

YEAR 8: The Industrial Revolution 1750-1900

What did the children do?

The information here is what you **MUST** know. Use this sheet as a checklist to identify what is clear to you, what you need to work on, and what you can tick off once revised. If you have any doubts or questions, please come and see your teacher - we will be very happy to help!

Key Idea:	GENERAL INFORMATION- IDENTIFY & KNOW	Tick when confident
1. Key Terms:	<p>Climbing boys- normally orphan boys who cleaned chimneys</p> <p>Match girls-young girls who made matches</p> <p>Monitorial schools- the master taught the older boys who then taught the younger students in groups. Classes often contained 70-100 children.</p> <p>Urban- towns/ cities</p> <p>Luddite- a person who opposed the changes and often broke up the new machines</p> <p>Laissez faire- government policy of leaving business owners alone</p> <p>Reform- to change things for the better</p>	
2. Climbing boys	<p>Chimney sweeping was a job children could do better than adults. Small boys (starting at the age of 5 or 6 years) would be sent scrambling up inside the chimney to scrape and brush soot away. They came down covered in soot, and with bleeding elbows and knees. There were some cases of boys getting stuck, lost in the maze of flues in large houses, and badly burnt.</p> <p>It was not until 1875 that a law was passed banning climbing boys.</p>	
3. Match girls	<p>Girls aged 4-16 made matches by dipping the ends of the match sticks into a harsh, toxic chemical called phosphorous. This was poisonous. Many girls developed phossy jaw, a bone cancer. This caused the jaw to crumble. When a girl got phossy jaw, her face near the jaw gave off a green glow and slowly turned black. The jaw would soon start to give off smelly pus, and eventually the girl would die from the cancer.</p> <p>Match girls worked 12 hour days with only two short breaks. They were not allowed to talk or even sit down while they worked (otherwise they would be fined or fired). The girls only made 4 shillings a day, but they were also heavily fined if they dropped a match, talked to each other, sat down, arrived late, or went to the bathroom without permission (sometimes they went home with no pay at all). Beatings were not uncommon.</p>	 

<p>4. Schools</p>	<p>In 1800 roughly one in twenty children went to school. These were mostly the sons of rich parents who went to fee paying public schools or grammar schools. Poor children rarely went to school because the family needed the money the child earned doing a job.</p>  <p>Part time education was available in some factory schools. There were also some Sunday Schools where pupils spent their time reading and studying the bible. Writing was rare.</p>  <p>The Church of England set up monitorial schools. The master taught the older boys who then taught the younger ones. Children were expected to learn things by heart and recite them. Thinking and questioning was not important. Discipline was harsh. The cane was often used.</p> <p>In 1870 the government decided that all children would go to school. More machines meant that more workers who could read, write and count were needed. Many of the upper classes were worried about educating the lower classes. However by 1900 every child under 12 went to school.</p>	
<p>Challenge:</p>	<p>Research child workers of the industrial revolution, Hitchin British School the monitorial school system. Remember to use a minimum of three sources for your research and include them in your bibliography.</p>	