



Develop greater knowledge and understanding of key developments in the Tudor Age.

Use historical scholarship to investigate the victims of the Whitechapel serial killer.

Make inferences from historical scholarship about the lives of the five victims of Jack the Ripper.

Evaluate source evidence for clues about the challenges faced by people living in London in the late 19th Century and critically assess interpretations of the past.

Make informed challenges to the traditional narrative of the celebrity status of the Whitechapel serial killer being the focal point of life in Victorian London.



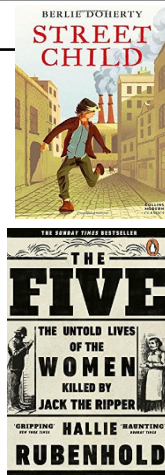
Key Historical Skills:

By the end of the unit I will understand:

1. The difference between living conditions in the East and West End of London in the 19th Century.
2. How historians use primary source evidence to construct an understanding of the living conditions and public health challenges of urban life.
3. Why there was limited help beyond the workhouse for the poor.
4. What the lives of the five victims of Jack the Ripper tell us about the challenges faced by poor people in Victorian society.
5. Why Jack the Ripper was never caught.

TIF: Want to find out more? Use these links to begin your own enquiries into the challenges faced by people living in Victorian London.

On YouTube: Vic Reeves Investigates – Jack the Ripper
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ackMI3Eew5k&t=394s>
 Read more about the historian:
<https://www.hallierubenholt.com/books/the-five/>
 A review of the Five by Hallie Rubenhold:
<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2019/feb/13/the-five-by-hallie-rubenholt-review-the-untold-lives-of-the-rippers-victims>
 Historical fiction: Street Child by Berlie Doherty.
 Historical Scholarship: Read the stories of lives of the victims in more depth – The Five by Hallie Rubenhold.



Key Vocabulary	
Anti-semitic	A person with prejudiced, very negative attitudes towards the Jews.
Capitalist	Someone who believes individuals should be free to own property and businesses and make a profit.
CID	The Criminal Investigation Department was created in 1878 to investigate crime.
Commissioner	The head of the police service.
Destitution	The state of being destitute means a person is so poor they cannot afford the basic necessities to survive e.g. food, shelter, clothing, heating and healthcare.
Forensic	Using scientific methods and techniques to investigate crime.
Inhabitant	A person who lives somewhere.
Lodging house	Temporary accommodation for people who could not afford to rent a room. Many people would sleep in dormitories in 8 hour shifts.
Metropolitan police	The first police force set up by the government in London in 1829. It had 17 divisions each of which covered a different district of London. H division patrolled Whitechapel.
Peabody estate	A model housing estate created as a result of the slum clearance programme brought about by the Artisan's Dwellings Act 1875
Penny dreadful	Very cheap popular serial literature produced during the nineteenth century in the United Kingdom. They often printed sensationalised crime reports to encourage more readers.
Poor relief	The system of benefits giving money to some poor.
Post mortem	A detailed examination of a person's body to try to work out (determine) the cause of death.
Poverty	the state of being extremely poor.
poverty line	the estimated minimum level of income needed to secure the necessities of life.
Prostitute	A person who exchanges sex or sexual acts for money.
Provenance	Where a source comes from; what it is, who created it and why it was created.
Rookery	densely populated, low-quality housing found within slum areas.
Sensationalist	Describing events in a deliberately (purposely) exaggerated style to shock and impress.
Slum	a squalid and overcrowded urban street or district inhabited by very poor people.
Squalid	An extremely dirty and unpleasant place, created as a result of poverty or neglect.
Sweatshop	a factory or workshop, especially in the clothing industry, where manual workers are employed at very low wages for long hours and under poor conditions.
Workhouse	A form of poor relief; the poorest people who could not support themselves would go to the workhouse for accommodation and would be put to work. The conditions were deliberately awful.