lecture to check how much you remember.

1. Where was Stevenson living when he wrote *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*?
a) Bristol c) Bournemouth
b) Birmingham d) Blackpool
2. What was Stevenson's heritage?
a) English c) Welsh
b) Irish d) Scottish
3. In the epigraph, the line, 'It's ill to loose the bands that God decreed to bind', could refer to which other Gothic text?
a) Frankenstein c) Wuthering Heights
b) Dracula d) The Picture of Dorian Gray
4. Who said that although 'happening in London', the novel 'is all the time unmistakably happening in Edinburgh'?
a) G. K. Chesterton c) C. S. Lewis
b) F. R. Leavis d) Q. D. Leavis

Analysis

5. Look below at some Victorian cartoons depicting negative stereotypes of Irish people. What do you notice about how they are depicted? What similarities do you notice between how Irish people are depicted, and how Hyde is described in the novel?

‘Common friends!’ echoed Mr Hyde, a little hoarsely. ‘Who are they?’ ‘Jekyll, for instance,’ said the lawyer.

‘He never told you,’ cried Mr Hyde, with a flush of anger. ‘I did not think you would have lied.’

‘Come,’ said Mr Utterson, ‘that is not fitting language.’

The other snarled aloud into a savage laugh and the next moment, with extraordinary quickness, he had unlocked the door and disappeared into the house.

The lawyer stood awhile when Mr Hyde had left him, the picture of disquietude. Then he began slowly to mount the street, pausing every step or two and putting his hand to his brow like a man in mental perplexity. The problem he was thus debating as he walked was one of a class that is rarely solved. Mr Hyde was pale and dwarfish he gave an impression of deformity without any nameable malformation, he had a displeasing smile, he had borne himself to the lawyer with a sort of murderous mixture of timidity and boldness, and he spoke with a husky whispering and somewhat broken voice, – all these were points against him but not all of these together could explain the hitherto unknown disgust, loathing and fear with which Mr Utterson regarded him. ‘There must be something else,’ said the perplexed gentleman. ‘There is something more, if I could find a name for it. God bless me, the man seems hardly human! Something troglodytic, shall we say? Or can it be the old story of Dr Fell? Or is it the mere radiance of a foul soul that thus transpires through, and transfigures, its clay continent? The last, I think for, O my poor old Harry Jekyll, if ever I read Satan’s signature upon a face, it is on that of your new friend!’

Glossary

- **Postcolonial theory** – The critical academic study of the cultural, political and economy legacy of colonialism and imperialism.
e.g. Many critics have applied postcolonial theory to Shakespeare’s The Tempest.
- **Epigraph** – A short quotation of saying at the beginning of a book or chapter, intended to suggest its theme; also a word for an inscription on a building, statue or coin.
e.g. The play A Streetcar Named Desire starts with an epigraph by Hart Crane.
- **Celtic** – Connected to the people and culture of Scotland, Wales and Ireland.
e.g. The man was interested in finding out more about his Celtic roots.
- **Permeability** – How easily something is able to be penetrated or passed through.
e.g. The permeability of their borders meant they were accepting far more refugees than expected.
- **Troglodytic** – Like a cave-man.
e.g. The archaeologist was interested in exploring the troglodytic structures.