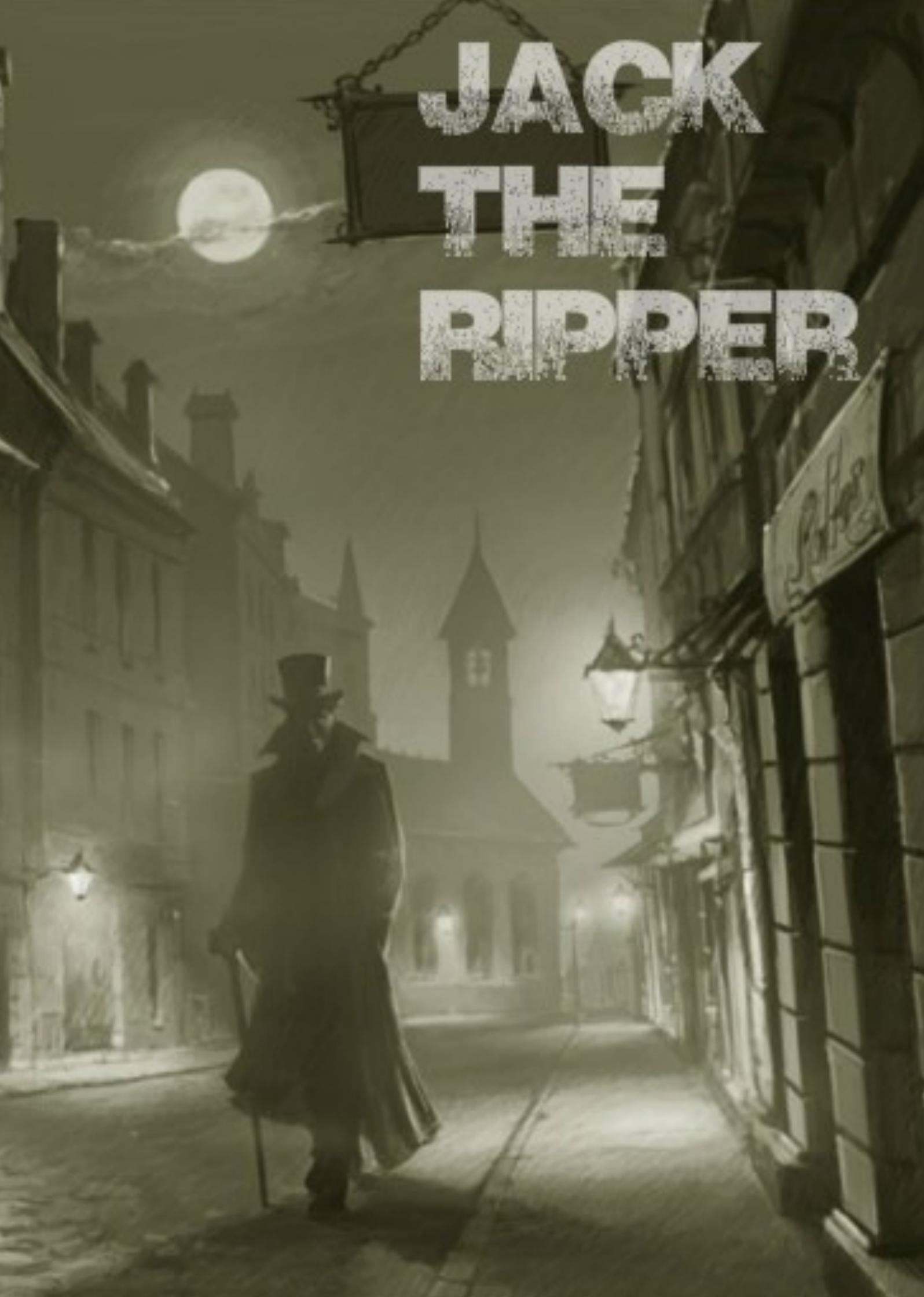


# JACK THE RIPPER



# Unit Key Words : Jack the Ripper.

Name :

 **Discover:** new vocabulary **Explore:** and match key word meanings **Skill:** language development.



Word	Definition	Similar /Translate	?
	What something looks like		A
	A person who has been attacked, hurt, injured or killed		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		G
	To cut off / disfigure parts of a body		H
	A term for a Victorian policeman		I
	To tear or pull something		J
	To do something difficult and doing it very well		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		P
	The removal of the head		Q
	A person who is addicted to (cannot stop) drinking alcohol		R
	A style of hat (female)		S
	A more outdated term used for a person who offers sex for money		T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

# Planning the Perfect Murder ...

 **Mission:** to plan a murder, dispose of the evidence and then get away with it.



 Who will your victim / s be? 

 Motive ( reason ) for this murder 

 What day of the week will you do it? 

 What time of day or night? 

 Where will you kill them? 

 'Modus Operandi' : how will you do it? 

 Murder Weapon? 

 What will you do with corpse? 

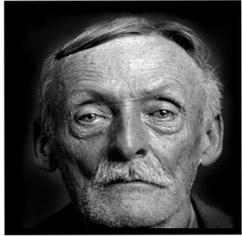
 What will you do with the weapon ? 

 Anything else? 



# Meet The Serial Killers.

**Discover:** the identities of 8 infamous serial killers : **Explore:** the concept of insanity : **Skill:** using empathy, evaluation and making judgments.



**Albert Fish**

Nicknamed the 'Werewolf' or the 'Boogeyman' he said he attacked over 100 children and is suspected of five killings. Whipped as a child he had 6 children of his own. Fish befriended the Budd family and invited their daughter, Grace, to his niece's birthday party. Instead, he took her to his home and strangled her. He later wrote to his mother about the murder.. *'How sweet and tender she was roasted in the oven. It took me 9 days to eat her entire body.'* Fish was arrested in 1930 and put in the electric chair in 1936. Before his execution he said *"I don't even know why am here "*. The first electrocution failed when the machine short circuited. An X-ray later found 27 metal needles lodged around his groin area!



**Brady Hindley**

Ian Brady and Myra Hindley are two of the most notorious killers in British history. They abducted children aged between 10 to 17. Brady would abuse then kill them either by strangling them with a piece of string or by cutting their throats. The bodies were then buried on the Saddleworth Moors. Before killing one child, they took photos and they even tape recorded her torture. When they killed Edward Evans, Brady beat him to death with an axe and then strangled his body with an electrical cord. They were arrested in 1965 and given life sentences for the murders of 3 children. It is accepted they killed two more. Hindley later said she was reformed and should be released. She died in prison in 2002. Brady is still locked up in a Mental Health Institute and has says he never wants to be let out.



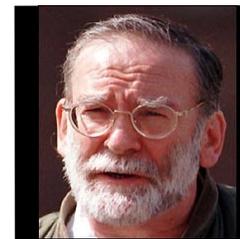
**Ted Bundy**

Bundy was a charming and intelligent law student. He lured women to his car by pretending to have a broken arm or leg then dropping his books as they passed. As they helped him he would push them into his car. After abusing his victims he strangled or beat them to death. He then mutilated his victims, decapitated twelve and ate parts of their bodies. Captured in 1978, he denied the murders until shortly before his death when he admitted to his crimes. He also explained that he had returned to the bodies in the woods, applied lipstick then lay with the corpses until *"the smell became too bad"*. He was executed by lethal injection in 1989 for the murder of 27 women. The real figure may have been nearer 100.



**Somkid**

Somkid Pumpuang has been dubbed Thailand's *'Jack the Ripper'*. His parents died when he was young and he was raised by his uncle from the age of eight. His uncle called him a "delinquent child". He was expelled from school for stealing, then sent to work in a wood factory. He stole £1000 from the factory before running away never to return home. Somkid began killing with the murder of a cabaret singer Warunee Pimpabutr by drowning her in a hotel room bathtub. His later victims died as a result of strangulation. Somkid was caught in 2005 and sentenced to death by the Thai court. This was later reduced to a life sentence as he admitted to his crimes.



**Harold Shipman**

He was an English doctor who killed over 200 of his patients. His victims were mostly old women who were given overdoses of medicine. Several of his patients had named him in their will! He recorded their deaths as *'old age'* or *'natural causes'*. When a fellow doctor became suspicious of the high numbers of deaths he told the police who then arrested Shipman in 1998. He is the only British doctor found guilty of murdering his patients. In January 2000, he was found guilty of the murders and sentenced to life imprisonment. The judge recommended that he never let out of prison. However, Shipman killed himself in 2004 by hanging himself in his prison cell (room) by tying a bed sheet tied to the window.



**Dahmer**

Jeffrey Dahmer murdered 17 men and boys. His murders involved abuse, dismemberment and cannibalism. Despite the fact several of Dahmer's victims managed to escape, he was not caught until 1991, when one victim ran into the street and stopped a passing police car. Once inside his apartment, police made a series of discoveries; Dahmer had been trying to create a *"mindless slave"* by drilling into the skulls of his still-living victims. After they died, Dahmer would perform horrible acts on the bodies, beating the corpses and in some cases, eating pieces of them. Dahmer was given multiple life sentences but in 1994 he was beaten to death by another prisoner.



**Aileen Wuornos**

Aileen Carol Wuornos was an American serial killer who shot and killed seven men in Florida between 1989 and 1990. Wuornos claimed that her victims had either raped or attempted to rape her while she was working as a prostitute. She was arrested whilst drinking in a bar in 1991. Aileen said all of the killings were committed in self-defence. She was convicted and sentenced to death for seven of the murders. Her last words were *"I'd just like to say I'm sailing with the rock, and I'll be back like Independence Day, with Jesus June 6. Like the movie, big mother ship and all, I'll be back."* She was executed by the State of Florida by lethal injection on October 9th, 2002 .



**John Gacy**

Also known as *'The Killer Clown'* he was a husband and father. He was first imprisoned in 1968 after attacking two boys and sentenced to ten years in jail. Due to good behaviour he was released after just eighteen months. He enjoyed dressing up as *'Pogo the Clown'* and volunteered at children's parties. He would lure hitchhikers and other young men and boys into his car or his home, trick them into wearing hand cuffs then strangle them. After he was arrested in 1978 the police found his victims wrapped up in plastic and buried under his house. He was charged with killing 33 young men and was executed in 1994.

## Ted Bundy



Number of Victims:

Modus Operandi:

Year of Arrest:

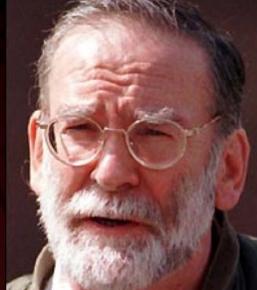
Fear Factor:

Insanity:

R  
A  
N  
K  
E  
D

How did he trick his victims?

## Shipman



Number of Victims:

Modus Operandi:

Year of Arrest:

Fear Factor:

Insanity:

R  
A  
N  
K  
E  
D

Some patients named him in their will, why?

## Wuornos



Number of Victims:

Modus Operandi:

Year of Arrest:

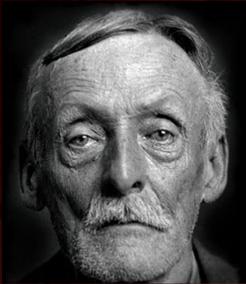
Fear Factor:

Insanity:

R  
A  
N  
K  
E  
D

Do you think Wuornos deserved the death sentence?

## Albert Fish



Number of Victims:

Modus Operandi:

Year of Arrest:

Fear Factor:

Insanity:

R  
A  
N  
K  
E  
D

How do you think the needles got into his body?

## Brady Hindley



Number of Victims:

Modus Operandi:

Year of Arrest:

Fear Factor:

Insanity:

R  
A  
N  
K  
E  
D

What is the meaning of the word reformed?

## John Gacy



Number of Victims:

Modus Operandi:

Year of Arrest:

Fear Factor:

Insanity:

R  
A  
N  
K  
E  
D

What is the meaning of confessed?

## Somkid



Number of Victims:

Modus Operandi:

Year of Arrest:

Fear Factor:

Insanity:

R  
A  
N  
K  
E  
D

What is the meaning of delinquent?

## Dahmer



Number of Victims:

Modus Operandi:

Year of Arrest:

Fear Factor:

Insanity:

R  
A  
N  
K  
E  
D

What is the meaning of cannibalism?

## Yongming



Number of Victims:

Modus Operandi:

Victim Choice:

Year of Arrest:

Fear Factor:

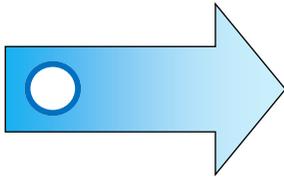
R  
A  
N  
K  
E  
D

Extension: From your own research complete a profile for the serial killer Zhang Yongming.

# What was it Like In Whitechapel London : c1888?

 **Discover** : what it may have been like to live in Whitechapel **Explore** : socio / economic problems **Skill**: knowledge and understanding.

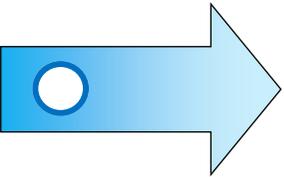
Whitechapel was a very notorious location in the East End of London. It was one of the poorest and most crime ridden places in the country. Whitechapel was also an area where many immigrants for parts of Eastern Europe and Ireland came to settle, often due to problems in their home country.



## Crime



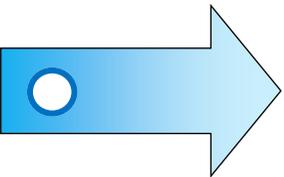
How did Victorians try to stop attacks from 'stranglers' ?



## Prostitution



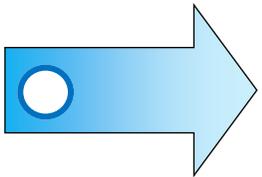
What was the cost of a Whitechapel prostitute?



## Jewish Communities.



Why were Jews largely not welcomed?



## 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

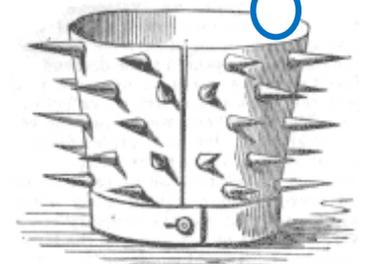
If a woman had not earned enough money that day to pay for a bed for the night, she would have to find someone who would let her sleep with him in return for sexual favours. Or, she slept on the street. Prostitution was one of the easiest ways for a single woman or widow to get money. The police said 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 during 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..."

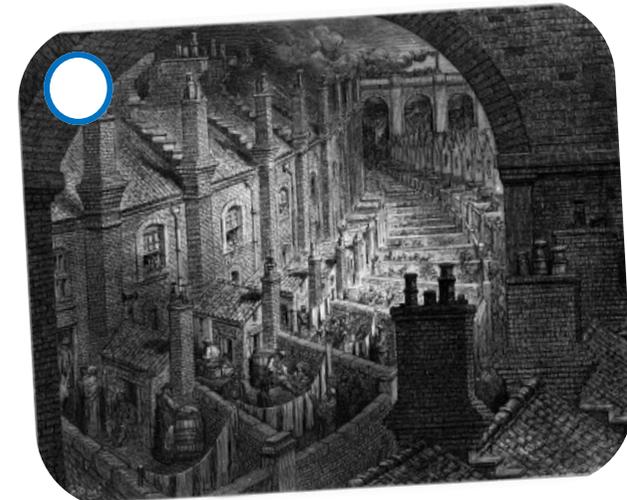


The East End of London in 1888 is often depicted as being one vast slum that was inhabited by an immoral and criminal population who were little better than savages. Whereas this was most certainly true of certain sections, it is, perhaps, a little unfair to tarnish the entire district with the reputation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



# How Similar Are The Messages Of Sources A and B ?

🕒 **Discover** : how to identify main features of a cartoon **Explore** : how to interpret these features **Skill**: cartoon analysis and evaluation.



The cartoons are similar to ... ( a limited, some, large extent )

The main similarity of the cartoon is ...

A further similarity is ...



The main difference of the cartoon is ...

A further difference is ...

In conclusion they are similar / different because ....

# The Life and Death of Mary Anne Nichols, 1888.

 **Discover** : about the life (and death) of Polly Nichols. **Explore** : the events that led to her death. **Skill** : English language development.

											
Past tense	Punctuation	Guess Word	Define	Choose	Investigate	Unscramble	Meaning	Fix me	Thesaurus	Punctuation	Homophone



Whitechapel, London

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

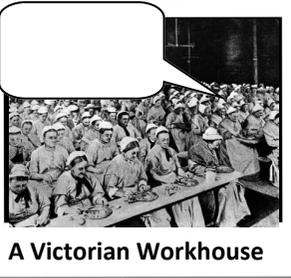
1: \_\_\_\_\_ 2: \_\_\_\_\_ 

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

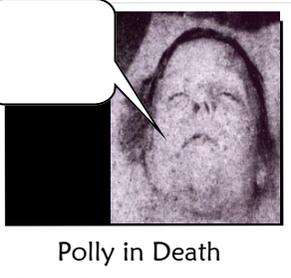
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 

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?

\_\_\_\_\_ 

# The Life and Death of Mary Anne Nichols, 1888.

**Discover** : about the life (and death) of Polly Nichols. **Explore** : the events that led to her death. **Skill** : English language development.



Past tense



Punctuation



Guess Word



Define



Choose



Investigate



Unscramble



Meaning



Fix me



Thesaurus



Punctuation



Homophone



Whitechapel, London

Mary Anne Nichols or 'Polly' as she was known to her friends, was born 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**



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**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**



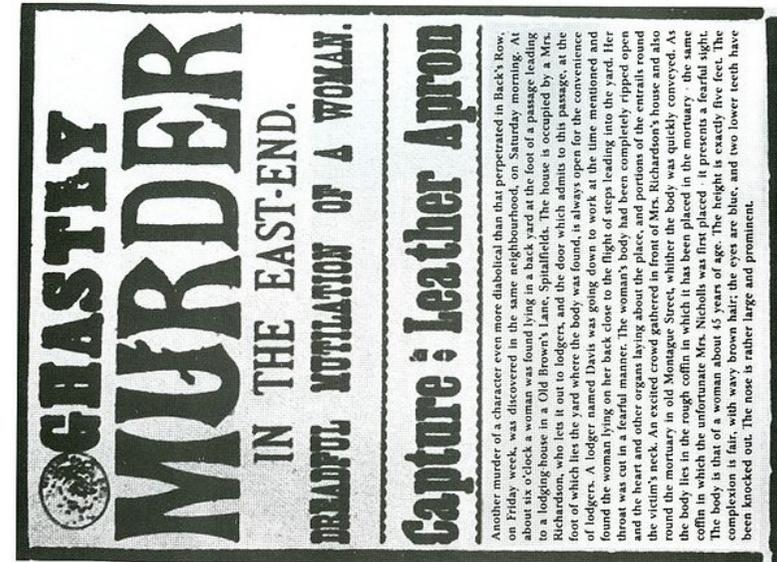
1: How old when she died? \_\_\_\_\_  
2: Search: 'Polly Nicholls Death Certificate'. What was the listed cause of her death?  
\_\_\_\_\_



# Determining The Usefulness of A Source Using NACHOS.

 **Discover:** how to judge the usefulness of a source using the 'NACHOS' **Explore:** how useful the source presented below is **Skill:** source analysis and evaluation.

		Useful: explain	Not Useful: explain
<b>N</b>	<b>nature</b> of the source. This means source type. EG: Letter, speech, diary, book, poster, newspaper report.		
<b>A</b>	<b>author</b> of the source. This is the who and when. Are they an expert. Is it a primary eyewitness or secondary information?		
<b>C</b>	<b>content</b> of the source. This means what it tells us. Does it contain important info, is it factual, opinion or biased?		
<b>H</b>	<b>happening</b> This is about context. What was happening when the source was made. Could this add or detract value?		
<b>O</b>	<b>omitted</b> is about limitations of the source. What is left out and the things it cannot tell us.		
<b>S</b>	<b>pecial reason</b> is about motive or why. Is it propaganda, persuasion or created for another specific purpose?		
<b>Conclude:</b> the source is / is not useful. Answer should always have a 'yes' element!		Useful : <input type="radio"/>	Not Useful : <input type="radio"/>



**A**

How useful is source A ?

Intro : *Not useful / somewhat / very useful*

P1 : Content : does the **reliability** influence usefulness?

P2 : Origin Useful ?

P3 : Other reason ?

A

# GHASTLY MURDER

IN THE EAST-END.

DREADFUL MUTILATION OF A WOMAN.

## Capture : Leather Apron

Another murder of a character even more diabolical than that perpetrated in Back's Row, on Friday week, was discovered in the same neighbourhood, on Saturday morning. At about six o'clock a woman was found lying in a back yard at the foot of a passage leading to a lodging-house in a Old Brown's Lane, Spitalfields. The house is occupied by a Mrs. Richardson, who lets it out to lodgers, and the door which admits to this passage, at the foot of which lies the yard where the body was found, is always open for the convenience of lodgers. A lodger named Davis was going down to work at the time mentioned and found the woman lying on her back close to the flight of steps leading into the yard. Her throat was cut in a fearful manner. The woman's body had been completely ripped open and the heart and other organs laying about the place, and portions of the entrails round the victim's neck. An excited crowd gathered in front of Mrs. Richardson's house and also round the mortuary in old Montague Street, whither the body was quickly conveyed. As the body lies in the rough coffin in which it has been placed in the mortuary - the same coffin in which the unfortunate Mrs. Nicholls was first placed - it presents a fearful sight. The body is that of a woman about 45 years of age. The height is exactly five feet. The complexion is fair, with wavy brown hair; the eyes are blue, and two lower teeth have been knocked out. The nose is rather large and prominent.

# The Suspected Victims of Jack the Ripper.



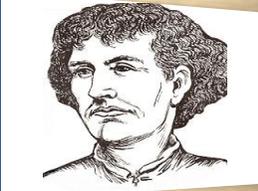
**Discover:** about the names and lives of Jack's other victims **Explore:** clues within this information **Skill:** investigation and inquiry.

Victim	In Life and in Death
	Mary or 'Polly' was born in the Whitechapel area of London. She married William Nichols and they had five children together before divorcing in 1880. Polly was forced into the workhouse, then later worked as a servant. Polly developed a drinking problem that caused an argument with her father. Without a steady job or a place to live Polly was forced into more desperate ways to get money. One Thursday evening she told her landlady "Don't worry, I'll get my money. What a pretty bonnet I have". At 3:40 am on the morning of the 31st August, 1888, a cart driver called Charles Cross found a woman's body lying in front of the entrance to his stable on Buck's Row. Unsure if she was dead or drunk he called for the police. A policeman arrived and confirmed that Polly had been killed. A police surgeon, Dr Rees Llewellyn arrived and examined the body. He came to the conclusion that she had been dead for about half an hour, so the cart man must have narrowly missed bumping into her murderer.

Polly Nichols

	Annie or Eliza Ann Smith was the daughter of unmarried parents. Aged 28 she married her cousin, John Chapman. This was seen as quite old for a Victorian woman. They had three children and lived a reasonably normal and happy life. However, her life changed when their oldest daughter died at the age of 12. Annie turned to drink in her grief (sadness) and her marriage to John broke down. After leaving the family home and now suffering from tuberculosis she tried to survive by selling flowers and also working as a prostitute. In the early hours of the 8th September, 1888, Annie was thrown out of her lodging house in Dorset street as she was too poor to pay the 'doss' money. She told them, "Don't let the bed I will be back soon". A witness says she saw Annie talking to a 'dark man' at 5:30 am. Her mutilated body was found at 5:55 am in the backyard of 29 Hanbury street by the owner of the house.
--	---

Annie Chapman

	Elizabeth or "Long Liz" was born in Sweden in November 1843. She moved to London in 1866 and married a carpenter, John Stride. They divorced in 1882. Liz began dating Michael Kidney who says she was always drunk. He even tried to lock her up to stop her going out to drink. She was last seen leaving a pub with a man in the early hours of the morning, on the 29th September, 1888. At 1:00 am a market trader, Louise Diemshutz was returning home with his pony. As he entered the yard the pony jumped as if shocked by something. It was then that he saw a body lying on the ground. He went to the public house and told drinkers "there's a woman on the ground outside, either drunk or dead". They went out with candles and saw her throat cut back to her spine, the rest of her body was untouched. One theory is that the cart driver had disturbed the killer in the act (hence the reason the pony jumped) then hid in the shadows, unable to continue with mutilating the body.
--	--

Lizzie Stride

	Also known as 'Kate' she was born in Wolverhampton in 1842. She later married Thomas Conway, and they had three children together. They divorced in 1880. After separating from her family she took to prostitution to pay for her room. On the evening before her murder, Saturday 29th September, she was arrested by police outside a pub for being drunk and pretending to be a fire engine. She was let out of the police station at 12:55 am the early hours of the morning. At 1:45 am, Police Constable Watkins entered Mitre Square, Whitechapel. Shining his lantern into the corner of the square he found Catherine's badly mutilated body. The attack had been violent. She had been ripped open and her intestines had been pulled out and laid over her shoulder. The killer had cut deep V shapes into her cheeks and eyes. The tip of her nose had been sliced off and her ear lobes had been nicked through with the blade. In addition the killer had taken away her left kidney and uterus.
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Catherine Eddowes

	Mary, also known as 'Black Mary' or 'Ginger' was born in Limerick, Ireland in 1863. After some time living in Wales she moved to London where she married. Her husband was later killed in an accident. At 25 years of age she was younger and more attractive compared to the other victims of Jack the Ripper. Without a husband to support her she turned to prostitution and worked in a brothel. She later lived with labourer Joe Barnett until they broke up because she was letting other prostitutes sleep at their house. Kelly was last seen alive but drunk, singing in the street on the 8th of November 1888. On the 9th of November at about 10:45 am, her landlord, wanting his rent money for the room, ( it was six weeks overdue ) went to her room on Dorset street. He found her mutilated body lying on the bed. John McCarthy, said that her murder looked .... " more like the work of a devil than of a man". Mary's clothes were folded neatly and placed next to the bed.
--	--

Mary Jane Kelly

REGISTRATION DISTRICT Whitechapel									
1888. DEATH in the Sub-district of Whitechapel, in the County of Middlesex									
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description, and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
270	Thursday 31st August 1888 in the street in Buck's Row.	Mary Nichols	Female	42 years	Wife of William Nichols	Violent stroke from loss of blood from wounds neck and abdomen inflicted in some way unknown	Certificate received from Wm E. Jones, Coroner for Middlesex	21st September 1888.	John Hill Registrar



REGISTRATION DISTRICT Whitechapel									
1888. Death in the Sub-district of Spitalfields in the County of Middlesex									
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description, and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
281	8th September 1888 29 Hanbury Street	Annie CHAPMAN	Female	47 years	Widow of John Chapman	Injury to throat and abdomen by a sharp instrument	Certificate received from Wm E. Jones, Coroner for Middlesex	11th September 1888	W. Edwards Registrar



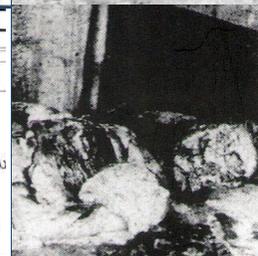
REGISTRATION DISTRICT Spitalfields									
1888. Death in the Sub-district of St. George North in the County of Middlesex									
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description, and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
279	29th September 1888 in a court of the side of the road behind St. George's	Elizabeth STRIDE	Female	45 years	Widow of John Thomas Stride	Violent Hemorrhage from excessive blood vessels in the neck by a sharp instrument	Certificate received from Wm E. Jones, Coroner for Middlesex	1st October 1888	Wm Edwards Registrar



REGISTRATION DISTRICT London City									
1888. DEATH in the Sub-district of Broad Street in the City of London									
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description, and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
251	30th September 1888 found dead in a square	Catherine EDDOWES	Female	45 years	Supposed Singlewoman	Hemorrhage from the left cerebral artery caused by a blow by a sharp instrument in the neck against some person unknown	Certificate received from Wm E. Jones, Coroner for London	1st October 1888	Fuller Registrar



REGISTRATION DISTRICT Whitechapel									
1888. Death in the Sub-district of Spitalfields in the County of Middlesex									
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description, and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
220	9th November 1888 1 Millen Court Broad Street	Maria Jeanette KELLY	Female	about 25 years	Prostitute	Serious wound of right cerebral artery with a knife	Certificate received from R Macdonald, Coroner for Middlesex	12th November 1888	Wm Edwards Registrar



# The Suspected Victims of Jack the Ripper.

Student Name :

 **Discover:** about the names and lives of Jack's other victims **Explore:** clues within this information **Skill:** investigation and inquiry.



Name:	Nickname:
Marital Status:	Age:
Social / Health problems:	
Occupation/s:	Date of Death:
Day of Death:	Time of Death:
Injuries at Death:	<input type="radio"/>

Name:	Nickname:
Marital Status:	Age:
Social / Health problems:	
Occupation/s:	Date of Death:
Day of Death:	Time of Death:
Injuries at Death:	<input type="radio"/>



**The Whitechapel Murders.**

- 1: Colour code the circle on the map to match the one in the information box.
- 2: Insert the victim's name.

Name:	Nickname:
Marital Status:	Age:
Social / Health problems:	
Occupation/s:	Date of Death:
Day of Death:	Time of Death:
Injuries at Death:	<input type="radio"/>

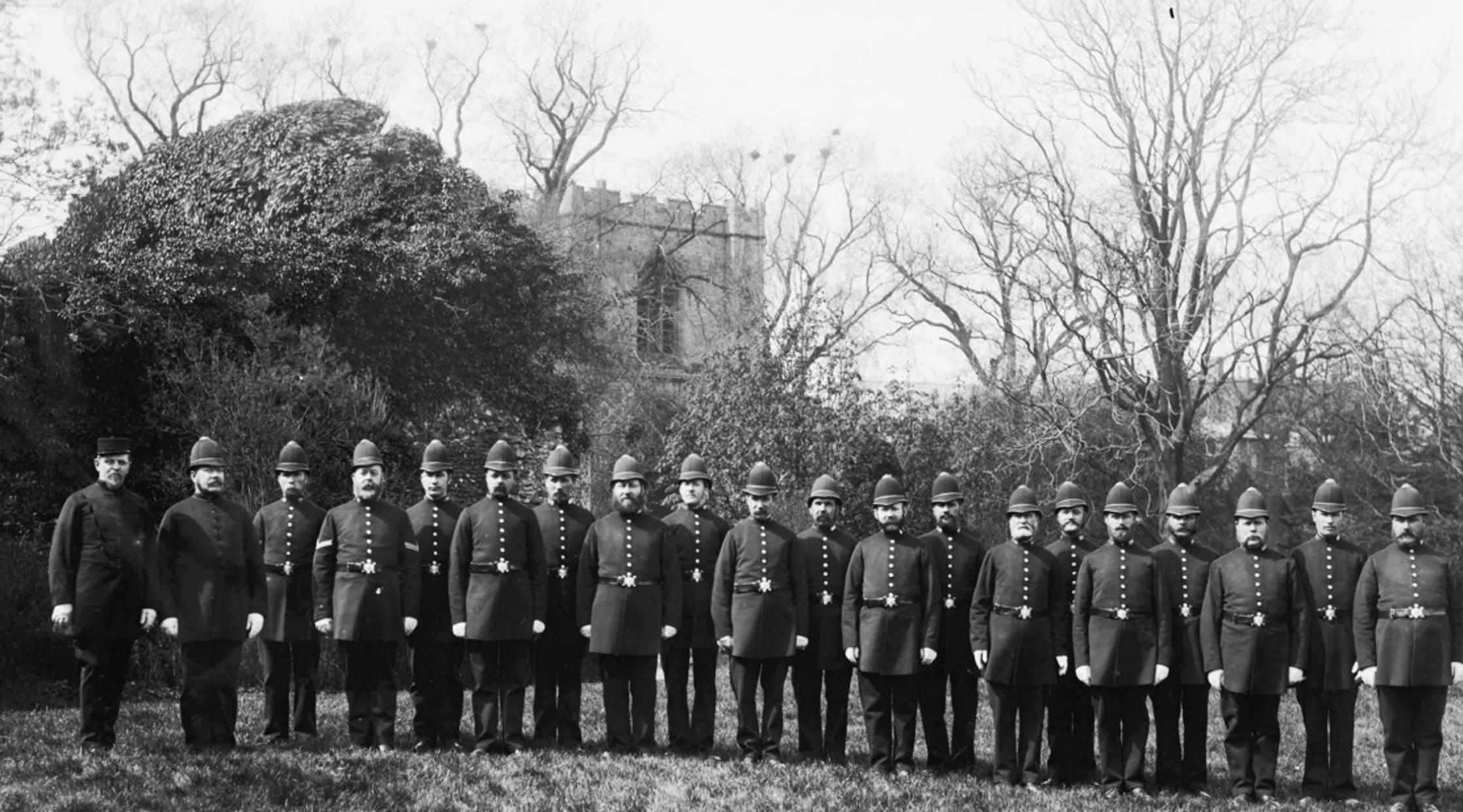


Name:	Nickname:
Marital Status:	Age:
Social / Health problems:	
Occupation/s:	Date of Death:
Day of Death:	Time of Death:
Injuries at Death:	<input type="radio"/>



Name:	Nickname:
Marital Status:	Age:
Social / Health problems :	
Occupation/s:	Date of Death:
Day of Death:	Time of Death:
Injuries at Death:	<input type="radio"/>





**Police Academy : 1888**

# London Metropolitan Police Application.

 **Instructions** : complete all parts of the application form including personal information.

**Last Name :**

**First :**

**Age :**

**Height :      Sex:**



## Section 1 : The Basics.

- 1 : In Britain policemen are often called - A : Peelers, B : Bobbies, C : Cops, D : Feds.
- 2: The name of headquarters of the London Police is - A : Ireland Yard : B Wales Yard : C Scotland Yard : The Old Bailey.
- 3: The London Police force was created by - A : Sir Robert Peel, B : Queen Victoria, C : Bobby Ball.
- 4 : The name Robert is often shortened to - A : Robbie, B : Bobby, C : Tom, D : Dick, E : Harry.
- 5: The London Metropolitan Police was created in - A : 1321, B : 1562, C : 1721, D : 1829.
- 6 : London METROPLITAN means - A : Transport , B : Mother City, C : Busy City, D Crowded City.
- 7: To enter the London Metropolitan Police a man had to be aged - A : 18-25, B : 20 –27, C : 25-29, D : 30 55-37, E : 30 -39.
- 8 : To apply for the London Metropolitan Police a man had to be - A : 5'2" B : 5'5" C : D : 5'7" E : 5'9" F : 5'11" .
- 9 : If successful in your application you will work - A : 5 days a week, B : 6 days a week, C : 7 days a week.
- 10 : If successful in your application you will be paid - A : £1 per hour, B : £1 per day, C : £1 per week, D : £1 per month.
- 11: At the end of your work shift a police constable must - A : take off his uniform, B : wear his uniform in public at all times.
- 12: Each year a policeman will be given - A : 5 days unpaid holidays, B : 10 days paid holiday, C : 15 days unpaid holiday.
- 13 : if successful in your application you will be working for the pictured man to the left, DI Frederick Abberline.  
DI means - A : District Inspector B : Detective Inspector C : Diligent Inspector D : Danger Inspector

: 13

## Section 2 : Testing Aptitude.

### Scenario 1

A prostitute has been found dead. You are sent to tell her husband the bad news. You say to the man .." I am sorry but your wife is dead" ...he begins to cry. When he stops crying you say "Meet me at the crime scene in an hour" .....An hour later he meets you at the crime scene. **Murder or suicide?**

**Explain Decision.**

: 2

### Scenario 2

A Whitechapel fishmonger has been reported missing. You force an entry into the back of his shop you find him hanging from the rafters with a rope around his neck. He has been dead for days.

The room is empty, no chair or stools present. There is a pool of water on the floor. **Murder or suicide?**

**Explain Decision.**

: 2

### Scenario 3

You are called to the scene of a death in an East End slum in Whitechapel. A man is lying dead , face down in the cobbled streets Above the man, four storeys up, is a narrow window. You walk up the old stairs open the window and look down at the dead man below. There are no signs of blood and no weapons found inside the house. **Murder or suicide?**

**Explain Decision.**

: 2

# London Metropolitan Police Application: Page 2.



## Section 3 : Crime Scene Investigation.



A local woman, Mary Nichols has been found at 3:45 in Buck's Row, Whitechapel. The victim is lying on her back. The head is to the left. There is bruising around her throat and lower jaw. The large veins in both sides of her neck have been cut and deep long cuts to her stomach. All cuts go from left to right. There are no bruises on the back of the head. The blood is pooled to the side and behind the neck. There have been careful cuts made in her abdomen. Her hands were cold but her arms warm above the elbows. Her dress was partly pulled up about her waist. 'Lambeth Workhouse' was printed on some of her clothes. She had in her possession a comb, a white handkerchief and a broken mirror.

**What useful deductions can you make from this information?**

- 1 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 : \_\_\_\_\_

: 8

## Section 4 : Understanding The Problems Of The Job .

**Problem 1 : Charles Warren, Police Commissioner's Report, 1887**

*'London of today, with its 5,476,447 inhabitants and 8773 police to protect them, is in far worse case than the London of 1849, when 2,473,758 persons had an available strength of 5288 police to look after their safety '.*

What was the ratio of police to civilians in 1849 : \_\_\_\_\_

What is the ratio of police to civilians in 1887 : \_\_\_\_\_

**Problem 2 : Visiting American Police Chief, 1888.**

*' And then, you know these people never lock their doors, and the murderer has only to lift the latch of the nearest house and walk through it and out the back way '.*

A : \_\_\_\_\_

**Problem 3 : The Times Newspaper, London, 1888.**

*' There has been an increase in the number of superintendents, inspectors, and sergeants, and a decrease in the number of constables compared with the year before. The best part of 2000 have been on special duties for Government, protecting public offices and buildings, dockyards, and military stations, as well the premises of private individuals and public companies.'*

A : \_\_\_\_\_

**Problem 4 : The New York Times, USA, 1888.**

*' The London police and detective force is probably the stupidest in the world .'*

A : \_\_\_\_\_

**Problem 5 : The visiting Police Chief from Texas, USA, 1888.**

*" I apologise. I never saw anything like it before. We've nothing like it in all America. Now, you know, I might put two regiments of police in this half-mile of district and half of them would be as completely out of sight and hearing of the others as though they were in separate cells of a prison. My men formed a circle around the spot where one of the murders took place, guarding, they thought, every entrance and approach, and within a few minutes they found fifty people inside the lines. They had come in through two passageways which my men could not find ".*

A : \_\_\_\_\_

: 5





# London Metropolitan Police Application: Answers.

## Section 1 : The Basics.

- 1 - B : **Bobbies**
- 2 - C : Scotland Yard :
- 3: A : Sir Robert Peel,
- 4 : B : Bobby,
- 5: D : 1829.
- 6 : B : Mother City,
- 7: B : 20 –27,
- 8 : D : 5’7”
- 9 : C : 7 days a week.
- 10 : A : £1 per hour
- 11: B : wear his uniform in public at all times.
- 12: A : 5 days unpaid holidays
- 13 : B : Detective Inspector

Pass  
mark  
7

## Section 2 : Testing Aptitude.

**Scenario 1**  
**Murder** : the husband went to the crime scene without being told where it was.

: 2

**Scenario 3**  
**Murder** : the window was closed.  
 By the killer.

: 2

**Scenario 2**  
**Suicide** : the man hung himself standing on a block of ice.

: 2

Pass  
mark  
3

## Section 3 : Crime Scene Investigation.

**What useful deductions can you make from this information?**

- 1 : The victim was poor.
- 2 : The killer strangled her before cutting her throat
- 3 : The victim was a prostitute.
- 4 : The killer may have been left handed.
- 5 : The victim's throat was cut once she was on the ground
- 6 : The murder weapon was a knife.
- 7 : The victim has spent time in a workhouse.
- 8 : The victim was attacked in the last 30-60 minutes.

Pass  
mark  
4

## Section 4 : Understanding The Problems Of The Job .

**Problem 1 : Charles Warren, Police Commissioner's Report, 1887**  
 What was the ratio of police to civilians in 1849 : 1 police to 467 people  
 What is the ratio of police to civilians in 1887 : 1 police to 624 people

**Problem 2 : Visiting American Police Chief, 1888.**  
 A : The killer could get escape through peoples’ houses.

**Problem 3 : The Times Newspaper, London, 1888.**  
 A : Police are not being used or put into poorer parts of London.

**Problem 4 : The New York Times, USA, 1888.**  
 A : The police are being criticised and made to look foolish.

**Problem 5 : The visiting Police Chief from Texas, USA, 1888.**  
 A : The area of Whitechapel was almost impossible to police as there were so many narrow alleys, streets, sewers etc.

Pass  
mark  
3

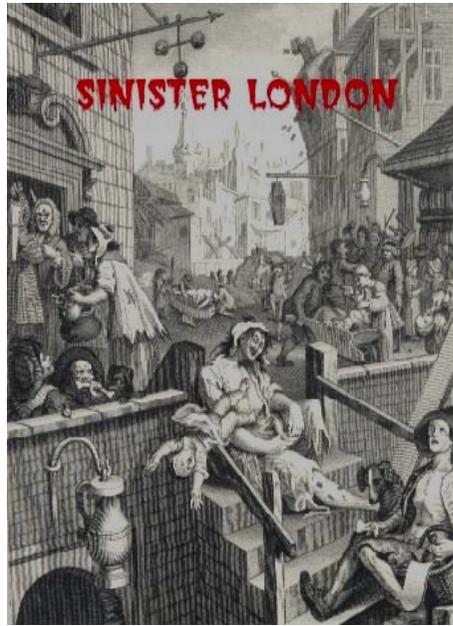
## Section 5 : Catch The Killer.

Pass  
mark  
5

Note : only males aged between 20-27 and 5’7” or taller as recorded on their application form are eligible to apply.

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

**Discover:** the social conditions in East End London **Explore:** how conditions helped Jack **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'*

**B**

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

*'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.

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

**D**

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

Internet site. Jack the Ripper casebook, 2003.



**H**

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

Quick Fire 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::

# Jack the Ripper Writes a Letter ...

**Discover** : possible Ripper letter **Explore**: what clues they may reveal **Skill**: evaluation + interpretation.

Hundreds of letters were sent to the police and newspapers claiming to be written by Jack the Ripper. Most of them were hoaxes, written by newspapers or people trying to create more fear. Other experts believe some of them such as The Dear Boss Letter, Saucy Jack postcard, and From Hell Letters may have been from the 'Jack the Ripper'.

## The Dear Boss Letter.

This letter was sent to the police on September 27th, 1888, this letter was originally believed to be just another hoax. Three days later, the double murder of Stride and Eddowes made them think again, especially once they learned a portion of the Eddowes' earlobe was found cut off from the body, just as had been promised within the letter. The police thought the "Dear Boss" letter important enough to print in the newspapers.

Why would the police want to give the letter to the newspapers?



## The 'Saucy Jack' Postcard

The Saucy Jack Postcard arrived at the newspaper offices on **October 1, 1888**. The handwriting on the postcard was very similar to that seen in the Dear Boss Letter. The Saucy Jack Postcard makes mention of a 'double event', which was a reference to the murders of **Elizabeth Stride** and **Catherine Eddowes**, both of which happened in the morning of September 30th.

*'I was not coddling dear old Boss when I gave you the tip, you'll hear about Saucy Jacky's work tomorrow double event this time number one squealed a bit couldn't finish straight off. Had not got time to get ears off for police thanks for keeping last letter back till I got to work again.'*

Jack the Ripper.



## The 'From Hell' letter

On October 16th, police received a letter titled 'From Hell' Inside was half a human kidney. Medical reports found the kidney to be very similar to the one removed from Catherine Eddowes.

The letter read as follows:



# Interpreting the Dear Boss Letter.



**Discover** : what was written in 'Dear Boss' **Explore** : clues about the killer **Skill** : interpretation.

	What was written in Dear Boss	Interpreting Dear Boss
1	<i>'They wont fix me just yet'</i>	
2	<i>That joke about Leather Apron gave me real fits'</i>	
3	<i>'I am down on whores'</i>	
4	<i>'I shant quit ripping them till I do get buckled'</i>	
5	<i>'Grand work that last job was '</i>	
6	<i>'I gave the lady no time to squeal '</i>	
7	<i>'I love my work and want to start again'</i>	
8	<i>'I saved some of the proper red stuff in a ginger beer bottle ..... to write with but it went thick like glue and I cant use it. Red ink is fit enough I hope ha. Ha'</i>	
9	<i>'Just for jolly'</i>	
10	<i>'Keep this letter back 'till I do more work then give it out'</i>	
11	<i>'I want to get to work right away if I get the chance'</i>	
12	<i>'Yours truly Jack the Ripper Dont mind me giving away the trade name.'</i>	

	Five spelling, punctuation or grammar mistakes	Correcting Dear Boss
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Questioning Dear Boss		
1	Can you explain a reason for these SPAG. errors?	
2	Can you give a reason why this letter may be from the killer?	
3	Can you think of a second reason this may be from the killer?	
4	Any reason this letter may not be from the killer?	
5	Why do you think the letter was sent to the police? (assuming it was sent by the killer)	

Summing Up Dear Boss: List five things this letter could tell us about the killer.		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

25 Sept. 1988.

Dear Boss

I keep on hearing the police have caught me, but they wont fix me just yet. I have laughed when they look so clever and talk about being on the right track. That joke about leather apron gave me real fits. I am down on whores and I shant quit ripping them till I do get buckled. Grand work the last job was. I gave the lady no time to squeal. How can they catch me now. I love my work and want to start again. You will soon hear of me with my gunny little games. I saved some of the proper red stuff in a ginger beer bottle over the last job to write with but it went thick like glue and I cant use it. Red ink is fit enough. I hope ha ha. The next job I do I shall clip the lady's ears off and send to the

Police officers just for jolly wouldnt  
you. Keep this letter back till I  
do a bit more work. then give  
it out straight. My knife's so nice  
and sharp I want to get to work  
right away if I get a chance.  
Good luck.

yours truly

Jack the Ripper.

Dont mind me giving the trade name

went good enough  
to post this before  
I got all the red  
ink off my hands  
cuse it

No luck yet - They  
say I'm a doctor

now ha ha

# The Cartoon About the Game of Blind Man's Buff.

🎯 **Discover** : how to identify main features of a cartoon **Explore** : how to interpret these features **Skill** : cartoon analysis and evaluation.

PUNCH, OR THE LONDON CHARIVARI.—SEPTEMBER 23, 1888.



## BLIND-MAN'S BUFF.

*(As played by the Police.)*

“TURN ROUND THREE TIMES,  
AND CATCH WHOM YOU MAY!”

**M**essage 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

An interview with:  
**Inspector Abberline.**



Agenda: The Whitechapel Murderer.

By Reporter:

Date: October 1st, 1888.

Chief Inspector, these are troubling times aren't they?

Can you tell us why you have allowed newspapers to print the Dear Boss Letter?

Inspector, it seems the killer is making fun of the Police in the letter. Why do you think he is doing this?

You have been criticised by many people who say you are clueless about who this killer is and you are no where near catching him. Is that fair?

Chief Inspector, what are you doing to catch this person?

I have another question ...

There was something else I wanted to ask....

Thank you for speaking with me Mr Abberline, just one final question...

# The Murder of Mary Jane Kelly : 'More like the work of the devil than a man'

**Discover:** the details of Mary's murder **Explore:** the idea that she was NOT a Ripper victim **Skill:** detective work, investigation and inquiry.

Mary Jane Kelly was the last suspected victim of Jack the Ripper. In a number of ways her murder was different from those of the other victims. Mary was also the only victim to have been photographed at the scene of her murder. The photograph and her injuries are very gruesome. The landlord who found the body described the scene as being ... 'More like the work of the devil than a man'. Interestingly, her clothes and boots were placed neatly next to her bed.



Mary Kelly Crime scene Photograph: 1888.

## The Post Mortem on Mary Jane Kelly. (Edited)

*This report was written by Dr. Thomas Bond after he examined the remains of Mary Jane Kelly. The report was lost but returned anonymously to the police in 1987.*

'The body was lying naked in the middle of the bed, the shoulders flat. The head was turned on the left cheek. The left arm was close to the body with the forearm flexed at a right angle & lying across the abdomen, the right arm was slightly abducted from the body on the mattress, the elbow bent & the forearm with the fingers clenched. The legs were wide apart. The whole of the surface of the abdomen & thighs was removed & the abdominal cavity emptied of its contents. The breasts were cut off and the face hacked beyond recognition of the features. The nose, cheeks, eyebrows and ears being partly removed. The tissues of the neck were severed all round down to the bone. The air passage was cut at the lower part of the larynx. Organs were found in various parts the uterus & kidneys with one breast under the head, the other breast by the right foot, the liver between the feet, the intestines by the right side & the spleen by the left side of the body. Parts from the abdomen and thighs were on a table. The bed clothing at the right corner was saturated with blood, & on the floor beneath was a pool of blood covering about 2 feet square. The wall by the right side of the bed & in a line with the neck was marked by blood. The lips were white & cut by several incisions running obliquely down to the chin. Both breasts were removed by more or less circular incisions. The skin & tissues of the abdomen were removed in three large flaps. The right thigh was cut in front to the bone, the flap of skin. The left thigh was stripped of skin as far as the knee. The left calf showed a long gash through skin & tissues to the deep muscles. Both arms & forearms had extensive & jagged wounds. The right thumb showed a small superficial incision about 1 inch long. The lower part of the lung was broken & torn away ... The heart absent. In the abdominal cavity was some partially digested food of fish and potatoes.'

Draw a diagram showing Mary's body position, organs and injuries in the empty frame provided.

What was likely to be the first injury inflicted on Mary?

How was Mary's murder different from the others.

Another reason how her murder was different.

Something this murder could tell us about her killer.

Something else about her killer?

Do you think Jack killed Mary?

What was Mary's last meal?

# The Murder of Mary Jane Kelly : 'More like the work of the devil than a man'.

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Do you think Jack killed Mary?

What was Mary's last meal?



# The Witnesses: seeing is always believing?



**Discover:** what Jack may have looked like **Explore:** the usefulness of witness descriptions **Skills:** corroboration and evaluation.

Witness	Victim	Time	Description	Age	Height	Hair	Skin	Body Shape	Facial Hair	Hat	Origin
Emily Walter	Chapman	200 am	Foreign, aged 37, dark beard and moustache. Short dark jacket, vest and trousers. Black scarf and black hat								
Elizabeth Long	Chapman	530 am	Dark skin, a brown deerstalker hat and dark coat. A little taller than Annie seemed to be a foreigner over 40 years of age. A shabby-genteel.								
John Best	Stride	1100pm	5'5", English. Black Moustache, sandy eyelashes, weak, wearing morning suit and hat								
William Marshall	Stride	1145pm	Small, black coat, dark trouser, middle aged, round cap. 5'6", dressed like a clerk. No moustache, no gloves.								
Matthew Packer	Stride	1230am	Aged 25-30, 5'7", long black coat. Soft felt hat, big shoulders. Dressed like a clerk.								
PC William Smith	Stride	1230am	Aged 28, clean shaven and smart appearance. 5'7", hard dark felt deerstalker hat, dark clothes. Carrying newspaper parcel.								
James Brown	Stride	1245am	5'7", stout, long black coat down to ankles								
Israel Schwartz	Stride	1245am	First man-30, brown hair, white skin, small brown moustache, round face, big shoulders. Dark coat and trousers. Cap.								
Israel Schwartz	Stride	1245am	Second man-Aged 35, 5'11, white skin, light brown hair, dark coat, old hard felt hat, pipe.								
Joseph Lawande	Eddowes	130am	Shabby appearance, about 30 years, 5ft. 9in and of fair complexion, having a small fair moustache, wearing a red neckerchief and cap with a peak".								
Thomas Ede	Kelly	130am	About 5ft 8in, about 35 years with a dark moustache and whiskers. Dark, cap coat and overalls. Had a stiff knee and 'a fearful look about the eyes'								
Mary Anne Cox	Kelly	1145pm	Short, stout, shabby dress. Billycock hat, blotchy face, ginger moustache.								
George Hutchinson	Kelly	200am	Aged 34-35, 5'6", pale face, dark hair, slight moustache curled at the end, long dark coat. Dark trousers and hat. Smartly dressed. Jewish.								
Now, using corroboration (this is the same as MODE in maths) write down the most commonly matched witness descriptions. This could help paint a picture of the killer's appearance.											

Age:

Height:

Hair:

Skin:

Body Type:

Facial Hair:

Hat:

Origin:

Most Corroborated Statement:

Least Corroborated Statement:

What could the type of hat tell us about the killer?

How useful is this information?

A: 100 % proof  
B: Could be useful  
C: Of no use

Explain:

**About 2:00 A.M, 9th,** I was coming by Thrawl Street, Commercial Street, and just before I got to Flower and Dean Street I met the murdered woman Kelly and she said to me "Hutchinson, will you lend me sixpence." I said "I can't, I have spent all my money going down to Romford." She said "Good morning, I must go and find some money." She went away towards Thrawl Street. A man coming in the opposite direction to Kelly tapped her on the shoulder and said something to her. They both burst out laughing. I heard her say "Alright" to him and the man said "You will be alright for what I have told you." He then placed his right hand around her shoulders. He also had a kind of a small parcel in his left hand, with a kind of a strap round it. I stood against the lamp of the Queens Head Public House and watched him. They both then came past me and the man hung down his head with his hat over his eyes. I stooped down and looked him in the face. He looked at me stern. They both went into Dorset Street. I followed them. They both stood at the corner of the court for about 3 minutes. He said something to her. She said "Alright my dear, come along, you will be comfortable." He then placed his arm on her shoulder and gave her a kiss. She said she had lost her handkerchief. He then pulled his handkerchief, a red one, out and gave it to her. They both then went up the court together. I then went to the court to see if I could see them but could not. I stood there for about three quarters of an hour to see if they came out. They did not so I went away'

**This description was given by George Hutchinson in relation to the death of Mary Jane Kelly.**

**Who** created this source: \_\_\_\_\_ their job, role or position: \_\_\_\_\_

**Who** is it for / audience: \_\_\_\_\_

**When** was it created: Year: \_\_\_\_ Century: \_\_\_\_ BCE  CE  Primary  Secondary  Tertiary

**Where** is the person who created the source from ? \_\_\_\_\_

**What** type of source is it: Letter / Speech / Diary / Other : \_\_\_\_\_

**What** is the content of the source. Summarise this in your own words rather than just copy out lines.

Firstly the source says: \_\_\_\_\_

Furthermore it reveals: \_\_\_\_\_

Additionally it illustrates : \_\_\_\_\_

Finally it shows us : \_\_\_\_\_

**Use the 5W indicators below to help decide if the source is reliable or unreliable / biased.**

**Consider 1: Content 2: Provenance 3: Motive 4: Corroboration**

C O N T E N T	Unreliable	What	Reliable	P R O V E N A N C E	Who	When	Where	M O T I V E	Why
	Uses opinions One sided Strong Language Emotional Confused Boastful Exaggerates Subjective Disrespectful	What	Uses facts Balanced Softer Language Calm Clear Modest Understates Objective Respectful		Could the person know things others do not? Does the person have an important job or role? Is the person trustworthy or of good standing? Could their 'audience' influence what is said or written?	Primary sources from a good eyewitness may be truthful, <u>but</u> they can also be confused or emotional. Primary sources may be recorded a long time after the event so the person may have forgotten some details.  Secondary sources may get changed over time. The person was not there, <u>but</u> they can be written with less emotion and using more information not available at the time..	Where a person comes from may influence the reliability of a source. For example, a German in 1942 may be biased towards a Jewish person.  Think national or regional bias!		Does the person have motive or a reason to lie? Does the person have a reason to tell the truth? Could it be propaganda and / or persuasion?

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

1: The source content (what) may  may not  make the source reliable because : \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Example : ' \_\_\_\_\_ ,

2 : The source provenance (origins) may  may not  make the source reliable because : \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Example from the source : ' \_\_\_\_\_ ,

3: The source motive (why) may  may not  make the source reliable because : \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4 : Any other ideas why the source may or may not be reliable. Is the source supported / corroborated?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# WANTED



**FOR**

## GRUESOME MURDERS!

Serial Killer on the loose known as 'Leather Apron or 'Jack The Ripper'. Has brutally murdered and mutilated several Women in the Whitechapel area. Women should not walk the streets alone at night and men should not approach any man fitting the descriptions provided. Extremely dangerous. Lock your doors and stay safe.

Age

Height

Body type

Clothing

Origin

Other information

# Identifying Source Types.

**Discover** : examples of Norman sources **Explore** : how to classify these sources **Skill**: source investigation and evaluation.

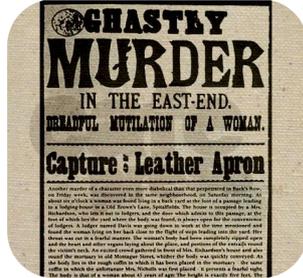
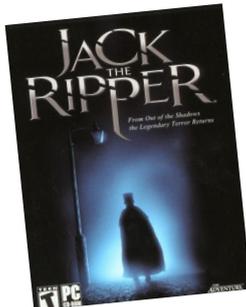
A source is anything that gives us information about History. It could be a letter, a picture, an audio clip a computer game, a book, a film, a diary or an object. There are three main types of historical source.

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

	Original information that originates / c ___ _ from that time in history.
	Information created / m ___ _ 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><b>1: Tour Guide</b></p>	<p><b>2 : Marvel Comic</b></p>	<p><b>3: Polly's Grave</b></p>	<p><b>4: Murder Poster</b></p>																
																			
<p><b>5 : Whitechapel Today</b></p>	<p><b>6 : Newspaper</b></p>	<p><b>7: Computer Game</b></p>	<p><b>8 : Photograph</b></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																			
3																			
10																			
1																			
2																			
3																			
10																			
<p><b>9: Jack's Postcard</b></p>	<p><b>10 : Photo fit</b></p>	<p><b>Reliable</b></p>	<p><b>Useful</b></p>																

Day / Time of Murders

Motive (reason)

Modus Operandi (how he killed)

Appearance

Skilful Mutilation

The 'Jews' Message left at  
Eddowes' murder

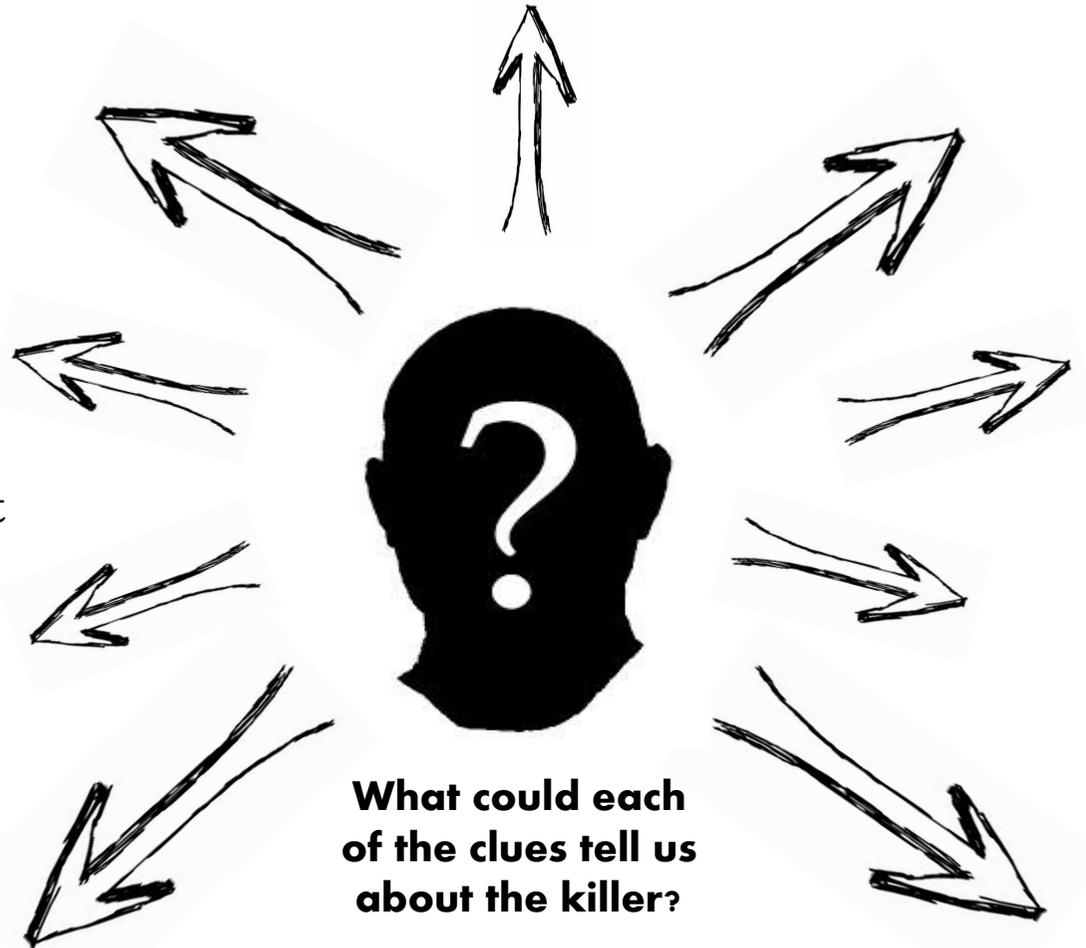
Increasingly Violent

The Dear Boss Letter

Murders Stopped  
Suddenly

Location of murders

Other clues?



**What could each  
of the clues tell us  
about the killer?**



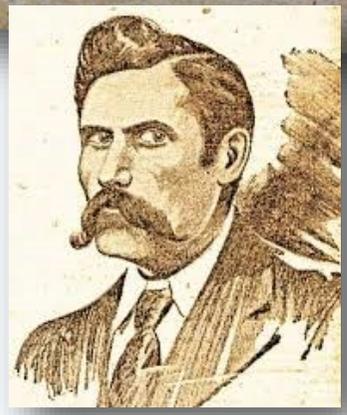
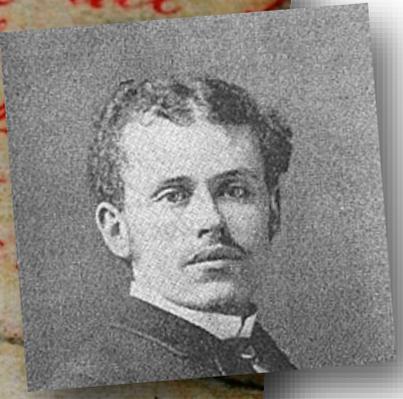
# Detectives ... Create A Suspect Profile .

Each 'detective' in the class should choose one of suspects listed below then complete the template on page 2. Your research can then be shared with the entire investigation team. Good luck, get knocking on doors and leave no stone unturned!

## Suspect List;

- Joseph Barnett.
- Aaron Kosminski.
- Alfred Blanchard.
- W.H.Bury.
- Lewis Caroll.
- Dr. Thomas Cream.
- Montague Drutt.
- Jacob Levy.
- Carl Feigenbaum.
- William Withey Gull
- Prince Albert.
- George Hutchinson.
- Francis Thompson.
- Nicholas Vassily.
- James Stephen.
- RD Stephenson.
- George Chapman.
- Alois Szemeredy.
- James Kelly.
- James Maybrick.
- Thomas Cutbush.
- Michael Ostrog.
- Dr Pedachenko.
- Walter Sickert.
- Frederick Deeming.
- John Williams.
- Francis Tumblety.
- Hyam Hyams.
- Jill the Ripper.

**Useful websites :**  
[www.casebook.org/](http://www.casebook.org/)  
[www.jack-the-ripper.org/suspects.htm](http://www.jack-the-ripper.org/suspects.htm)  
[www.theguardian.com/uk-news/shortcuts/2014/sep/08/jack-the-ripper-five-unlikely-suspects-other-than-aaron-kosminski](http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/shortcuts/2014/sep/08/jack-the-ripper-five-unlikely-suspects-other-than-aaron-kosminski)  
<http://listverse.com/2009/02/08/top-10-interesting-jack-the-ripper-suspects/>  
[www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/law-and-order/9512906/Jack-the-Ripper-the-suspects.html](http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/law-and-order/9512906/Jack-the-Ripper-the-suspects.html)



# Suspect Name Here.

Your name :

Age in 1888:

Height:

Body Type :

Hair Colour :

Place Of Birth:

Job:

Address in 1888 :

Criminal or violent past :

Using knives : ?

Other useful evidence?

Image 1

Image 2

Medical background / anatomical knowledge ?

Connections to any of the victims?

Any Jewish link?

What happened to this suspect after the murders?

Reasons this suspect may not be the killer.

100 %

# Jack The Ripper Prime Suspects Project Piece.



**Brief :** to complete a piece of project work based on 2-3 Jack The Ripper suspects  
 You can choose the media you wish to effectively present this information. For example ; a presentation, a model, a video or audio clips, police report or newspaper or news report.  
 You can choose to work alone, with a partner or a small group.

## People Involved

1 : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Your contribution \_\_\_\_\_

2 : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Your contribution \_\_\_\_\_

3 : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Your contribution \_\_\_\_\_

4 : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Your contribution \_\_\_\_\_

## Success Criteria : 2 marks for each

**Information**  
 Have you used accurate historical information with enough detail?

**Presentation**  
 Is your work well presented and designed / planned ?

**Creative and original?**  
 Have you included thoughtful, original ideas?

**Empathy**  
 Have you made parts of your appear as if it comes from 1888

**Wow factor!**  
 Bonus marks for excelling in any of the above or more!

## Teacher Comment

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

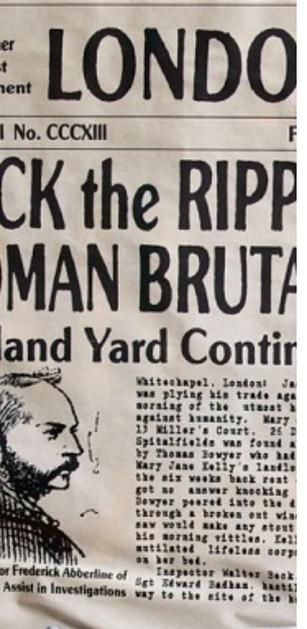
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Total Score**

# Jack The Ripper Prime Suspects Project Piece.



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## People Involved

1 : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Your contribution \_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

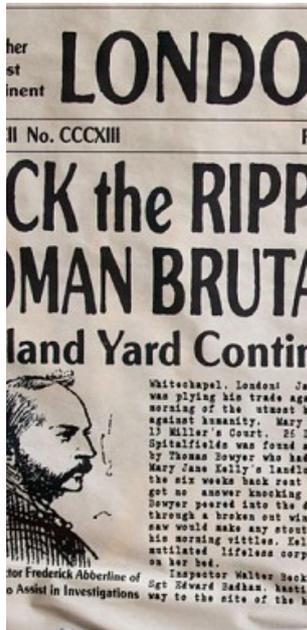
\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

**Total Score**

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 You can choose to work alone, with a partner or a small group.

## People Involved

1 : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Your contribution \_\_\_\_\_

2 : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Your contribution \_\_\_\_\_

3 : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Your contribution \_\_\_\_\_

4 : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Your contribution \_\_\_\_\_

## Success Criteria : 2 marks for each

**Information**  
 Have you used accurate historical information with enough detail?

**Presentation**  
 Is your work well presented and designed / planned ?

**Creative and original?**  
 Have you included thoughtful original ideas or information?

**Empathy**  
 Have you made parts of your appear as if it comes from 1888

**Wow factor!**  
 Bonus marks for excelling in any of the above or more!

## Teacher Comment

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Total Score**

# Confidential.

AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE  
WHITECHAPEL MURDERS BY THE  
SERIAL KILLER KNOWN AS:

**'JACK THE RIPPER'**  
OR  
**'LEATHER APRON'**

SUBMITTED By DETECTIVE

---

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



# Killer Profile.

Gender:  
Approximate Age:  
Approximate Height:  
Approximate Build:  
Other physical features:  
Modus Operandi:  
Likely Ethnicity:  
Social Class:  
Known Victims:  
  
Other Possible Victims:

# Conclusions .

I believe the identity of Jack the Ripper  
is:

My theory:



Artist's Impression

# Suspect E.

# Deductions From Psychological Profiling.

Name:

Age:

Profession:

Choice of Victims:

Increasingly Violent Murders:

Mutilation of Reproductive Organs:

The Killer Sent Letters to Police:

Handwriting:

Grammatical Errors in Letters:

Possible Motives

1:

2:

3:

Evidence For:

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

Evidence Against:

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

Chance of being the killer?

%

# Other Deductions:

Time of Murders:

Location of Murders:

Message left at Eddowes' Murder:

Organs Skillfully Removed:

The Murders Stopped Suddenly:

Other Clues:

Other Clues:

Other Clues:

Other Clues:

Other Clues:

# Suspect D.

Name:

Age:

Profession:

Evidence For:

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

Evidence Against:

\*

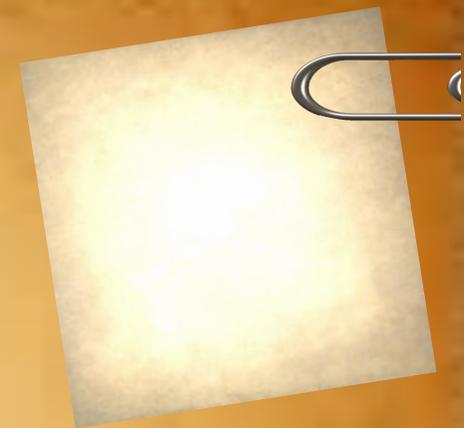
\*

\*

\*

Chance of being the killer?

%



# Suspect C.

Name:

Age:

Profession:

Evidence For:

\*  
\*  
\*  
\*  
\*  
\*  
\*  
\*  
\*  
\*  
\*

Evidence Against:

\*  
\*  
\*  
\*

Chance of being the killer?

%

# Suspect List.

The following names have surfaced during my investigation.

Joseph Barnett.

Aaron Kosminski.

Alfred Blanchard.

W.H.Bury.

Lewis Carroll.

Dr. Thomas Cream.

Montague Druit.

Jacob Levy.

Carl Feigenbaum.

Fogmela.

Prince Albert.

George Hutchinson.

Francis Thompson.

Nicholas Vassily.

James Stephen.

RD Stephenson.

George Chapman.

Alois Szemeredy.

James Kelly.

James Maybrick.

Thomas Cutbush.

Michael Ostrog.

Dr Pedachenko.

Walter Sickert.

Frederick Deeming.

John Williams.

Francis Tumblety.

Hyam Hyams.

Jill the Ripper.

**Others:**

I have narrowed the suspects down to the five most likely murderers.

# Suspect A.

Name:

Age:

Profession:

Evidence For:

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

Evidence Against:

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

Chance of being the killer? %

# Suspect B.

Name:

Age:

Profession:

Evidence For:

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

Evidence Against:

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

Chance of being the killer? %

'A 23-year-old Polish immigrant barber called Aaron Kosminski was "definitely, categorically and absolutely" the man who carried out the atrocities in 1888, according to a new detailed analysis of DNA extracted from a silk shawl allegedly found at the scene of one of his murders. However, the scientist who carried out the DNA analysis has apparently made a fundamental error that fatally undermines his case against Kosminski – and once again throws open the debate over who the identity of the Ripper. The scientist, Jari Louhelainen, is said to have made an "error of nomenclature" when using a DNA database to calculate the chances of a genetic match. If true, it would mean his calculations were wrong and that anyone could have left the DNA that he insisted came from the Ripper's victim'.

**The British Independent Newspaper : 23rd October 2014.**

**Who** created this source: \_\_\_\_\_ their job, role or position: \_\_\_\_\_

**Who** is it for / audience: \_\_\_\_\_

**When** was it created : Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Century: \_\_\_\_\_ BCE  CE  Primary  Secondary  Tertiary

**Where** is the person who created the source from ? \_\_\_\_\_

**What** type of source is it: Letter / Speech / Diary / Other : \_\_\_\_\_

**What** is the content of the source. Summarise this in your own words rather than just copy out lines.  
 The MAIN point of the source is : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Furthermore it reveals : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Additionally it illustrates : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Finally it shows us : \_\_\_\_\_

**Use the 5W indicators below to help decide if the source is reliable or unreliable / biased. Consider 1: Content 2: Provenance 3: Motive 4: Corroboration**

C O N T E N T	Unreliable	What	Reliable	P R O V E N A N C E	Who	When	Where	M O T I V E	Why
	Uses opinions One sided Strong Language Emotional Confused Boastful Exaggerates Subjective Disrespectful	Uses facts Balanced Softer Language Calm Clear Modest Understates Objective Respectful	Could the person know things others do not? Does the person have an important job or role? Is the person trustworthy or of good standing? Could their 'audience' influence what is said or written?		<b>Primary sources</b> from a good eyewitness may be truthful, <u>but</u> they can also be confused or emotional. Primary sources may be recorded a long time after the event so the person may have forgotten some details. <b>Secondary sources</b> may get changed over time. The person was not there, <u>but</u> they can be written with less emotion and using more information not available at the time..	Where a person comes from may influence the reliability of a source. For example, a German in 1942 may be biased towards a Jewish person.  Think national or regional bias!	Does the person have motive or a reason to lie? Does the person have a reason to tell the truth? Could it be propaganda and / or persuasion?		

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

1: The source content (what) may  may not  make the source reliable because : \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Example : ' \_\_\_\_\_ ,

2 : The source provenance (origins) may  may not  make the source reliable because : \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Example from the source : ' \_\_\_\_\_ ,

3: The source motive (why) may  may not  make the source reliable because : \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

4 : Any other ideas why the source may or may not be reliable. Is the source supported / corroborated?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

# Unit Review : The Crossword About a Rather Cross Killer.

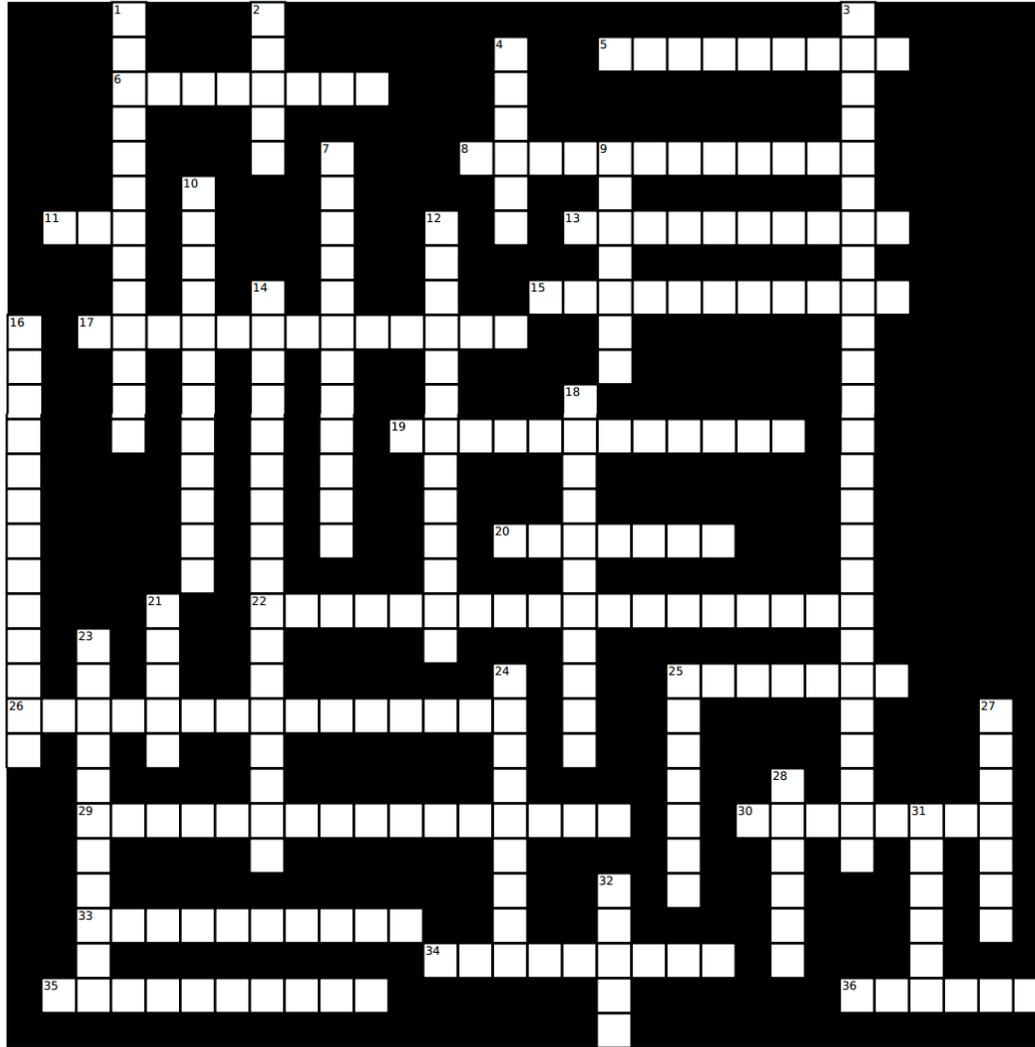


Review : use notes and conduct further research to revise the unit of work.

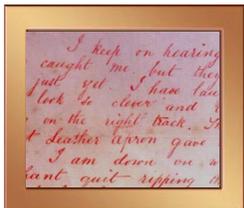
## Across

## Down

- 5 One of Polly's problems.
- 6 What's this ? ( **A** )
- 8 She was killed here .... ( **B** )
- 11 Shred , tear , pull .
- 13 Someone who is insane .
- 15 Sherlock's hat ... ( **C** )
- 17 This murder was different from the others.
- 19 Someone who kills this ... ( **D** )
- 20 A person who cuts up animals.
- 22 A right royal suspect.
- 25 A skilled doctor who operates.
- 26 'Long Liz'.
- 29 Who is this? ... ( **E** )
- 30 "More like the work of the devil...."
- 33 Examination of the body after death.
- 34 Where is this ? ... ( **F** )
- 35 Who is this ? ... ( **G** )
- 36 A part of the body Jack liked to remove.



- 1 Method of operation.
- 2 A Victorian Policeman.
- 3 'The Jews are the men that...'
- 4 A pretty hat.
- 7 Jack thought this name was funny.
- 9 The poorest part of London.
- 10 The first victim.
- 12 An unlikely female suspect.
- 14 What is this ? ( **H** )
- 16 A very smelly , serial killing fish.
- 18 He promised to do this to the 'lady's ears'.
- 21 A musical instrument found inside the body.
- 23 Jack's playground.
- 24 A green fog.
- 25 Could be the murderer.
- 27 Someone who saw something.
- 28 'I am down on.....'
- 31 The reason for doing something.
- 32 The killer tried to write with this.



**A**



**B**



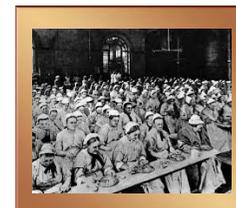
**C**



**D**



**E**



**F**



**G**



**H**





# **Jack the Ripper v.2015**

## **Part 1 of 1**

**I politely request that these resources remain for your personal / school teaching use only.**

**Help me by spreading the word rather than the resources.**

**Thank you for your support!**



**Phil@icHistory**