

# PAPER 1 REVISION

## Whitechapel



Name:

Class:

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# How to structure Whitechapel questions

Question 1 will always be a features question...

SECTION A: Whitechapel, c1870-1900: crime, policing and the inner city  
Answer questions 1 and 2

1 Describe two features of immigration into Whitechapel (4)

Feature 1

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Here you need to provide a **feature** (keyword or specific terminology) and describe it in a sentence or two. Each feature is worth 2 marks.

Feature 1

One feature of immigration in to Whitechapel could be overcrowding (1). Due to more people coming in to Whitechapel such as Jews or the Irish, there was more demand for cheap housing. (2)

Feature 2

Another feature of immigration in to Whitechapel could be tension between immigrants and locals. (1) For example, many immigrants were willing to work for less and open their shops on Sundays which annoyed local businessmen and traders. (2)

**Question 2a will always be a source question. Here are some sentence starters you can use...**

*Source A is useful for an enquiry into...*

*For example in Source A I can see/it says...*

*The nature of Source A is... which is useful because...*

*The purpose of Source A is... which is useful because...*

*Therefore...*

*Source B is useful for an enquiry into...*

*For example in Source B I can see/it says...*

*The nature of Source B is... which is useful because...*

*The purpose of Source B is... which is useful because...*

*Therefore...*

Exam questions and source investigation

1. Describe two features of housing in Whitechapel between 1870 and 1900. (4)

One feature of housing in Whitechapel was that it was of a very low quality (1). For example, rookeries had lots of lodging houses which were cramped and unsanitary. (1)

Another feature of housing in Whitechapel was the attempts to clear out slums (1). For example after the Dwellings Act in 1875, George Peabody funded the building of new flats which had better ventilation and plumbing. (1)

Try some of these features question to consolidate your knowledge. Remember they are only worth 4 marks so identify a feature and develop. Keep it short and simple- no longer than 5 minutes.

- 1a. Describe two features of 'sweated trades' (4)
- 1b. Describe two features of the Jack the Ripper investigation (4)
- 1c. Describe two features of the effect of alcohol on crime in Whitechapel (4)
- 1d. Describe two features of H Division (4)

Evaluating the usefulness of sources

2. Study sources A and B. How useful are sources A and B into an enquiry about level of poverty in Whitechapel. Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your own knowledge of the historical context.

**Source A:** From the Board of Works report on sanitary condition of the Whitechapel district 1880.

*The houses, 38 in number, contain 143 rooms, and are occupied by 298 persons. 210 adults and 88 children... discovered 4 cases of overcrowding only, 2 in Flower and Dean Street and 2 in Lower Keate street. The interior condition of these houses is not good, they are worn out, and many of the walls and ceilings are dirty and dilapidated. The greater portion of these houses have been condemned.*

**Source B:**  
Census records from Bucks Row in Whitechapel. At No. 3, there 2 adults and 8 children sharing a house. Only one of them had a job as a labourer.

SE A- 'dirty and dilapidated'	SE B- '2 adults and 8 children' and only one job
PROV- Government inspection. Based on observations. Designed to be objective/ truthful	PROV- Census only taken once every 10 years. Enumerators often made mistakes - inaccurate.
CONTEXT- Lodging houses overcrowded. 3 people use 1 bed.	CONTEXT- Whitechapel heavily overpopulated. Dwellings Act 1875 necessary to clear out slums.
ATBQ- Reliable source and matches own knowledge = useful	ATBQ- Source matches own knowledge but nature of sources lacks precision = not useful.

2b) Study source A. How could you follow up Source a for an enquiry into the effects of poverty on the people of Whitechapel? In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use. Complete the table below. (4)

Source A: From the Board of Works report on sanitary condition of the Whitechapel district 1880.

*The houses, 38 in number, contain 143 rooms, and are occupied by 298 persons. **210 adults and 88 children...** discovered 4 cases of **overcrowding** only, 2 in **Flower and Dean Street** and 2 in Lower Keate street. The interior condition of these houses is not good, they are worn out, and many of the walls and ceilings are dirty and dilapidated. The greater portion of these houses have been **condemned**.*

Step 1. Identify your focus (1)

- Flower and Dean street
- Overcrowding
- Houses condemned
- 210 adults and 88 children

Step 2. Link the question to the detail (1)

- What were other streets like?
- How many people lived in a room?
- What happened to condemned houses?
- What happened when adults couldn't support their children?

Step 3. A source to answer your question (1)

- Charles Booth map (Source C)
- Census Records (Source B)
- Dwellings Act 1875 Home Office Records
- Poor Law Board Records

Step 4. Answer provided by source (1)

- Conditions of Whitechapel e.g. Semi-criminal
- Number occupants and their occupations
- Slums to be demolished and replaced
- Surveys of conditions inside Workhouse

2B) Study source A. How could you follow up Source A into the effects of poverty on the people of Whitechapel

Detail in Source A that I would follow up:

Question I would ask:

What type of source I could use:

How might this help answer my question:

## What types of sources could you find and how can you evaluate them...

NATURE- what type of source is it?	PURPOSE – reason for being made?	LIMITATIONS- weaknesses?
Newspapers- most poor people could not read so newspapers are usually written by/aimed at middle classes	To inform the public and therefore based on research, interviews with the public, personal experience	Most stories were written with personal bias and may twist the story to entertain/gain readers
Penny Dreadful- cheap and illustrated therefore most stories were aimed at the poor	Same as newspapers	Penny Dreadfuls focussed on strange and interesting stories. There were many of these types of newspapers competing with each other therefore stories were exaggerated even more to gain readers
Government reports- Court documents, surveys, census are completed with lots of research and are usually factual	To inform the authorities or to use as research to justify a new law. These tend to be very accurate and reliable	Facts and statistics do not always give us the full picture. They explain what happened but not always WHY...
Eye Witness reports- these will mainly be witnesses of crimes giving evidence in court	Based on personal experience and usually given in court to provide evidence therefore should be trustworthy.	Eye witnesses can be influenced by the media and wording of questions. Some eye witnesses are also victims or those on trial therefore the story could be biased
Political cartoons- pictures/satire based on real events or public attitudes	To inform and entertain. Often reflect public attitudes such as criticisms of the government	Based on the views of the author/artist and are usually one-sided and critical therefore do not show the full story
Photographs/paintings/illustrated	Visual representation of popular stories/themes and have different purposes	Open to interpretation and can be staged/edited to fit the artists point of view

# 1. Housing and living conditions

Population of London at end of 19<sup>th</sup> Century was 4 million. Due to cheap housing East London and Whitechapel quickly became overcrowded slums or 'rookeries'. Lodging houses provided temporary accommodation but had terrible conditions. e.g. 3 people using one bed in 8 hour shifts. Flower and Dean Street had over 900 lodgers across 31 'Doss Houses'. No back yard, outside toilet and no indoor plumbing. Board of Works reports show that most of these house were not fit to live in and should be condemned.

Source A: From the Board of Works report on sanitary condition of the Whitechapel district 1880.

The houses, 38 in number, contain 143 rooms, and are occupied by 298 persons. 210 adults and 88 children... discovered 4 cases of overcrowding only, 2 in Flower and Dean Street and 2 in Lower Keate street. The interior condition of these houses is not good, they are worn out, and many of the walls and ceilings are dirty and dilapidated. The greater portion of these houses have been condemned.

Census records show number of occupants and their jobs living in one street. No.3 Bucks row shows 2 adults (one low paid labourer), 8 children compared to West End streets like Hedge End where most houses have servants and footmen.

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the											(Page 27)
Street Parish (or Township) of	Street, Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town or Village or Hamlet of	Urban Sanitary District of	Rural Sanitary District of	Incumbent, Priest or Clergy of				
No. of Inhabitants	NAME, STREET, No. and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES No. of Rooms or Cottages	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON- DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of (Years)	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WEEKS BORN		1. In Great Britain or Ireland 2. In Foreign Parts 3. In Foreign Birth	
111	4. Bucks Row	1	Arthur Jones	Head	Mar	34	Lab in a Brick house	18	18	18	
			Elizabeth	Wife	Mar	32		18	18	18	
			Edith	Daughter	Unm	7		18	18	18	
112	7. Lower Keate Street	1	Joseph Perkins	Head	Mar	41	Brickman (Domestic serv)	18	18	18	
			Mary A	Wife	Mar	38		18	18	18	
			William	Son	Unm	14	Domestic serv in garden	18	18	18	
			George	Son	Unm	13	Schooler	18	18	18	
			Frederic	Son	Unm	12		18	18	18	
			Ann	Daughter	Unm	10		18	18	18	
			Elizabeth	Daughter	Unm	8		18	18	18	
			Edmund	Son	Unm	6		18	18	18	
			Ann	Daughter	Unm	5		18	18	18	
113	15	1	James Sparshott	Head	Mar	42	Ag Labouree	18	18	18	
			Ellen	Wife	Mar	39	Housewife	18	18	18	
			James	Son	Unm	14	General Labourer	18	18	18	
			Matilda	Daughter	Unm	11	Schooler	18	18	18	
			Martha	Daughter	Unm	7		18	18	18	
			Frank	Son	Unm	3		18	18	18	
			Ann	Daughter	Unm	2		18	18	18	
114	15	1	John Atkin	Head	Mar	36	Ag Labouree	18	18	18	
			Emma	Wife	Mar	33		18	18	18	
			Frederic	Son	Unm	12		18	18	18	
			Elizabeth	Daughter	Unm	11	Schooler	18	18	18	
			George	Son	Unm	9		18	18	18	
			Mary	Daughter	Unm	6		18	18	18	
14	Total of Houses	4	Total of Males and Females		14	11					

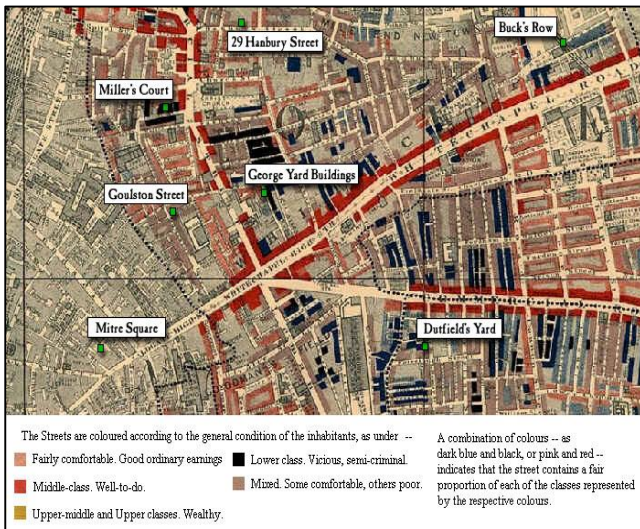
## Source B:

Census records from Bucks Row in Whitechapel. At No. 3, there are 2 adults and 8 children sharing a house. Only one of them had a job as a labourer.

2a) Study sources A and B. How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into living conditions of Whitechapel? Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your own knowledge of the historical context.



Charles Booth employed 80 researchers to explore the poorest areas of London. Booth and researchers interviewed the School Board, local constables and government officials to explore the impact of poverty. Booth produced pamphlets and maps to demonstrate his findings. (Source C)

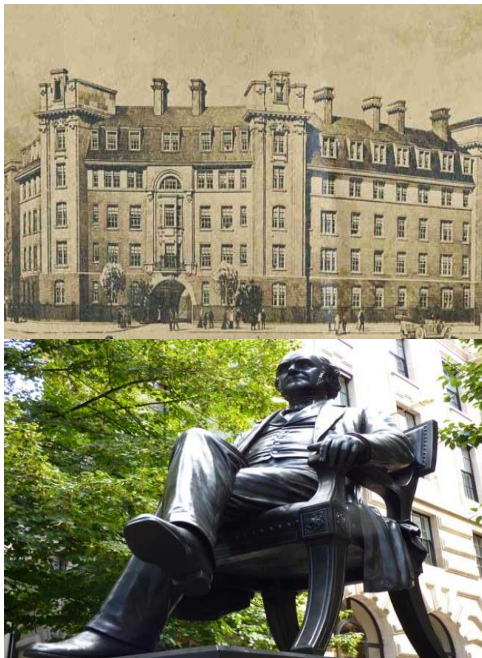


Source C- Charles Booth Map  
Strengths- Charles Booth employed 80 researchers to question local residents and beat police- lots of evidence

Weaknesses- Doesn't give any context for why conditions are so bad e.g. are all lower class people semi-criminal?

Potential enquiries to use for-  
-Poverty, overcrowding, problems in policing, Jack the Ripper, opinions about crime in East End

The 1875 Artisans and Dwellings Act aimed to clean up rookeries problem. 11 new blocks of flats financed by George Peabody/ designed by Henry Darbishire. Weekly rent -3 shillings and went up to 6 shillings for bigger rooms. More than 150 families could afford a clean place to live. This Act also made the house owners responsible for keeping their properties in good order and gave local authorities the right to buy and demolish slums if they were not improved. (Source D)



Source D- Peabody Estate Tenant rules, Spitalfields 1864. Copies of these rules were given to each tenant as a contract and were enforced by a superintendent (usually an old soldier) who lived in the apartments as well.

1. The rents will be collected on Mondays, from nine a.m. till one p.m.
3. The passages, baths, closets, &c., must be washed every Saturday, and swept every morning before ten o'clock. This must be done by the tenants in turn.
4. The windows of the rooms must be kept in perfect repair, as regards the glass. No clothes, etc , shall be hung out.
7. Drunken or disorderly tenants will receive immediate notice to quit.
10. Tenants are forbidden to keep dogs in the building.

2a) Study sources C and D. How useful are Sources C and D for an enquiry into efforts to improve Whitechapel? Explain your answer, using Sources C and D and your own knowledge of the historical context.



## 2. Employment and workhouses

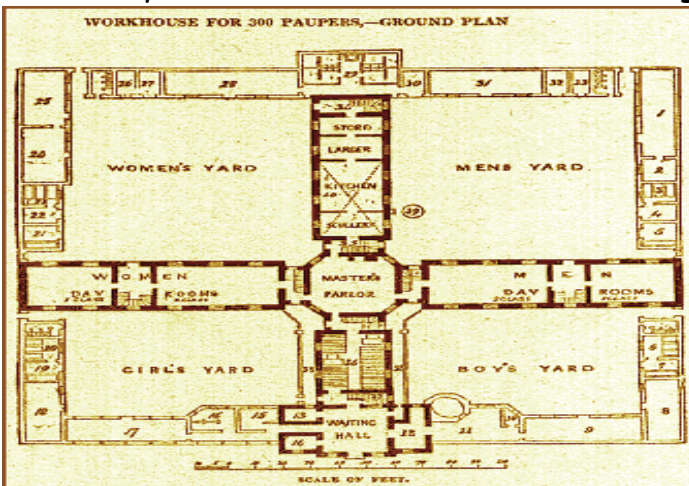
Whitechapel was heavily industrialised. Housing was overcrowded as a result of the need for accommodation for workers in factories. Industries such as cotton, metal works and leather tanneries were very common and offered low pay, dangerous and unsanitary conditions. Long term employment was rarely guaranteed as many people taken on for one day at a time. Sweated trades were the worst workplaces. Bryant and May's Match factory in Whitechapel paid workers 4 shillings a week. Fines were given for dropping matches- 2 shillings per offence. Inhalation of chemicals led to bone cancer, aka 'Phossy Jaw', which was named after yellow phosphorous used to make match tips. These conditions were exposed by Annie Besant in *The Link* in 1881. Bryant and May forced to improve conditions after mass protests and strikes.



Source E Matchgirls Cartoon, *Punch Magazine* 1888

The caption reads: 'Sweaters and their victims'

The 1834 Poor Law was designed to reduce the cost of looking after the poor as it stopped money going to poor people except in exceptional circumstances. Now if people wanted help they had to go into a workhouse which offered food and shelter to old, disabled and homeless. Families were split up, and people were force to wear uniforms, eat bland food and do boring tasks like picking oakum (picking apart rope). This was designed to be worse than life on a labourer's wage to deter vagrancy. Workhouses were very clean, however due to overcrowding diseases spread quickly.



Source F- Floor plan of Workhouse  
Strengths- Typical floor plan, designed to inform and instruct, no political bias

Weaknesses- lacks qualitative information about conditions or frequency of use e.g. How many people stayed there?

Potential enquiries to use for-  
- Work in Whitechapel, living conditions, treatment of the poor, family life.

2a) Study sources E and F. How useful are Sources E and F for an enquiry into attitudes towards the poor? Explain your answer, using Sources E and F and your own knowledge of the historical context.

Casual wards offered temporary accommodation for one night. St Thomas' in Whitechapel housed 400 people, 5 times bigger than most other casual wards in London. Inmates paid for their bed by picking oakum (strands from a rope) for shipbuilding or clean neighbouring workhouses. Jack London, American novelist, described St Thomas' as 'revolting'.

(Describing a Casual Ward)...  
Some were set to scrubbing and cleaning, others picking Oakum, and eight of us were convoyed across the street to the Whitechapel Infirmary, where we set a scavenger work. This was the method by which we paid for our skilly (watery soup) and canvas (bed), We had the most revolting task but the allotment was the best.

Source G- *People of the Abyss*. Jack London American Novelist.

Strengths- Jack London visited Whitechapel Casual Ward so book is based on first hand experience and observation

Weaknesses- Novel is designed to entertain therefore language chosen could be sensationalised i.e. artistic licence

Potential enquiries to use for-

- Work in Whitechapel, living conditions, treatment of the poor, family life.

Orphanages were much worse. Dr Barnardo visited the homes of the poor to comfort the dying. He often preached in church about the plight of the poor but few people listened. Undeterred, he opened the East End Juvenile Mission in Stepney - a 'ragged school' where poor children could get a basic education. One night an 11 year old orphan boy was turned away due to lack of room. Two days later the boy was found dead. From then on Barnardo that 'No Destitute Child Should Ever Be Refused Admission'. By 1905 there were 100 Barnardo children's home, each caring for an average of 85 children.



Source H: A sign advertising Barnardo's success in Whitechapel and the rest of the UK. It reads 'now supporting over 7000 children. No destitute child should ever be refused admission'.

2a) Study sources G and H. How useful are Sources G and H for an enquiry into support available for the poor in Whitechapel? Explain your answer, using Sources G and H and your own knowledge of the historical context.

### 3. Criminal Activity

Around 75% of all recorded crime in nineteenth century London at this time was petty theft. Only 10% of recorded crime was categorized as violent such as murder and garotting. A garrotter was somebody who half-strangled their victim so that he was easier to rob. The garrotting of Hugh Pilkington MP, in 1862, made all of the London newspapers. It was stories like this that made more people afraid of crime especially in areas such as Whitechapel and other parts of East London.

Most middle-class people living in the West End believed that by the mid nineteenth century there was a crime wave that needed to be stopped. This belief had been heightened by the press. Many cheap newspapers ('Penny Dreadfuls') were filled with detailed descriptions of 'orrible crimes'. Poor areas such as Bucks Row (first Ripper murder scene) were hot beds of crime. Gangs of racketeers and thieves such as 'The Wild Boys' ruled the streets and instilled fear in the hearts of residents and policemen alike.



Source I: Police Illustrated News 1895. A Penny Dreadful showing the murder of Emily Coombes by her son Robert.

Pubs offered workers a chance to escape horrors and depression daily life. Alcoholism led to bust-ups and fights between regulars. Many court cases between residents of Whitechapel contain evidence of drunk and disorderly behaviour. Pubs also helped prostitutes pick up clients and dark alleyways nearby were convenient areas for them to do business. This made them vulnerable to assault e.g. Mary Kelly, Ripper Victim, operated out of the Ten Bells pub which is the last place she was seen alive.

Source J: Central Criminal Court Records 1862 explaining the attack on Mr Jaeger outside a pub in Fieldgate

*Conrad Jaeger: I left the public house about midnight and as I was coming out these three men and Peter Conse fell on me. Eskucken laid hold of me, and Bartels struck me with a key on the head- I then became unconscious.*

1. Describe two features of criminals activity in Whitechapel (4 marks)

2a) Study sources I and J. How useful are Sources I and J for an enquiry into violent crime in Whitechapel? Explain your answer, using Sources I and J and your own knowledge of the historical context.

## 4. Social Unrest

### Jewish Immigration

Pogroms (similar to Holocaust but on a smaller scale) in late 19<sup>th</sup> century forced many Jews out of Eastern Europe. The 1901 census shows over 95,000 Russian and Polish Jews emigrated to Britain. Jews settled in Whitechapel and East London as it was near the docks. By 1914, 90% of Britain's Jews lived in the East End due to cheap housing and availability of labour.

Initially Jews living in London were willing to help out their immigrant neighbours; 1857 first soup kitchen was set up in Brick Lane and fed over 150 people a day. In 1885 Poor Jews Temporary Shelter set up by Hermann Landau to provide accommodation. Growth in Jewish community. Clubs and Synagogues led to segregation of some parts of Whitechapel. Board of Guardians for the Jewish Poor offers interest free loans.

Later on even the Anglo-Jews were alarmed at the scale of the migration and tried to prevent further increases but continued to help Jewish migrants get on their feet when they arrived.

**Source A** *Life and labour of the People in London*, Charles Booth research report, 1889

The newcomers have gradually replaced the English population in most districts... they have taken over many streets and lanes and alleys. They fill whole blocks of model dwellings; they have introduced new trades as well as new habits and they live and crowd together and work and go their own way independent of the great stream of London life striving around them.



**Source B** *Soup Kitchen for the Jewish Poor (established 1854) Spitalfields*

The soup kitchen is the only centre distributing food to the Jewish poor nightly during the week. Unfortunately we have seen a steady increase in the last five years.

Evaluating the usefulness of sources

2a) Study sources A and B. How useful are sources A and B into an enquiry about attitudes towards Jewish immigration into Whitechapel. Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your own knowledge of the historical context.

Locals resented Jews based on cultural differences and competition for jobs. Jewish community segregated themselves and did not attempt to mix with locals. New immigrants desperate for work were happy to work for lower wages than locals. Jews also worked on Sundays, which non-Jewish businessmen could not do and saw this as a hostile attempt to steal customers. Aliens Act in 1905 was brought in specifically to combat the undercutting of British labourers by immigrants sweatshop workers.



**Britannia: "I can no longer offer shelter to fugitives. England is not a free country" 1905**

Source C- Anti-Jewish Immigration poster

Strengths- Printed after Aliens Act 1905. Portrays public opinion of anti-immigration.

Weaknesses- Only shows anti-immigration views.

Government endorsed paper so could have been published to support new law.

Potential enquiries to use for-

-Poverty, overcrowding, immigration, attitudes towards Jews, tensions between locals and immigrants.

Jack the Ripper suspects were mainly immigrants. Aaron Kosminski and John Pizer were Jewish, Polish immigrants who many suspected of being the killer. Wanted posters depicted Jack the Ripper with Jewish features as many believed an Englishman could not commit such terrible crimes. Graffiti on wall after Double Event read 'The Jews will not be blamed for nothing' increases suspicion of Jews. Rubbed off by police in order to avoid conflict.

On the morning of the 30<sup>th</sup> September my attention was called to some writing on the wall of Goulston Street, Whitechapel which said 'The Juwes are the men who will not be blamed for nothing' I knew that in consequence of John Pizer becoming a suspect a strong feeling existed against the Jews. I was apprehensive that if the writing were left it would cause a riot.

Source D- H Division Report 6<sup>th</sup> November 1888

Strengths- Official report- duty to tell the truth. Report based on first hand experience.

Weaknesses- One month between incident and report therefore 'facts' could have been misrepresented.

Potential enquiries to use for-

- Beat patrol, Jack the Ripper, attitudes towards Jews, tensions between locals and immigrants.

Evaluating the usefulness of sources

2a) Study sources C and D. How useful are sources C and D into an enquiry about attitudes towards immigrants in Whitechapel? Explain your answer, using Sources C and D and your own knowledge of the historical context.



## 5. Irish Immigration

Many Irish immigrants worked as 'Navvies'- labouring on canals, roads and railways. Some only planned to be in the East End temporarily before moving on to America. Navvies were famous for drinking and often got into fights with locals and other Irishmen in the pubs around Whitechapel. The Fenians were Irish nationalists who wanted independence from Britain. They felt the government exploited the people of Ireland and wanted freedom, like many of Britain's other commonwealth countries at the time. 1867, Fenians launched a series of terrorist attacks in Dublin and London including the bombing of Clerkenwell Prison. 1885 Fenians attacked House of Commons and other Landmarks- referred to by media as 'Dynamite Saturday'.



Source E- Dynamite Saturday

Strengths- Offers insight into fear of general public after Fenian attacks.

Weaknesses- artist may exaggerate content of cartoon in order to criminalise Fenians- politically motivated.

Potential enquiries to use for-

- Irish Fenians, tensions between immigrants and locals

Metropolitan Police set up **Special Branch** to target Irish terrorism in 1883. Media portrayed the Irish as drunks and criminals. Like the Jews, Irish immigrants struggled to settle in and competition for jobs and housing led to further tension with locals such as the riots known as Bloody Sunday 1887. Irish National League and Social Democratic Federation (left wing protestors) were campaigning against growing unemployment and abuse of Ireland by British Government. 10,000 protestors fought 2000 police and 400 soldiers at Trafalgar Square. 400 protestors arrested. Protestors painted in the media as thuggish and the public were alarmed.

"It was no enthusiasm for free speech... it was simple love of disorder, hope of plunder. It may be hoped that the magistrates will not fail to pass exemplary sentences upon those now in custody who have laboured to the best of their ability to convert an English Sunday into a carnival of blood."

Source F- *The Times* 13<sup>th</sup> February 1887

Strengths- The Times is a national newspaper and very reputable for providing accurate information, even in 19<sup>th</sup>C

Weaknesses- Clear use of emotive language. Article is designed to persuade judges to be harsh on the protesters. Times tended to reflect government view.

Potential enquiries to use for-

- Work in Whitechapel, living conditions, treatment of the poor, family life.

2a) Study Sources E and F How useful are Sources E and F for an enquiry into the activities of Fenians. Explain your answer, using Sources E and F and your own knowledge of the historical context.

## 6. Growth of extremism

**Socialism:** Karl Marx and Fredreich Engels wrote communist manifesto and painted capitalism as evil. 'Socialism' becomes very popular among working class who want more equality. The Social Democratic Foundation was set up in 1881 to fight for the rights of labourers and women. The SDF was also involved in the Bloody Sunday riot in Trafalgar Square. In 1888 Annie Besant helped the Match Girls organise a protest against the factory owners Bryant and May. 1,800 women went on strike and many more protested in the street. This protest was so successful that the factory owners were forced to improve conditions in factory and remove unreasonable fines. The actions and popularity of socialists made the government very worried as the working classes had risen up against the rich in France; the wealthy were anxious this could happen in England too.

SOURCE G: An article written *The Link* by Annie Besant 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1888

Born in slums, driven to work while still children, undersized because under-fed, oppressed because helpless, flung aside as soon as worked out, who cares if they die or go on to the streets provided only that Bryant & May shareholders get their 23 per cent and Mr. Theodore Bryant can erect statutes and buy parks? Girls are used to carry boxes on their heads until the hair is rubbed off and the young heads are bald at fifteen years of age? Country clergymen with shares in Bryant & May's draw down on your knee your fifteen year old daughter; pass your hand tenderly over the silky clustering curls, rejoice in the dainty beauty of the thick, shiny tresses

**Anarchism:** Anarchists believed that there should be no formal government and that individuals should oppose all forms of authority. Mikhail Bakunin encouraged unions to fight for greater rights and challenged Marx's theories of communism as being equally oppressive as capitalism. In 1893 Special Branch hire undercover officers to investigate Eastern European groups accused of planning terrorist activities such as those seen in France. This shows the government were taking the threat seriously.



Source H: Arbeter Frait Newspaper 1894

The 'Workers Friend News' Initially started as a socialist paper in Yiddish, "open to all radicals... social democrats, collectivists, communists, and anarchists", the Arbeter Frait always promoted socialism and encouraged revolutions from the Jewish-Yiddish community

2a) Study Sources G and H. How useful are Sources G and H for an enquiry into growth of extremism in Whitechapel. Explain your answer, using Sources G and H and your own knowledge of the historical context.

# PRACTICE WHITECHAPEL EXAM

1) Provide **two** features of Irish immigration into Whitechapel (4)

2a) Study sources A and B. How useful are sources A and B into an enquiry about level of poverty in Whitechapel. Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your own knowledge of the historical context. (8)

**Source A:** From the Board of Works report on sanitary condition of the Whitechapel district 1880.

*The houses, 38 in number, contain 143 rooms, and are occupied by 298 persons. 210 adults and 88 children... discovered 4 cases of overcrowding only, 2 in Flower and Dean Street and 2 in Lower Keate street. The interior condition of these houses is not good, they are worn out, and many of the walls and ceilings are dirty and dilapidated. The greater portion of these houses have been condemned.*

No. of House	Street	No. of Rooms	No. of Persons	Remarks
No. 1	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 2	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 3	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 4	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 5	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 6	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 7	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 8	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 9	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 10	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 11	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 12	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 13	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 14	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 15	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 16	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 17	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 18	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 19	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 20	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 21	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 22	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 23	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 24	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 25	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 26	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 27	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 28	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 29	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 30	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 31	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 32	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 33	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 34	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 35	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 36	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 37	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children
No. 38	Bucks Row	2	10	2 Adults, 8 Children

**Source B:**

Census records from Bucks Row in Whitechapel. At No. 3, there 2 adults and 8 children sharing a house. Only one of them had a job as a labourer.

2B) Study source A. How could you follow up Source A for an enquiry into level poverty in Whitechapel.

Detail in Source A that I would follow up:

Question I would ask:

What type of source I could use:

How might this help answer my question:

# 7. Organisation of the police

## Brief history of the police

- 1829- Metropolitan Police Act. 3000 professional police introduced to London.
- 1842- Detective Branch formed. Few plain clothes officer. Small and ineffective.
- 1856- Police Act. All towns/cities to have at least one Constable for 1,000 people.
- 1866- Police unable to control riot in Hyde Park. Army brought in.
- 1877- Trial of the Detectives. 2 Chief Inspectors accused of corruption.
- 1878- Criminal Investigation Division set up to prevent organised crime/corruption
- 1885- Metropolitan Police at under 14,000 for 5 million inhabitants of London.
- 1886- Charles Warren (Ex-General) appointed Metropolitan Police Commissioner
- 1888- Failure to catch Jack the Ripper humiliates both London Police Forces
- 1894- Bertillion system. Body measurements and mugshots used to identify criminals.
- 1901- First conviction using Fingerprints. Turned down in 1888 (used footprints instead)

## Recruits

Scotland Yard (Metropolitan Police HQ) held applicants for new recruits. Recruits to be aged 21-32, 6ft tall, should be able to read and write and must not have more than 2 children. Recruit were given 2 weeks training then assigned to follow experienced constable in new division They must have a good character reference and display 'discipline' on duty (Source A)

### **Source A:**

*An excerpt Instruction Book for candidates and constables 1871*

*Perfect command of temper is indispensable... The cooler he keeps himself the more power he will have over his assailants.*

*A constable must act with energy, promptness and determination, for if he wavers, or doubts the thief may escape or the opportunity to render assistance may be lost.*



### **Source B:**

*Illustrated Police News 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1866*

*Attack Upon a Policeman at riots at Hyde Park*

Police force struggled to retain recruits beyond a year. It was not well paid so did not attract the best applicants. Many were dismissed for drunkenness in the first year. 1860- pension given after 30 years. Better pay and wages kept recruits in for longer but Beat shift wore many officers down. 30% of recruits came from the countryside and were not used to the hardships of inner city life.

2a) Study Sources A and B. How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into the role of a constable in Whitechapel. Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your own knowledge of the historical context.

## H Division

Metropolitan Police was divided in to 20 divisions A-T. Whitechapel was covered by H Division. In 1885 there were 19 inspectors, 44 sergeants, 441 constables = 500 officers to police 176,000 people = one officer for every 300 people. This might not sound like a lot but H division had more constables than most other divisions.

H Division Headquarters were at Leman Street (near Peabody Estate) and sent minor criminals to Thames Police Court e.g. running away from workhouse, drunkenness, etc . In these cases Judges tried cases without jury. Serious crimes (Violent assault, murder, offences against the monarch, etc) were dealt with at the Old Bailey. Juries decided guilt and Judge decided punishment.

Table 3: Old Bailey Trials attended by H Division Policemen, 30-3-1851 – 30-3-1852

Date	Offence	H Policeman involved in case	H no
1851			
April 7 <sup>th</sup>	Theft, stealing from master	WELSH John	H 46
April 7 <sup>th</sup>	Breaking peace, wounding	WEAKFORD Thomas	H 5
April 7 <sup>th</sup>	Violent theft, robbery	KELLY Thomas	H2
		WIGLEY Edward	H 141
April 7 <sup>th</sup>	Theft, pickpocketing	GIFFORD William	H 155
		KELLY Thomas	H 2
May 12 <sup>th</sup>	Theft, pickpocketing	GARRATT Gideon	H 213
		MALIN Thomas	H 74
June 16 <sup>th</sup>	Breaking peace, wounding	ASTBURY William	H 151
July 7 <sup>th</sup>	Violent theft, robbery	KELLY Thomas	H 2
July 7 <sup>th</sup>	Theft from a specified place	HOLAN Patrick	H 13
		KELLY Thomas	H 2
July 7 <sup>th</sup>	Theft from a specified place	HOLMES John	H 202
July 7 <sup>th</sup>	Violent theft, robbery	DAMARELL Samuel	H 140
Aug 18 <sup>th</sup>	Theft, stealing from master	DODD William	H 57
Aug 18 <sup>th</sup>	Breaking peace, wounding	PEARCE William Horrell	H 154
Aug 18 <sup>th</sup>	Breaking peace, wounding	KING William	H 22
Oct 27 <sup>th</sup>	Coining offences	GREEN Thomas	H 136
		MACINTOSH David	H 9
Nov 24 <sup>th</sup>	Coining offences	WEBB William	H 42
1852			
Feb 2 <sup>nd</sup>	Deception	EGERTON Samuel	H 193
Feb 23 <sup>rd</sup>	Theft, burglary	ARMSTRONG James	H 87

Source C- Old Bailey Trial Records 1851. This document shows a variety of crimes heard in the court such as theft, robbery and disturbing the peace

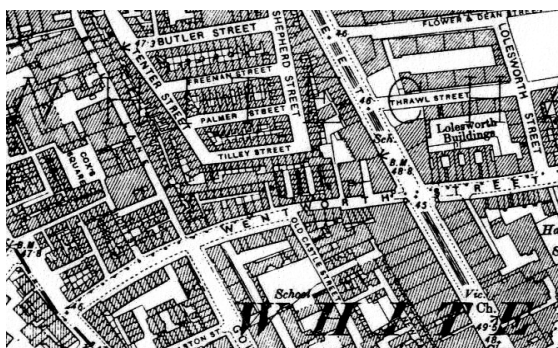
Strengths- Fact-based data which doesn't give any opinion and is open to interpretation. All records are provided by H Division based on actual arrests and evidence.

Weaknesses- Only shows small snap shot (12 months) and doesn't show unrecorded crime

## Beat Patrol

Constables wore blue uniform (contrast to red worn by army) and hard top hat for protection. They were designed to look authoritative but respectable. Constables carried truncheons, handcuffs and a bullseye lamp. Constables were assigned a 'beat' (specific area for him to patrol) and would be expected to reach it a specific time after setting out from Leman Street where he would meet up with his sergeant.

Constables had to stop and question suspicious characters and report to their Beat Sergeant to discuss observations. Sergeants sometimes followed constables in order to ensure they doing their job. If a beat was missed or a crime took place without constable knowing about it he could be fined or sacked. The most common reason for sacking a Constable was drinking on the job.



Source D- Beat Map. This shows the patrol of Met Constables  
Strengths- Maps or drawn by cartographers who do lots of research into the spatial context of the area.

Weaknesses- Provide very little qualitative information or explanation behind events

Potential enquiries to use for- Role of constable, layout of Whitechapel, overcrowding, poverty

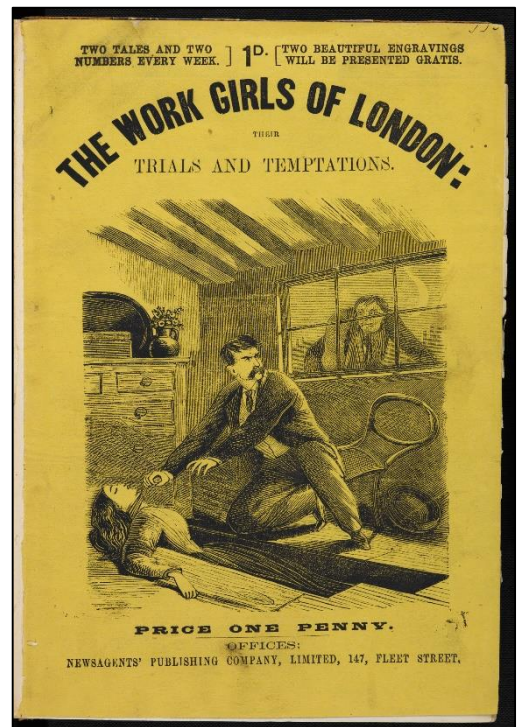
2a) Study Sources C and D. How useful are Sources C and D for an enquiry into the role of a constable in Whitechapel. Explain your answer, using Sources C and D and your own knowledge of the historical context.



## 8. Relationship between police and locals

Relationships were often frayed between police and locals. Most crimes were committed due to poverty. When rioting took place, the Police were often seen as heavy handed instruments of the government. The police had a duty to protect the people of Whitechapel. This was made difficult when many of the crimes committed were done out of desperation. E.g. Prostitutes or 'unfortunates' were not illegal but required policing due to associated crimes such as rape. Lemon Street often hosted Soup Kitchens to feed the poor in an attempt to gather evidence and witnesses for ongoing crimes.

Source E – The Work Girls of London 1865- An illustrated novel aimed at teenagers. Most of its stories were aimed at teaching moral values through crime stories.

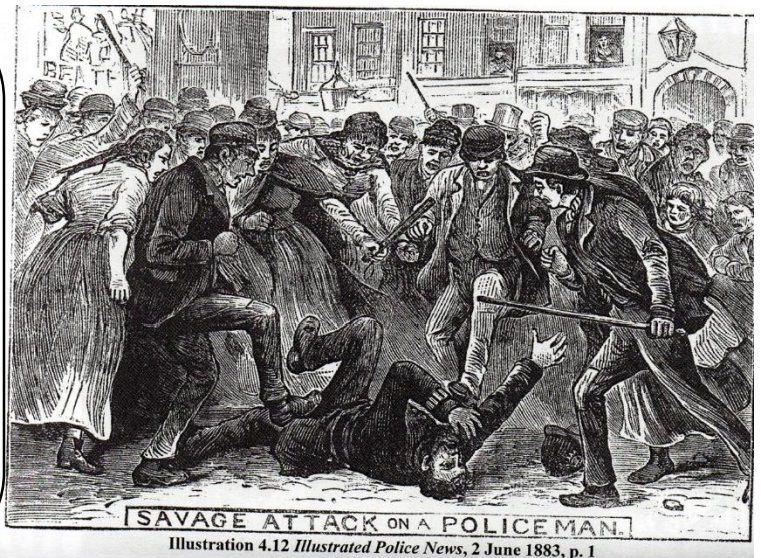


The biggest problem for the police were local gangs. Racketeers demanded protection money from shop owners and many locals were afraid to report them. Most gangs in Whitechapel knew the area better than the Constables and memorised the Beat Patrol to avoid authorities. Some gangs were bold enough to attack the police directly.

### Source F:

Illustrated Police News 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1883.

*Savage Attack Upon a Policeman: As he (Constable Mortimer) tackled Harris, a mob of young ruffians collected around him and commenced pelting him with stones and hitting him with sticks. The prisoner and his gang made their escape, leaving the constable unconscious.*



2a) Study Sources E and F. How useful are Sources E and F for an enquiry into the difficulty of policing Whitechapel. Explain your answer, using Sources E and F and your own knowledge of the historical context.

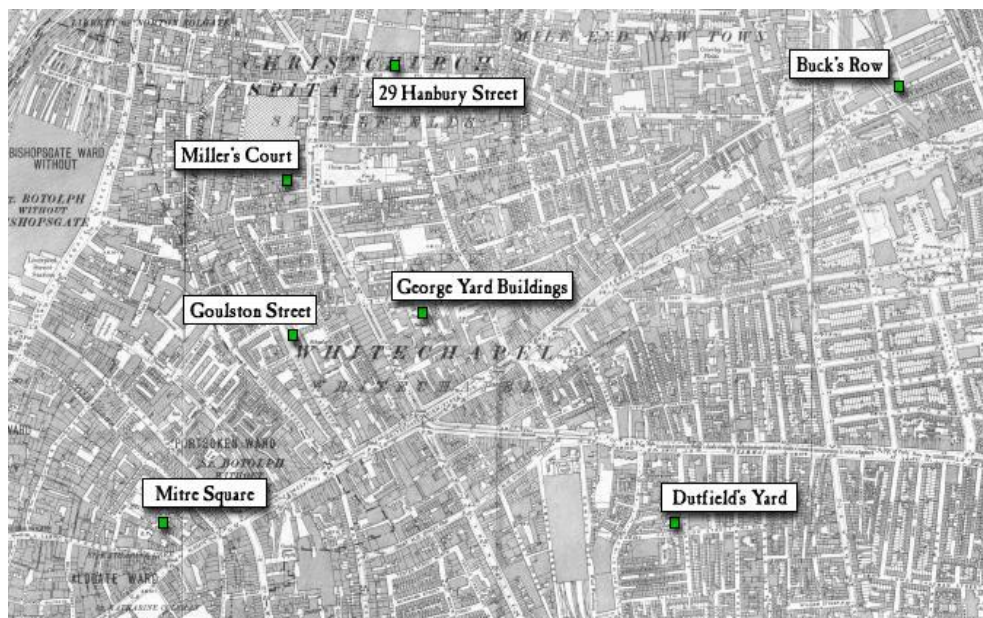
## 9. Investigative Policing and Jack the Ripper

### CID

- 1829-Metropolitan Police formed in 1829. Police force designed to deter and prevent crime while it was happening.
- 1842- Shift in focus towards detection of crime with Detectives branch set up at Scotland Yard.
- 1877- Trial of Detectives results in the three senior officers convicted of corruption; many more accused and implicated,
- 1878- Criminal Investigation Division set up to reform Detectives Division. Headed by Charles Vincent.
- Detectives worked in plain clothes, paid better wages to attract good recruits and reported to Chief Inspector.
- Main role was to investigate 'habitual' or career criminals- identify patterns in crime locations, behaviour of criminals and likely targets to prevent crime or identify potential suspects.

### Jack the Ripper Murders 1888

- 31<sup>st</sup> August. Mary Anne Nichols. Bucks Row
- 8<sup>th</sup> September. Annie Chapman. Hanbury Street
- 30<sup>th</sup> September. Elizabeth Stride. Dutfield's Yard
- 30<sup>th</sup> September. Catherine Eddowes. Mitre Square
- 9<sup>th</sup> November. Mary Kelly. Miller's Court



### Lack of forensic understanding

Police in the 19<sup>th</sup> century did not know about DNA, blood groups or other methods of forensic investigation. Lost forensic opportunities included:

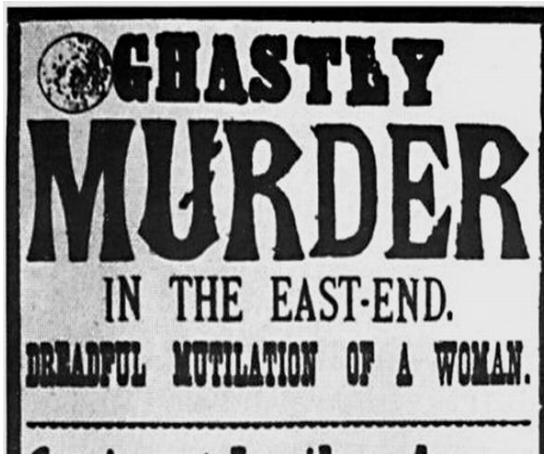
- Using footprints (instead of new theory of fingerprints)
- Wiping away graffiti implicating Jews due to fears of rioting
- Wasted time photographing eyes- believed retina stored final images
- Using Bloodhounds (which ran away) to track killer

### Problems with the Media

Today the Police and the media have an understanding of boundaries so that crimes can be solved more effectively and so that the media have access to information to pass on to public. Sometimes the Police work alongside the media to release statements or appeal to the public for help.

The police and the media did not have a good relationship in 1888. Competition between cheap newspapers (Penny Dreadfuls) for the best stories was fierce. The Police refused to share information so the media had to use whatever they could find, Newspapers released sketches of the suspect which could have influenced witnesses.

Central News Agency received many letters claiming to be the killer. 'Dear Boss' letter received on the 27<sup>th</sup> September- wasn't handed over to the Police for four days. Contained intimate details about the murder and mocked police for not catching him. Signed 'Jack the Ripper. 300+ letters were received/made up which made it difficult for the police to narrow down suspects.



'The double stupidity of weakening his (Charles Warren) detective force and strengthening the ordinary police force from reserves from the military destroys two safeguards of the community. It deprives it of a specifically trained force of men with brainpower adapted for detective work... They (soldiers) seem to know very little of the dark alleyways...'

Source A- Poster display by Police September 1888. The Police refused to give the media any information about the case and instead used posters of their own such as this one.

Source B- East London Advertiser 15<sup>th</sup> September 1888. This article was written one week after the second Ripper Murder

2a) Study Sources A and B. How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into Ripper investigation. Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your own knowledge of the historical context.



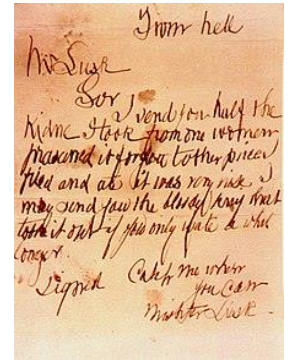
## Failures of the Police

Metropolitan Police and City of London police were two different forces and initially worked well together. City of London Police sent constables to help H division put men on the streets. H Division also watched handling of Eddowes crime scene by City of London Police and learned new techniques.

After the Double Event (two murders on the same night) pressure began to build and both forces wanted credit for catching killer. Charles Warren (head of police) and James Munro (head of CID) were public enemies. Warren often made rash decisions (sent in army on Bloody Sunday 1887) in order to prove his authority.

## Whitechapel Vigilance Committee

George Lusk, local builder, and other local businessmen were frustrated by lack of action after murder of second victim Annie Chapman. The government refused to offer rewards through fear of encourage hoaxes so WVC organised it's own reward system. Lusk and his friends walked the streets at night holding burning torches in order to find killer = frustrated Frank Abberline- CID investigator . Lusk received many letters from people pretending to be Jack the Ripper. The 'From Hell' letter received after the Double Event and contained a piece of kidney preserved in wine- many believed this belonged to Elizabeth Stride. Lusk however held on to the letter for several days as he believed it was just another fake.



It is well known to the police, that the extraordinary proceedings of the amateur detectives who nightly patrol Whitechapel are of great help – to the murderer in evading discovery. Every wrongful arrest and every wild-goose chase after the murderers cousin on which the police are sent tends distinctly in the murderer's favour.

Source C- St James' Gazette Newspaper 16<sup>th</sup> November 1888 printed a letter sent to them by an unknown reader. Here he complains about the effectiveness of thr Whitechapel Vigilance committee.

Source D From hell. 15<sup>th</sup> October 1888

This letter and a piece of kidney was received by George Lusk, leader of the Whitechapel Vigilance committee.

Mr Lusk,  
Sor

I send you half the Kidne I took from one woman prasarved it for you tother piece I fried and ate it was very nise. I may send you the bloody knif that took it out if you only wate a whil longer

signed

Catch me when you can Mishter Lusk

2a) Study Sources C and D. How useful are Sources C and D for an enquiry into problems the police faced during the ripper murders. Explain your answer, using Sources C and D and your own knowledge of the historical context.



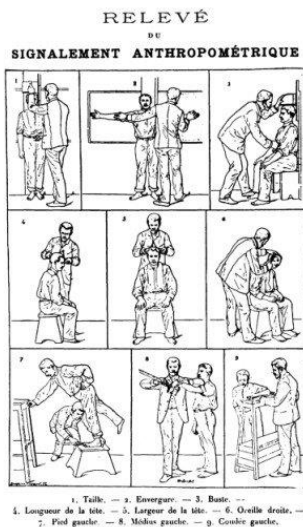


## Post Mortem and coroner reports

- Victims were carefully examined by a surgeon both at the crime scene and again later in the mortuary. The coroner looked for the following things
  - Body temperature = time of death
  - Wounds/injuries = cause of death, weapon used
  - Pictures of eyes = belief that images were stored in the retina
- Coroner used these details to write a report on how they believe the crime took place including details of the criminal based on injuries sustained.

## What did the police learn?

- 1894 Bertillion system- Measurements, mug shots and records stored to identify patterns and arrest repeat criminals
- 1891 Introduction of telephone lines improved communication. No longer relied on whistles and shouting. H Division set up personal line 1907
- Jack the Ripper case highlighted the dense population of Whitechapel. Laws brought in to clear sums quicker (House of Working Class Act 1890)



Source G: From Bertillion's book. This image explains the system for taking measurements of suspects



Source H: Houses of the working class Act of London 1890

*Local Authorities have the power to:*

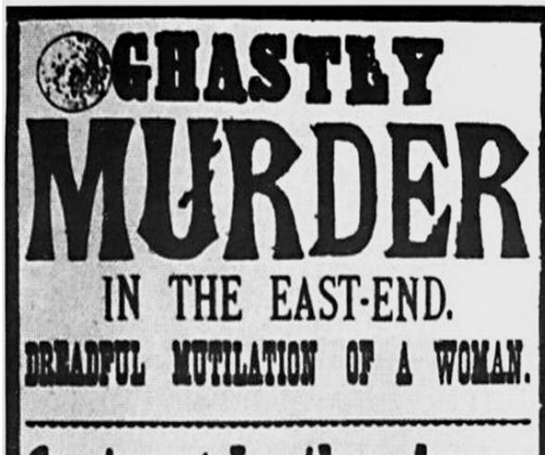
- (a) lease land for the erection thereon of workmen's dwellings
- (b) itself undertake the erection of dwellings or the improvement or reconstruction of existing dwellings
- (c) fit up, furnish and maintain lodging working classes
- (d) make any necessary by-laws and regulations for the management and use of the lodging houses
- (e) sell dwellings or lodging houses established for seven years or upwards under Part III. of the Act whenever such dwellings or lodging houses are deemed by the Council and the Local Government Board to be unnecessary or too expensive to keep up

2a) Study Sources G and H. How useful are Sources G and H for an enquiry into improvements made in Whitechapel after 1888. Explain your answer, using Sources G and H and your own knowledge of the historical context.

## PRACTICE WHITECHAPEL EXAM

1) Provide **two** features of the Beat Patrol (4)

2a) Study Sources A and B. How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into Ripper investigation. Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your own knowledge of the historical context.



'The double stupidity of weakening his (Charles Warren) detective force and strengthening the ordinary police force from reserves from the military destroys two safeguards of the community. It deprives it of a specifically trained force of men with brainpower adapted for detective work... They (soldiers) seem to know very little of the dark alleyways...'

Source A- Poster display by Police September 1888. The Police refused to give the media any information about the case and instead used posters of their own such as this one.

Source B- East London Advertiser 15<sup>th</sup> September 1888. This article was written one week after the second Ripper Murder

2B) Study source B. How could you follow up Source B for an enquiry into the Ripper investigation

Detail in Source A that I would follow up:

Question I would ask:

What type of source I could use:

How might this help answer my question:

LIVING CONDITIONS	SOCIAL UNREST
-------------------	---------------

<p>What were houses like in Whitechapel?</p> <p>How were these improved by Peabody?</p>	<p>Why were the Irish seen as criminals?</p> <p>What happened on Bloody Sunday?</p>
<p>What was a sweated trade?</p> <p>Describe a workhouse in your own words...</p>	<p>Why was there tension between Jews and locals?</p> <p>Who were the Jewish Ripper suspects?</p>
<p>What was the most common type of crime?</p> <p>Why did pubs lead to more crime?</p>	<p>Why was socialism popular in the East End?</p> <p>How were anarchists dangerous?</p>
<p>What is a census?</p> <p>What types of information do they contain?</p>	<p>Who was Charles Booth?</p> <p>What types of information do his maps contain?</p>

**POLICING WHITECHAPEL****JACK THE RIPPER**

What training did recruits receive?

Why did many leave or get sacked?

What was the role of CID?

Give 2 examples of tactics used to solve crimes...

Who is responsible for policing Whitechapel?

Describe the beat patrol in your own words...

Why is forensic science useful?

What relationship did the police have with the media?

Why did locals hate the police?

How did gangs pose a threat to the police?

What job connects the Ripper victims?

Why weren't the police able to solve this crime?

What is a beat patrol notebook?

What types of information do they contain?

What is a Penny Dreadful?

What types of information do they contain?

Now that you have made your way through all the topics it would be a good idea for you to do a knowledge audit. Below are a list of the topics you need to know for Paper 1. Choose four colours and be honest with your assessment of your own knowledge. This should be done a few weeks before your exam so that you have enough time to revise short topics again if you need to.

Very strong 9-10	Happy 6-8
OK 4-5	Must revise 1-3

## Whitechapel knowledge organiser

Living conditions	Social Unrest	Organisation of police	Investigative policing
Housing	Irish immigration	Structure/ recruits	Police tactics
Work	Jewish immigration	H Division/Beat	Police obstacles
Criminal activity	Socialism/ anarchism	Relationship with locals	Jack the Ripper

**SOURCE 1**

**SOURCE 2**

**SOURCE 3**

**SOURCE 4**