

**Fill in the boxes with detail about what each factor was like in the 1800s.
Link any boxes that you can and explain how they link.**

Police

Population

Inventions

Violent crime

Towns

What can we learn from the Wainright and Fisher case studies about Whitechapel in the 1870-1890?

Learning objectives:

- To know details of the Wainright and Fisher cases.
- To understand the requirements of the Whitechapel section of the C&P paper.
- To be able to consider how to follow up an enquiry into the Wainright and Fisher cases.

Whitechapel: an area of East London.

Are you ready for a story?



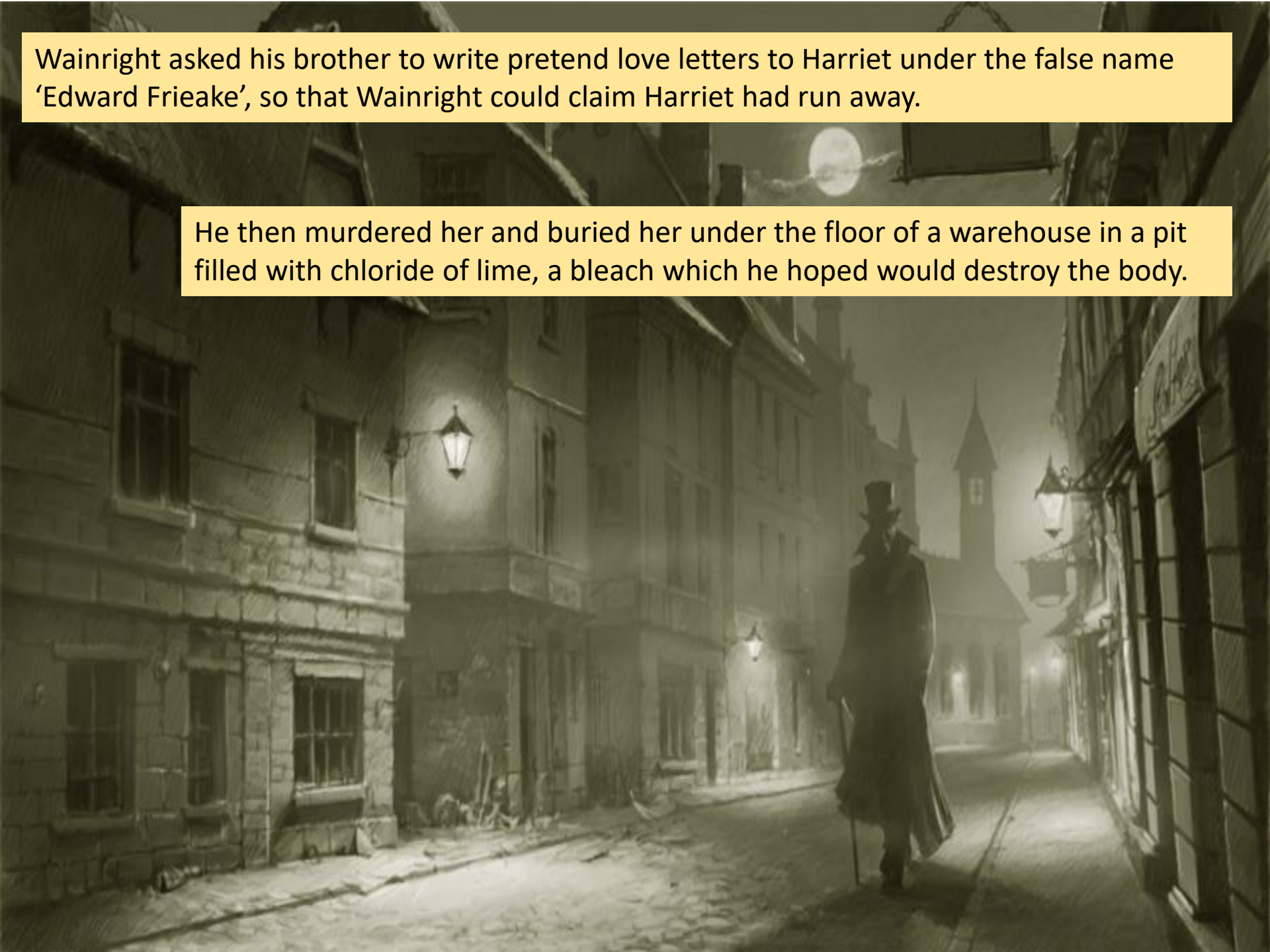
Henry Wainright was a fairly successful salesman. He had a serious affair with Harriet Lane, whom he had several children with. Wainright put her and their children up in a flat and paid them a generous allowance. However, when Wainright's business failed he could no longer keep Harriet fed and housed, and she began to call on him at work and make embarrassing scenes.

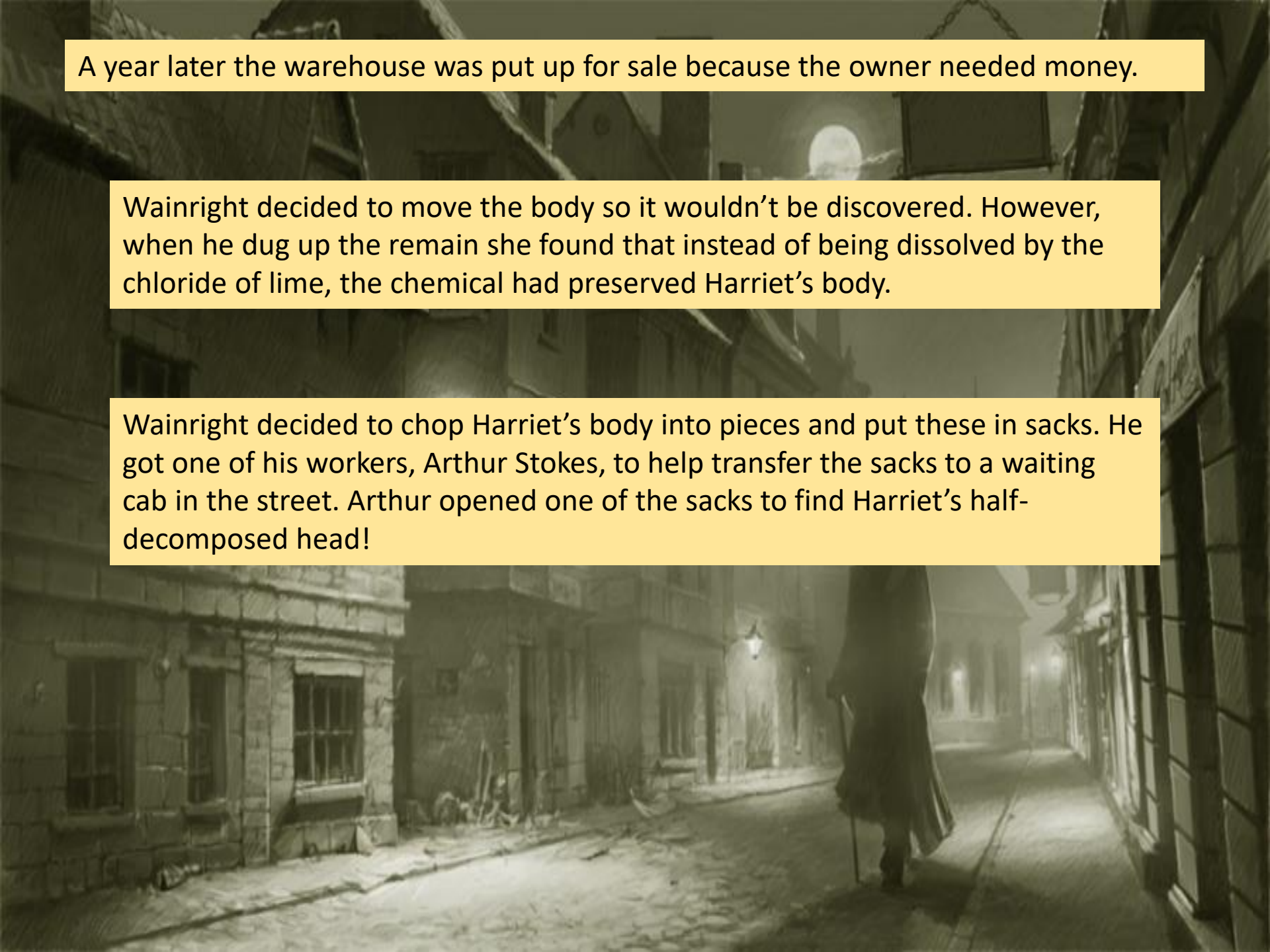


Wainright decided to solve the problem... for good.

Wainright asked his brother to write pretend love letters to Harriet under the false name 'Edward Frieake', so that Wainright could claim Harriet had run away.

He then murdered her and buried her under the floor of a warehouse in a pit filled with chloride of lime, a bleach which he hoped would destroy the body.





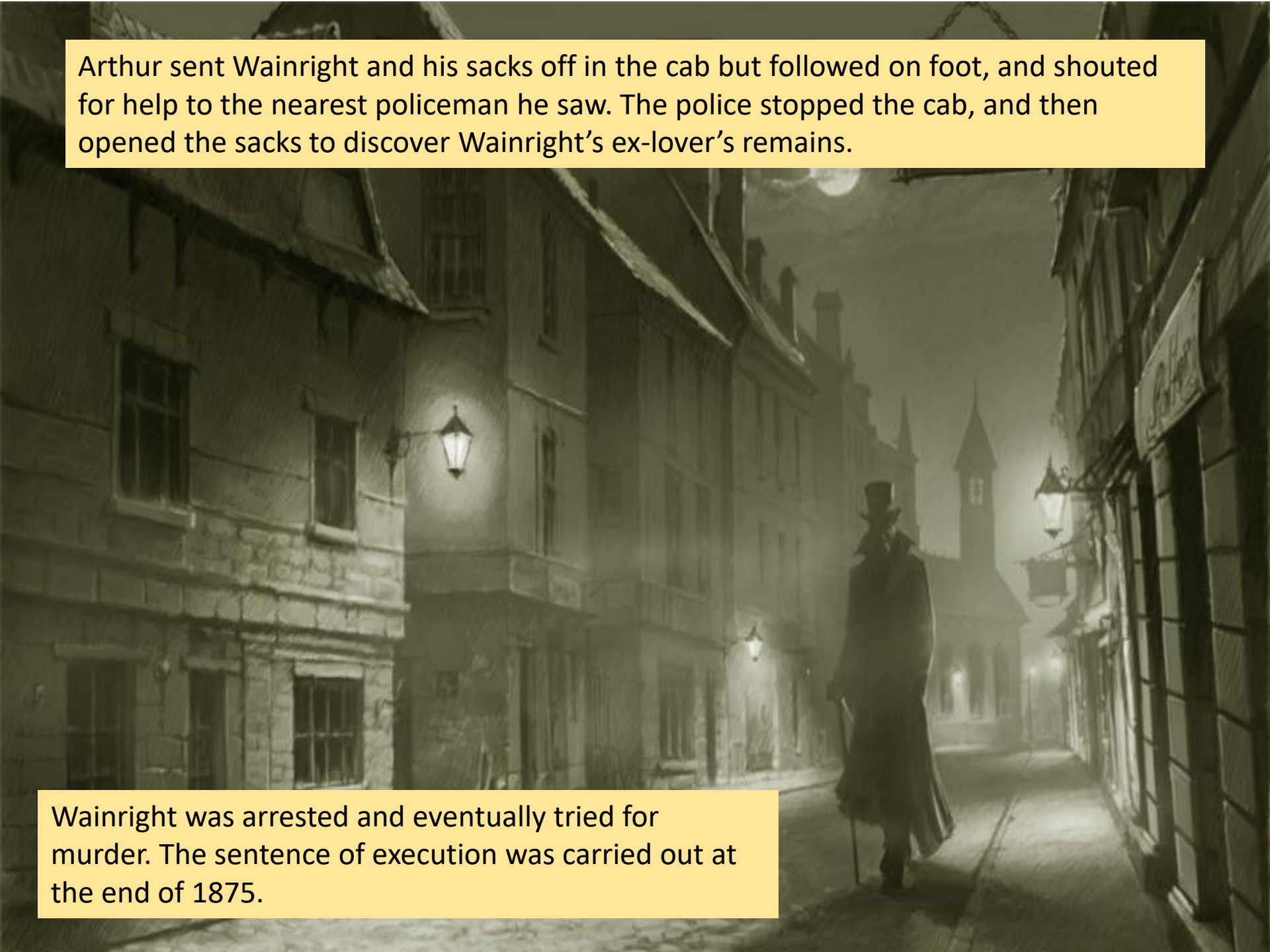
A year later the warehouse was put up for sale because the owner needed money.

Wainright decided to move the body so it wouldn't be discovered. However, when he dug up the remain she found that instead of being dissolved by the chloride of lime, the chemical had preserved Harriet's body.

Wainright decided to chop Harriet's body into pieces and put these in sacks. He got one of his workers, Arthur Stokes, to help transfer the sacks to a waiting cab in the street. Arthur opened one of the sacks to find Harriet's half-decomposed head!

Arthur sent Wainright and his sacks off in the cab but followed on foot, and shouted for help to the nearest policeman he saw. The police stopped the cab, and then opened the sacks to discover Wainright's ex-lover's remains.

Wainright was arrested and eventually tried for murder. The sentence of execution was carried out at the end of 1875.





**What can we learn from
this story about
Whitechapel in the 1870s?**

What would you do if you wanted to learn more?

J.M.W. Turner
1845



THE STOCKS (16TH CENTURY).

The C&P paper is split into two sections. The whole paper is worth 30% of your GCSE.

Section A is a focus on Whitechapel 1870 – 1900. This is worth 10% of your GCSE. You should spend **25 mins** on this section.

Section B is a thematic study of crime and punishment from 1000 – present day. You should spend **50 mins** on this section.

Write your name here

Surname	Other names
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**Pearson
Edexcel GCSE (9–1)**

Centre Number	Candidate Number
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History

Paper 1: Thematic study and historic environment
Option 10: Crime and punishment in Britain, c1000–present
*and Whitechapel, c1870–c1900: crime, policing
and the inner city*

Sample assessment materials for first teaching
September 2016
Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Paper Reference
1H10/10

You must have:
Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

SECTION A

Whitechapel, c1870–c1900: crime, policing and the inner city

Answer Questions 1 and 2.

- 1 Describe **two** features of accommodation for the poorer people in the Whitechapel area.

Feature 1

Feature 2

Have a go now.

Describe two features of the Wainright murder case. (4)

(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

Same style of question as Q1 on the Elizabeth paper.

Give 2 features. For each feature, give 2 details to get full marks.

Marks out of 4. 5 mins.

2 (a) Study Sources A and B in the Sources Booklet.

How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into the effectiveness of the police in Whitechapel in 1888?

Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

Same style of question as on the Germany paper.

- Must use both sources in your answer. Refer to specific examples/details from the source.
- Must support analysis with your own contextual knowledge.
- Comment on the NOP of the source.
- Conclude by stating which source is more useful.

Marks out of 8. 15 mins.

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:

Question I would ask:

What type of source I could use:

How this might help answer my question:

New style of question for this paper.

- Keep your answer brief.
- Make sure all the parts of your answer link together.

4 marks. 5 mins.

The focus is on an understanding of how to follow up an enquiry.

How would you follow up the Wainright case?



How would you follow up the Wainright case?



National records

- National newspapers
- Census data
- Records of crimes
- Police investigations
- Old Bailey records of trials
- Cartoons from newspapers and journals

Local records

- Housing and employment records
- Charles Booth's survey and workhouse records
- Local police records, coroners' reports, photographs and London newspapers

You will need to know the advantages and disadvantages of each kind of source and be able to evaluate how it will help your enquiry.

The tragic case of Sarah Fisher's baby

On a frosty night in November 1873, Sarah Fisher was begging in London. Her husband was at home unable to work because of injuries to his legs.

Sarah's thin and barely clothed 18-month old baby, Lucy, was used to get sympathy and money from passers-by. A solicitor called Sidney Chidley noticed Sarah and the condition of her daughter and found a policeman. Sarah was arrested, and Lucy was taken to the Westminster Workhouse.

Sadly, Lucy died shortly afterwards, probably from tuberculosis. Sarah Fisher was found guilty of 'exposing' Lucy.

Tasks:

1. What more information would you like to know about this case? Write down 5 questions.
2. What can we learn from this case about London in the 1870s? Write down 5 ideas.
3. **Thinking ahead:** what sources could you use to follow up this enquiry?

The reason we know so much about cases like Wainright and Fisher is because their court cases were carefully recorded when they appeared before a judge and jury at the Old Bailey. This was London's most important criminal court 1673-1913.

Old Bailey's records have been digitised and put online, so that anyone can access them.

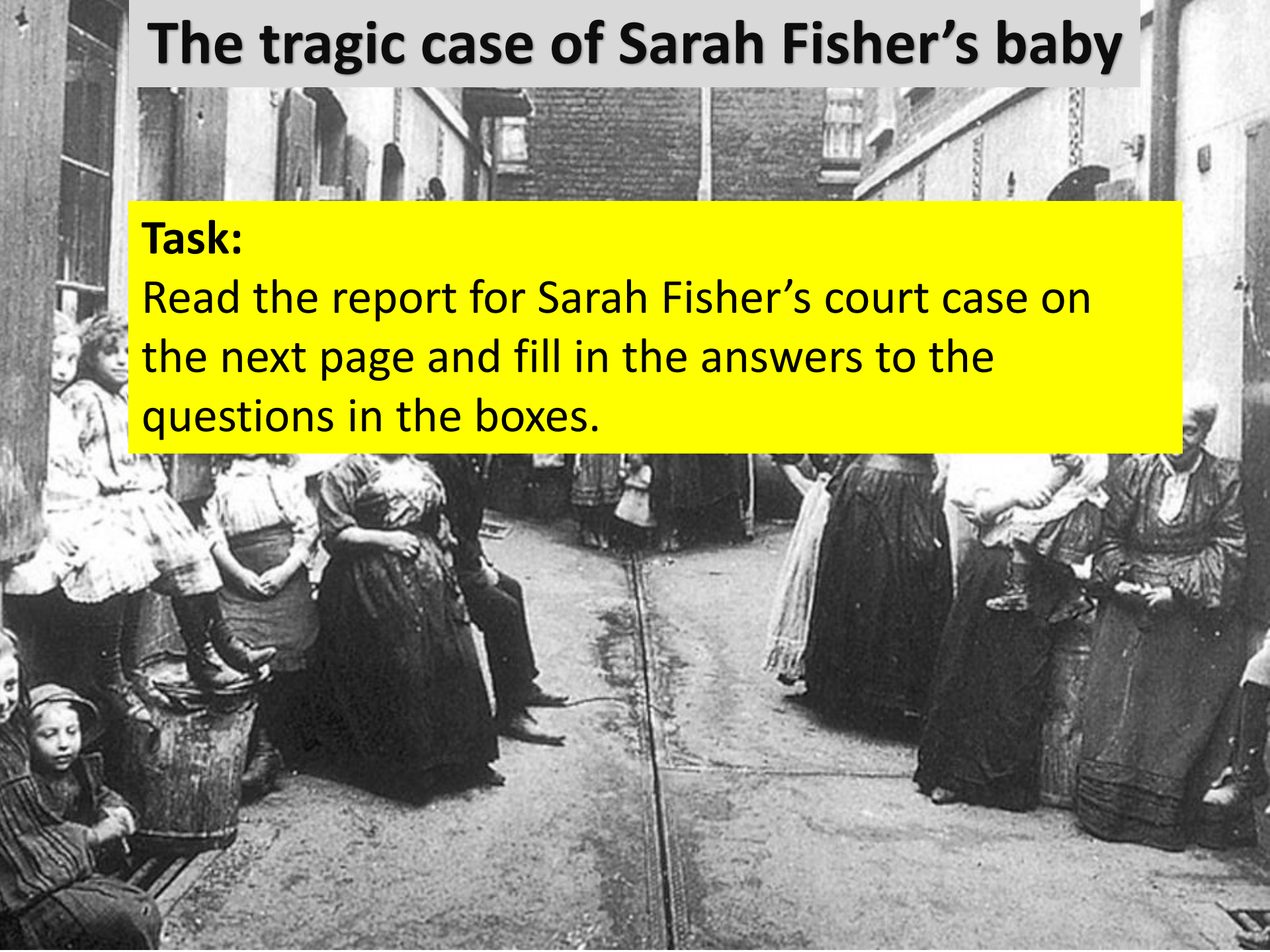


gettyimages
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The tragic case of Sarah Fisher's baby

Task:

Read the report for Sarah Fisher's court case on the next page and fill in the answers to the questions in the boxes.



The tragic case of Sarah Fisher's baby

Task one: source comprehension

1. What clues are there that Maddox Street was a wealthy place?
2. What was Sidney Chidley's attitude to Sarah Fisher?
3. What do you think drew Sarah Fisher to Maddox Street?
4. Are there any clues as to why Sarah Fisher needed to beg for money?
5. What seems to be the attitude of the medical officer to baby Lucy Fisher?
6. Did the baby die of hunger or of something else? What does this tell you about her life before 13 November 1873?

Task two: placing the case in context

The crime did not take place in Whitechapel, but in the wealthier Maddox Street. Sarah Fisher lived in Whitechapel. What can we learn from this case about what Whitechapel was like in the 1870s?

Task three: linking with the exam

1. What questions do you still have about this case?
2. What other sources could you look at to help answer these questions?

Study the report of the case of Sarah Fisher's baby.

How could you follow up this source to find out more about living conditions 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.

Detail in the source that I would follow up:

.....
.....
.....

Question I would ask:

.....
.....
.....

What type of source I could use:

.....
.....
.....

How this might help answer my question:

.....
.....
.....

All parts must match.
Suggestion for follow-up source must be specific.

4 marks.
5 minutes.

Model

Source A: *From a report in the East London Advertiser newspaper, published in 15 September 1888. The writer is commenting on Metropolitan Police Commissioner, Sir Charles Warren's decision to bring in soldiers to help police in Whitechapel.*

The double stupidity of weakening his detective force and strengthening his ordinary police force from reserves and the military destroys two safeguards of a community. It deprives it of a specially trained force of men with brainpower specially adapted for detective work and it takes away the old community constable, to be replaced by a man with a few years' military service, but with no other qualification for serving the public. Noting has indeed been more characteristic of the hunt for the Whitechapel murderer than the lack of local knowledge displayed by the police.

Study Source A. How could you follow up Source A to find out more about the methods used in the police hunt for the Whitechapel murderer in 1888?

Detail in source A that I would follow up:

The local police were replaced by men with a few years' military service, but with no local experience.

Question I would ask:

What proportion of the men assigned to the Ripper investigation had strong knowledge of the local community?

The type of source I could use:

Metropolitan Police records stored by Scotland Yard, showing the reports of, and beats patrolled by, H division officers, and the service history of the officers.

How this might help answer my question:

If most of the reports of daily activity, particularly beat reports, were from long-serving men in H Division this would show me that the investigation was carried out by men with local knowledge, but if many reports were from men recently recruited from the army, it would show up the weakness suggested in Source A.

Linking game: Can you link every word with every other word?
Write the links on as you draw them.

Harriet Lane

Sarah Fisher

Robert Peel

Deception

Poverty

Whitechapel

Industrial Revolution