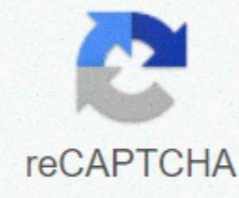




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Children's work in victorian times

If you were a child from a poor family at the beginning of Victorian times, you worked and worked and worked..... Children were often forced to work almost as soon as they could walk. This was not something new to the Victorian period as children had always expected to work for hundreds of years. Many were used as cheap labor. Children worked very long hours with small breaks and no fresh air. They often worked in very dangerous conditions resulting in injuries or even death. Very young children were expected to work There was no education for the poor, so it was very unlikely that they could get better paid jobs when they were older. Children were paid very little because they were younger Most children had no choice - they had to work to help their families earn enough money to live. The happy children got apprentices in a profession, the less fortunate worked on farms or helped with spinning. When new types of work appeared with the development of industries and factories, it seemed perfectly natural to use children for work that adults could not do; Crawl under machines or sit in coal mines to open and close the ventilation doors. Chimney sweeps | Factories | Street vendors | Coal mines Chimney sweeps Chimney sweeps was a job that children could do better than adults. Little boys (from the age of 5 or 6 years) would be sent scrambling into the chimney to scrape and brush soot away. They came down under the soot and with bleeding elbows and knees. I have two guys who work for me. After work, their arms and legs bleed, so I rub them with salt water before I send them another chimney. Sweep Master The chimneys were usually very narrow (in some cases as small as 30cm) and twisted. Children often got stuck or froze with fear in the cramped darkness - in these cases the Master Chimney Sweeper, would just light the fire underneath to encourage them to get on with their work. The work was dangerous and painful. Some of the boys got stuck and died of asphyxiation. I never got stuck myself, but some of my friends are dead. Boy of 8 in 1832 the use of boys for sweeping chimneys was prohibited by law, but boys were forced through the narrow winding passages of chimneys in large houses. 'The Water Babies' by Charles Kingsley tells the story of a young sweep, Tom, who drowns while trying to escape his evil master and comes back to life underwater as a 'water baby'. Factories Children worked long hours and sometimes had to do dangerous jobs in factories. I'll start soon at 5:00 a.m. work all day until 9:00 p.m. That's 16 hours. We're not allowed to talk, sit or look out the window while we work. The only day off from work is on Sunday, when we have to go to church. Girl of 9 years In textile mills children were made made clean machines while the machines were kept running, and there were many accidents. Many children lost fingers in the machines and some were killed, crushed by the huge machines. Young children working in a textile factory In match factories, children were used to dip matches in a dangerous chemical called phosphorus. The phosphorus can cause their teeth to rot and some died from the effect of breathing in their lungs. Why did children work in factories? Children were much cheaper than adults as a factory owner didn't have to pay them as much. There were plenty of children in orphanages so they could be easily replaced if accidents happened. Children were small enough to crawl under machines to tie broken wires. When did young children stop working in textile factories? 1833 the Factory Act was made legal. It was now illegal for children under 9 to be used in textile factories Chimney Sweeps | Factories | Street vendors | Coal mines Life for Victorian children in Victorian times (1830-1900) looked nothing like childhood in today's world. For the rich there was an overwhelming sense of boredom and the constant poking to be good and polite with very little parent to child communication. For the poor Victorian children, life was much different. The poor children had to take public jobs for their families to survive. Toys were nothing more than homemade dolls or wooden blocks. On the other hand, their family life was tighter knit and loving. Wealthy Victorian children While the rich children may have been spoiled and had a much better life than the poor children, they also had what appears to be a sad, unnecessary and affection-less existence. Children were usually raised by a nanny who would teach the child what was right and what was not. Everyday life was nothing more than a lonely monotonous routine and very formal. Wealthy Victorian children rarely communicated with their parents except for a certain time every day. - Winston Churchill once said he could count the times he was embraced by his mother as a child - Parents would hire a nanny or nurse to do the brunt of child rearing. They would instruct the nanny to have what they wanted instilled in their children, such as manners, education, decency, how to dress and so on. The nanny was in fact a substitute parent. When we think of nannies in Victorian times it is only natural to think of a cheerful loving young lady who went to the local community college and got a degree in child development. For the most part, this was not the reality for wealthy Victorian children. Nannies were mostly older women who never had been. You imagine that there might be a chip on their shoulder to children, because in those days not married meant no children. Many times nannies were intolerant and very strict sometimes just mean. Be it, there were some nannies who were kind and caring and the only love a child would experience. They would do the extra things to brighten up a child's life, such as playing games with them or fixing special meals on their birthday... Etc. Poor Victorian children The poor Victorian children lived a very different life than the children of wealthier families. They didn't have the beautiful houses to live in or the extravagant toys, clothes or good food that the rich kids had. They lived in much smaller houses or even single rooms. Living in these cramped neighborhoods made the family much closer. Without the presence of a nanny, the parents raised the children and were the guiding force in their lives. However, this did not always translate into a more loving atmosphere. Since a large proportion of poor children had to help public jobs support their families many parents thought of children as income, and having more children who worked increased the income of the home. Many parents had 10 or 12 or even more children for this reason alone. How old did children have to be to work in victorian times? Victorian children would be made to go to work at a very young age. As incredible as it sounds, sometimes even 4 or 5 years old. Actually this was not unique just for the Victorian age, children had expected to work for centuries for this. They worked very hard and for long hours every day. At work safety was not a major concern and they were expected to work in squalid conditions many times. They really had no choice in the case. Their parents made them work to pay the bills at home. What kind of jobs did they do? Because they were considered cheap labor Victorian children were in high demand for many types of jobs, including mining, factory work, street sweepers, clothing and hat makers, chimney sweeps, agriculture, textile factories, servants, and unfortunately, prostitution. As you may have noticed, the British had very little respect for children. A further look at child labour and working conditions can be found here. -The Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals was founded in 1824. That was 67 years for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which was founded in 1891 - What conditions did they have to work in? The working conditions for children of victorian age were terrible. OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) or something vaguely similar to a safe working conditions organization did not exist. The Factory Act was established in 1833, preventing children under the age of nine from working in factories. 5 to 9 year old Chimney Sweeps would come from a chimney covered from top to top with soot. Their arms, legs, elbows and knees would bleed, only to be washed off with salt water and sent to another chimney. Children who worked in factories worked in situations for long hours, 14 to 18 hours a day. Occupational death was not uncommon for working Victorian children. There small size made them ideal for crawling in the tight spaces in, around or under machines, sometimes while the machines were still running because it would hinder production if a machine were turned off. Victorian Street Children Street children in Victorian times were found to live in abundance in alleyways or side streets. Many were orphans, but a large proportion of the street children were from neglected, alcoholic families where abuse was the norm. Faced with the choice of life in these conditions or living on the street some children chose the street. Many of these children fell prey to prostitution and stealing to support themselves. Others became street vendors or actually worked public jobs like other children. Published by Paxton Price on: 11 December 2012 Sources: The BBC The Museum Of London Mandy Barrow Main content Industrialisation has led to a dramatic increase in child labour. Professor Emma Griffin examines the dangerous, exhausting work of children in factories and mines, and the literary responses of writers such as Charles Dickens and Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Child labour was not an invention of the Industrial Revolution. Poor children have always started working as soon as their parents could find work for them. But in much of pre-industrial Britain, there just wasn't much work available for children. This changed with industrialization. The new factories and mines were hungry for workers and required the execution of simple tasks that could be easily carried out by children. The result was an increase in child labour - presenting a new kind of problem that Victorian society had to tackle. Map reveal vast expanses of coal mining and industrial districts in early 19th century Britain, particularly in the north, 1820. View images of this item (1) Research has shown that the average age at which children began working in early 19th century Britain was 10 years old, but that this varied widely between regions. In industrial areas, children started working on average at eight and a half years. Most of these young workers entered the factories as piecers, standing by the spinning machines repairing breaks in the wire. A few started out as scavengers, crawling under the machines to erase it from dirt, dust or anything else that could disrupt the mechanism. In the mines, kids usually started watching the trap doors, picking out coal in the pit mouth, or by wearing picks for the miners. Because work in the country was often scarce, rural children started later - at 10 and a half years old - at work. Their work consisted of bird-burning, sowing crops and driving horses. In cities, most of the boys were employed as errand boys or chimney sweeps, although again finding employers who hiring a child can be a difficult task. The average age for starting work was 11 and a half years old. So there was a wide variety in the age at which children went to work, with those in the industrial districts that are usually the youngest to start work. All the children worked under the same disadvantages, though, working for very low pay, performing work that was dirty and dangerous, and usually working long hours as well. Published in 1840, Michael Armstrong, the factory boy pictured living for children in a Factory in Manchester as gruesome and unnatural. View images of this item (2) The widespread employment of very young children in factories and mines marked a break with traditional practice, and was something that some contemporaries found distasteful. It led to a series of parliamentary inquiries into the working conditions of children in mines and factories. Their reports famously shocked Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Charles Dickens - inspiring 'The Cry of the Children' and A Christmas Carol. Child workers appeared in several other Dickens novels, most memorably in the form of Oliver Twist, with his narrow escape as a pupil of Mr. Gamfield's chimney sweep, and in David Copperfield. David Copperfield was loosely based on Dickens' own experiences of starting work at Warren's Blacking factory at the age of 12 after his father's imprisonment for debts. Charles Kingsley's Water Babies took on the plight of the nation's chimney sweeps and hosted more short-lived novels such as Frances Trollope's The Life and Adventures of Michael Armstrong, the Factory Boy and Charlotte Elizabeth's, Helen Fleetwood also exposed the suffering of child workers to the middle-class reader. Moreover, many of the most vocal and prolific commentators of the period turned their attention to children's workers. And of course, the plight of child workers entered the political heart of the nation when reformers such as John Fielden and Lord Ashley, the Seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, took their case in Parliament. Disturbing illustrations of the working conditions of children from a revised edition of the Report of the Royal Commission on the Employment of Children and Very Young People in Mines and Factories, 1842. View images of this item (12) The campaign against child labour culled in two important pieces of legislation: the Factory Act (1833) and the Mines Act (1842). The Factory Act prohibited the employment of children under the age of nine and limited the hours children between the age of nine and 13 could work. The Mines Act raised the starting age of miners to 10 years. In fact, these two acts of law have brought the industrial districts into line with the and put an end to the systematic employment of young children. Published in Manchester, Nathan Gould's Information on the of children working in cotton mills (1818) provided statistical and documented information on the employment of children in cotton mills. View images of this item (7) Raising the age at which children went to work was an important step forward for child protection, but it did little to improve the working conditions of the many children who remained at work. Children in the workplace were still largely unprotected from the abuse by employers and colleagues. In the 1850s, the future Liberal MP, George Edwards, worked as a farm boy under a man

who never missed an opportunity to beat me. This, he concluded, was 'no exception to the rule, all the poor boys in those days were treated badly.' [1] Even when parents were aware of the abuse of their children, poverty often meant that they could not take effective action. For example, Roger Langdon described how he was almost killed by the drunken ploughman under whom he worked. He informed his parents, but since every other place in the parish was filled and my parents couldn't keep me in laziness he continued to work for the man. [2] The systematic abuse of young and vulnerable workers proved to be a more difficult problem than removing small children from the factories. Further progress was made towards the end of Victoria's reign. The Factory Act of 1878 banned work before the age of 10 and applied to all professions. It was strengthened by the Education Act of 1880, which introduced compulsory education until the age of 10. Subsequent amendments raised the school leaver age to 12, with dispensations to leave before this age if pupils reached the required standards in reading, writing and numeracy. By the end of Victoria's reign, almost all children were in school until the age of 12. This helped to ensure that a marked improvement in child welfare occurred between the beginning and the end of Victoria's reign. [1] George Edwards, From Crow-Scaring to Westminster: an Autobiography with a foreword by the Rt. Hon. Lord Allyn of Hovingham, introduction by W R Smith (London: Labour Publishing, 1922), pp.18-19. [2] Roger Langdon, The Life of Roger Langdon, Told by Himself (London: Elliot Stock, 1909), pp.31-3. pp.31-3.

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