

Jack the Ripper

Terror of London



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Foreword

When I was given the opportunity to choose a subject for my thesis, Jack the Ripper immediately came to mind. Not only because, as a future English teacher, this topic is relevant to me, but also because Jack the Ripper is an intriguing figure. He keeps on fascinating thousands of people even more than a hundred years after his horrible actions.

Writing this thesis was not always an easy task. I had to work very hard to come to the final result. Luckily, there were some people I could always depend on for support and help and now I would like to thank them for it.

First of all I want to thank Mrs. Mommaerts. She was always willing to give me useful feedback when I asked her questions or when I sent her parts of my thesis.

She also really helped me out when I got stuck with my didactical part. I could not have done this without her.

My parents were also a great help and I would like to thank them for that. Without their moral and financial support I would not have come this far.

Finally, I would like to thank my boyfriend. He helped me through the difficult moments and encouraged me to do my best.

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Introduction

My thesis is about Jack the Ripper, one of the most infamous serial killers in the world. It consists of two parts: a theoretical and a didactical part.

The theoretical part starts with a short explanation of what Jack the Ripper actually did, when he did it and where he did it.

Then I proceed with a discussion of the most important suspects in the Ripper case. They are the most important ones because the police found a lot more proof about them than about the other suspects.

After that I give you an overview of the victims of the Whitechapel murderer and I discuss the profession they all had in common, namely prostitution.

Finally, I end the theoretical part with some information about the British police. In this chapter I also discuss possible reasons why the police was unable to catch Jack the Ripper and the influence of the Ripper case on police science.

Then the didactical part starts. In this part I created a lesson plan about the Jack the Ripper and subjects linked to him. All the phases of the lesson plan include matching worksheets.

First I created materials that you can use to give pupils general information about the Whitechapel murderer.

In the next part of the lesson plan I used audio-visual aids to give the pupils an idea of what London was like in the 19th century.

To introduce the suspects and the victims, I created an assignment in which two pupils have to interview each other.

I also made a game with statements about prostitution and a reading comprehension task about human trafficking because it is often linked to prostitution.

Finally, the lesson plan ends with a phase about famous Belgian serial killers.

Competences

While making my thesis, I worked on several competences that are important for a future teacher.

First of all I have challenged myself to grow professionally by expanding my knowledge about Jack the Ripper and by creating material that give the pupils the chance to learn in an interactive and cooperative way.

I also questioned myself in a critical way on regular basis to make sure that what I was doing was useful and correct.

Next to that I practised on communicating in an appropriate way with other people.

Finally, I have created a presentation for my teachers, fellow students and external parties about possible ways to integrate subjects such as Jack the Ripper in your own class. This also contributes to my professional development.

1 Theoretical part

In order to create a didactical part about Jack the Ripper I had to look up information about him first. I read books, watched films and surfed the Internet in order to get a clear image of what this person had done, whom he had done it to and so on. I processed all the useful information and eventually came to this final result of the theoretical part.

2 Who is Jack the Ripper?

"Jack the Ripper" is the name given to an infamous serial killer that operated in the East End of London during the nineteenth century.

The name originates from a letter written by someone who claimed to be the killer they talked about in the newspapers in 1888. This letter was signed: "Yours truly, Jack the Ripper".¹ But "Jack the Ripper" is not his only nickname, he is also referred to by the names "the Whitechapel murderer" (because Whitechapel was the district in which he killed a lot of prostitutes) and "Leather Apron" (because it was said that he often wore a leather apron).

Jack the Ripper killed at least five women in a bestial manner between August and November 1888.

All his killings took place in a rather small area and involved the districts of Whitechapel, Spitalfields, Aldgate and the City of London.

¹ Letter: see 'Attachment 1' (in 'Attachments')

3 Discussion of different suspects²

The real identity of Jack the Ripper was investigated and discussed by many. Hundreds of people were suspected of being the killer but the police never found enough evidence to prove that one of the suspects was the actual perpetrator.

About some suspects they found a lot more proof than about others, so only the most suspicious and therefore most important ones will be discussed here.

3.1 William Gull³

The theory that is supported by many people and that often appears in literature is the Royal conspiracy theory. In this theory Doctor William Gull is the main character.

William Gull was born in England on December 31st 1816. He was the youngest of eight children.

In 1837 he was accepted as a pupil at Guy's Hospital and he studied at the University of London. In 1841 he graduated and after that he became a lecturer in Natural Philosophy. In 1846 he received his MD (Medical Degree).

Two years later he married Susan Anne Dacre Lacy and together they had two children. Gull was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1869 and in 1871 he achieved national prominence when he treated the Prince of Wales for typhus. He was rewarded by being made a Baronet in 1872 and also became Physician Extraordinary and subsequently Physician-in-Ordinary to Queen Victoria.

This theory starts with the grandson of Queen Victoria: prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, also referred to as prince Eddy. Because Eddy wanted to experience a normal social life in which the rest of the world would not treat him differently because he was a prince, he often went out with a friend of the family, Walter Sickert. When Eddy and Sickert went out, they pretended to be brothers.

It is said that on one of their outings, Eddy fell in love with Annie Crook, the owner of a sweetshop. Annie and Eddy started a secret relationship and eventually they even had a baby together.

When Queen Victoria discovered her grandson's indiscretion, she was livid. She demanded that the situation would be dealt with immediately as Annie was not only a commoner, but also a Catholic. The government was very vulnerable at that time and the news of a Catholic heir to the throne was likely to cause a revolution.

² (red), *Casebook Jack the Ripper: Suspects*, internet, 2009-09-30, (<http://www.casebook.org/suspects/>).

³ Picture: see 'Attachment 2' (in 'Attachments')

It is assumed that Queen Victoria asked Lord Salisbury, her Prime Minister, to solve the situation and that he organised a raid on the apartment of Eddy and Annie. Eventually Eddy and Annie were taken away in different cars. Annie was put away in a mental institution where psychiatrists tried to convince her of the fact that her relationship with Eddy never happened and that she was crazy.

Everything would have gone as planned if a couple of Annie's friends had not witnessed the raid and the kidnapping.

Because the relationship and child that Prince Eddy had with Annie Crook had to remain a secret, Lord Salisbury asked the Queen's personal physician, William Gull, for help. He had to get rid of Annie's friends who knew about this and so he murdered them all.

This theory could be true but it has never been proven so we will never know if sir William Gull is the infamous Jack the Ripper.

3.2 Walter Sickert⁴

This name has already been mentioned in the description of the previous suspect. Just as William Gull, Walter Sickert also had contact with the Royal family during the time of the Ripper murders.

Walter Sickert was born in Munich on 31st May 1860. In 1868 he and his family emigrated to England, first to Bradford and during the following year they moved to London.

Oswald Sickert, Walter's father, was an artist and Walter, who had already drawn all his life, wanted to follow in his footsteps. Oswald discouraged him to do this because this was not a profession that offered a lot of job security. You really had to be among the best if you wanted to make a living out of it. That is why Walter worked as an actor for a while.

In 1879 he met the American artist James McNeil Whistler. This meeting changed his life. He got inspired to draw and paint again and he became Whistler's pupil and studio assistant. In 1883 Sickert had to bring a work of art of Whistler to Paris. There he met another artist, Degas, who also inspired him and influenced his work.

Sickert was connected with the Whitechapel murders by his paintings. Some claimed that he painted victims of Jack the Ripper with so many details that he had to be at the crime scene to know all of this. However, a lot of artists painted prostitutes back then so it did not really prove anything.

⁴ picture: see 'Attachment 3' (in 'Attachments')

3.3 Prince Albert Victor⁵

Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward was born on January 8th in 1864 as the son of Prince Albert Edward (later king Edward VII) and Princess Alexandra and grandson of the famous Queen Victoria.

According to some rumours, Albert Victor was mildly retarded but no real evidence can prove this. However, it was true that his intelligence was lower than expected of a future monarch.

He was also partially deaf and he had an unusually long and thin neck.

In 1891 Albert Victor became engaged to Princess May of Teck (eventually Queen Mary) and he was named Duke of Clarence and Avondale. He would have likely followed king Edward VII to the throne if he had not died during the influenza epidemic of 1891 – 1892.

Albert Victor is one of the most well-known suspects in the case, although he was not even linked to the crimes until 1962.

During that year writer Philippe Jullien remarks in his book "Edouard VII" that there were rumours about connections between Albert Victor and the Ripper murders.

This information was taken up by Doctor Thomas Stowell and in 1970 he published an article about Jack the Ripper. In this article he claims that Prince Albert Victor suffered from syphilis and that it drove him insane and incited him to commit the murders.

However, these last facts were never proved to be right and records have shown that Prince Albert Victor was somewhere else during some of the murders.

3.4 Joseph Barnett⁶

Joseph Barnett was born on May 25th in 1858. His father died when Barnett was only five years old and his mother deserted the family soon after that. As a result Barnett was raised by his older brothers. When he grew up, he became a fish porter.

In 1887 Barnett met Mary Jane Kelly, one of the Ripper victims. Soon after they had met, they decided to live together. During the autumn of 1888, the autumn in which Jack the Ripper killed the prostitutes, Joseph Barnett and Mary Jane Kelly were living together in 13 Miller's Court, Dorset Street. This is the place where Mary Jane Kelly's mutilated body would be found on November 9th.

It was only during the 1970s that Joseph Barnett was described as a suspect for the first time and the person who came forward with this theory was Bruce Paley. He wrote an article about it in the magazine 'True Crime'.

⁵ picture: see 'Attachment 4' (in 'Attachments')

⁶ picture: see 'Attachment 5' (in 'Attachments')

In 1991 another writer, Paul Harrison, claimed that Barnett was guilty. He published his theory in the book 'Jack the Ripper: The Mystery Solved' but the research he did to prove this theory was minimum and that diminished its credibility.

Finally Bruce Paley, the one who claimed that Barnett was Jack the Ripper in the first place, wrote a book about his theory: 'Jack the Ripper: The Simple Truth'. The theory that he presents here was thoroughly researched and that is why many see it as a reliable source.

According to the theory of Bruce Paley, Joseph Barnett was jealous because Mary Jane Kelly prostituted herself to other men.

He believed that he could support both of them by the money that he earned working as a fish porter but when he lost his job in June 1888 this was no longer possible.

That is why Mary Jane Kelly started to work as a prostitute again, in order to provide for herself. This drove Barnett crazy and in order to scare Mary Jane Kelly off the streets he murdered a handful of prostitutes. However, his plot did not succeed and things got even more out of hand. On 30th October they had a huge row and on 9th November he killed her because he just could not take it anymore.

Although there is not enough evidence to prove that this theory is correct, Barnett remains suspicious and it is possible that he was the infamous Jack the Ripper.

3.5 William Henry Bury⁷

W.H. Bury was born on May 25th 1859. He lost his father in an accident when he was only three months old. Four years after this loss, his mother also died. A close family friend raised him, and his brother and sister, after these terrible events.

In 1889 Bury was hanged for the murder of his wife, Ellen Bury.

Only a couple of months after the killings, Bury was suspected. The 'New York Times' suggested that he was Jack the Ripper because there were similarities between the stab wounds that Bury inflicted upon his wife and the ones found on the body of Polly Nichols. Also the sentences that were claimed to be written on the door of Bury's residence ("Jack the Ripper is in this sellar" and "Jack the Ripper is at the back of this door") and the comments that Bury made during his interrogation in the Dundee police station were suspicious. He namely said that he was "a Jack the Ripper".

The police at the time investigated the matter but did not seem to consider Bury as possible suspect.

In 1986 W.H. Bury was rediscovered as a suspect by Euan Macpherson in his book: "The trial of Jack the Ripper". Later on, in 1995, William Beadle supported the theory of Macpherson in his book: "Jack the Ripper, Anatomy of Myth".

⁷ picture: see 'Attachment 6' (in 'Attachments')

The evidence that is found against Bury is far from conclusive. However, these facts all lend some credence to the idea that Bury could at least possibly be Jack The Ripper.

3.6 George Chapman⁸

George Chapman a.k.a. Severin Antoniovich Klosowski (this was his first name but he changed it when he was with Annie Chapman, not the Annie Chapman that was killed by Jack the Ripper) was born in Poland on December 14th 1865. It is assumed that he emigrated to England (London) in 1887 but there is no real evidence that proves the exact date.

When Chapman was young, he was apprenticed to a surgeon and later he went on to complete his studies at a hospital in Warsaw. Depending on your source, he either failed to become a junior surgeon or succeeded in becoming an assistant surgeon in 1886 and a qualified Junior Surgeon in 1887 but it is not clear which theory is correct.

Since we are not sure about the date of Chapman's emigration we cannot say for sure when he started working as a hairdresser's assistant. It had to be at the end of 1887 or at the beginning of 1888.

He continued doing this job for five months and then he started his own barber shop at St. George's-in-the-East, place in the Whitechapel district.

In 1890 he started working in another barber shop again.

George Chapman was a cruel and violent man. He always beat up the women that he was with and he poisoned three women which eventually led to their death.

The police found out about this and Chapman was arrested. He was charged with three murders and he was hanged on April 7th 1903.

There were several reasons why the police suspected that Chapman was Jack the Ripper. First of all because the date of Chapman's arrival in London coincided with the beginning of the Ripper murders in Whitechapel. Moreover he studied medicine and surgery and the first series of murders was the work of an expert surgeon. The thing that also made Chapman suspicious was the fact that he was violent and homicidal with women.

However, we cannot accuse George Chapman of being Jack the Ripper because there is simply no real evidence.

3.7 Jill the Ripper

The notion that Jack the Ripper might be a woman was first postulated by the inspector that investigated the Ripper murders, namely inspector Abberline.

⁸ Picture: see 'Attachment 7' (in 'Attachments')

It was the testimony of Caroline Maxwell that brought him to this idea.

Mary Jane Kelly, one of Jack the Ripper's victims, was murdered on November 9th 1888 between 3.30 and 4.00 am. Not only medical evidence such as the body temperature and the stiffness of the joints proves this, the majority of the testimony given by those who claim to have seen Mary Jane Kelly on the night of her death also prove it.

However, Caroline Maxwell testified to have seen Mary Jane Kelly twice hours after doctors believe she had died.

The first time she saw her was between 8.00 and 8.30 am in front of Miller's Court. The second time she saw her was an hour later, in front of the Britannia public house.

Caroline Maxwell was also able to describe the clothes she saw on the woman she believed to be Mary Jane Kelly.

Because inspector Abberline had no reason to distrust Maxwell, he started to think that maybe Jack the Ripper was a woman who dressed up in Mary Jane Kelly's clothes in order to disguise herself (Mary Jane Kelly was found naked so it was possible). They also assumed that it was a midwife because only midwives could have the anatomical knowledge that the killer had. That is how the theory of Jill the Ripper began.

This notion may sound a bit weird when you hear it for the first time, but there are some facts which add credibility to the theory.

First of all, the fact that entire London was looking for a male murderer would allow a female murderer to walk the streets of Whitechapel with a minimal chance to get captured.

Second of all, a midwife could walk around in the streets at every hour of the night without being suspicious and third, if she had blood on her clothes, people would immediately link it to her job, not to the murders.

William Stewart was one of the first to write about the possibility that the Whitechapel murderer was actually a woman in his book "Jack the Ripper: A New Theory". The book was published in 1939.

All in all, the Jill the Ripper theory is an interesting one, but nothing has been proved.

3.8 Doctor Thomas Neill Cream⁹

Our next suspect, Thomas Neill Cream a.k.a. the Lambeth Poisoner, was born in Scotland on May 27th 1850.

He was the oldest of eight brothers and sisters. Four years after his birth, Cream and his family moved to Canada.

In 1872, he attended Mc Gill University in Montreal and he graduated in 1876.

⁹ Picture: see 'Attachment 8' (in 'Attachments')

Short after his graduation, he met Flora Elizabeth Brooks. She soon became pregnant of Cream but the child was unwanted. Cream decided to abort it himself, nearly killing Brooks.

When Brooks' father found out about this, he insisted they married and so they did on September 11th 1876. The day after their marriage Cream left for England to study medicine at St. Thomas' Hospital Medical School in London.

A few years later, Cream returned to Canada and he began a career as an abortionist. Everything went well until the dead body of a young girl named Kate Gardener was found in Cream's office. There was a bottle of chloroform lying next to her.

Although there was clear evidence against Cream, he was not charged with the murder.

After this incident, he moved to Chicago, but soon his murderous tendencies began to show again.

In August 1880 a woman named Julia Faulkner died under mysterious circumstances. This time they did accuse and arrest Cream but eventually he escaped conviction again.

In 1881 Cream's luck finally ran out. Cream claimed that he had found a medicine that helped to keep epileptic fits under control. A woman named Julia Stott often went to Doctor Cream to get this medicine for her husband, Daniel Stott, and after a while they started an affair. When Daniel Stott became suspicious, Cream decided to add a bit of strychnine to his medicine and this way Daniel died.

Originally, Stott's death was attributed to epilepsy, but for some reason Cream wrote a letter to the coroner in which he stated that the pharmacist was responsible for Stott's death. He even requested an exhumation.

During the exhumation of the body, they found strychnine in Stott's stomach and the police began to suspect Cream. Eventually he was arrested and imprisoned.

In 1891 Cream was released for good behaviour but again he murdered four women by poisoning them. At first he got away with it and he even dared to blame other people for these murders, but eventually the police arrested him.

Cream was hanged on November 15th 1892 and it was on this day that he was linked to the Ripper murders. As the noose fell taut and squeezed the life out of Cream's body, he uttered: "I am Jack!".

Because this is the only link between Doctor Thomas Neill Cream and the infamous Jack the Ripper, it is very unlikely that Cream was the Whitechapel murderer. The fact that Cream was in prison when the Ripper murders took place, makes it even more improbable.

However, some believe that Cream had an accomplice who committed the murders under his authority but I guess we will never know.

3.9 Frederick Bailey Deeming¹⁰

Frederick Bailey Deeming was born in England on July 30th. Many sources give different years of birth. The years 1842, 1853 and 1856 are all suggested but it is not clear which one is correct.

There is not much known about his early life, except that he had an unnaturally strong relationship with his mother. When she died, Deeming was deeply distressed and he remained in this state for a long time.

When he was still a young man, Deeming had a severe attack of brain fever and many people claim that he never completely recovered from this.

On several occasions he did crazy things and committed crimes and afterwards he always claimed that his mother had told him to do this from beyond the grave.

Despite his emotional instability, Deeming found a woman who cared about him. They got married and had four children together. First they lived in Australia, in 1888 they moved to South Africa and eventually, in 1889 or 1890 they moved back to England where Deeming murdered his entire family. His neighbours became a bit suspicious because they never saw his wife and children anymore but Deeming said they had left him and his neighbours believed him.

In 1890 he left for Australia again and soon he remarried but also his second wife disappeared mysteriously. Again he lied to his neighbours and said that she had gone abroad for business, while he had actually murdered her.

Deeming left the house in 1891 and a few months later, when the owner of the house was showing it to prospective renters, they complained about the repulsive odour. The owner felt that something was wrong and he went to talk to the people who lived next to this house (so the previous neighbours of Deeming). They told him that Deeming's wife had suddenly disappeared. The owner of the house alarmed the police and they searched through the house. Eventually the police of Australia found the body of Deeming's second wife under the hearthstone.

Short after, the police of England found the bodies of his first wife and his children under the floor in their house.

In 1892 Deeming was caught and arrested. The jury found him guilty and he was hanged.

The only real link Deeming may have had with the Ripper murders was his method of killing because he also slashed the throats of his victims, just like Jack the Ripper did.

But it was especially the press who threw suspicion on Deeming because they were anxiously looking for a scapegoat.

However, we cannot ignore the fact that Deeming was not living in England when the Ripper murders took place so the possibility that he is in fact Jack the Ripper is very small.

¹⁰ Picture: see 'Attachment 9' (in 'Attachments')

3.10 Other suspects

Many other names were linked to the horrible Whitechapel murders, for example David Cohen, Alfred Napier Blanchard, Jacob Levy, Francis Thompson and so on. Yet, until today, the real killer has not been identified and probably never will be.

4 Discussion of the victims¹¹

There are five women who are generally accepted as victims of Jack the Ripper, namely Mary Ann Nichols, Annie Chapman, Elizabeth Stride, Catherine Eddowes and Mary Jane Kelly¹².

Some people claim that several other women such as Martha Tabram and Annie Wilson are also killed by Jack the Ripper but they have been disregarded by most Ripperologists. That is why I am only going to discuss the ones that are generally accepted as victims of the Whitechapel murderer.

4.1 Mary Ann "Polly" Nichols¹³

Nichols is assumed to be the first victim of Jack the Ripper.

She was born in London as Mary Ann Walker on 26th August in 1845. She married a man named William Nichols (hence the name Mary Ann Nichols) and they had five children together. After 24 years of marriage Mary Ann leaves William. After the separation she moves from place to place. She lives with her father for a while, but she also lives with other men or in workhouses.

On 31st August, she was last seen by Emily Holland, a friend of hers. They ran into each other at 2.30 am. Emily said that Mary Ann was very drunk and staggered against the wall. Mary Ann was on her way to make some money so that she could afford a place to sleep in a lodging house. They talked for about seven minutes and then they said goodbye.

At 3.45 am, Mary Ann Nichols' body was discovered by Charles Cross in a street called Buck's Row. When another man, called Robert Paul, passed by, Charles shouted that he should come and see. Cross and Paul thought that they felt a faint heartbeat but they were not sure. The men were on their way to work and they did not want to be late so they decided to leave and to inform the first police officer they met. His name was Jonas Mizen.

In the meantime another police officer, John Neil, found Nichols' body. He called for a doctor nearby, namely Dr. Rees Ralph Llewellyn. After a brief examination this doctor pronounced Mary Ann Nichols dead.

The coroner that investigated Nichols' body, stated awful things. He said that five teeth were missing, that there was a slight laceration of the tongue and that there were deep incisions in her neck and in her abdomen. Horrible things were done to this woman and unfortunately this murder was only the beginning of a series of terrible murders.

¹¹ (red), *Casebook Jack the Ripper: Victims*, internet, 2009-10-08, (<http://www.casebook.org/victims/>).

¹² Map with murder sites of victims: see 'Attachment 17' (in 'Attachments')

¹³ Picture: see 'Attachment 10' (in 'Attachments')

4.2 Annie Chapman¹⁴

Nine days later, on 8th September, Jack the Ripper strikes again.

His second victim was Annie Chapman. She was born as Annie Eliza Smith in September 1841 in England. Annie married a coachman called John Chapman, hence the change of her last name into Annie Chapman. The couple had three children together but after approximately 15 years of marriage they separated by mutual consent.

For a while she lived mostly from money that her ex sent her after the separation but when John Chapman died, she had to make money on her own. That is when she decided to go and work as a prostitute.

A couple of hours before she was murdered, Annie Chapman was in the lodging house where she often slept. At that moment she did not have sufficient money for a bed so she had to go out again and earn money before she could sleep. She told the lodgers to keep a bed for her.

Annie Chapman was last seen by Elizabeth Long at 5.30 am. She saw Chapman with a man and she heard the man asking her: "Will you?" and she heard Annie replying: "Yes." Unfortunately, Long could not see the man's face because he had his back towards her.

About 30 minutes later, Annie's body was discovered in Hanbury Street by a carman called John Davis. He went to the Commercial Street Police Station to report the murder.

Annie Chapman was horribly mutilated. Just like Mary Ann Nichols, Chapman's tongue was protruded from her mouth and she had incisions in the neck and in the abdomen. But this time the murderer had also lifted the intestines out of her abdomen and he had placed them on her shoulder.

4.3 Elizabeth Stride¹⁵

The next victim of the Whitechapel murderer was Elizabeth Stride. She was born as Elizabeth Gustafsdotter on 27th November, 1843 in Sweden. In 1866 she moved to London. There she met John Stride and eventually they got married in 1869 and had children together. John and Elizabeth opened a coffee shop in which they both worked for a living but in 1875 they sold the business.

After that, it is not sure what happened to her husband and her children. Elizabeth claimed that they all died in a collision between two ships but there was evidence which proved that John Stride actually died in 1884 of a heart disease. Anyway, it seemed that Elizabeth did not have contact with her husband or children anymore. Because she had no income, she started working as a prostitute.

She lived in different lodging houses or workhouses until she met Michael Kidney. They started a relationship and Stride moved in with him in 1885.

¹⁴ Picture: see 'Attachment 11' (in 'Attachments')

¹⁵ Picture: see 'Attachment 12' (in 'Attachments')

Elizabeth Stride was last seen alive on 30th September at approximately 12.45 am. It was Israel Schwartz who saw her and he said that she was talking to a man. He claimed that this man had dark hair and wore a black hat and overcoat. The man threw Elizabeth on the ground and she screamed. Because Schwartz was afraid, he walked towards the opposite side of the street. On that side he saw a second man lighting his pipe and the man who threw Elizabeth on the ground shouted something to this man. Suddenly this man started running after Schwartz so he ran as fast as he could and eventually the man stopped following him.

Only 15 minutes later, Louis Diemschutz entered a place called Dutfield's Yard with his cart and pony. At the entrance, the pony suddenly refused to proceed. Diemschutz suspected that something was in the way but he could not see what because it was dark. He got off his cart and felt a body on the ground.

He thought that it was a drunk or someone who was asleep and he went into the International Working Men's Educational Club to ask for some help to move the body. When he went back to the yard with a light and with two other men, he discovered that the person on the ground was dead. They called for a doctor, named Frederick Blackwell, and he confirmed it.

It is assumed that the arrival of Diemschutz frightened Jack the Ripper and caused him to flee because her body was still warm and because, in contradiction to the other two victims, Elizabeth Stride only had incisions in the neck. So, probably the murderer was not ready yet but he had to run because otherwise he could get caught.

4.4 Catherine Eddowes¹⁶

On 30th September Jack the Ripper strikes twice on one night. Less than an hour after Elizabeth Stride's body was found, his fourth victim follows namely Catherine Eddowes.

Eddowes was born in Wolverhampton on 14th April in 1842. It is unclear how Eddowes eventually ended up in London, all we know is that she did.

In 1863 she starts a relationship with a man called Thomas Conway. There is no evidence which proves that Eddowes and Conway got married, so we do not know if they did, but we do know that they had three children together.

In 1881 Eddowes and Conway eventually split up. Catherine moves to a lodging house then and she starts a relationship with John Kelly. They remain a couple until Eddowes was murdered.

On the night that Eddowes was murdered, she had been in a cell for a couple of hours. She was brought there because she was too drunk to stand on her own feet. At 1.00 am she is released and she leaves the police station.

¹⁶ Picture: see 'Attachment 13' (in 'Attachments')

At 1.35 am Joseph Lawende, Joseph Hyam Levy and Harry Harris saw her alive for the last time when she was talking to a man in Duke Street.

About 10 minutes later, a police officer called Edward Watkins, discovers Eddowes' body in Mitre Square.

Again the throat and the abdomen of the victim were cut open. The intestines were also lifted out of the body and were placed over the victim's shoulder just like the murderer did with Annie Chapman. All of his victims were also covered in bruises.

4.5 Mary Jane Kelly¹⁷

Mary Jane Kelly is widely believed to be the fifth and final victim of the notorious serial killer Jack the Ripper.

There is no information about when and where Mary Jane Kelly was born but she was approximately 25 years old when she was murdered so it is assumed that she was born in 1863. Prior to the murder, Kelly lived with Joseph Barnett (who has been a suspect in the Jack the Ripper case, see 2.4 Joseph Barnett). All the information there is about Kelly's life comes from Joseph Barnett but because he was suspected of being the Whitechapel murderer, we do not know if Barnett is a reliable source. There is also no proof of her history so I will not give you more information about it because it might be incorrect.

On 9th November Mary Jane Kelly was last seen alive by George Hutchinson. It was at 3.00 am in the street where Kelly lives, namely Miller's Court (near Dorset Street). She was talking to a man.

Two women who live in the same street as Kelly hear a faint cry of "Oh, murder!" but the cry of murder was common in their district and their time, so they did not pay attention to it.

At 10.45 am John McCarthy, the owner of the houses in Miller's Court, sends Thomas Bowyer to Mary Jane Kelly's house to collect rent money. When Bowyer does not get any response after knocking on her door, he peers through Kelly's window and then he sees her body. He informs McCarthy and when he sees the body with his own eyes, McCarthy alerts the police. When the police enters the room they find Kelly's clothes neatly folded on a chair and she is wearing a chemise. Her boots are in front of the fireplace.

The weird thing is that two people claim to have seen Mary Jane Kelly on 9th November. The first person, Caroline Maxwell, claimed to have seen her at 8.30 am and the second person, Maurice Lewis, at 10.00 am. They both described her clothes and appearance in detail but it could not be Mary Jane Kelly because she was already dead for a few hours when Maxwell and Lewis claimed that they saw her.

¹⁷ Picture: see 'Attachment 14' (in 'Attachments')

Mary Jane Kelly's body was in the worst shape of all the victims after Jack the Ripper murdered her. Her right arm was slightly abducted from her body, the whole of the surface of the abdomen and thighs was removed and the abdominal cavity emptied of its viscera, her breasts were cut off, her arms and face were mutilated in a way so that it was difficult to recognise face features, her neck was cut through and many other horrible things were done to her. It seemed as if he wanted to make a "masterpiece" out of his last victim.

5 The Victorian era

When the Whitechapel murders took place, Queen Victoria¹⁸ reigned over the United Kingdom, hence the reference to this period as the Victorian era.

Victoria was born on 24th May in 1819 to the Duke of Kent and Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg. She married Albert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg Gotha when she was 21 and together they had nine children.

She inherited the throne of Great Britain in 1837, when she was 18 years old and she remained head of the British monarchy until 1901. This meant that her reign lasted for almost 64 years. No other British queen or king reigned this long before or since.

The Victorian era is known as a period of industrial, political, scientific and military progress within the United Kingdom, so it is known as a period of prosperity. However, it was not a prosperous time for everyone, especially not for the people of the working class. The men had to work very hard but still did not get the money they deserved for it and many women had no other choice than to work as a prostitute if they wanted to survive. Even when they were married they were often forced by their husbands to turn to prostitution for extra money for their family.

¹⁸ Picture: see 'Attachment 15' (in 'Attachments')

6 Prostitution

Prostitution is the act or practice of engaging in sex acts for hire.

Working as a prostitute is one of the oldest but also one of the most controversial professions in the world. Even until this day, there are many debates going on about the legalisation and regularisation of voluntary prostitution.

It is interesting to take a closer look at this subject because all the victims of Jack the Ripper were prostitutes.

6.1 Prostitution in Europe in the 19th century

It is not clear when prostitution occurred for the first time, but we do know that it has been going on for thousands of years now. In some periods it was more common and tolerated than in others, but nevertheless no one was ever able to abolish it completely.

Discussing the entire history of prostitution up to the 19th century would take us too far so I am going to start from the 17th century.

In the 17th century prostitution in Europe diminished thanks to the breakthrough of the venereal disease syphilis. Many people were afraid to get infected so they decided to stop going to a prostitute. This caused many brothels to close. However, prostitution did not vanish completely. Some people still took the risk, knowing they could get infected.

In the 18th century the attitude of the government towards prostitution became more flexible. There was a policy of tolerance. As long as the order and peace in their country remained, they tolerated prostitution. This way prostitution became more common again, at least when it happened behind closed doors because women that prostituted themselves on the streets disrupted the peace and quiet. So street prostitutes got run in by the police, but the other ones were tolerated.

Prostitution became so common again that we could even speak of a revival. This revival was mainly caused by the French kings of that time. They led a frivolous life in which they often ordered "girls of pleasure", not considering the possible consequences (diseases).

Then, in 1789, the French Revolution started. This was a period of total chaos and disorder, certainly for the French kings because their power was pushed back. This revolution put an end to the licentious lives of the aristocracy and prostitution became subordinate for them. The aristocracy was namely too busy trying to get its power back.

During the French Revolution and during the Napoleonic period that followed at the beginning of the 19th century, there were a lot of wars. In order to fight and win these wars, each country needed a strong army so the health of the soldiers became a priority to the governments of the Western world. Avoiding venereal diseases such as syphilis were necessary to stay healthy but this was difficult because many soldiers visited prostitutes. That is why Napoleon set up some rules concerning prostitution.

First of all, prostitutes were obliged to register themselves. Next to that, they had to go to a doctor twice a week for an examination. Thanks to the compulsory registration, the police and the doctors had a clear overview of all the prostitutes in their country. This way, it was a lot easier for them to check whether all the prostitutes were obeying the rules or not. This system worked for quite some time. The owners of the brothels were forced to obey if they wanted to keep their business open so they cooperated.

But gradually, as a reaction to this regime, new and clandestine forms of prostitution appeared at the end of the 19th century. This caused a humongous growth of the trade in women. Because these women were treated in a terrible way, many anti-prostitution movements protested and fought against this trade and against prostitution.

The influence of these movements got stronger and stronger and finally, at the beginning of the 20th century, the governments gave in by prohibiting brothels. Later on pimping and soliciting in public places were also prohibited in many West European countries. But in some other countries things concerning voluntary prostitution remained legal, even until today.

The lives of 19th-century women was totally different from a woman's present day life. Nowadays, we take for granted that almost every woman can have a career if she wants to, that all women can choose whether they want to marry or not but women in the 19th century had no such choices. Most of them lived in a state little better than slavery.

Women had little choice but to marry a man because, in contradiction to men, they did not receive much education and they were barred from universities so without a man they could hardly survive. Not that life with a man was much better because if they married, everything a woman owned, inherited and earned automatically belonged to her husband. Furthermore, rights to the woman personally (access to her body) were also his. Every man also had the right to force his wife into sexual activities with him or with other men. So that is one of the reasons why a number of women became prostitutes in the 19th century, namely because they were forced into it by their husbands. This way, their husbands could earn some extra money. Sometimes they even forced their daughters to prostitute themselves.

Single women were not forced into prostitution by husbands but due to their poor living circumstances they often had no other choice than to resort to prostitution because there was no welfare system they could depend on for means of subsistence.

There was only a small range of other occupations that women could turn to in the 19th century. They could work in the domestic service or as labourers in factories but even then they had to work very hard for very little money.

So, in the 19th century mostly poor women, in need of subsistence, and women who were oppressed by their husbands turned to prostitution. Becoming a prostitute because you really wanted to was very rare.

6.2 Prostitution in Europe now ¹⁹

Nowadays, the status of prostitution in Europe varies from country to country.

In some countries it is illegal. If you are caught working as a prostitute there, even when it is of your own free will, you will be punished. The punishment varies: in some countries it can imply death penalty or imprisonment while in other countries you just receive a fine.

Examples of countries in which prostitution is illegal are Russia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Romania and so on. So we can conclude that prostitution is mostly illegal in Eastern European countries.

However, the enforcement of the anti-prostitution laws is different in each country.

In some countries these laws are strictly followed, while in other countries prostitution is in practice tolerated and regulated.

In a few other European countries, namely Germany, the Netherlands, Greece, Hungary, Turkey, Switzerland and Austria it is perfectly legal and regulated to be a voluntary prostitute. In some of these countries, for example in Hungary, you have to undergo health checks and so on like other employees.

There are also countries that prohibit the activities typically associated with prostitution like pimping, soliciting in a public place and operating a brothel which makes it difficult to engage in prostitution without breaking the law. However, they do not prohibit voluntary prostitution itself.

Examples of countries in which prostitution is legal but in which procuring and soliciting in public places are illegal are Belgium, the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, Portugal and so on. As you can see, these are mostly Western European countries so there is a clear difference in the way Eastern and Western European countries cope with prostitution.

However, in reality, the laws concerning prostitution are often broken. In the countries mentioned in the previous paragraph, you can find neighbourhoods with a lot of brothels and pimping is not something of the past here either.

Nowadays, some people in Belgium and the UK think that prostitution should be recognised as a worthy profession. However, there are still a lot of opponents too, so the discussion about this topic will probably go on for a long time.

Although the life, the status and the possibilities of women in the 21st century have increasingly changed if we compare them with the 19th century, their motives for turning to prostitution have not changed a lot.

¹⁹ Map legalisation and regularisation of prostitution in Europe: see 'Attachment 16' (in 'Attachments')

A lot of women still work as prostitutes because they are poor and in desperate need for money. Others are forced into prostitution, just like in the past.

But there are some other reasons that have become more common.

Some women choose for this profession because they grew up without love from the significant adults in their lives and this way they hope to get the attention and love they always longed for. Another reason why more and more women turn to prostitution is because they are addicted to drugs and they need the extra money to pay for these drugs.

So, we can conclude that the main reasons to turn to prostitution have stayed the same. This is quite remarkable considering that women have a lot more power and money nowadays. They are much more self-sufficient. In some professions they still earn less for the same job than men but in many ways they are equal now.

6.3 Main types of prostitution in Europe in the 19th century

Nowadays when we say prostitution, we often think about girls sitting behind windows, trying to seduce men that are passing by or we think about escort agencies where we can order women for a night. But it has not always been that "simple". In the 19th century they did not have computers or the Internet so prostitutes had to use other ways to find customers.

6.3.1 Street prostitution

The main type of prostitution in the 19th century was street prostitution.

In this type of prostitution, the prostitute solicited customers by walking along streets and parks or by waiting at specific street corners. In the 19th century prostitutes did not wear specific clothing which made their profession obvious. They wore the typical clothing of that time: dresses with puffed sleeves, corsets and skirts with hoops.

The actual sexual intercourse between the street prostitutes and their customers was usually performed in a nearby alley, in the house of the prostitute or in a courtyard.

Street prostitutes often worked for pimps. A pimp is a person who claims to look after the prostitute and to secure her safety in exchange for money. In some cases he also helped her look for customers. However, very often pimps only cared about the money and they threatened to hurt or even kill the prostitutes if they did not hand over the biggest part to them.

6.3.2 Brothel prostitution

In the 19th century operating brothels was legal in a lot more countries than it is nowadays.

Brothels were establishments that were specifically dedicated to prostitution. The brothels namely provided the prostitutes with a place where they could meet and have sexual intercourse with clients.

The owner of the brothel, also called a pimp, usually kept a part of the money that the clients had to pay for the prostitutes. The rest of the 'fee' was for the prostitutes themselves but usually this was not much.

In some brothels, the prostitutes were displayed behind windows or in doorways. This way the clients could already choose which one they wanted before they entered the brothel.

6.4 Main types of prostitution in Europe in the 21st century

The types of prostitution that were mainly used in the 19th century still occur today but these are not the only and most common types anymore. This is a consequence of the evolution in technology. Nowadays, prostitutes often attract their customers via newspapers, magazines and the Internet.

6.4.1 Escort prostitution

Escort agencies typically advertise over the Internet, in regional publications and even in telephone listings like the Yellow Pages. A lot of them maintain websites with photo galleries of the employees. However, they often use fake pictures of attractive models who have no connection with the agency, in order to attract clients.

An interested client can contact the agency by telephone and order an escort. The agency collects the client's contact information and calls the escort. Usually, to protect the identity of the escort, the agency arranges the appointment.

In escort prostitution, the services can be provided in the house of the client or in a hotel room. That is what we call "outcall". When they meet at the escort's residence it is called "incall". Escorts are also referred to as "call girls".

While the majority of escort agencies are sex related, there are some non-sexual escort agencies too. The escorts then provide companionship for business and social occasions.

6.4.2 Sex tourism

This can be defined as travelling to engage in sexual activity with prostitutes that live at the destination you are travelling to.

Sex tourism is said to be a multibillion dollar industry that supports international workforce. It is also often argued that sex tourism benefits not only the sex industry but also the airline, taxi, restaurant and hotel industries.

However, sex tourism also often contributes to human trafficking and child prostitution and these things are unacceptable.

Several countries have become favourite destinations for sex tourists, for example Thailand, Brazil, the Netherlands and the Philippines.

6.4.3 Other types

There are several other ways in which prostitutes contact possible clients, for example, by exchanging messages along highways with truck drivers via CB radio, by putting personal advertisements in the newspapers, magazines or on the Internet, by going on board of vehicles in search of clients and so on. However, the previous types are the most common ones.

7 History of British policing

The word "police" means the arrangements made in all civilised countries to ensure that the inhabitants keep the peace and obey the law.

The origin of the British police lies in early tribal history and is based on customs used to secure the order by appointing representatives. So in effect, the people were the police in the past. The Saxons brought the basic system to England and gradually they improved and developed the system of securing order. They divided the people into groups of ten. These groups were called "tythings". In each "tything" there was a "tything-man" who represented and protected his group. Then the people of London were also divided into larger groups, namely groups of ten "tythings" and these large groups also had one representative and protector, called the "hundred-man". The person with the final responsibility was the Sheriff. Each county had one Sheriff.

Gradually the "tything-man" system changed but it was not completely destroyed. In time the "tything-man" was replaced by a parish constable, the Sheriff was replaced by the Justice of the Peace, to whom the parish constable was responsible.

The parish constable was an unarmed able-bodied citizen of the parish who was appointed or elected annually to do this job for a year unpaid. He worked in co-operation with the local Justices in securing observance of laws and maintaining order. Later on, in addition to the parish constable, the guilds and other specified groups of citizens were also responsible for the maintenance of order. They supplied groups of paid men, known as "The Watch", that guarded the gates and patrolled the streets at night.

In the 18th century immense social and economic changes took place and a constant movement of the population to the towns started. The system of parish constables and "The Watch" failed completely and this was a serious menace for the maintenance of order and peace. Conditions became intolerable for a while and this led to the formation of the "New Police" in the 19th century.

In 1829, the first Metropolitan Police Act was passed by Sir Robert Peel and the Metropolitan Police Force was established. This new force superseded "The Watch" in the London area but the City of London was not covered. Even within the Metropolitan Police District there still remained certain police establishments, organised during the 18th century, outside the control of the Metropolitan Police Office for quite a while.

By 1839 all these establishments had been absorbed by the Metropolitan Police Force, except for the City of London Police. They remain an independent force, even to this day.

7.1 Reasons why the police was unable to catch Jack the Ripper

It is easy to blame the British police force of the 19th century for failing to find Jack the Ripper but it is important to know that they were partly handicapped by the few methods of research they could rely on.

Nowadays, we can use so many advanced methods of research that make it much easier to track down a criminal. However, even with today's knowledge and technology it is not always possible for police officers to find the actual perpetrators.

The methods that the police could rely on during the investigation of the Jack the Ripper murders were very basic.

When someone was murdered, the police inferred clues from the position of the body, items near the body and the condition of the ground around the crime scene.

Sometimes they also used bloodhounds. They let them sniff at the clothes of the victims and hoped that the dogs would lead them to the murderer or to a clue that could help them find the murderer.

During that time, suspect imaging also existed. This meant that they made sketches of the murderer, based on the information they got from witnesses. However, the sketches of Jack the Ripper were not accurate because none of the witnesses had ever seen real features of the murderer. Usually he was described wearing a deerstalker hat and a dark coat but in the 19th century a lot of men wore deerstalker hats and dark coats so this lead was not very useful.

The method of fingerprinting was already known but it was not widely accepted as a science until the 1890s and even then it was not considered a reliable method for identifying offenders until the New York State prison at Sing Sing established their fingerprint division in 1903.

DNA research, blood testing, testing of skin samples... were all techniques they did not know yet. Forensic science was not advanced at that time and this made it very difficult to identify a criminal.

But apart from the fact that the police could only use basic methods, there are numerous other aspects that all together caused the inability of the police to find Jack the Ripper.

First of all there was a lack of adequate communication. The police officers did not have mobile phones or computers. The telephone had already been invented but its use was not as common as it is now so most of the time the police officers of different establishments had to communicate per letter. This was very time-consuming and sometimes the letters even got lost somewhere during the mailing process which meant that the information they wanted to transfer also got lost.

Another thing that did not exist at the time was the tape recorder. This meant that they had to write down everything themselves during interrogations and field interviews. Unfortunately, the police officers did not always take the time to do this and a lot of information was forgotten. If they had had a written account of all the interviews and interrogations, they would have been able to compare information and look for possible contradictions in people's testimonies.

Another problem was that the two independent police forces that already existed at that time, the Metropolitan Police and the City of London Police, refused to work together in a proper way, although cooperation is proven to be an effective tool. Yet this seemed impossible for them. They were both in direct competition with each other.

In 1888, street lighting already existed but it was very poor. This enabled the perpetrator to move with relative ease. If the police searched the area after a body was found, it was easy for Jack the Ripper to hide in a dark corner.

Something that was also a disadvantage for the police was that the Whitechapel murderer was very clever and obviously aware of his surroundings. It seemed as if he attacked his victims at specific times and at specific places where he knew he would not be disturbed.

Because there was a lot of fear and panic amongst the inhabitants of London during the Ripper murders, the police were under a lot of pressure to succeed. This made it harder for them to concentrate on their work and so it influenced the investigation in a negative way.

Moreover there were a number of false leads (letters, testimonies...) created by Jack the Ripper or by other people, which gave the police false impressions.

In contradiction to many other murder cases, there was also never an actual eyewitness to the Ripper killings. Some people saw the victims with the suspected murderer right before the killing, others heard the cry of murder during the killing but no one ever saw it happen.

The fact that the murderer seemed to have no adequate motive for his actions also made it more difficult for the police to find him. It was not clear why he killed these women. They were very poor, they had no possessions anyone else could benefit from so that could not have been the reason. It is true that they were all prostitutes but there were hundreds of prostitutes working in that area so why them? If they had known his motive, they could have focused on a more specific target group.

In the 19th century, there was almost no refrigeration. Only few people had it but it was very expensive. This meant that autopsies needed to be done quickly because immediately after death a body starts to decompose so you could not keep it for weeks of research. If they could have kept the body for a long time, they could have done a more in-depth autopsy and maybe they would have been able to find more clues that would lead them to the murderer.

Nowadays, all the documentation of a crime scene is stored in a safe place and only police officers have access to it but it was not like that in the past. Back then, the police stored all the sketches, photos, written accounts of interviews... of a case in an old room near one of their establishments and getting access to that room was easy. So in fact everyone could have come there to steal or destroy documentation.

One time, possible evidence was also destroyed on purpose by order of the head of the Metropolitan Police Force, Sir Charles Warren.

On the night that Elizabeth Stride and Catherine Eddowes were murdered, the police searched the area near the crime scenes hoping to find a suspect, witnesses or evidence. At about 3.00 am Albert Long, a police officer of the Metropolitan Police Force, discovered a bloodstained piece of an apron in the stairwell of a tenement in Goulston Street. Above it, there was a writing in white chalk on either the wall or the black brick jamb of the entranceway. Long reported that it said: "The Juwes are the men that will not be blamed for nothing." A couple of minutes later, Daniel Halse, a detective of the City of London Police, arrived and he took down a different version: "The Juwes are not the men who will be blamed for nothing." A third version was also recorded by Frederick William Foster, a surveyor of the City of London Police. It went like this: "The Juwes are not the men To be blamed for nothing." Because Charles Warren did not want to believe someone from the City of London Police, he noted down the version of Albert Long.

Although it was normally spelled in a different way, the police assumed that with the word "Juwes" the writer referred to "Jews". Because religious tensions were very high at that time and there had already been many near-riots, Warren considered this writing to be dangerous. That is why he decided to remove it at once. Many police officers disagreed because this could be important evidence. They suggested to at least wait until the photographer was there to take some pictures but Warren did not listen.

At this point, he probably made a big mistake because this might have been an essential clue in their investigation.

The last aspect that had a negative influence on the investigation was the provincial attitude of the English society. Almost no one was willing to consider the possibility that Jack the Ripper could have been a "normal" Englishman. Only with few exceptions, attention was forced away from those who lived in proper society and onto the poor and foreign people. If they had kept all the possibilities open, there would have been more chances to find the actual perpetrator.

7.2 Influence of the Ripper case on police science

Jack the Ripper may have been gruesome in his acts, but those same acts contributed to a revolution in police sciences. They forced the police to develop new techniques and methods for detecting unknown offenders.

Nowadays, police officers can do a DNA research and compare the DNA that is found on a victim with the DNA of their suspect.

It is also possible to take samples from, for example, the skin that is found under the nails of the victims. This way they can check whether it matches with the skin of their suspect or not.

In the meantime surveillance cameras were also invented. You can hang these up in the place where you store documentation of a crime scene to make sure that no one steals something.

The coroner now also has refrigeration that he can use to store bodies for a longer period.

Due to advanced techniques it is also possible for the police to identify the weapon of the perpetrator, the shoes he was wearing and so on. This gives them the opportunity to look in a more specific direction.

Finally, we also have many different means of communication nowadays. We can call, chat or text each other whenever we want to. This makes it a lot easier to exchange information.

8 Didactical part

After finishing the theoretical part, I felt like I knew enough about Jack the Ripper to create teaching aids about him and about topics related to him and his victims.

The final result of this didactical part starts here. It includes a lessonplan, worksheets and keys of the worksheets (in 'Attachments').

9 Lesson plan

English
4th year
20 pupils

Subjects: Jack the Ripper
Prostitution
Human trafficking
Serial killers

Final attainment levels (see 'Secundair onderwijs, tweede graad, ASO')²⁰:

- Listening: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9
- Reading: 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16
- Speaking: 18, 20, 25, 26, 29
- Writing: 31, 32, 38, 39, 42

- Learning to learn: 2, 3, 4, 6
- Expressive-creative education: 1
- Social skills : 3, 6, 7, 10

General information about Jack the Ripper

Can-do statements:

- The pupils can infer information about Jack the Ripper (what, when, where, who) when given some hints and statements.

Teaching materials: (see attachments)

- Envelope with hints about Jack the Ripper (prostitute, Leather Apron, London, 19th century, Whitechapel)²¹
- Worksheet 1 + key
- Computer and beamer
- PPT Jack the Ripper²²

Groups of four pupils

*T hands out an envelope with five hints in it.

*P try to find out which person these hints refer to and what the links are between the hints and this person.

*Class discussion: first about which person it is and then about the links between the hints and Jack the Ripper.

In pairs: exercise A

*T hands out 'worksheet 1'.

*P read the statements and write down if they are true or false. If one of the statements is false, they have to correct it.

*Class correction: during the correction the T shows the bits of information that they get from each statement on a powerpointslide. This way they can see a short summary about Jack the Ripper at the end of the correction.

²⁰ ONDERWIJS EN VORMING, *overzicht van de eindtermen voor de tweede graad*, internet, 2010-06-07, (<http://www.ond.vlaanderen.be/dvo/secundair/2degraad/index.htm>).

²¹ Explanation of link between hints and Jack the Ripper: see 'Attachment 18' (in 'Attachments')

²² Powerpoint Jack the Ripper: see 'Attachment 19' (in 'Attachments')

London in the 19th century

Can-do statements:

- The pupils can scan the extract they have to listen to in order to extract specific information.
- The pupils can point out specific aspects in a film extract which prove that London in the 19th century was different from contemporary London.
- The pupils can explain or translate new vocabulary.
- The pupils can express their opinion about a song with help from a wordlist.

Teaching materials:

- Film 'From hell':
for listening ex.: 1 min. 55. sec. – 4 min. 53 sec.
for viewing ex.: 1 min. 55 sec. – 7 min.
- TV + DVD-player or computer + beamer
- Worksheet 2 + key
- Song: Jack the Ripper by Screaming Lord Sutch²³
- CD-player

Individually; exercise B

*T explains that the Ripper murders took place more than a hundred years ago and that in the meantime London has changed a lot.

*T hands out 'worksheet 2'.

*To give the P an idea of what London in the 19th century was like, T lets P *listen* to one of the first extracts of the film 'From hell' (= a film about the Rippers murders).

Pay attention! They are not allowed to *watch* the extract yet. While listening, the P have to tick the things they hear in a ticklist on worksheet 2. Let the P read the ticklist before doing the exercise and make sure that all the vocabulary is clear.

*Class correction: T reads everything in the ticklist out loud and always asks whether they P heard it in the extract or not. T confirms whether it was in it or not.

Individually: exercise C

*T explains that now the P can now watch an extract that includes the scene they have just listened to. While watching, they have to look for examples which prove that London in the 19th century is different from contemporary London.

*Class discussion: P discuss with fellow P and T what they have found. (When P try to explain something but they don't know the correct word, T teaches new vocabulary.)

Individually: exercise D

*T explains that although the Ripper murders took place a long time ago, people still haven't forgotten about him. He still often shows up in songs, films...

*P have to listen to a song about Jack the Ripper and while listening they have to underline words from a wordlist that suit this song (according to them). Pay attention: let the P read the words before listening to the song and make sure that everything is clear.

*Class discussion: T asks which words the P have underlined and why.

²³ Lyrics of 'Jack the Ripper' by Screaming Lord Sutch: see 'Attachment 20' (in 'Attachments')

The victims of Jack the Ripper and the suspects

Can-do statements:

- The pupils can form correct sentences using the passive voice.
- The pupils can articulate clearly and speak with proper intonation.
- The pupils can empathize in with the interviewer or victim / suspect.
- The pupils can scan the interviews in order to extract specific information.
- The pupils can express their opinion about who they think is the real Jack the Ripper.
- The pupils can look up specific information on the Internet.

Teaching materials:

- Assignment + information cards victim / suspect²⁴
- Items for the P to dress up as "real" suspects or victims and create a creepy atmosphere
- Worksheet 3 + key

In pairs: assignment

*Each pair gets a sheet of paper with a name of a victim / suspect and some catchwords on it. They get one week to look up information about this person. The catchwords give them an idea of what they certainly have to look up. After that week they have to hand in the information they have found. T reads it (in some cases T corrects things) and gives it back to the P the next day.

The week after that, the P have to present this information to their fellow P by doing an interview. One of them is the interviewer and the other one is the victim / suspect. They also get items to dress up so that they look like real victims or suspects (e.g. a hat, a bonnet)

Individually: exercise E, F, G

The other P get 'worksheet 3'. When listening to an interview with a victim they always have to solve one detail question. When listening to an interview with a suspect, they have to write down his name and put a cross in the column with 'yes' or 'no' at the top. 'Yes' means that the P thinks that this suspect was the real Jack the Ripper, 'no' means that the P thinks this suspect was not. In the end they have explain in at least three sentences why they think that this suspect was the real Jack the Ripper.

*Class discussion: T checks which suspect was the "favourite" one and P have to explain why they thought this person was the real Jack the Ripper.

²⁴ Assignment interview + information cards victim / suspect: see 'Attachment 21' (in 'Attachments')

Prostitution in the 19th century and now + human trafficking

Can-do statements:

- The pupils can scan film excerpts to extract specific information about prostitution.
- The pupils can scan text excerpts to extract specific information about human trafficking.
- The pupils can compare prostitution in the 19th and 21st century with help from the two fragments and the belonging questions.
- The pupils can summarize the text 'UK Human trafficking' with help from a scheme.

Teaching materials:

- Worksheet 4, 5, 6 + keys
- Film: 'From hell': 36 min. 35 sec. – 39 min. 18 sec.
- TV + DVD-player or computer + beamer
- Fragment 'Matroesjka's' (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K2J9WawZYGg>)²⁵
- Slide with incomplete scheme on it

Individually: exercise H

*T explains that because all the victims of Jack the Ripper were prostitutes, they are going to explore this topic a bit further.

*T hands out 'worksheet 4'.

*P have to answer the questions in exercise H on the worksheet while watching an extract of 'From hell'. Pay attention: let the P read the questions before watching the extract and make sure that everything is clear.

*Class correction: P and T discuss the answers together. Extra information question 1 in exercise H: T explains that brothel prostitution also existed but we do not see it in this film.

Individually: exercise I

*T explains that unfortunately prostitution is not something of the past and asks P how prostitutes can come in contact with customers nowadays (via escort agencies on Internet or per telephone, via hotels on your holiday destination → sex tourism, via advertisements in newspapers...).

*P have to answer the questions in exercise I while watching an extract of 'Matroesjka's'. Pay attention: let the P read the questions before watching the extract and make sure that everything is clear.

*Class correction: P and T discuss the answers together. After correction of last question: T explains that these women were victims of human trafficking. When humans are trafficked, they are forced to go to another country or sometimes they go out of free will because they have been lied to about the work they have to do in the new country. When they arrive in this new country they are forced to work very hard for little money. Very often the work they have to do is also horrible. They, for example, have to work as prostitutes or slaves.

In pairs: exercise J

*T explains that they are going to read an article about these horrible practices.

*T hands out 'worksheet 5 + 6'.

*P read the article 'UK Human trafficking' in silence. After reading the article, they have to summarize some information in a scheme. There are already some things written down in the scheme in order to give the P an idea of what they have to add.

*Class correction: T has put the scheme on slide and during the correction she completes it with help from the answers of the P.

²⁵ YOUTUBE, *Matrioshki trailer*, internet, 2010-06-04, (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K2J9WawZYGg>).

Statements about prostitution in general

Can-do statements:

- The pupils can infer information about prostitution in general when given some statements.

Teaching materials:

- Worksheet 7 + key
- green and red cards
- papers with statements in a big font

Individually: exercise K

*T hangs statements on BB and hands out 'worksheet 7'.

*T indicates a P who reads a statement out loud. If there are difficult words in the statement, T asks if one of the P can explain it or T explains it himself.

*P get ten seconds to think about the statement and then they have to put a card in the air. A green card means that they think the statement is true, a red card means that they think the statement is false.

*Class discussion: T asks some P with a red card what the correct answer is according to them. If they cannot find it themselves, T gives the correct answer. If possible, T gives some more explanation with the statement. P write down 'true' or 'false' underneath each statement. If the statement is 'false', they also correct it.

Serial killers

Can-do statements:

- The pupils can explain in their own words what a serial killer is.
- The pupils can formulate pieces of advice using 'should'.
- The pupils can look up specific information on the victims of Marc Dutroux and Ronald Janssen on the Internet.
- The pupils are willing to listen to pieces of advice given by adults about safety.

Teaching materials:

- Worksheet 8 + key
- PPT Serial killers²⁶
- Computers + beamer

Class work: orally

*P look at picture of Jack the Ripper on PPT. T repeats that Jack the Ripper is a serial killer and asks P when we can call someone a serial killer. T and P discuss the concept 'serial killer'.

*T explains that unfortunately there have been some serial killers in our own country too.

*T shows a picture of Ronald Janssen on PPT and asks some questions (Who is he? Where did he live? What did he do? When was he caught? What is his punishment?). When a P (or sometimes the T) gives the answers, T also shows these answers on PPT. T repeats this for every serial killer (they don't discuss the victims yet).

Individually

*T gives every pupil a name or two names of victims of Ronald Janssen or Marc Dutroux (not of Michel Fourniret because it is not quite clear how he kidnapped his victims). Because there are not enough different victims for the twenty P, about four P will always get the same name(s). For example: four P get the names 'Julie Lejeune and Mélissa Russo', four pupils get the name 'Annick Van Uytsel' and so on.

*P get some time, during this lesson, to look up the following information, on the Internet, about the victims ('Julie Lejeune and Mélissa Russo', 'An Marchal and Eefje Lambrecks', 'Sabine Dardenne', 'Laetitia Delhez', 'Annick Van Uytsel', 'Kevin Paulus and Shana Appeltans'):

- How old was the victim/were the victims?
- Where was the victim/were the victims from?
- Was this victim/were these victims "only" kidnapped or also raped, murdered? By whom?
- What was the victim/what were the victims doing at the moment they were kidnapped?
- When did it happen?
- Where was the victim/were the victims kidnapped?

Class work: exercise L

*After that, T picks out one of the four P that had to look up information about, for example, 'Annick Van Uytsel'. This P tells the rest of the class the answers to the questions above.

* T hands out 'worksheet 8'. Then T asks P what advice they think the parents of this victim would want to give to other children after what happened to their child.

They have to use the verb 'should' to formulate these pieces of advice. P formulate pieces of advice after the discussion of each victim and they write them down in exercise L.

²⁶ Powerpoint Serial killers: see 'Attachment 22' (in 'Attachments')

Class work: exercise M + N

*T asks P how the police tracks down criminals such as Ronald Janssen and how they investigate murder cases. T points out that they also have to think about programs such as 'Witse', 'Baantjer', 'Flikken' and so on. Here they can also find examples of techniques they use to find and accuse criminals. P writes examples down in exercise M.

*T links it to the investigation of the Ripper murders by asking the P if they know some techniques the police could already rely on in 1888, what the police already could do when someone was murdered back then. P realise that it was a lot more difficult to track down a criminal in 19th century.

*T explains that this is one of the reasons why they have never found Jack the Ripper + gives some extra reasons.

9.1 Worksheets

9.1.1 Worksheet 1²⁷

Jack the Ripper

A. Read the statements and write down if they are *true* or *false*. If a statement is *false*, you have to correct it.

1) Jack the Ripper was a serial killer that operated in the East End of London in 1666.

.....
.....

2) He killed 50 women back then.

.....
.....

3) All of his victims were very rich women.



.....
.....

4) Jack the Ripper mutilated his victims in a horrible way.

.....
.....

5) The police were able to identify him several years after his death.





.....
.....



²⁷ Key worksheet 1: see 'Attachment 23' (in 'Attachments')

9.1.2 Worksheet 2²⁸

B. Tick the things that you hear while listening to the extract.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> a dog <input type="radio"/> a car <input type="radio"/> a pig <input type="radio"/> people yelling <input type="radio"/> a mobile phone that is ringing <input type="radio"/> a coach <input type="radio"/> a sheep <input type="radio"/> a GPS giving directions <input type="radio"/> a pimp threatening a prostitute <input type="radio"/> someone vomiting <input type="radio"/> indecent proposals <input type="radio"/> someone brushing his teeth <input type="radio"/> people dancing <input type="radio"/> someone that is whispering <input type="radio"/> bells that are ringing <input type="radio"/> buttons falling on the ground 	   
--	---

C. Prove with examples from the extract that London in this film is different from contemporary London. Pay attention to the clothes, means of transport, technology...

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

D. Underline the words that suit the song 'Jack the Ripper' by Screaming Lord Sutch. You can add words to the list if you want to.

dark – light – happy – sad – exciting – dull – old – young – funny – serious – scary – cold – warm – emotional – tragic -



²⁸ Key worksheet 2: see 'Attachment 24' (in 'Attachments')

9.1.3 Worksheet 3²⁹

E. Answer the questions about the victims of Jack the Ripper.

1) What was the name of the fourth victim of Jack the Ripper?

.....

2) What was the name of the street in which they found the body of Mary Ann Nichols?

.....

3) When did Jack the Ripper murder his second victim? Write down the exact date.

.....

4) Mary Jane Kelly lived together with someone who became a suspect in the Ripper case later on. What was the name of this person?

.....

5) In which country was Elizabeth Stride born?

.....

F. Write down the names of all the suspects. Then put a cross underneath 'YES' if you think that this suspect is the real Jack the Ripper or underneath 'NO' when you think he is not.

Name suspect	YES	NO

G. Explain in at least three sentences why you think that this suspect was the real Jack the Ripper.

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



²⁹ Key worksheet 3: see 'Attachment 25' (in 'Attachments')

9.1.4 Worksheet 4³⁰

Prostitution in the 19th century

H. Watch the fragment of 'From hell' and answer the questions.

1) Where did prostitutes in the 19th century find customers?

.....
.....

2) Why did they work as a prostitute?

.....
.....

3) Describe the clothes they wore when they were working.

.....
.....

4) What language did the prostitutes in the previous two extracts speak? So do you think they are immigrants or not?

.....



Prostitution in the 21st century

I. Watch the extract of 'Matroesjka's' and answer the questions.

1) Where do these prostitutes come into contact with customers?

.....
.....

2) Why do they work as prostitutes?

.....
.....

3) Describe the clothes they wear when they are working.

.....
.....

4) Do the prostitutes speak Dutch? Where do they come from?

.....

5) Did they know they had to work as prostitutes when they decided to come to Belgium? What did they expect to do here then?

.....



³⁰ Key worksheet 4: see 'Attachment 26' (in 'Attachments')

9.1.5 Worksheet 5

J. Read the article and complete the scheme on the next page.

UK Human Trafficking³¹

What is human trafficking?

Human trafficking is the movement of people by means such as force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them.

The UN describes trafficking as a form of "slavery". It knows of victims from 127 countries and of their exploitation in 137. Major destinations for victims include wealthy countries in Western Europe, North America, and the Middle East.

Women are involved in 77% of trafficking cases worldwide. 87% of these women are trafficked with the purpose of sexual exploitation. Another common motive behind trafficking is forced labour.

What is the situation in the UK?

The UK is a major destination for trafficked women. Police believe that about 4,000 have been brought into the country and forced to work as prostitutes.

Criminal gangs bring them into the country individually or in small, escorted groups. The routes used can change quickly, although some broad routes have been identified.

Victims are found "all over the UK, not just in metropolitan areas", police say.

The gangs behind the trade buy and sell the women for between £2,000 and £8,000. Some have been forced to work 16 hours and have sex with 30 men a day.

Who are the victims?

Many trafficking victims in the UK are from Eastern European countries including Lithuania, Russia, Albania and Ukraine. Others are from the Far East, South America and Africa.

Often, women are lured by adverts in their home countries for jobs such as restaurant staff, maids and child minders. Some expect to work as lap dancers or escorts, but not to be prostitutes. Others do know they are going to work as prostitutes, but are lied to about conditions.

The age of victims varies widely, but most are between 18 and 25. Police have also rescued a number of children.

Many victims are "from poor backgrounds with little or no education", the UK Human Trafficking Centre reports.

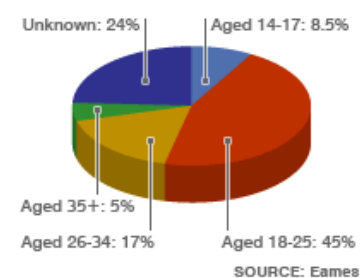
What happens once they are in the UK?

Victims can end up in any town or city where brothels operate. The Poppy Project, which offers victims support and accommodation, says more may now be working on the streets.

The women are moved about the country frequently and may be sold and exchanged between a number of different gangs.

The fate of many victims is unclear, although it is known that some have been sent home after falling ill or becoming pregnant. Others have been allowed to pay off their "debts" to the traffickers. However, even if they are able to get out of this horrible situation, their life will probably never be the same again.

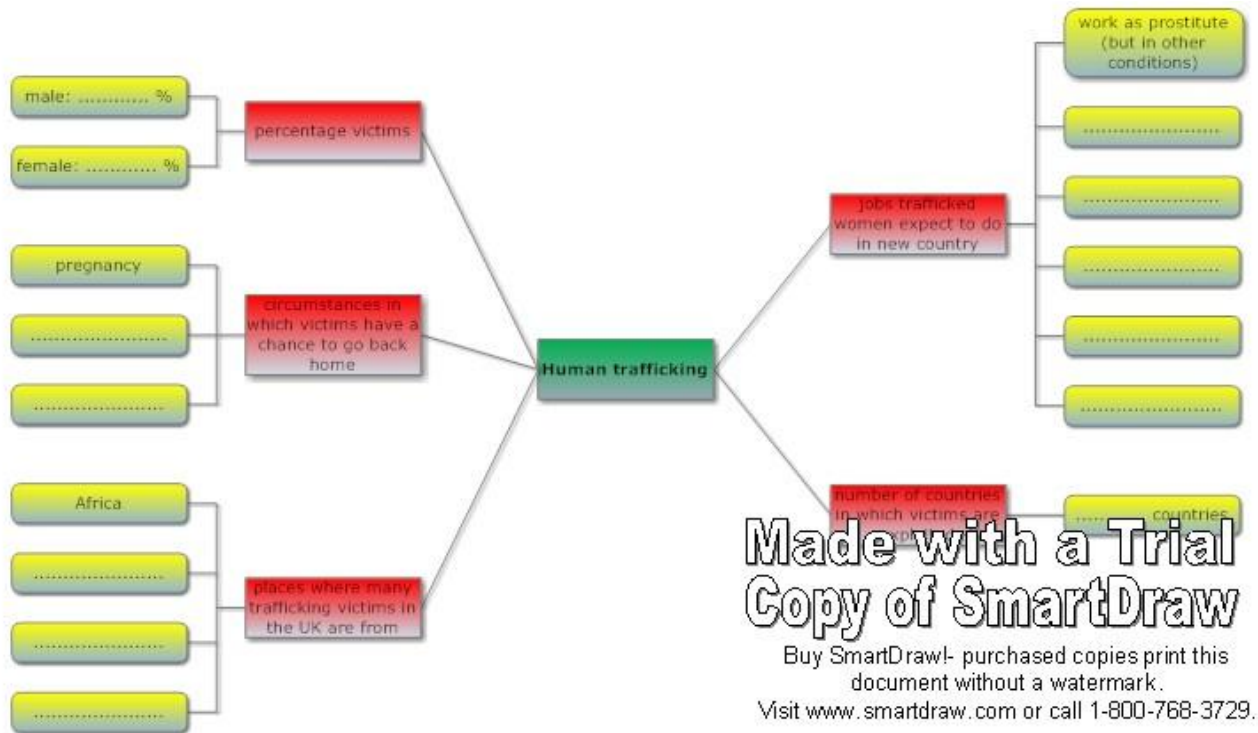
AGE OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS REFERRED TO POPPY PROJECT



³¹ (red), 'Quick guide: UK Human Trafficking', internet, BBC, 2006-10-02, (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/5343036.stm).

9.1.6 Worksheet 6³²

Scheme: 'UK Human trafficking'



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³² Key worksheet 6: see 'Attachment 27' (in 'Attachments')

9.1.7 Worksheet 7³³

K. Are these statements *true* or *false*? If a statement is *false*, you have to correct it.

1) At this given moment there are 4 million prostitutes at work in the world.

.....
.....



2) Prostitution and activities typically associated with prostitution (pimping, operating a brothel...) are illegal in Belgium.

.....
.....

3) Prostitution and activities associated with prostitution are completely legal in within 22 countries.

.....
.....

4) Poverty is one of the main reasons why people turn to prostitution.

.....
.....

5) One in twenty men in the world has visited a prostitute.

.....
.....

6) The average price for prostitutes in Belgium is € 40.



.....
.....

7) Most customers are men between 18 and 35 years old.

.....
.....

8) Each year an estimated 2 million people are trafficked across international borders and about 500 000 of them are forced into prostitution.

.....
.....

³³ Key worksheet 7 : see 'Attachment 28' (in 'Attachments')

9.1.8 Worksheet 8³⁴

L. Think about the parents of the victims of Marc Dutroux and Ronald Janssen. What pieces of advice would they probably give to other children now, after what happened to their child?

Use 'should' or 'shouldn't' to formulate these pieces of advice.



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

M. How does the police track down criminals and investigate murder cases nowadays? What techniques can they use?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

N. How did the police track down criminals and investigate murder cases at the time of the Ripper murders (1888)? What techniques could they already use?



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

O. Why was the police not able to find Jack the Ripper?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

³⁴ Key worksheet 8 : see 'Attachment 29' (in 'Attachments')

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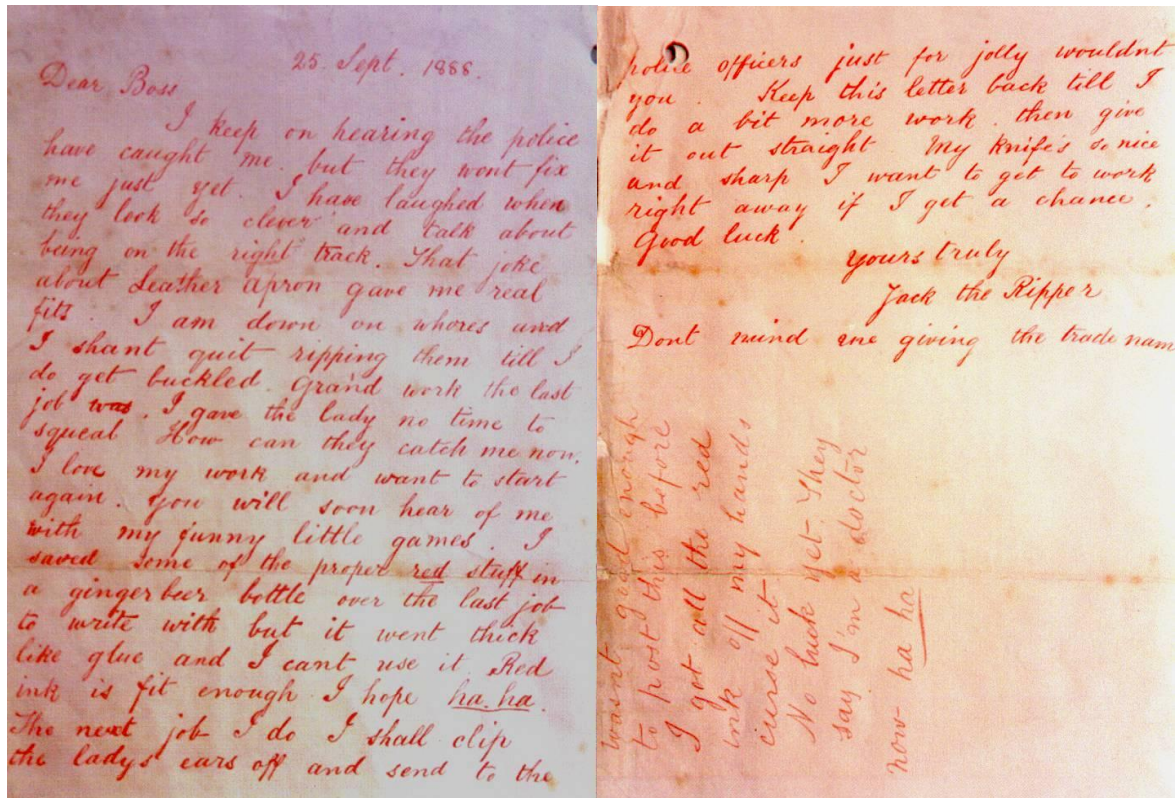
infamous	berucht
to originate	ontstaan, voortkomen
a perpetrator	een dader
a conspiracy	een samenzwering
a lecturer	een docent
prominence	beroemdheid
a baronet	een baronet (rang tussen ridder en baron)
subsequently	vervolgens
indiscretion	onbezonnenheid, onfatsoenlijkheid
a commoner	een burger, een gewone mens
an heir	een erfgenaam
a raid	een inval
retarded	achterlijk
a monarch	een vorst
influenza	griep
to incite	aanzetten
a porter	een drager
to diminish	verminderen
credibility	geloofwaardigheid
a row	een ruzie
suspicious	verdacht
a similarity	een gelijkenis
a stab wound	een steekwond
to inflict	toebrengen
conclusive	overtuigend, beslissend
credence	geloof
to apprentice	in de leer nemen
to coincide	samenvallen
homicidal	moordzuchtig
to postulate	veronderstellen
a joint	een gewricht
a midwife	een vroedvrouw
a conviction	een veroordeling
strychnine	witte, reukloze en giftige kristallijne stof
a coroner	een lijkschouwer
an exhumation	een opsporing
a noose	een schuifknoop, een strop
taut	strak, gespannen
repulsive	walgelijk, afstotend
a hearthstone	een haardsteen
a scapegoat	een zondebok
to disregard	geringschatten, negeren
a workhouse	een armenhuis
a laceration	een scheur
an abdomen	een onderbuik
a coachman	een koetsier
a lodging house	een huis waar men kamers verhuurt
to protrude	uitsteken, te voorschijn brengen, uitpuilen
approximately	ongeveer
notorious	berucht
a chemise	een hemd
to reign	regeren
prosperity	voorspoed
a legalisation	iets dat wettig gemaakt is
a regularisation	iets in overeenstemming brengen met de wetten, regels
to abolish	afschaffen

a venereal disease	een geslachtsziekte
licentious	wellustig, losbandig
subordinate	ondergeschikt
clandestine	heimelijk, stiekem
to solicit	tippelen
domestic	huishoudelijk
means of subsistence	bestaansmiddelen
a fine	een boete
enforcement	handhaving, uitvoering
an opponent	een tegenstander
a hoop	een hoepel
an alley	een steegje
civilised	beschaafd
an inhabitant	een inwoner
a parish constable	een hofmeester van een parochie
able-bodied	bevoegd
to maintain	behouden
a guild	een gilde
a menace	een bedreiging
a testimony	een getuigenis
to decompose	ontbinden
a jamb	een stijl van een deur of venster
gruesome	gruwelijk
to contribute	bijdragen

Attachments

Attachment 1	the Ripper letter (signed with the nickname 'Jack the Ripper')
Attachment 2	William Gull
Attachment 3	Walter Sickert
Attachment 4	Prince Albert Victor
Attachment 5	Joseph Barnett
Attachment 6	William Henry Bury
Attachment 7	George Chapman
Attachment 8	Thomas Neill Cream
Attachment 9	Frederick Bailey Deeming (death mask)
Attachment 10	Mary Ann Nichols
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Attachment 12	Elizabeth Stride
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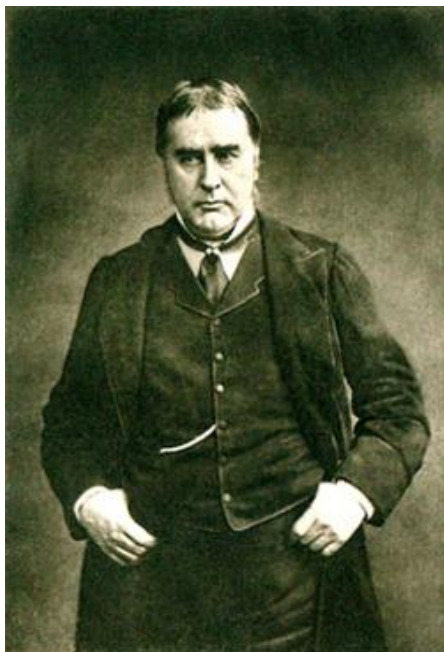
Attachment 1³⁵ : the Ripper letter (signed with the nickname 'Jack the Ripper')



Dear Boss
25. Sept. 1888.
I keep on hearing the police have caught me, but they wont fix me just yet. I have laughed when they look so clever and talk about being on the right track. That joke about Leather Apron gave me real fits. I am down on whores and I shant quit ripping them till I do get buckled. Grand work the last job was. I gave the lady no time to squeal. How can they catch me now. I love my work and want to start again. You will soon hear of me with my gunny little games. I saved some of the proper red stuff in a ginger beer bottle over the last job to write with but it went thick like glue and I cant use it. Red ink is fit enough. I hope ha ha. The next job I do I shall clip the lady's ears off and send to the police officers just for jolly wouldnt you. Keep this letter back till I do a bit more work, then give it out straight. My knife's so nice and sharp I want to get to work right away if I get a chance. Good luck.
yours truly
Jack the Ripper
Dont mind me giving the trade name

wont get enough
to post this before
I got all the red
ink off my hands
erase it
No luck yet. They
say I'm a doctor
now ha ha

Attachment 2³⁶ : William Gull



³⁵ (red), Casebook Jack the Ripper: Ripper letters, internet, 2009-10-01, (http://www.casebook.org/ripper_letters/).

³⁶ (red), Sir William Withey Gull, internet, 2008-08-28, (<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fq.cgi?page=qr&GRid=29372802>).

Attachment 3³⁷ : Walter Sickert



Attachment 4³⁸ : Prince Albert Victor



³⁷ (red), *Walter Richard Sickert*, internet, 2002-11-23, (<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fq.cgi?page=qr&GRid=6946009>).

³⁸ (red), *Albert "Prince Eddie" Victor*, internet, 1999-12-09, (<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fq.cgi?page=qr&GRid=7462>).

Attachment 5³⁹ : Joseph Barnett



Attachment 6⁴⁰ : William Henry Bury



Attachment 7⁴¹ : George Chapman



³⁹ (red), *Casebook Jack the Ripper : Joseph Barnett*, internet, 2009-10-02, (<http://www.casebook.org/suspects/barnett.html>).

⁴⁰ (red), *Casebook Jack the Ripper: William Henry Bury*, internet, 2009-10-02, (<http://www.casebook.org/suspects/bury.html>).

⁴¹ (red), *George Chapman*, internet, 2005-03-30, (<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fq.cgi?page=qr&GRid=10704320>).

Attachment 8⁴² : Thomas Neill Cream



Attachment 9⁴³ : Frederick Bailey Deeming (death mask)



⁴² (red), *Casebook Jack the Ripper: Thomas Neill Cream*, internet, 2009-10-02, (<http://www.casebook.org/suspects/cream.html>).

⁴³ (red), *Casebook Jack the Ripper : Frederick Bailey Deeming*, internet, 2009-10-03, (<http://www.casebook.org/suspects/deeming.html>).

Attachment 10⁴⁴ : Mary Ann Nichols



Attachment 11⁴⁵ : Annie Chapman



Attachment 12⁴⁶ : Elizabeth Stride



⁴⁴ (red), *Mary Ann Nichols*, internet, 2001-01-01, (<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fq.cgi?page=gr&GRid=1846>).

⁴⁵ (red), *Annie Chapman*, internet, 2001-05-09, (<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fq.cgi?page=gr&GRid=22110>).

⁴⁶ (red), *Elizabeth Stride*, internet, 2001-01-01, (<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fq.cgi?page=gr&GRid=1845>).

Attachment 13⁴⁷ : Catherine Eddowes



Attachment 14⁴⁸ : Mary Jane Kelly



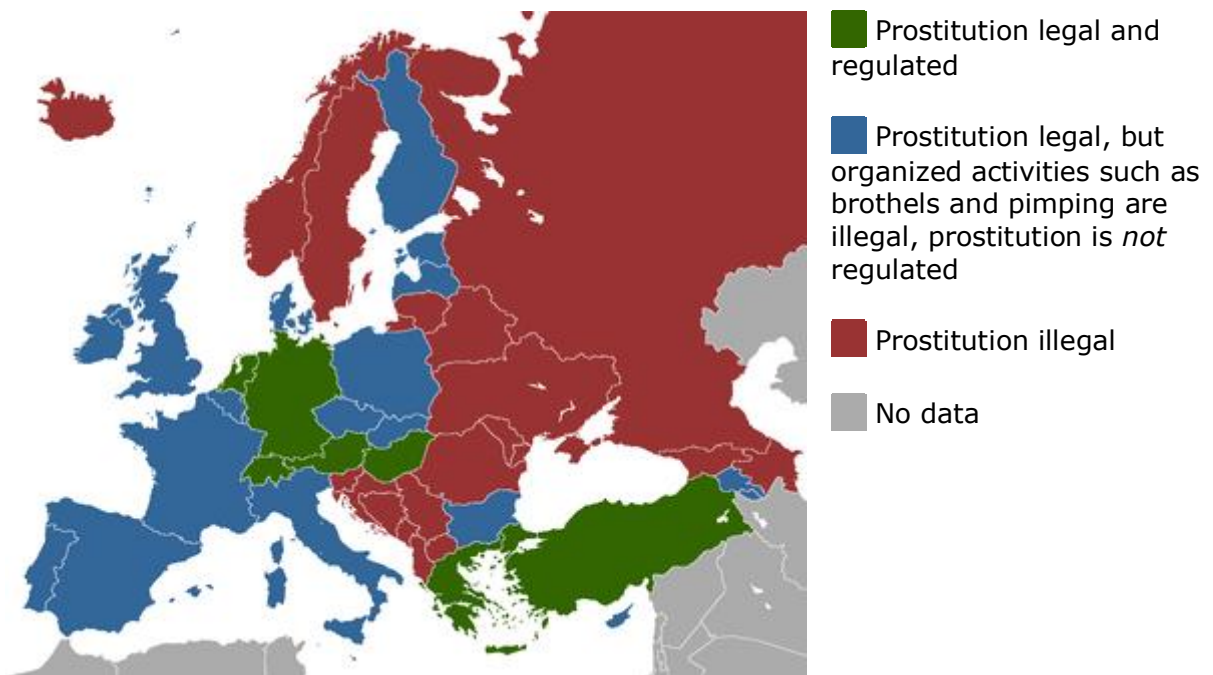
⁴⁷ (red), *Catherine Eddowes*, internet, 2001-01-01, (<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fq.cgi?page=qr&GRid=1844>).

⁴⁸ (red), *Mary Jane Kelly*, internet, 2001-01-01, (<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fq.cgi?page=qr&GRid=1847>).

Attachment 15⁴⁹ : Queen Victoria



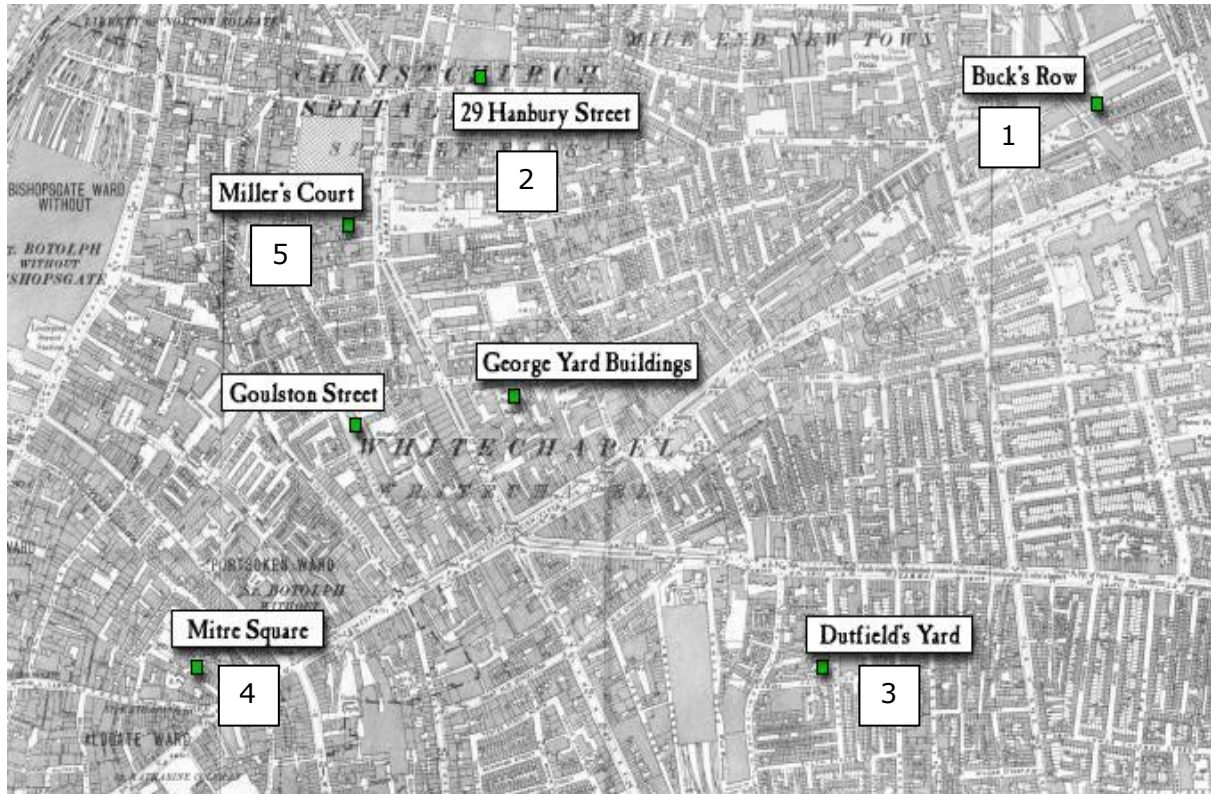
Attachment 16⁵⁰ : Map legalisation and regularisation of prostitution in Europe



⁴⁹ (red), *Queen Victoria*, internet, 2007-11-09, (<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fq.cgi?page=qr&GRid=22794617>).

⁵⁰ (red), *Prostitution*, internet, 2010-05-15, (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prostitution>).

Attachment 17⁵¹ : Murder sites of the victims of Jack the Ripper



- 1) Murder site of Mary Ann Nichols
- 2) Murder site of Annie Chapman
- 3) Murder site of Elizabeth Stride
- 4) Murder site of Catherine Eddowes
- 5) Murder site of Mary Jane Kelly

Attachment 18 : Explanation of link between hints and Jack the Ripper

- 1) prostitute (= profession of all the victims)
- 2) Leather Apron (= another nickname → many witnesses said that the killer wore a leather apron)
- 3) London (= city where the murders took place)
- 4) 19th century (= century in which the murders took place)
- 5) Whitechapel (most of the killings took place in the Whitechapel district in London)

⁵¹ (red), *Casebook Jack the Ripper: maps of Whitechapel 1888 – 1894*, internet, 2010-05-19, (http://www.casebook.org/victorian_london/maps.html).

Jack the Ripper

Correction statements

- Serial killer that operated in East End of London in 1888
- Killed 5 women
- Victims were poor prostitutes
- Mutilated them in a horrible way
- Remains unidentified until this day

Attachment 20⁵² : Lyrics of 'Jack the Ripper' by Screaming Lord Sutch

<p>Huh-uh-huh-uh-huh-uh-huh-uh, aaaaaah! Wuaaaaah The Ripper, Jack The Ripper</p> <p>There's a man who walks the streets of London late at night The Ripper, Jack The Ripper With a little black bag that's oh-so tight The Ripper, Jack The Ripper He's got a big black cloak hangin' down his back The Ripper, Jack The Ripper Well, that's a one big cat I just a hate to fight The Ripper, Jack The Ripper</p>	<p>When he walks down the streets To every girl he meets, he says, is your name Mary Blood? Uaaaaaaah!</p> <p>The Ripper, Jack The Ripper The Ripper, Jack The Ripper</p> <p>Scotland Yard'll never catch him, 'cause he's a much too clever He's much too clever Mm, but if they do, man, they'll get: The Ripper - yeah!</p> <p>The Ripper, Jack The Ripper The Ripper, Jack The Ripper</p>
<p>When he walks down the streets To every girl he meets, he says, is your name Mary Blood? Uaaaaaaah!</p> <p>The Ripper, Jack The Ripper The Ripper, Jack The Ripper</p>	<p>Well, the streets of London kinda never safe The Ripper, Jack The Ripper Whenever Jack The Ripper ever shows his face The Ripper, Jack The Ripper So, you pretty little girlies, take a-my advice</p>
<p>When she walks down the streets, he's never far behind The Ripper, Jack The Ripper With his little black bag and his one tracked mind The Ripper, Jack The Ripper Well, he nearly catches up when the lights go down The Ripper, Jack The Ripper 'Cause that's the time he starts his dirty, uh, chop-around The Ripper, Jack The Ripper</p>	<p>The Ripper, Jack The Ripper The Ripper, Jack The Ripper</p> <p>And don't walk the streets of London late at night The Ripper, Jack The Ripper</p> <p>When he walks down the streets To every girl he meets, he says, is your name Mary Blood? Uaaaaaaah!</p> <p>The Ripper, Jack The Ripper The Ripper, Jack The Ripper</p>

⁵² (red), *Screaming Lord Sutch - Jack the Ripper*, internet, 2010-06-07, (<http://www.smartlyrics.com/Song619944-Screaming-Lord-Sutch-Jack-The-Ripper-lyrics.aspx>).

Attachment 21 : Assignment + information cards victim / suspect

One of you is the interviewer, the other person is the victim / suspect. All the information that is on your information card has to be included in the interview. You can add extra information if you want to.

When doing the interview:

**pay attention to intonation + articulation.*

**empathize in your role of interviewer or victim / suspect. Pretend as if it is real!*

**use the passive voice at least three times.*

<p>Victim: MARY ANN NICHOLS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - date + place of birth? - name she was born with? - husband + children? - profession? - date of murder? - place where body was found? - state after murder (injuries)? 	<p>Victim: ANNIE CHAPMAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - date + place of birth? - name she was born with? - husband + children? - profession? - date of murder? - place where body was found? - state after murder (injuries)?
<p>Victim: ELIZABETH STRIDE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - date + place of birth? - name she was born with? - husband + children? - profession? - date of murder? - place where body was found? - state after murder (injuries)? 	<p>Victim: CATHERINE EDDOWES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - date + place of birth? - name she was born with? - husband + children? - profession? - date of murder? - place where body was found? - state after murder (injuries)?
<p>Victim: MARY JANE KELLY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - husband + children? - profession? - date of murder? - place where body was found? - state after murder (injuries)? 	<p>Suspect: WILLIAM GULL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - date + place of birth? - wife + children? - profession? - committed other crimes? - why a suspect (theory)?
<p>Suspect: WALTER SICKERT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - date + place of birth? - wife + children? - profession? - linked to other crimes than Ripper murders? - why a suspect (theory)? 	<p>Suspect: JOSEPH BARNETT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - date + place of birth? - wife + children? - profession? - linked to other crimes than Ripper murders? - why a suspect (theory)?

<p>Suspect: WILLIAM HENRY BURY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - date + place of birth? - wife + children? - profession? - linked to other crimes than Ripper murders? - why a suspect (theory)? 	<p>Suspect: GEORGE CHAPMAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - date + place of birth? - wife + children? - profession? - linked to other crimes than Ripper murders? - why a suspect (theory)?
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Attachment 22 : Powerpoint Serial killers

MICHEL FOURNIRET

- several houses (best known in Sart-Custinne)
- 7 kidnappings, rapes and murders
- arrested in 2003
- life sentence

RONALD JANSSEN

- Loksbergen
- 4 murders + a series of rapes
- arrested in 2010
- not convicted yet

MARC DUTROUX

- 7 houses (best known in Marcinelle)
- 4 murders + 6 kidnappings and rapes
- arrested in 1996
- life sentence

Attachment 23 : Key worksheet 1

Jack the Ripper

A. Read the statements and write down if they are *true* or *false*. If a statement is *false*, you have to correct it.

- Jack the Ripper was a serial killer that operated in the East End of London in 1666.
FALSE: Jack the Ripper was a serial killer that operated in the East End of London in 1888.
- He killed 50 women back then.
FALSE: He killed 5 women back then.
- All of his victims were very rich women.
FALSE: All of his victims were poor prostitutes.
- Jack the Ripper mutilated his victims in a horrible way.
TRUE (cut their throat, cut open the abdomen of most of them, cut off the breasts of his last victim...)
- The police were able to identify him several years after his death.
FALSE: the killer remains unidentified until this day.

B. Tick the things that you hear while listening to the extract.

- a dog
- a car
- a pig
- people yelling
- a mobile phone that is ringing
- a coach
- a sheep
- a GPS giving directions
- a pimp threatening a prostitute
- someone vomiting
- indecent proposals
- someone brushing his teeth
- people dancing
- someone that is whispering
- bells that are ringing
- buttons falling on the ground

C. Prove with examples from the extract that London in this film is different from contemporary London. Pay attention to the clothes, means of transport, technology...

- *Transport of things / people with a coach with horses in front of it*
- *Poor street lighting*
- *Use of candles for lighting in houses*
- *Clothing women: corsets, skirts with hoops, bonnets*
- *Clothing men: top hats*
- *Many people slept in lodging houses because they did not have a house of their own*
- *Buttons were expensive*
- *The prostitutes were washing themselves in a drinking fountain*
- *People were having sexual intercourse in the streets*
- *The prostitutes had to pay their pimp £ 1 and they were afraid they were not able to earn this much*
- ...

D. Underline the words that suit the song 'Jack the Ripper' by Screaming Lord Sutch. You can add words to the list if you want to.

Different possible answers.

E. Answer the questions about the victims of Jack the Ripper with full sentences.

- 1) What was the name of the fourth victim of Jack the Ripper?
Her name was Catherine Eddowes.
- 2) What was the name of the street in which they found the body of Mary Ann Nichols?
They found Mary Ann Nichols' body in Buck's Row.
- 3) When did Jack the Ripper murder his second victim? Write down the exact date.
He murdered his second victim on 8th September.
- 4) Mary Jane Kelly lived together with someone who became a suspect in the Ripper case later on. What was the name of this person?
The name of this person was Joseph Barnett.
- 5) In which country was Elizabeth Stride born?
She was born in Sweden.

F. Write down the names of all the suspects. Then put a cross underneath 'YES' if you think that this suspect is the real Jack the Ripper or underneath 'NO' when you think he is not.

Name suspect	YES	NO
WALTER SICKERT	<i>Different possible answers.</i>	
WILLIAM GULL		
JOSEPH BARNETT		
WILLIAM HENRY BURY		
GEORGE CHAPMAN		

G. Explain in at least three sentences why you think that this suspect was the real Jack the Ripper.

Different possible answers.

Prostitution in the 19th century

H. Watch the fragment of 'From hell' and answer the questions.

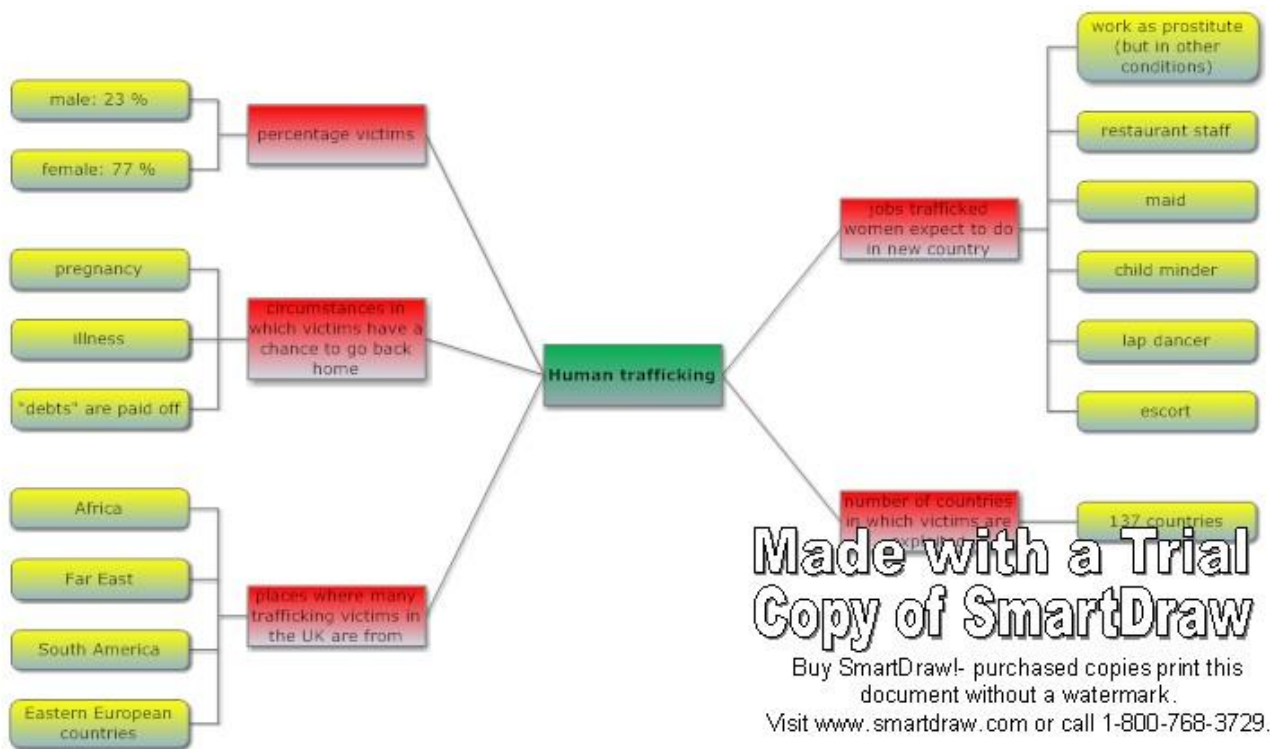
- 1) Where did prostitutes in the 19th century find customers?
They found customers on the street (+ in brothels).
- 2) Why did they work as a prostitute?
Because they are poor and prostitution was one of the few things women could turn to in order to earn some money and stay alive. (They did not receive much education.)
- 3) Describe the clothes they wore when they were working.
The typical clothing of that time: corsets, skirts with hoops, sometimes a bonnet.
- 4) What language did the prostitutes in the two previous extracts speak? So do you think she is an immigrant or not?
She spoke British English so probably she is not an immigrant.

Prostitution in the 21st century

I. Watch the extract of 'Matroesjka's' and answer the questions.

- 1) Where do these prostitutes come into contact with customers?
They come into contact with their customers in a brothel.
- 2) Why do they work as prostitutes?
Because they are forced to by the men in the extract (= the pimps).
- 3) Describe the clothes they wear when they are working.
They wear practically nothing when they are working, only lingerie.
- 4) Do the prostitutes speak Dutch? Where do they come from?
No, they do not speak Dutch. They are from Eastern European countries e.g. Russia.
- 5) Did they know they had to work as prostitutes when they decided to come to Belgium? What did they expect to do here then?
No, they thought they had to work as dancers.

Attachment 27 : Key worksheet 6



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K. Are these statements true or false? If a statement is false, you have to correct it.

- 1) At this given moment there are 4 million prostitutes at work in the world.
FALSE: 40 million prostitutes.
- 2) Prostitution and activities typically associated with prostitution (pimping, operating a brothel...) are illegal in Belgium.
FALSE: Pimping, operating a brothel... is illegal in Belgium, but prostitution itself is not.
- 3) Prostitution and activities associated with prostitution are completely legal in within 22 countries.
TRUE (examples of countries: Germany, the Netherlands, Greece, Switzerland...)
- 4) Poverty is one of the main reasons why people turn to prostitution.
TRUE (other common reasons: because they are forced into it, because they need the money to maintain their drug addiction, because this way they hope to get the attention and love they always longed for but never received in their childhood...)
- 5) One in twenty men in the world has visited a prostitute.
FALSE: one in ten men.
- 6) The average price for prostitutes in Belgium is € 40.
TRUE (and then they often still have to give a big part of it to a pimp. Also big price differences depending on country and area in country. In UK the average price is £ 50. That is € 60.)
- 7) Most customers are men between 18 and 35 years old.
FALSE: Most of them are men between 35 and 44 years old.
- 8) Each year an estimated 2 million people are trafficked across international borders and about 500 000 of them are forced into prostitution.
TRUE

L. Think about the parents of the victims of Marc Dutroux and Ronald Janssen. What pieces of advice would they probably give to other children now, after what happened to their child?

Use 'should' or 'shouldn't' to formulate these pieces of advice.

Different possible answers.

(e.g. "You should always go home with a group of people after a party." or "You shouldn't talk to strangers." or...)

M. How does the police track down criminals and investigate murder cases nowadays? What techniques can they use?

- DNA research
- Blood test
- Skin samples
- Surveillance cameras
- ...

N. How did the police track down criminals and investigate murder cases at the time of the Ripper murders (1888)? What techniques could they already use?

- Fingerprinting (but it was not accepted as a science yet)
- Bloodhounds
- Position body, items near body
- Suspect imaging

O. Why was the police not able to find Jack the Ripper?

- Forensic science was not advanced (no DNA research, blood tests...)
- Documentation of cases was not stored in a safe place so everyone could have come there to steal or destroy documentation
- One time the police destroyed documentation that could have been important for the case (story about Goulston graffiti)
- No refrigeration so the autopsies had to be done quickly because they could not keep the body for weeks with refrigeration
- Poor street lighting
- Lack of communication (e.g. no mobile phones or computers)
- Attitude of English society (attention was forced away from those who lived in proper society and onto the poor and foreign people)

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