



# Jack the Ripper

1888

i C H

# Unit Key Words: Jack the Ripper



**Mission:** to match up 24 key words with their definitions



Word	Definition	Similar	
	What something looks like		A
	A person who has been attacked, hurt, injured or killed	C _ _ _ _ _ y	B
	The term given to a woman whose husband has died		C
	A person who offers sex in return for money		D
	Where very poor / homeless women worked in return for food and a bed		E
	A period of British history under the rule of Queen Victoria		F
	The reason why someone does something	P _ _ _ _ _ e	G
	To cut off / disfigure parts of a body		H
	A term for a Victorian policeman		I
	To tear or pull something	S _ _ _ _ d	J
	Dead body	C _ _ _ _ _ r	K
	A person who could be responsible for a crime ( not proven )		L
	A person who kills many times		M
	Important parts of the body that make it work: E.G. heart, lungs, kidneys		N
	A fog tinted green by pollution		O
	The break up or end of a marriage	S _ _ _ _ _ e	P
	The removal of the head	S _ _ _ _ r	Q
	A person who is addicted to ( cannot stop ) drinking alcohol		R
	A style of hat usually worn by a female		S
	A more outdated term used for a person who offers sex for money	W _ _ _ _ h	T
	Latin phrase meaning how something is done or method		U
	A skilled doctor that can perform operations		V
	A doctor's examination of a dead body		W
	A person who has seen something - often related to crime		X

# The Mystery of Jack the Ripper



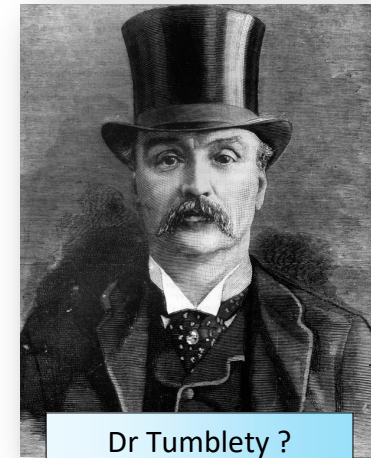
**Mission:** to understand the who, what and why of Jack the Ripper.

- Hoax
- Leather
- Suspects
- Anatomy
- Gruesome
- Person
- Motive
- Cotton
- Mutilating
- Barn
- Stupid
- Scotland
- Infamous
- Postcard
- Dirty
- Migrant
- Famous

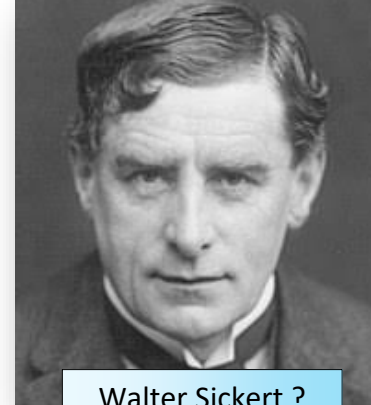
Jack the Ripper terrorized London in 1888, killing at least five women and \_\_\_\_\_ ( 1 ) their bodies in an unusual manner, suggesting that the killer had a substantial knowledge of human \_\_\_\_\_ ( 2 ). The culprit was never captured - or identified - and Jack the Ripper remains one of England's, and the world's, most \_\_\_\_\_ ( 3 ) criminals. All five killings attributed to Jack the Ripper took place within a mile of each other, in or near the Whitechapel district of London's East End, from August 7 to September 10, 1888. Several other murders occurring around that time period have also been investigated as the work of " \_\_\_\_\_ ( 4 ) Apron" - another nickname given to the murderer. A number of letters were sent by the killer to the London Metropolitan Police Service - also called \_\_\_\_\_ ( 5 ) Yard, taunting officers about his \_\_\_\_\_ ( 6 ) murders and speculating on murders to come. The name "Jack the Ripper" originates from a letter - which may have been a \_\_\_\_\_ ( 7 ), published at the time of the attacks. Despite countless investigations claiming definitive evidence of the brutal killer's identity, his or her name and \_\_\_\_\_ ( 8 ) are still unknown. Various theories about Jack the Ripper's identity have been produced over the past several decades, which include claims accusing the famous Victorian painter Walter Sickert, a Polish \_\_\_\_\_ ( 9 ) and even the grandson of Queen Victoria. Since 1888, more than one hundred \_\_\_\_\_ ( 10 ) have been named as Jack, contributing to widespread folklore and incredible interest around the mystery.

**Text ( edited ) from History.com**

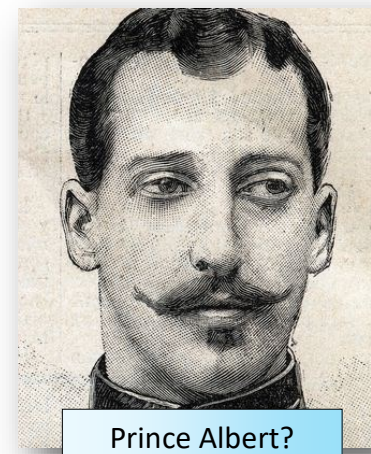
- 1: The killer seemed to have an understanding of the human body - why could this be a useful clue?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2: Jack the Ripper killed 5 women - is this a factual statement?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3: Approximately, how many people have been suspected of being Jack the Ripper?  
\_\_\_\_\_



Dr Tumblety ?

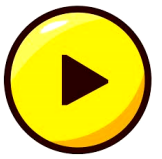


Walter Sickert ?



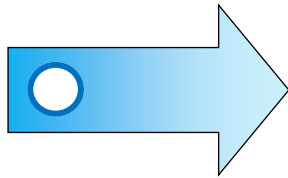
Prince Albert?

# What was it like In Whitechapel London?



**Mission:** to gain an understanding of what the it was like living in the place where Jack would kill.

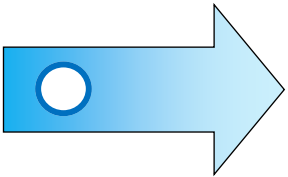
Whitechapel was a very notorious location in the East End of London. It was one of the poorest and most crime ridden places in the country. Whitechapel was also an area where many immigrants for parts of Eastern Europe and Ireland came to settle, often due to problems in their home country.



## Crime



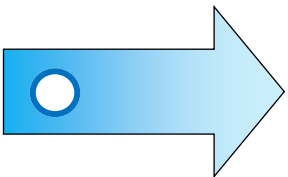
How did Victorians try to stop attacks from 'stranglers' ?



## Prostitution



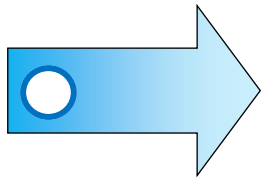
What was the cost of a Whitechapel prostitute?



## Jewish Communities



Why were Jews largely not welcome in London?



## Poverty



A word that describes the poor areas of Whitechapel?

In the last decades of the Victorian era East London was inhabited predominantly by the working classes, which consisted of native English population, Irish immigrants, many of whom lived in extreme poverty, and immigrants from Central and Eastern Europe, mostly poor Russian, Polish and German Jews, who found shelter in great numbers in Whitechapel

The Jews are  
the men that  
will not be blamed

Fashion Street, Flower and Dean Street, Thrawl Street, Wentworth Street. Through which shall we go to Brick Lane? Black and noisome, the road sticky with slime, and palsied houses, rotten from chimney to cellar, leaning together, apparently by the mere coherence of their ingrained corruption. Dark, silent, uneasy shadows passing and crossing - human vermin in this reeking sink, like goblin exhalations from all that is noxious around. Women with sunken, black-rimmed eyes, whose pallid faces appear and vanish by the light of an occasional gas-lamp, and look so like ill-covered skulls that we start at their stare. Horrible London? Yes

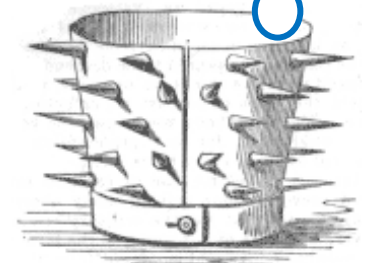
If a woman had not earned enough money that day to pay for a bed for the night, she would have to find someone who would let her sleep with him in return for sexual favours. Or, she slept on the street. Prostitution was one of the easiest ways for a single woman or widow to get money. The police said that in 1888 there were some 1,200 prostitutes in Whitechapel, not including the women who sometimes got extra money by prostitution. A Whitechapel prostitute could be bought for about the same price as a loaf of stale bread.

"These Jew foreigners work in our trade at this common work 16 or 18 hours a day, and the consequence is that they make a lot of cheap and nasty stuff that destroys the market and injures us."

**Charles Freak, Shoemaker.**



The most notorious slum areas were situated in East London, which was often called 'darkest London'.



For many women their only escape from their terrible lives was drink, and they quickly became alcoholics.

"the fearful prevalence...of a gross state of street prostitution attended by features of a very disgusting character, particularly between the hours of 10 and 12 at which it is not fit for any respectable female to walk about and young men cannot do so without molestation..."

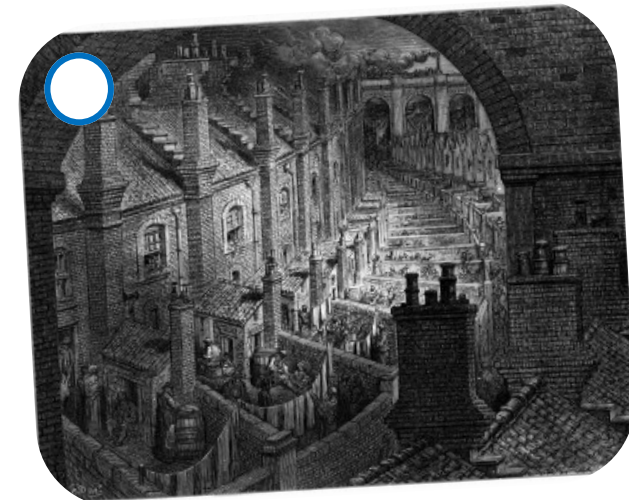


The East End of London in 1888 is often depicted as being one vast slum that was inhabited by an immoral and criminal population who were little better than savages. Whereas this was most certainly true of certain sections, it is, perhaps, a little unfair to tarnish the entire district with the reputation of being a hotbed of vice, villainy, drunkenness and debauchery.



"Why should they come here I'd like to know? London ain't what it used to be; it's just like a foreign city. The food ain't English; the talk ain't English. Why should all them foreigners come here to take our food out of our mouths, and live on victuals we wouldn't give to pigs?" **Margaret Harkness, 1888.**













The smoke from houses and factories and stinking fumes filled the streets so badly that at times you could not see your hand in front of you face. The fogs were called 'pea soupers' because of their greenish colour. Gangs of thieves seemed to be let loose. They escaped detection by darting into the fog.'



# The Life and Death of Mary Anne Nichols, 1888




**Mission:** to learn about the life and death of Polly Nichols.

-  Past tense
-  Punctuation
-  Guess Word
-  Define
-  Choose
-  Investigate
-  Unscramble
-  Meaning
-  Fix Me
-  Thesaurus
-  Punctua-
-  Homophone




Whitechapel, London


Mary Anne Nichols or 'Polly' as she was known to her friends, was borne in Whitechapel, London, 1845.

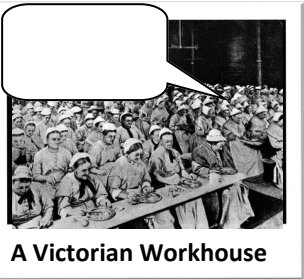
1: \_\_\_\_\_ 2: \_\_\_\_\_ 

In 1864, she marry William Nichols, a printer's machinist. They go to live with Polly's father.

1: \_\_\_\_\_ 2: \_\_\_\_\_ 


They stayed t \_\_\_\_\_ for ten years. In 1874 they moved into t \_\_\_\_\_ own home. They had five children.

**Their : There : They're** 




A Victorian Workhouse


However, Polly and William \_\_\_\_\_ in 1880. Polly had to leave her home.

**Separated : Split Up : D ?** 

Polly moved into a workhouse until 1881. William still gave Polly money each week until he found out she was seeing : \_\_\_\_\_

**Things : Ghosts : A Man** 


Polly then moved back in with her \_\_\_\_\_ in 1887, but she left after an argument about her \_\_\_\_\_ problem.






A New Job

Mary found a job as a \_\_\_\_\_. She wrote a letter to her father saying how she had stopped drinking and was now \_\_\_\_\_.


**Drunk : Sober : Slave : Servant** 

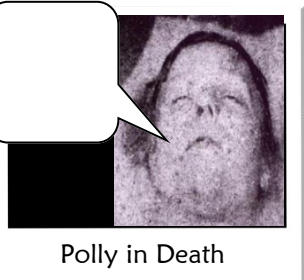
\_\_\_\_\_ stole was , However and she \_\_\_\_\_ from clothes her . fired employer

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 

she shared a room with friend ellen holland on the night of 30<sup>th</sup> august she didnt have money for the room she said to the house keeper.

Number of errors: \_\_\_\_\_ 




Polly in Death


"I'll get my money. See what a jolly (pretty) bonnet (hat) I have"

**What is Polly going to do?**

\_\_\_\_\_


\_\_\_\_\_ 

In the morning, Friday 31<sup>st</sup> August, 1888, she was found \_\_\_\_\_ in Bucks Row, Whitechapel.

**Lost : Alive : Drunk : Dead** 

1: How old when she died? \_\_\_\_\_

2: Search: 'Polly Nicholls Death Certificate'. What was the listed cause of her death?

\_\_\_\_\_ 

# Why was London a Good Place to Kill in 1888?

**Mission:** to investigate the social + economic conditions in the East End of London **Skill:** source analysis + evaluation.



*'The smoke from houses and factories and stinking fumes filled the streets so badly that at times you could not see your hand in front of you face. The fogs were called 'pea soupers' because of their greenish colour. Gangs of thieves seemed to be let loose. They escaped detection by darting into the fog.'*

**Provenance Unknown.**

**A**

*'My informant said he demanded that the police force should be strengthened to create order on the streets at night. He warned that murder would happen again if matters were left as they were. Then came another murder. The main streets of Whitechapel are connected by a network of narrow, dark lanes and the fog was of a dingy yellow. Each corner containing headquarters of infamy. The sites and sounds are an apocalypse of evil'.*

**From a newspaper article published after the murders of Polly Nichols and Annie Chapman.**

**B**

*'The East End of London was a very poor place. Some nine hundred thousand people lived in this slum. Here, the cattle and sheep would be herded through the streets of Whitechapel to the slaughterhouses nearby where they were butchered and killed, bleating with fear and pain. The streets were covered with blood and excrement. Rubbish and liquid sewage gave the area a horrible smell'*

**Writer, Arthur Morrison, Tales of Mean Streets, 1896.**

**C**

*Every room in these horrible streets houses a family, often two. In one room we found a father, mother, three children, and four pigs! In another room we found a man ill with small-pox, his wife just recovering from her eighth baby, and the children running about half naked and covered with dirt. Here are seven people living in one underground kitchen, and a little dead child lying in the same room. Elsewhere is a poor widow, her three children, and a child who has been dead for thirteen days.*

**Writer, Arthur Morrison, Tales of Mean Streets, 1896.**

**F**



There were over 200 lodging houses in Whitechapel, accommodating almost 9,000 people. The sleeping rooms were long rooms with rows of beds, often with vermin (rats) and insects. If a woman had not earned enough money that day to pay for a bed for the night, she would have to find someone who would let her sleep with him in return for sexual favours. Or, she slept on the street. Prostitution was one of the easiest ways for a single woman or widow to get money. The police said that in 1888 there were some 1,200 prostitutes in Whitechapel, not including the women who sometimes got extra money by prostitution.

**D**

[www.casebook.org/victorian\\_london](http://www.casebook.org/victorian_london)

For many women their only escape from their terrible lives was drink, and they quickly became alcoholics.

**Internet site. Jack the Ripper casebook , 2003.**

**E**



**G**

**How far does source D support F?**

Points of support or corroboration

P1:

P2:

Points not supported or corroborated

P1:

P2:

Mostly supports  Does not support

**How useful is source B to a historian?**

The content is / is not useful...

The origin is / is not useful ...

The purpose is /is not useful :

Mostly Useful  Not Useful

**How reliable is source C?**

The content is / is not reliable ..

The origin is / is not reliable ...

The purpose is / is not reliable ...

Mostly reliable  Mostly unreliable

**Some Quick Questions**

Which source is the most useful? :

Which source is the least useful? :

Why was London a good place to kill ?

1:

2:

3:

4:

5:

# The Cartoon About the Man in the Dress

**Mission:** to interpret the meaning of a cartoon using the DEC process.



**M**essage summary of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

**D**escribe the main features of the cartoon.

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**E**xplain what each of these features means / represents

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**C**ontext: what historical event is this cartoon about?

**R**eliable or Not? (Circle a score below)

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable



# Identifying Source Types



**Skill:** to know the difference between primary, secondary and tertiary sources.

A source is anything that gives us information about history. It could be a letter, a picture, an audio clip a computer game, a book, a film, a diary or an object. There are three main types of historical source.

**Primary ( contemporary) , Secondary and Tertiary.**

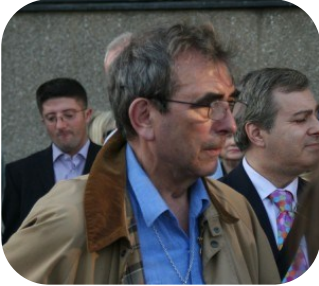




Original information that originates / comes from that time in history.

Information created after that time in history - or a copy.

Created later but includes some primary information .


For each of the sources below decide if they are: Primary ( P ) Secondary ( S ) or Tertiary ( T )

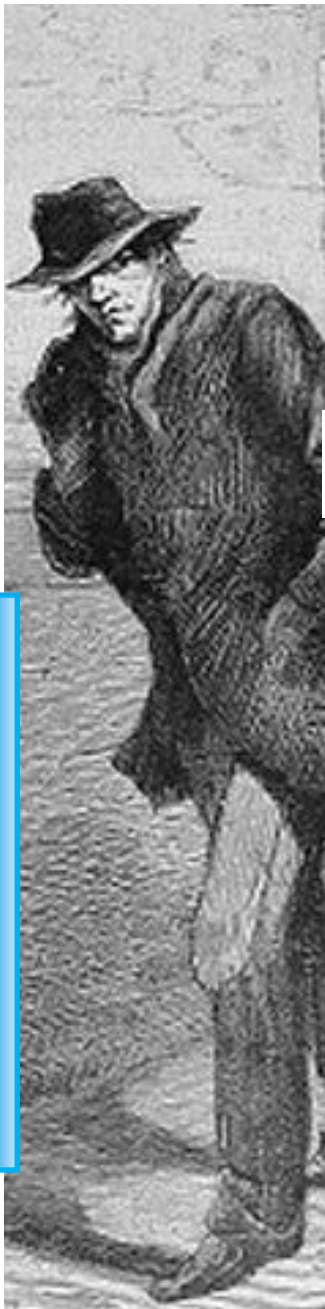
1			3			5			7			9		
2			4			6			8			10		

																			
<p>1 : Tour Guide</p>	<p>2 : Marvel Comic</p>	<p>3 : Victim's Grave</p>	<p>4 : Poster from 1888</p>																
																			
<p>5 : Whitechapel Today</p>	<p>6 : Newspaper</p>	<p>7 : Computer Game</p>	<p>8 : Photograph</p>																
		<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td></td></tr> </table>	1		2		3		10		<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td></td></tr> </table>	1		2		3		10	
1																			
2																			
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10																			
1																			
2																			
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10																			
<p>9 : Jack's Postcard</p>	<p>10 : Photo fit</p>	<p>Reliable / Accurate</p>	<p>Useful / Helpful</p>																

# What did Jack the Ripper look like?



 **Mission:** analyse, evaluate + compare sources to find out what Jack the Ripper may have looked like.



At 2.20am on the morning of the 7th of August, 1888, he encountered a soldier, who he said was a Grenadier Guardsman loitering in Wentworth Street. The soldier was aged 22 - 26, height 5 foot nine inches, fair complexion, dark hair and a small brown moustache turned up at the ends. Questioned by Barrett, the soldier told the officer that he was "waiting for a chum ( friend ) who had gone with a girl." Although he said that he would be able to recognise the soldier if he saw him again, when he was asked to pick him out at an identify parade held at the Tower of London on the 15th August, 1888, he picked out two men, both of whom were able to prove that they had not been anywhere near Wentworth Street on the 7th of August, 1888.

**An account summary of Police Constable 226 H - in reference to the death of Martha Tabram, killed on 6th August, 1888.**

**A**

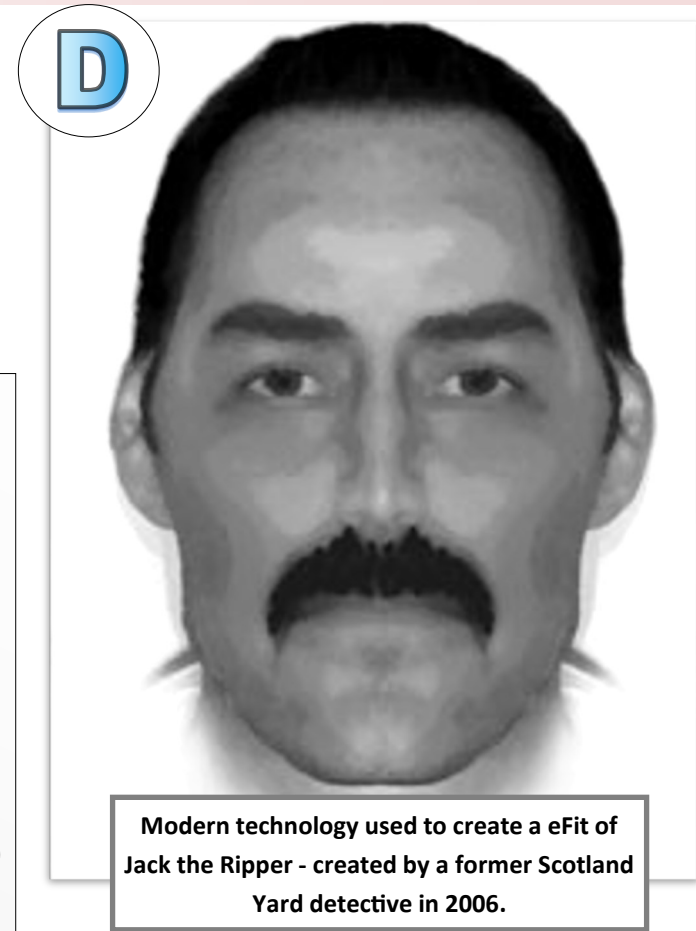
**B** 'Aged 34-35, 5'6", pale complexion, dark hair, slight moustached curled at each end, long dark coat, collar cuffs of astrakhan, dark jacket underneath. Light waistcoat, thick gold chain with a red stone seal, dark trousers and button boots, gaiters, white buttons. White shirt, black tie fastened with a horseshoe pin. Dark hat, turned down in middle. Red kerchief. Foreign, Jewish and respectable in appearance'.

**George Hutchinson describes a man seen with Mary Kelly, November 9th 1888.**

"They were in the doorway of the public house. It was raining hard and they did not appear willing to go out. He was hugging and kissing her - a respectably dressed man, so we were astonished at the way he was going on with the woman, who was poorly dressed. He threw sidelong glances into the bar, but would look nobody in the face. I said to him, "Why don't you bring the woman in and treat her?", but he made no answer. The man was about 5ft. 5 in height wearing a black suit with coat. He had rather weak eyes - sore eyes without any eyelashes. I should know the man again amongst a hundred. He had a thick black moustache and no beard. He wore a tall black billycock hat. I said to the woman, "that's Leather Apron getting round you." The man was no foreigner; he was an Englishman right enough."

**J.Best - describes a man with Elizabeth Stride, September, 29th 1888.**

**C**



**Modern technology used to create a eFit of Jack the Ripper - created by a former Scotland Yard detective in 2006.**

# Source Skills = I can ... analyse, compare, interpret and evaluate



Q1

What is the main point or message of source A?

Q2

Provide a sub-point or message from source A

Q3

How similar are the MAIN messages from sources B and C? Not similar: somewhat similar: very similar ( Explain answer)

Q4

How similar are the sub-messages from sources B and C? Not similar: somewhat similar: very similar ( Explain answer)

Q5

What is the main message of source D?

Q6

Give an example from source B, C or D that corroborates ( supports ) source A.

Q7

Give an example from source B, C or D that does NOT corroborate ( support ) source A.

Q8

How reliable is source A? Circle a score then explain your reason ( Not Reliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable )

Q9

What is the most important OR most surprising thing you learned from these sources?

# Jack the Ripper

## Part 1 - free to use and share

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