

Thomas Barnardo

- Thanks to the work of **Thomas Barnardo**, who trained as a doctor in a local hospital, many younger people would previously have been sent to a workhouse found themselves in a kinder setting.
- Barnardo's first project was a school for children whose parents had died in an outbreak of infectious disease.
- One of the children from this school showed Barnardo what life was like to children who had to go to the workhouse.
- Appalled by it, Barnardo opened an orphanage for boys, then, a bit later, an orphanage for girls.
- By the time he died in 1905, there were nearly 100 Barnardo's homes nationally. Each holding about 85 children.

The Difficulties of Policing in Whitechapel

2 Minutes



Key Words

- Beat
- H Division
- CID

L/O:



P

Make a clear judgement on how effective policing was in Whitechapel.



G

Analyse different sources on policing in Whitechapel.



S

Explain the different opinions of the police in Whitechapel.



B

Describe the different types of crime police would have faced in Whitechapel.

The power of 3



Last lesson - What was a workhouse and why was it so hard?

Last week - Which political ideas caused tension in Whitechapel?

Last Year: What was a Hue and Cry?

Question Time!

2 points

Explain how the Great Depression affected Whitechapel.

2 points

Explain the difference between a workhouse and a lodging house.

3 points

Analyse the effect the high level of immigration had on tensions in Whitechapel.

3 points

Analyse the similarities in the work done by George Peabody and Thomas Barnardo.

How many points can you score by answering the questions here?

You must answer in full sentences or you don't score!

1 point

Describe what the word sanitation means

5 points

Make a judgement on the biggest cause of tension in Whitechapel. Use evidence.

1 point

Describe what a rookery was.

Medieval Period

1000-1500

Industrial Period

1700-1900

Early Modern Period

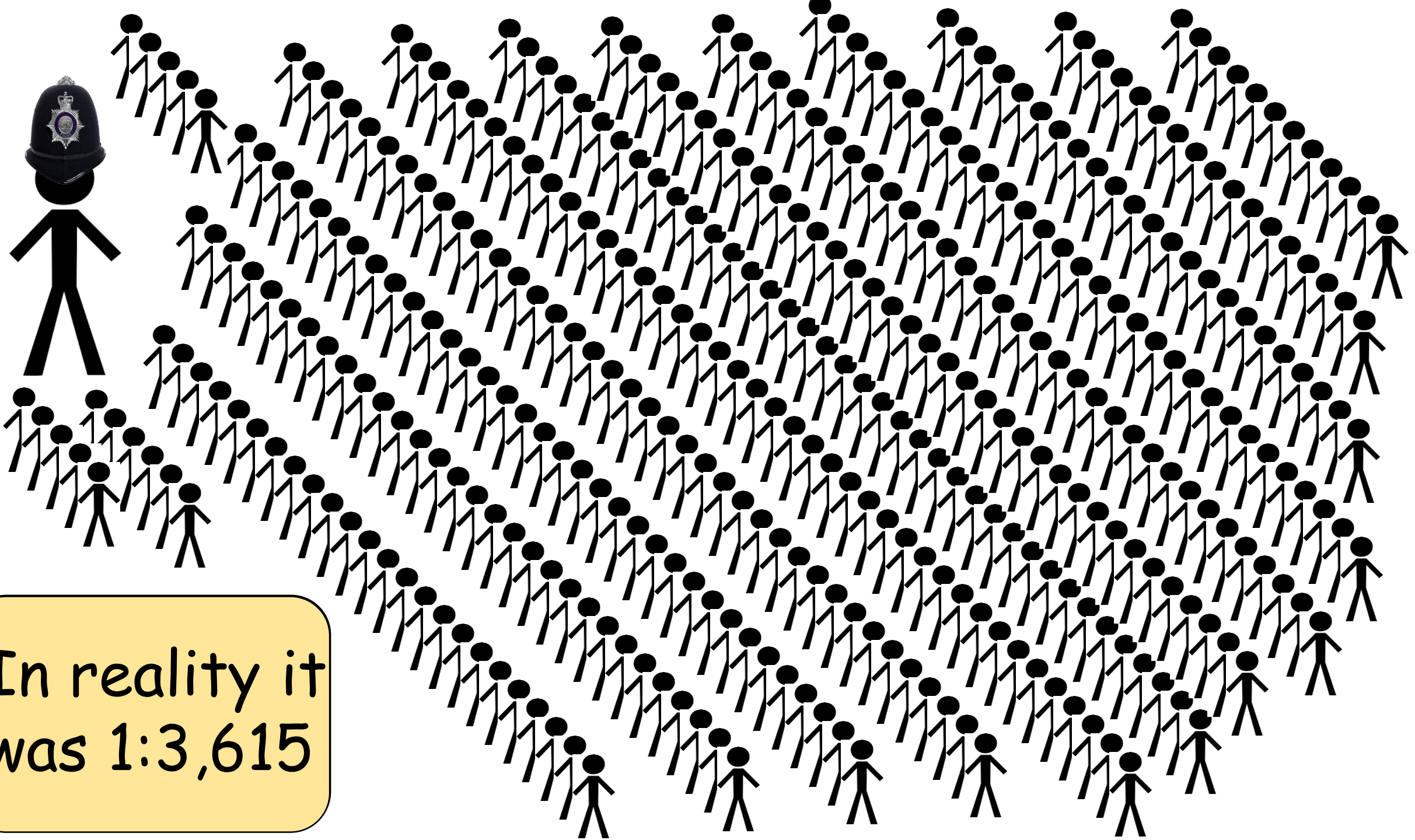
1500-1700

Modern Period

1900-Today

How were police forces organised?

- In the 1880s, unlike today, there were many different police forces.
- Many counties had their own force, and within counties many cities and towns had separate forces.
- London was run by the Metropolitan Police force, which was by a distance the most organised.
- However - police work was hampered by insufficient manpower.
- By 1885, the Met was made up of 13,319 men among a population of just over 5 million, but only 1,383 were available at one time.



In reality it
was 1:3,615

The Criminal Investigation

Department (CID)

- Although the main job for the police was to prevent crime, CID was added in 1878 as a detective department.
- However, as the Ripper investigation show, standards did not improve much.

Commissioner

Charles

Warren

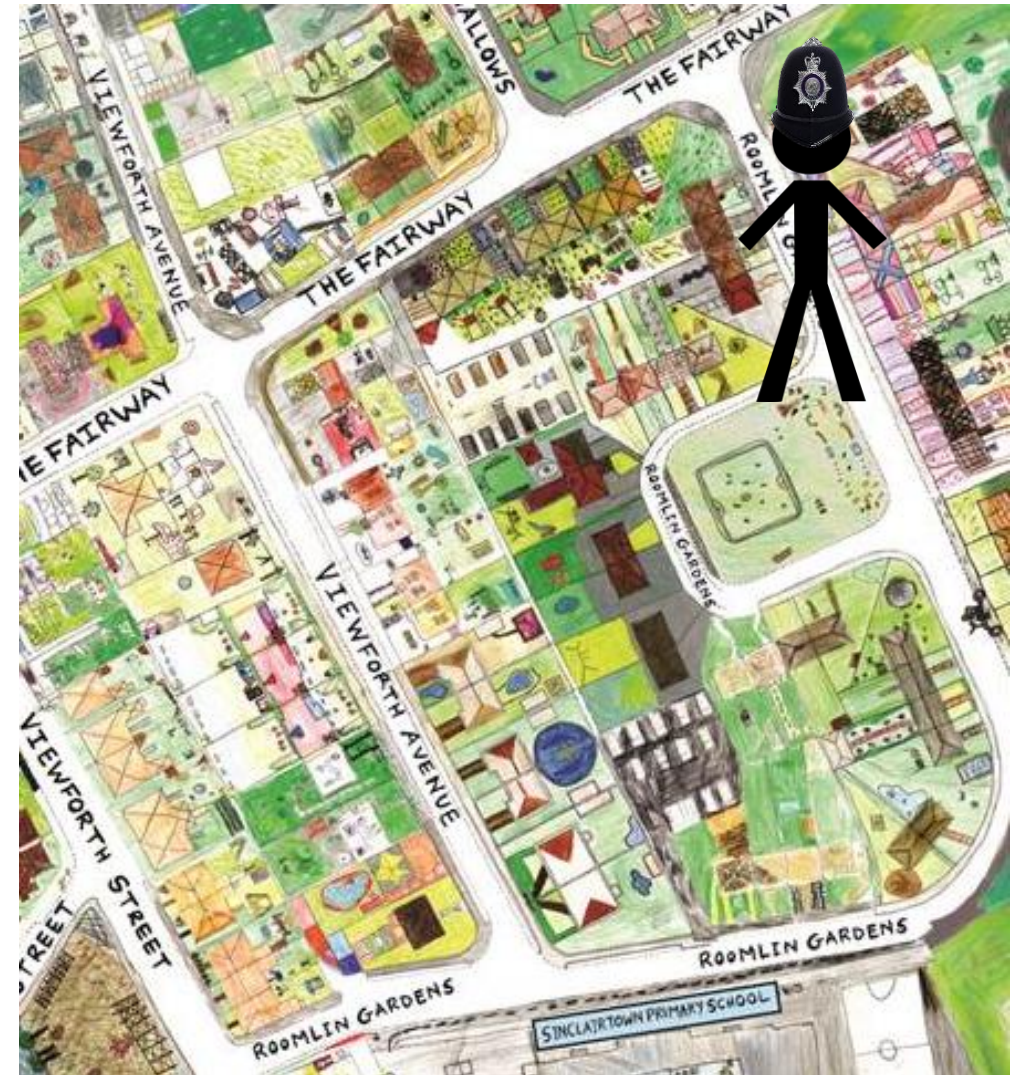
- Charles Warren was appointed Police Commissioner in 1886.
- This was probably intended as a warning to those who were seen as troublemaking opponents of the government.
- He was unpopular as he showed no great care for the poor and was forced out due to his failings in the Ripper murders.

Who Policed Whitechapel? - H Division

- The Metropolitan Police force was split into 20 divisions, each responsible for a district of London + named with a letter. Whitechapel was covered by H Division.
- The division was run by a superintendent and chief inspector, with the support of 27 inspectors and 37 sergeants.
- The Sergeants supervised around 500 ordinary officers, or constables who went out of a beat.
- There were also 15 H Division CID detectives.

On Patrol - A beat constables Shift

- H-Division constables would march all together into Whitechapel. When the constable reached his beat - or his area to patrol - he would begin his work.
- The constable would frequently stop people and ask what they were up to.
- If a constable was found to be away from his beat or missed a crime committed on his beat, he could be fined or dismissed.
- The work was boring, often dangerous and the pay was poor.

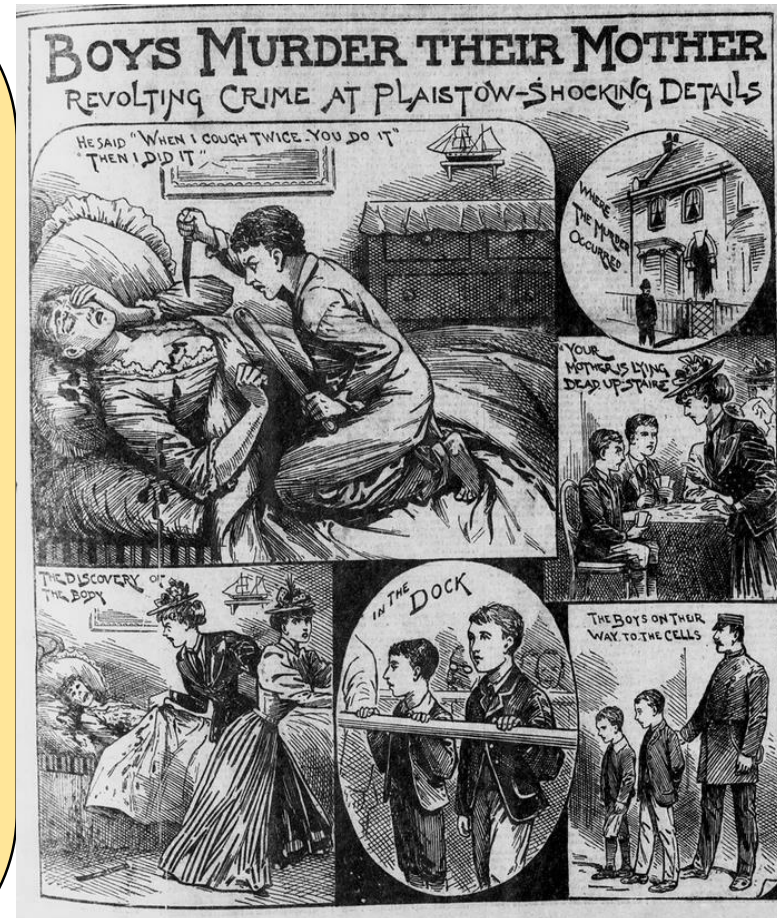


What needed policing in Whitechapel?

- Based on what we already know about Whitechapel, what sort of trouble do you think would have existed there and why?
- **Prostitution** -It was even harder for women to find work than men. So many became prostitutes in order to survive. This meant many vulnerable women walking the dark, narrow streets. By 1888, it was estimated that there were 62 brothels in Whitechapel and 1,200 prostitutes.
- **Alcohol** - For many people living in Whitechapel, drink was the only escape - so they became alcoholics. Very strong drinks were available for the poorest people and there were pubs and gin palaces on every corner. Drunkenness often turned to violence.
- **Protection Rackets** - Gangs would demand protection money from small businesses. If they didn't pay, their shop would be smashed to pieces.

How did Newspapers Affect Policing?

- Do you think that the News affects how we view crime as a society?
- Certain newspapers - such as **The Penny Dreadfuls**, acted as something between tabloid newspapers and video games.
- They were seen as inciting, or sparking violence around London.
- In one court case it was described as "inflammable and shocking literature... which in our opinion leads to many a dreadful crime being carried out".
- These cheap papers didn't help the police!



An illustration from the *Illustrated Police News* published in July 1895.

After a mother's body was found and her two sons (ages 13 and 14) were charged with her murder.

Popularity of the Police

- Using your source sheets, answer the two questions on the sheet.
- You must answer in full sentences!



10 minutes

Challenge Task

Why would police be treated in this way?
Does it suggest that they are respected?



1. How do the sources suggest the police were treated in Whitechapel?
2. What differences do you notice between the image (source C) and the account published alongside it in the 'Illustrated Police News' (Source B)?

Savage Attack on a Policeman

John Harris, Jane Reynolds and Alfred Lyndsey were charged in committing a murderous assault on Dennis Mortimer, a constable... Constable Mortimer heard loud cries of 'Stop him!' and as he tackled Harris a mob of ruffians collected around him and commenced pelting him with stones and hitting him with sticks. Mortimer made strenuous efforts to protect himself, but on drawing his truncheon, according to a witness, the female Reynolds wrenched it from his hand and struck him on the side of the head with it, and another girl hit him about the head. The prisoner and his gang made their escape.

Source B -

A story published in the Illustrated Police News, 2 June 1883 about a gang attack on a Whitechapel policeman.



Source C -

A drawing in the Illustrated Police News, published on 2 June 1883. (It accompanied the news report in Source B).

Different Types of Sources

Official Government Statistics

- E.g. The National Archive - show statistics on policing.
- Statistics can help us understand the numbers in an area among other things, but not a full picture.

Police + Court Records

- Records are useful insight from people there, but potentially misleading - the statistics only reflect cases where an arrest or report has been made.

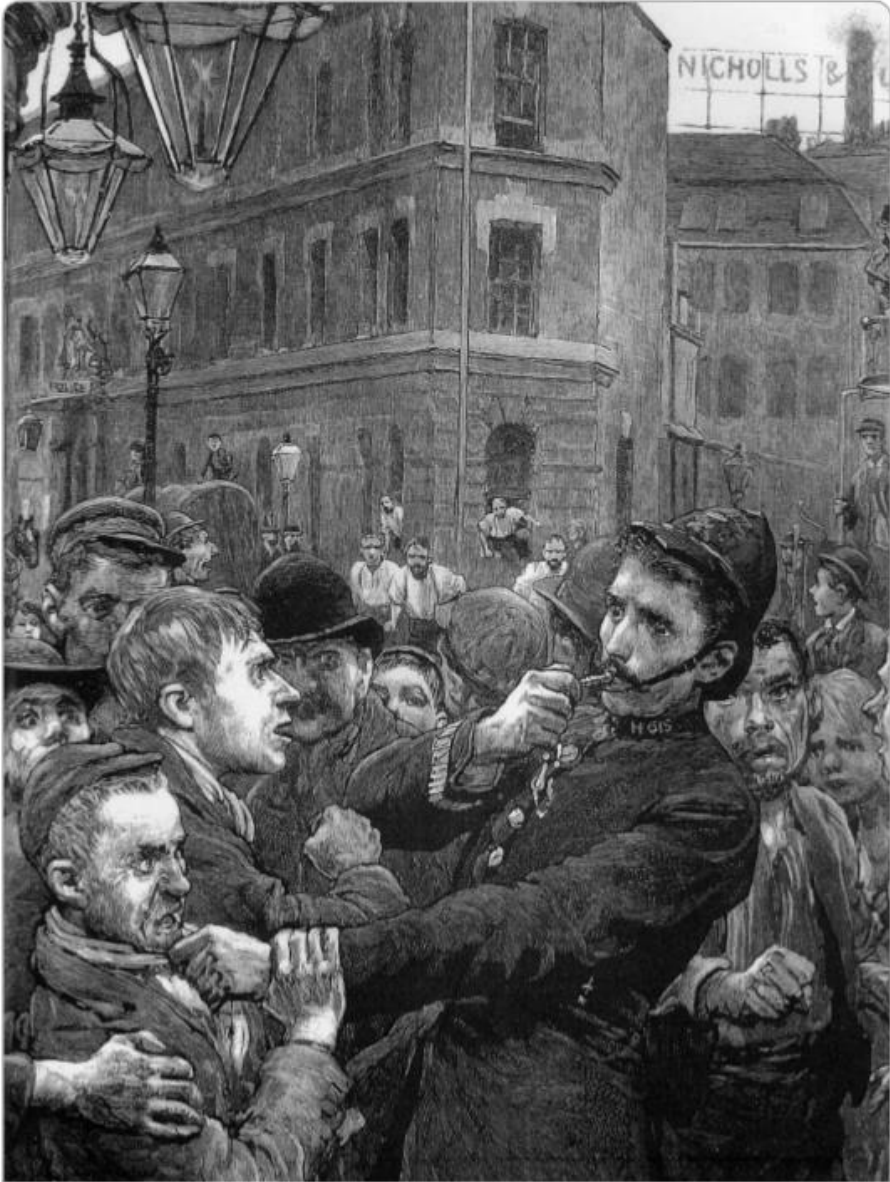
Memoirs

- Memoirs give a personal account of events - but beware, they show events as the writing would like them to be seen.

The Media

- Newspapers help us monitor events, but often exaggerate to sell papers. Useful but not to be trusted entirely.

Source A: An artist's impression of a scene in the Whitechapel district of London in 1888. It was printed in the *Penny Illustrated Paper*, a cheap weekly newspaper. The police constable is from H Division. The building behind him is a police station.



A mob in Spitalfields

(b) Study Source A.

How could you follow up Source A to find out more about the effectiveness of the police in Whitechapel in 1888?

In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use.

Complete the table below.

(4)

Detail in Source A that I would follow up:

The fact the one police officer is dealing with a huge crowd.

Question I would ask:

Was the police officer working alone in the area?

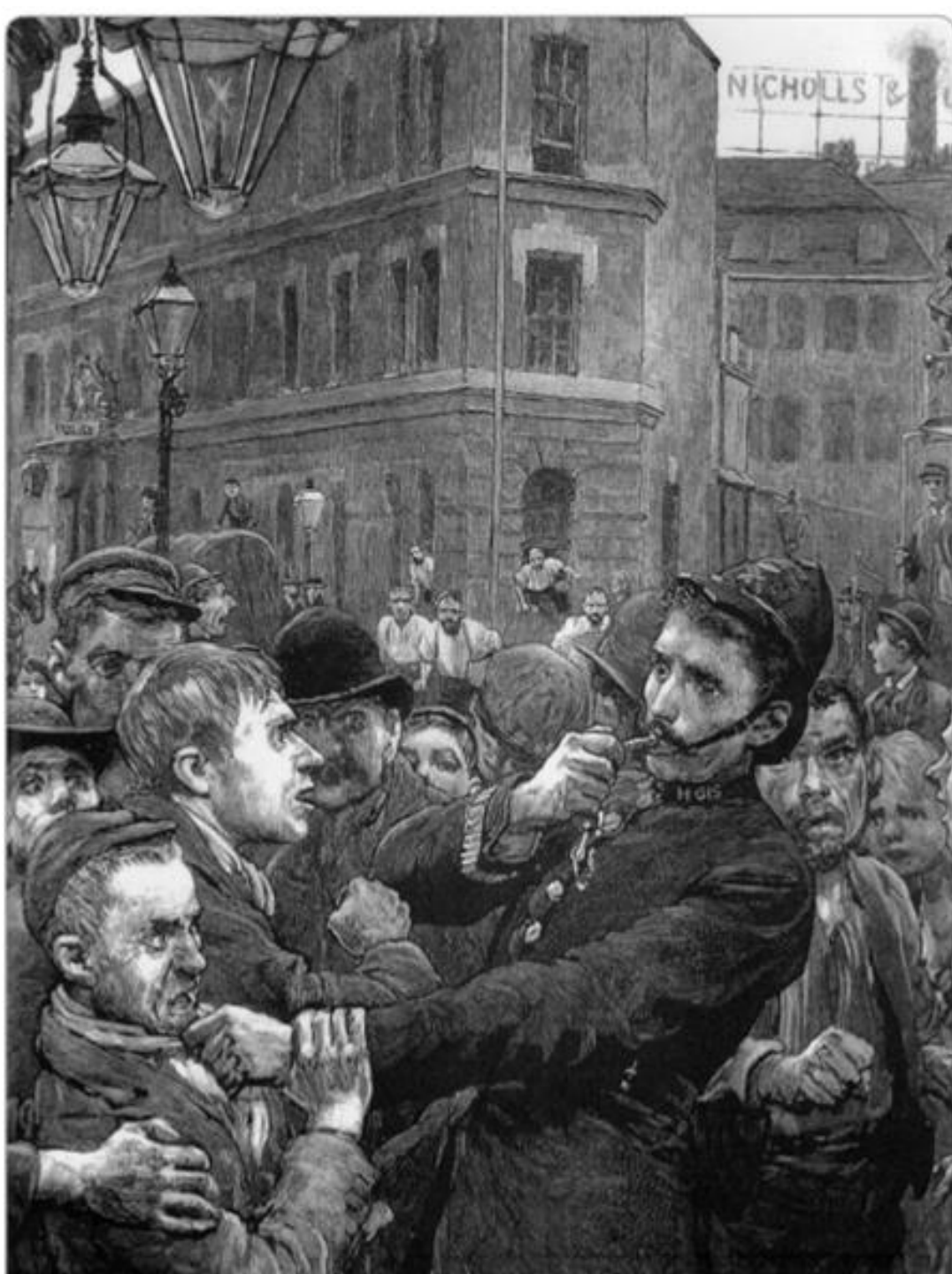
What type of source I could use:

H-Division records indicating number of police on duty.

How this might help answer my question:

The source will explain whether this was an accurate representation of police numbers in Whitechapel

How could
problems p



Source A: An artists
1888. It was printed
police constable is fr

and out more about the

Questions

1. Detail in
Source A I
would follow
up. ★

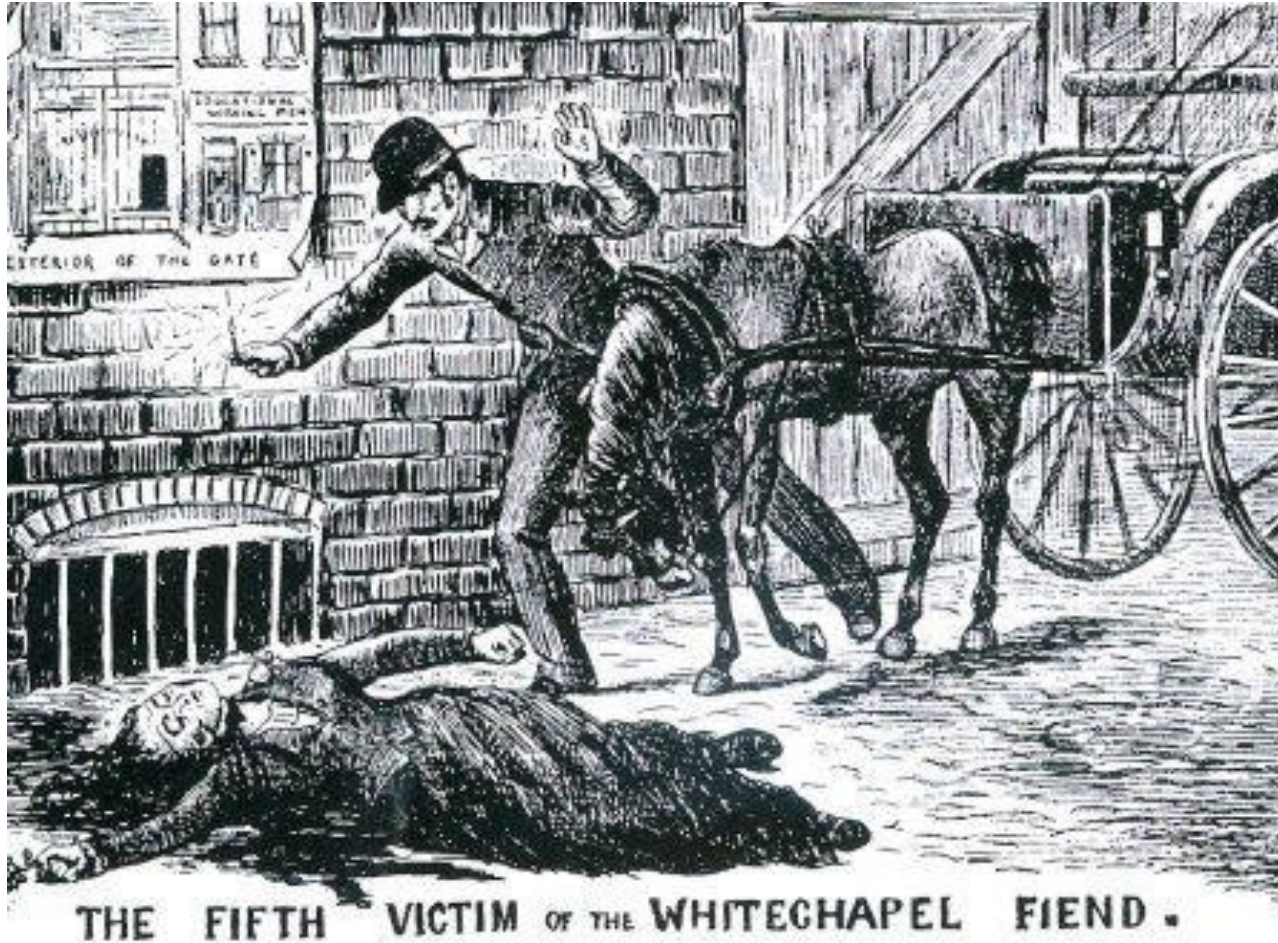
2. Question I
would ask. ★

3. What type of
source I would
use. ★

4. How this
might help
answer my
question. ★

London in
paper. The
tion.

How could you follow up source B to find out more about the problems in solving the Ripper Murders.



Questions

1. Detail in Source B I would follow up. ★
2. Question I would ask. ★
3. What type of source I would use. ★
4. How this might help answer my question. ★





Source B: A newspaper image from the Illustrated Police News, published 13 October 1888. It shows a local resident and street trader Louis Diemshutz, finding Elizabeth Stride's body.

How could you follow up source B to find out more about the problems policing Whitechapel?

Conrad Jager: I was at a public-house in Fieldgate Street, on Saturday, 22nd February - I left the house about 12 o'clock at night - 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.

Patrick Garaghty (Policeman): On this night, I saw the row outside the public-house - it was party quashed when I got up - there was another constable there - I saw Bartels go into his house - I also saw Jager there - we separated them and then got to the other end of the street, where there was another row, and there we found it necessary to arrest 5 people.

Questions

1. Detail in Source B I would follow up. 
2. Question I would ask. 
3. What type of source I would use. 
4. How this might help answer my question. 

Source B: From the court of records of the Central Criminal Court.

Describe two challenges faced by police in Whitechapel (4 marks)

- Using your knowledge from today, **describe two challenges faced by police in Whitechapel (4 marks)**.
- Use the writing frame on the right.



10 minutes

Challenge Task ★

In a paragraph, explain what the police could have improved in their policing of Whitechapel.

Sentence Structure

One challenge faced by police in Whitechapel was... (1)

(Develop and explain feature) (1)

Another challenge faced by police in Whitechapel was... (1)

(Develop and explain feature...) (1)



Reduce it

Reduce the key argument in today's lesson into 12 words.

Reduce it

Key Argument:



Connect it

Write down 4 key words from today's lesson.

Connect them to each other using lines and say why they connect along the line.

Connect it



Prioritise it

Prioritise the knowledge you have learnt today.
From most important to least important.

Prioritise it

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



Transform it

Transform the last piece of work you did into a picture.


Transform it

SCRABBLE®

Use the letters (& numbers on the grid) to come up with key words from the last 3 lessons that gives you the best score.

For example...
Motte
M=3
O=1
T=1
T=1
E=1
3+1+1+1+1
=7

	A ₁	B ₃	C ₃	D ₂	
E ₁	F ₄	G ₂	H ₄	I ₁	J ₈
K ₅	L ₁	M ₃	N ₁	O ₁	P ₃
Q ₁₀	R ₁	S ₁	T ₁	U ₁	V ₄
	W ₄	X ₈	Y ₄	Z ₁₀	

Compare your key words with the  person next to you - can you develop it?

What evidence is useful for an enquiry?

Source	What could you use the source for?
H-Division Records	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Investigation into Whitechapel murders• Number of police working in Whitechapel• Number of crimes in Whitechapel
Police Notebook	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Investigation into a crime scene• Statements from eye-witnesses• Times of incidents
Coroner's Report	Investigation into how somebody died
Old Bailey Records	Official information from court records
Workhouse Records	Investigate the amount of people in extreme poverty having to live in workhouses.