

Full Name: _____

Block: _____

Social Studies 9

**Chapter 5 – The Triumph of Steam:
Child Labour (Pages 147-150)**

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BONUS

Directions: Answer the following questions in sentence form on a separate piece of lined paper. Use the textbook or the provided notes on the back of this sheet to assist in answering your questions.

1. Why was there a ready supply of child labour available during the early stages of the Industrial Revolution? (2 marks)
2. Make a list of physical ailments suffered by workers during the early stages of the industrial revolution? (4 marks)
3. What was the purpose of the “Factory Acts”? (2 marks)
4. Read, “Using a Government Report” on p. 148. Complete questions 1-4 of at the bottom of page 148. (10 marks)
5. Read “Cross Currents” on page 149. Complete questions 1-3 oat the bottom of “Cross Currents”. (6 marks)

Watch the video at the following link. Complete the chart below while you watch the video.
(16 marks)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dJiOSuG9gZ4>
BBC - Where Children Must Work

4 Positive Sides of Child Labour	4 Negative Sides of Child Labour

Child Labour - NOTES

- Suffered outrageous injustices during this period
- Went into the work force because they had no choice
- Education was not mandatory. Very few working-class children went to school
- Families were so poor that all members of the family were required to work to make ends meet

Advantages that Children provided for Industry

- Useful because of their small size
- Could fit into small mine shafts, fit into chimneys and stacks, and run in and out of the workings of power looms.
- Small hands could pick out loose tangles and threads in machines

Dangers faced by children

- Suffered physically in their home and factory environments
- Exposed to pollution from coal burning and other industrial pollutants
- Suffered mental and physical stunting
- Air in textile mills was filled with microscopic fluff and fibers that settled into worker's lungs
- Noise in industrial settings was deafening
- Frequently beaten by malicious factory supervisors
- Often worked for food
- Worked long shifts

Acts of Parliament to deal with child labor

Factory Act of 1802

Made it illegal to have children work more than twelve hours straight in cotton mill.

Textile Act of 1819

Made it illegal to hire children less than nine years of age for work in a textile mill

1824

Labor unions became legal

Factory Act of 1833

Limited the working day for children. Between the ages of 9 and 13, boys and girls could work no more than 8 hours a day. For children 14 to 18, the limit was 12 hours a day.

Mines Act of 1842

Barred employers from hiring women in mines and made 13 the minimum age for hiring boys.

Ten Hours Act of 1845

Limited the working day for women and children under 18 to a 10 hour day.

1874 10 hour day was extended to all workers