

## 1. Victorian Society

1	How was Victorian society structured?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In a strict class system based on wealth.</li> <li>It was difficult to gain wealth unless you were born in the upper classes</li> </ol>
2	What were Victorian attitudes to poverty?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They blamed the poor for their own situation – they believed they were too lazy to work</li> <li>Some people believed it was their Christian duty to give money to help but only for some poor people</li> </ol>
3	What was Whitechapel like in the 19 <sup>th</sup> Century?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It was one of London's poorest districts.</li> <li>It had problems with gangs, homelessness, immigration and crime.</li> <li>London was a heavily polluted city.</li> <li>Most housing was in overcrowded slum areas</li> <li>There could be more than 30 people in one apartment.</li> <li>In 1881 the population of Whitechapel was 30,709 people</li> </ol>

## 2. Immigration tension

1	The Irish in the East End	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Irish people came to London on their way to America but they ran out of money to buy a ticket</li> <li>They had a reputation for violence and drunkenness</li> <li>There was also anti-Irish feeling as there was an extremist group who wanted independence from the UK</li> </ol>
2	Eastern European Jews in the East End	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many Eastern European Jews came to the UK to escape persecution in Russia</li> <li>They were mistrusted because of cultural differences and good attitudes to work</li> </ol>

## 3. Victorian crime and punishment

1	Why was there a lot of crime?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There were no police force</li> <li>Bigger towns set up a watch to patrol the streets at night</li> <li>Each area had a magistrate that dealt with small crimes</li> <li>Some areas had constables that helped to organize watch but they were unpaid volunteers</li> </ol>
2	Victorian punishments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Punishments were very harsh – there were 200 crimes that were punishable by execution</li> <li>Executions were public and big crowds came to watch</li> <li>Courts often took pity on young children or desperate people</li> <li>Another common punishment was transportation to a colony</li> <li>A transported prisoner would work as a slave</li> <li>Conditions in prisons were even worse than a workhouse</li> </ol>

## 4. Victorian police

1	Who were the Bow Street Runners?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The first type of police set up in 1750 by Henry Fielding</li> <li>They wore their own clothes</li> <li>They carried a stick, handcuffs and pistol</li> <li>One strength was that they could blend in wearing their own clothes</li> <li>They were seen as too violent, they weren't paid enough</li> <li>They weren't effective as crime was still rising.</li> </ol>
2	The Metropolitan police	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set up in 1829 by Home Secretary Robert Peel</li> <li>They had an official uniform</li> <li>They carried a rattle and a truncheon</li> <li>They patrolled an area of 20 miles 7 days a week</li> <li>They were often ex-soldiers.</li> <li>They had more rules and regulations.</li> <li>They were not liked and they were seen as an invasion of privacy</li> </ol>

## 5. Key word Definition

<b>Back to back housing</b>	Houses built with another house straight on the back wall
<b>Bow Street Runners</b>	The first form of police set up in 1750
<b>Cholera</b>	A disease spread through dirty water, common in crowded areas
<b>Constable</b>	A police officer
<b>East End</b>	The poorer part of London in the 19 <sup>th</sup> Century
<b>Gallows</b>	A place used for the hanging of criminals
<b>Immigration</b>	When people move from one country to another
<b>Magistrate</b>	A judge in smaller cases
<b>Metropolitan Police</b>	The police set up in 1829 – often nicknamed 'Bobbies'
<b>Mutilated</b>	When something is injured very badly
<b>Transportation</b>	When criminals were punished by being sent overseas
<b>Truncheon</b>	A short, thick stick carried as a weapon by a police officer
<b>Watch</b>	When the police would patrol and look out for trouble

## 6. The Victims

1	Mary Ann Nichols	1. Found on 31 <sup>st</sup> August 2. Throat cut and stomach slashed
2	Annie Chapman	1. Found 8 <sup>th</sup> September 2. Suffered from YB and syphilis 3. Internal organs were removed
3	Elizabeth Stride	1. Found on 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2. Throat cut and ear partially cut off
4	Catherine Eddowes	1. Found 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2. Arrested the day before 3. Throat cut, nose cut off and part of kidney removed 4. Found near the police station
5	Mary Jane Kelly	1. Found 9 <sup>th</sup> November 2. Found by her landlord in her room 3. Internal organs removed 4. Her face was unrecognizable
6	What did they have in common?	1. All prostitutes 2. All had a reputation for drinking 3. All poor women 4. All mutilated

## 8. The Letters

1	What were the Jack the Ripper letters?	1. During the Autumn, the police and local newspapers got hundreds of letters claiming to be from Jack the Ripper 2. On September 27 <sup>th</sup> a letter was sent to the Central News Agency that had too many correct details to be a fake 3. It was followed by other letters
2	Problems using the letters as evidence	1. It is difficult to prove that the letters came from Jack 2. There were many fakes as well 3. Modern forensic investigators suggested that the letters came from a journalist trying to make news
3	How are the letters useful?	1. They reveal how the British public were fascinated and shocked by the case 2. They show another difficulty facing the police

## 7. The suspects

1	<b>Aaron Kosminski</b>	1. He was a Polish Jew, a hairdresser and resident of Whitechapel since 1882 2. Known for hating women, especially prostitutes 3. A doctors report states he Kosminski could be capable of killing and eating a victim. 4. Kosminski was a short man, and did not dress smartly. 5. Middle aged, he had a dark, foreign, face and a moustache.
2	<b>Montague John Druitt</b>	1. A gentleman from a good family 2. He was a lawyer and a teacher. Also a trained doctor. 3. His own family believed he might be the Ripper. 4. He was mentally insane, and committed suicide in December 1888, a month after the final murder. 5. Nobody knew where he was on the night of each murder, but he was always far away the next day. 6. Rich and well dressed. Tall, aged about 30.
3	<b>Michael Ostrogg</b>	1. A Russian doctor who worked in a women's hospital. 2. Went back to Russia after the last murder 3. Sent to a mental hospital for the murder of a woman in St. Petersburg. 4. Failed to appear in court when wanted in connection with the ripper murders. 5. Wore a long black coat, to disguise dirty work clothes. 6. Medium height and aged about 30, he had brown hair and a neat moustache.
4	<b>Prince Albert (grandson of Queen Victoria)</b>	1. He was known to go out heavily disguised 2. He was a hunter so knew how to dissect animals. 3. He had a brain disease making him mad. 4. He secretly married a woman his family disapproved of. 5. He had a fair face with tidy brown hair and a moustache.

## 9. Problems facing the police

1	Methods the police used	1. House-to-house searches 2. Questioning more than 2000 lodging house residents 3. Distributing 80,000 handouts 4. Got help from the Thames River Police to question sailors in the docks
1	Unreliable witnesses	1. The police interviewed lots of witnesses but they gave conflicting evidence 2. The sightings happen at night so it would have been difficult for them to see 3. Some of the witnesses were not trusted because they were also prostitutes
2	Technology	1. Fingerprinting wouldn't be discovered for over a decade 2. They didn't have DNA evidence 3. Crime-scene photography was only just beginning to be used to record evidence.
3	The Media	1. The press interfered with the investigation publishing stories based on the guesswork of journalists and unreliable interviews