

History Paper 1 -- Whitechapel 1870-1900

Whitechapel 1870-1900 Timeline			Whitechapel 1870-1900: Key Questions		
1	1829	Metropolitan Police created by Robert Peel	18	Describe housing for poor people	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality: worst slums called rookeries The Old Nichol, was a rookery in Whitechapel. Lodging Houses: At a 'doss house' 4d a night for a bed of straw in a room with 60-80 other people. 2d a night to lean against a rope which was tied from one end of the room to the other. Overcrowded: Often families of 10 shared one room. Dirt and disease: Poor sanitation. Chamber pots were emptied in the street. Typhoid fever and cholera spread easily. Most children were physically and mentally underdeveloped. Half of all children dies before 5 years old.
2	1873	Sarah Fisher found guilty of killing her baby through exposure to cold weather whilst begging outside in November.			
3	1875	Henry Wainwright executed murdering Harriet Lane. Henry chopped up her body and buried it under a warehouse.	19	Describe attempts to improve housing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Peabody Estates— flats for poor people built by American philanthropist George Peabody. Whitechapel Peabody Estate opened in 1881. Boundary Estate: The Old Nichol was knocked down in 1899. In it's place was built the first council estate, the Boundary Estate.
4	1877	The Trial of the Detectives . Several senior detectives were found guilty of taking bribes from criminals.	20	Describe Jobs in Whitechapel	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Charles Booth: social reformer who Investigated poverty in Whitechapel. Found that 35% of people lived in serious poverty. Produced colour coded maps in his book called Labour and Life of the People. Poorest areas were shaded black. Low pay: 'sweated trades'. Like matchmaking and tailoring paid 10d a day. Dock work was causal Poor conditions: match girls got 'phossy jaw', many Dockers were injured and could no longer work. Workhouse: food and a bed were given in return for days hard work. Prostitution: women sold themselves for 3d. A pint of milk cost 2d.
5	1878	CID set up. Central Investigation Division replaced the detectives who had been taking bribes. Based at Scotland Yard			
6	1878	Brawls between Christians and Jews in Whitechapel.			
7	1881	First Peabody Estate opens in Whitechapel	21	Describe the effects of immigration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Immigrants: Thousands of Irish and Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe arrived from 1870. Overcrowding and low wages: Many Jews and found work as tailors in Whitechapel. This pushed down wages and increased overcrowding. Led to fighting with locals. Political Ideas: Irish and Jews were blamed for bringing socialism and anarchism and Fenian attacks
8	1883	Government study of Whitechapel finds out that out of 1100 families, 870 lived in one room			
9	1885	Charles Booth publishes, ' Life and Labour of the People '	22	Describe crime in Whitechapel	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol: Drink was cheap and drunkenness common, cries of "Murder!" were "not unusual There was much more crime happening because people were drinking. Prostitution: October 1888, estimated that there were about 1200 prostitutes in Whitechapel Rookeries: had many narrow alleys and courtyards with hiding places. Police feared entering rookeries. Gangs: the Demanders ran a protection racket. They demanded money from shops and smashed the shop if payment was refused. The Rollers robbed drunks and prostitutes The Lurkers hid in dark places then attacked and robbed people.
10	1885	Fenian bombings at Houses of Parliament			
11	1887	'Bloody Sunday' at Trafalgar Square			
12	August, 1888	The Whitechapel Murders: On the 30 th September 1888 the ' double event ' occurs. Jack murders Elizabeth Stride and Catherine Eddowes	23	Describe H Division	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> H-Division: The Met's headquarters were called Scotland Yard. H Division was the area covering Whitechapel. Few police: at peak numbers H Division has 575 officers – 1 policeman for every 300 people. Alcohol: PC Crow was sacked after being found lying down drunk and asleep, for the 4th time. Of the Met's first 1,000 recruits, 200 were sacked for drunkenness. Low pay: in 1890 a policeman earned 24 shillings a week. This works out as £6,000 per year today. Criminals could bribe the police.
13	Nov. 1888	Sir Charles Warren resigns			
14	1900	Boundary Estate opens	24	Describe police problems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bloody Sunday: Sir Charles Warren, leader of the Metropolitan Police ordered a peaceful protest in Trafalgar Square to be broken up with violence. This led to lack of trust in the police. Lack of co-operation: Between City of London Police and Metropolitan Police. Due to Warren giving poor orders Whitechapel Vigilance Committee: set up by George Lusk to patrol the streets because they had no confidence in the police. Offered a reward for information. Warren's Orders: On the night of the 'double event' Warren ordered the message 'the Jewes are the men who will not be blamed for nothing' to be rubbed off the wall in Goulston Street.
Letters sent by 'Jack'					
15	'Dear Boss'	Predicted Eddowes would have her ear chopped off. First letter to be signed 'Jack the Ripper'			
16	"Saucy Jacky"	The postcard mentioned the double-event before it was in newspaper	25	Describe the role of the media	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sensationalism: 'Penny dreadfuls' like the Weekly Illustrated News exaggerated the murders to sell papers. This led to panic and lots of letters to the police from members of the public with 'information' about the murders. These were often useless and wasted the police's time Punch and Pall Mall Gazette: criticised the government and police for not catching Jack. Sympathetic to the poor. The Times: read by the rich. Criticised the 'undeserving poor' for causing crime through laziness.
17	'From Hell'	:Received by George Lusk two weeks after Catherine Eddowes' murder. Inside was half a human kidney			