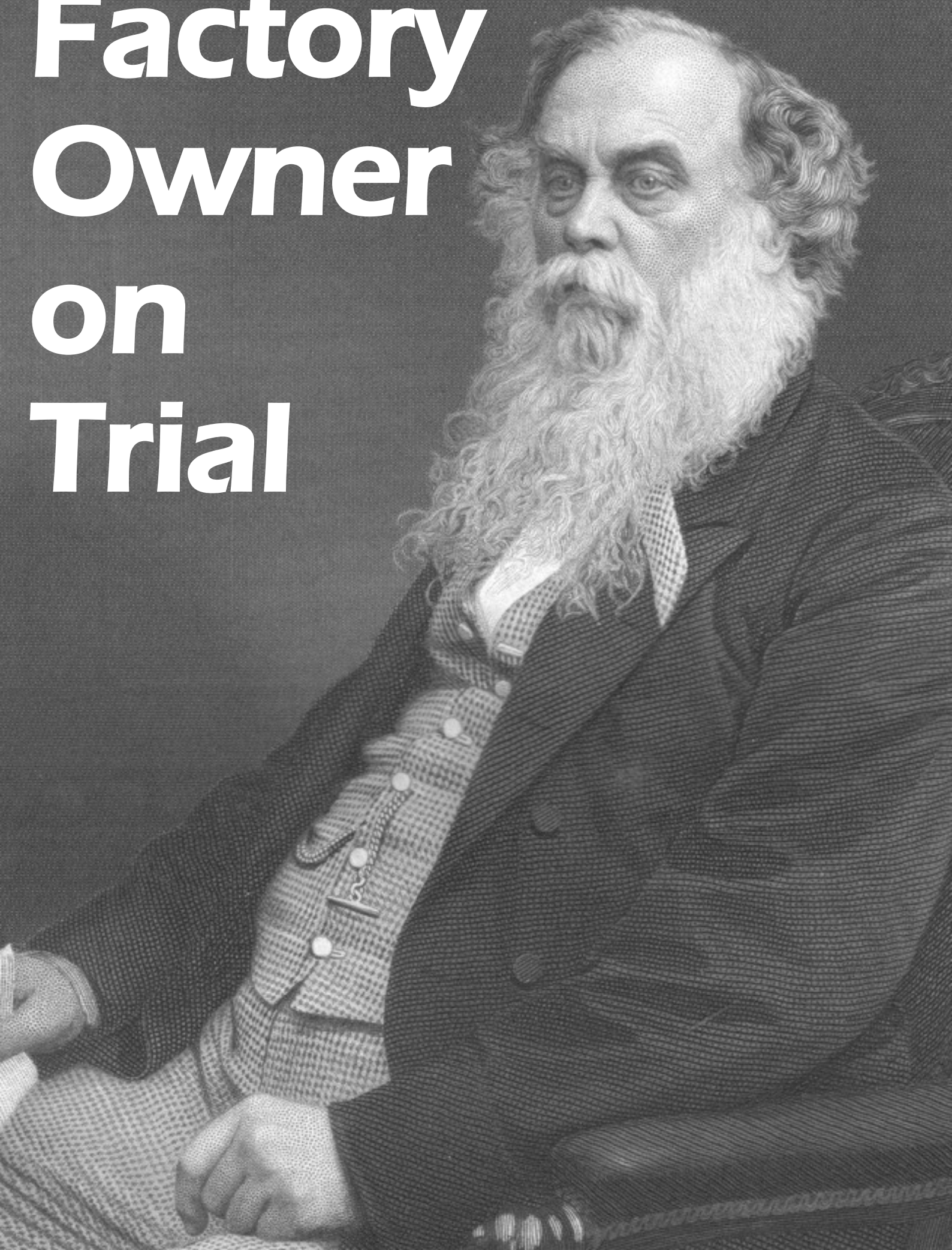


# Factory Owner on Trial



# Factory Owner On Trial



**Mission:** to decide if Titus Salt is guilty of harming Britain's children

The year is 1834 and the British economy is booming as a result of the Industrial Revolution. Key to this economic growth, appears to be the use of children and the roles they perform in the factories. You are going to turn the classroom into a courtroom and debate the pros and cons ( for and against ) of child labour.

**Titus Salt is accused of harming the children of our nation ... how will the jury rule?**



**The Judge**

**The Jury**



Prosecuting	The Trial	Defending
Lawyer 1	1: Opening Statements	Lawyer 1
Robert Blincoe	2: What's the work like ?	John Clynes
Sarah Goulding	3: Rewards and benefits	Joseph Smith
Richard Oastler	4: The Economic Importance	Adam Smith
Michael Sadler	5: Safety in the factories	Samuel Greg
Robert Owen	6 : What Else Would They Do ?	Titus Salt
Caroline Thompson	7 : The Reforms	Richard Arkwright
Whole Team	8: Debate : Ban ALL child labour ( then and now)	Whole Team
Lawyer 2	9: Closing Statements	Lawyer 2

## The Roles Explained

### Judge ( Teacher? )

You control the trial and ask each witness their name and role. Encourage teams to communicate silently using slips of paper during the trial. Check lawyers don't use any dirty tricks!



### Jury

Your role is to listen carefully. You will make the decision as to which team gave the most persuasive and dramatic argument. Lookout for any lies that may be told during the trial!



### Lawyers : choose 2 per team ?

Your role is to question your witnesses and cross examine those from the opposing team. You can prepare your own witnesses before the trial and raise **OBJECTIONS** if the opposing lawyer is asking unfair questions or going off topic. Don't forget your suit !



### Witnesses

Learn about your character and prepare answers carefully. Be ready to answer questions (truthfully and dramatically) from your own AND the opposing team's lawyers. Bring evidence for the jury, extra points for props or costumes!



# Prosecution Witnesses



## 2. Robert Blincoe

You have worked as a scavenger in a textile mill since the age of 7.



Work with your lawyers on these types of questions

- 1: What is your role in the factory ?
- 2: What time do you start / finish work ?
- 3: Is the work easy or hard , do you find it tiring ?
- 4: Are you given breaks or time to rest and eat ?

You may bring evidence to give to show to the jury, e.g. a photo, letter or something else. Beware, the opposing lawyer may cross examine you and challenge your answers. The jury will also be looking to see if you are telling lies and will deduct points if you do - Don't forget to dress for the occasion!

## 4. Richard Oastler

You are a factory reformer and will try to argue that children were not needed to keep the factories running and making large profits.



Work with you lawyers on these types of questions:

- 1: What percentage of factory workers are children?
- 2: What would happen if child labour was made illegal?
- 3: Do you have any ideas how child workers could be replaced?
- 4: What did you mean by 'Yorkshire Slavery' ?

You may bring evidence to give to show to the jury, e.g. a photo, letter or something else. Beware, the opposing lawyer may cross examine you and challenge your answers. The jury will also be looking to see if you are telling lies and will deduct points if you do - Don't forget to dress for the occasion!

## 6. Robert Owen

You are a factory owner and reformer.



Work with you lawyers on these types of questions:

- 1: Do you employ children in your factory?
- 2 : What would our children be doing if not working in factories?
- 3 : Isn't the money the children earn important to them and their families?
- 4: Think up another question and work on your answer with your lawyer.

You may bring evidence to give to show to the jury, e.g. a photo, letter or something else. Beware, the opposing lawyer may cross examine you and challenge your answers. The jury will also be looking to see if you are telling lies and will deduct points if you do - Don't forget to dress for the occasion!

## 3. Sarah Goulding

You have worked in a factory since the age of 8. Research some of the type of jobs that children did and be ready to say a little about this.



Work with your lawyers on these type of questions:

- 1: What do you receive in return for your work?
- 2: Do you think this is fair reward for the work you do?
- 3: Are you punished in any way?
- 4: Have you seen any other children punished in the factory ?

You may bring evidence to give to show to the jury, e.g. a photo, letter or something else. Beware, the opposing lawyer may cross examine you and challenge your answers. The jury will also be looking to see if you are telling lies and will deduct points if you do - Don't forget to dress for the occasion!

## 5. Micheal Sadler

You are a reformer and have spent lots of time inspecting the conditions in factories.



Work with your lawyers on these type of questions:

- 1: Are you in a good position to explain the dangers posed to children in our factories?
- 2: What dangers have you seen for children in factories?
- 3: What percentage of children are injured in factories?
- 4: Have you seen any accidents involving children yourself?

You may bring evidence to give to show to the jury, e.g. a photo, letter or something else. Beware, the opposing lawyer may cross examine you and challenge your answers. The jury will also be looking to see if you are telling lies and will deduct points if you do - Don't forget to dress for the occasion!

## 7. Caroline Thompson

You have worked in a textile factory since you were six years old.



Work with you lawyers on these types of questions:

- 1: What is your job in the factory?
- 2 :What do you know about the 1833 Factory Act?
- 3: What do you think about these reforms?
- 4: Has the factory owner followed these new rules?

You may bring evidence to give to show to the jury, e.g. a photo, letter or something else. Beware, the opposing lawyer may cross examine you and challenge your answers. The jury will also be looking to see if you are telling lies and will deduct points if you do - Don't forget to dress for the occasion!

# Defence Witnesses



## 2. John Clynes

You have worked as a piecer in a textile mill since the age of 11.



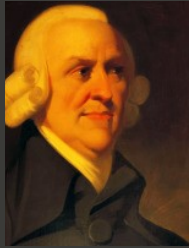
Work with your lawyers on these types of questions

- 1: What is your role in the factory ?
- 2: What time do you start / finish work ?
- 3: Is the work easy or hard , is the work interesting?
- 4: Are you given breaks or time to rest and eat ?
- 5 : These new factories are magnificent aren't they?

You may bring evidence to give to show to the jury, e.g. a photo, letter or something else. Beware, the opposing lawyer may cross examine you and challenge your answers. The jury will also be looking to see if you are telling lies and will deduct points if you do - Don't forget to dress for the occasion!

## 4. Adam Smith

You are a factory owner and will try to argue that children were needed keep the factories running and making large profits.



Work with you lawyers on these types of questions:

- 1: What percentage of factory workers are children?
- 2: What would happen if child labour was made illegal?
- 3: Do you have any ideas how child workers could be replaced?
- 4: Think up another question and work with your lawyer

You may bring evidence to give to show to the jury, e.g. a photo, letter or something else. Beware, the opposing lawyer may cross examine you and challenge your answers. The jury will also be looking to see if you are telling lies and will deduct points if you do - Don't forget to dress for the occasion!

## 6. Titus Salt

You are the factory owner on trial. You must defend yourself passionately and persuade the jury that life in the factories is not as bad as the prosecution says.



Work with you lawyers on these types of questions:

- 1: Do you employ children in your factory?
- 2 : What would the children be doing if not working in your factory?
- 3 : Isn't the money the children earn important to them and their families?
- 4: Think up another question and work on your answer with your lawyer.

You may bring evidence to give to show to the jury, e.g. a photo, letter or something else. Beware, the opposing lawyer may cross examine you and challenge your answers. The jury will also be looking to see if you are telling lies and will deduct points if you do - Don't forget to dress for the occasion!

## 3. Joseph Smith

You are an overlooker and responsible for keeping the factory running and the children working.



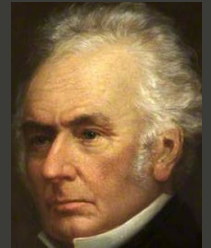
Work with your lawyers on these type of questions:

- 1: Are the children well rewarded for their work ?
- 2: What other benefits do the children get
- 3: Do you punish the children in any way?
- 4: What happens if children are not punished ?

You may bring evidence to give to show to the jury, e.g. a photo, letter or something else. Beware, the opposing lawyer may cross examine you and challenge your answers. The jury will also be looking to see if you are telling lies and will deduct points if you do - Don't forget to dress for the occasion!

## 5. Samuel Greg

You are a factory owner, merchant and entrepreneur.



Work with your lawyers on these type of questions:

- 1: Are you in a good position to explain the dangers posed to children in our factories?
- 2: What dangers have you seen for children in factories?
- 3: What percentage of children are injured in factories?
- 4: What measures have you taken to reduce the dangers to our children ?

You may bring evidence to give to show to the jury, e.g. a photo, letter or something else. Beware, the opposing lawyer may cross examine you and challenge your answers. The jury will also be looking to see if you are telling lies and will deduct points if you do - Don't forget to dress for the occasion!

## 7. Rich'd Arkwright

You are an inventor, entrepreneur and factory owner .

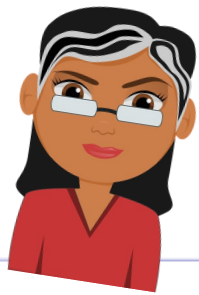


Work with you lawyers on these types of questions:

- 1: Do you employ children in your factory?
- 2 :What do you know about the 1833 Factory Act?
- 3: What do you think about these reforms?
- 4: Are these reforms enough and have they made life safer for our children?

You may bring evidence to give to show to the jury, e.g. a photo, letter or something else. Beware, the opposing lawyer may cross examine you and challenge your answers. The jury will also be looking to see if you are telling lies and will deduct points if you do - Don't forget to dress for the occasion!

# Team Lawyers



**To do**

Work with my witnesses and prepare answers

**To do**

Prepare evidence to show the jury

**To do**

Prepare to cross examine opposing witnesses

**To do**

Write and practise opening and closing statements

Opening statement notes:

My witness notes:

Opposing Witness Notes:

1

1

2

2

3

3

4

4

5

5

6

6

Closing statement notes:

Keep cross examination short and stay on topic!

**Don't Forget**

To raise objections during the trial

**Don't Forget**

The phrase "no further questions"

**Don't Forget**

To pitch to the jury not to the judge.

**Check**

Evidence?  
Witness Props?  
Briefcase?

# Team Jury

## Team Jury To Do List ...

- 1 : Select a presiding juror who will deliver the final verdict.
- 2 : Decide how you will reach a verdict ; vote, rounds won, high score, other?
- 3 : What happens in the event of a hung jury?
- 4 : Write out the meanings of the words posted to the right.
- 5 : Create a plan to turn the classroom into a courtroom- include places for the judge, jury, lawyers , a witness stand and witness chairs.
- 6 : Find the answers to trial questions below.



During the trial you must listen very carefully. You should put your opinions about child labour to one side and judge only on what you see and hear during the trial. You should also be looking out for witnesses who may be telling lies or giving information that is not correct. Give a lower score for shaky testimony or lies. Find out the answers to the questions outlined below so you can judge if witnesses answer accurately and are credible. You may award two 'dramatic' bonus points per round for teams that play their parts well and / or bring props to or wear costumes during the trial. Similarly, reward participation bonus in the debate round for teams that have more people debating.

You must be comfortable that witnesses are not committing perjury. Find out the answers questions below before the trial starts.

	1-Opening Statements	2 : What's the work like?	3 : Rewards and Benefits	4 : Factory Safety	5 : Economic Importance	6 : What else would they do?	7 : The Reforms	8 : Debate Round	9 : Closing statements	10 : Total
Check Prosecuting questions	✗	On average, how many hours did children work each day c1833	How much were children paid for each day they worked c 1833?	What percentage of factory workers were children c1833	What percentage of children were injured in factories c1833?	Did Robert Owner employ children in his factory?	What did the 1833 Factory Act say?	✗	✗	✗
Check Defending Questions	✗	On average, much time was given for breaks?	One reason why children were 'strapped' ?	Were there any other options besides using child workers?	Why didn't most factory owners make their factories safer?	What else could children do if not working in factories ?	How were many factory owners able to ignore the new laws ?	✗	✗	✗
Prosecution Score	: 10 Dramatic bonus : 2	: 10 Dramatic bonus : 2	: 10 Dramatic bonus : 2	: 10 Dramatic bonus : 2	: 10 Dramatic bonus : 2	: 10 Dramatic bonus : 2	: 10 Dramatic bonus : 2	: 10 + participation : 10	: 10 Dramatic bonus : 2	116
Defence Score	: 10 Dramatic bonus : 2	: 10 Dramatic bonus : 2	: 10 Dramatic bonus : 2	: 10 Dramatic bonus : 2	: 10 Dramatic bonus : 2	: 10 Dramatic bonus : 2	: 10 Dramatic bonus : 2	: 10 + participation : 10	: 10 Dramatic bonus : 2	116

Prosecuting Round Won  Defending Rounds Won



Mr. Titus Salt is accused harming the children of Britain  
How does the jury rule?  
Guilty / Not Guilty

# The Sadler Committee Report – 1832.

As concerns over the conditions factories grew, Michael Sadler, the Tory Member of Parliament led an investigation into what was happening in them. In addition to inspecting the factories, witnesses were called to give evidence and recount their experiences. **The testimony of Mr. Matthew Crabtree is recorded below.**

**What age are you?**

Twenty-two.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

A blanket manufacturer

**Have you ever been employed in a factory?**

Yes

**At what age did you first go to work in one?**

Eight.

**How long did you continue in that occupation?**

Four years.

**Will you state the hours of labour at the period when you first went to the factory, in ordinary times?**

From 6 in the morning to 8 at night.

**Fourteen hours?**

Yes.

**With what intervals for refreshment and rest?**

An hour at noon.

**When trade was brisk what were your hours?**

From 5 in the morning to 9 in the evening.

**Sixteen hours?**

Yes.

**With what intervals at dinner?**

An hour.

**How far did you live from the mill?**

About two miles.

**Was there any time allowed for you to get your breakfast in the mill?**

No.

**Did you take it before you left your home?**

Generally.

**During those long hours of labour could you be punctual; how did you awake?**

I seldom did awake spontaneously; I was most generally awake or lifted out of bed, sometimes asleep, by my parents.

**Were you always in time?**

No.

**What was the consequence if you had been too late?**

I was most commonly beaten.

**Severely?**

Very severely, I thought.

**In those mills is chastisement towards the latter part of the day going on perpetually?**

Perpetually.

**So that you can hardly be in a mill without hearing constant crying?**

Never an hour, I believe.

What is the question?

The meaning of employed?

Another word for occupation?

Write a simpler version of this question

The meaning of this question?

The meaning of this question?

The meaning of punctual?

The meaning of punctual?

The meaning of this question?

**Do you think that if the overlooker were naturally a humane person it would still be found necessary for him to beat the children, in order to keep up their attention and vigilance at the termination of those extraordinary days of labour?**

Yes; the machine turns off a regular quantity of cardings, and of course, they must keep as regularly to their work the whole of the day; they must keep with the machine, and therefore however humane the slubber may be, as he must keep up with the machine or be found fault with, he spurs the children to keep up also by various means but that which he commonly resorts to is to strap them when they become drowsy.

Does he think the overlooker was cruel or inhumane ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Why did the overlooker strap the children ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**At the time when you were beaten for not keeping up with your work, were you anxious to have done it if you possibly could?**

Yes; the dread of being beaten if we could not keep up with our work was a sufficient impulse to keep us to it if we could.

**When you got home at night after this labour, did you feel much fatigued?**

Very much so

**Had you any time to be with your parents, and to receive instruction from them?**

No.

**What did you do?**

All that we did when we got home was to get the little bit of supper that was provided for us and go to bed immediately. If the supper had not been ready directly, we should have gone to sleep while it was preparing.

**Did you not, as a child, feel it a very grievous hardship to be roused so soon in the morning?**

I did.

**Were the rest of the children similarly circumstanced?**

Yes, all of them; but they were not all of them so far from their work as I was.

**And if you had been too late you were under the apprehension of being cruelly beaten?**

I generally was beaten when I happened to be too late; and when I got up in the morning the apprehension of that was so great, that I used to run, and cry all the way as I went to the mill.

How reliable is this source?  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Give a reason the source could be reliable  
\_\_\_\_\_

Give a reason the source could be unreliable  
\_\_\_\_\_

How useful is this source?  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Give a reason why the source is useful  
\_\_\_\_\_

Give a reason why the source is not useful  
\_\_\_\_\_



# Place Cards



---

Cut + Fold

Encourage lawyers to raise objections.  
Encourage witnesses to use 'post its' / scraps of paper to communicate with their lawyers quietly during the trial.  
Remind lawyers to end with 'no further questions'.  
Remind witnesses and lawyers to pitch to the jury not the judge.  
Let the trial flow whenever possible.

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# Judge



'Your Honour'



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Remember to put your opinions about Haig to one side before the trial begins.  
Give scores based only on what you see and hear during the trial.  
Use post its / scrap paper to quietly communicate with other jury members during the trial.  
Don't discuss the trial with witnesses or lawyers in our out of the courtroom.  
Ensure the other jury members are focussed and listening carefully.  
Take the jury out of the class / courtroom when deliberating the final verdict.  
Leave a dramatic pause when reading out the final verdict!

---

# Head Juror



Remember to put your opinions about child labour to one side before the trial begins.  
Give scores based only on what you see and hear during the trial.  
Use post its / scrap paper to quietly communicate with other jury members during the trial.  
Don't discuss the trial with witnesses or lawyers in our out of the courtroom.  
Ensure the other jury members are focussed and listening carefully.

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# Jury Member



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Remember to put your opinions about child labour to one side before the trial begins.  
Give scores based only on what you see and hear during the trial.  
Use post its / scrap paper to quietly communicate with other jury members during the trial.  
Don't discuss the trial with witnesses or lawyers in our out of the courtroom.  
Ensure the other jury members are focussed and listening carefully.

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# Jury Member



# Defence Lawyer



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Remember to raise objections if opposing lawyers go off topic or 'harass' your witness.

Look for faults / lies with testimony of opposing witnesses.

Question errors during your cross-examination.

Keep questions reasonably short and simple.

Your main role during the debate round is to encourage others to speak out. Don't forget to end your questioning with the phrase 'no further questions'; Show any evidence provided by witnesses to the jury.

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# Defence Lawyer



---

Remember to raise objections if opposing lawyers go off topic or 'harass' your witness.

Look for faults / lies with testimony of opposing witnesses.

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# Prosecution Lawyer



---

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# Prosecution Lawyer



---

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Question errors during your cross-examination.

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Your main role during the debate round is to encourage others to speak out. Don't forget to end your questioning with the phrase 'no further questions'; Show any evidence provided by witnesses to the jury.

---

# R. Blincoe

Child Worker



---

# S. Goulding

Child Worker



---

# R. Oastler

Reformer



---

# M. Sadler

Reformer



---

# R. Owen

Reformer



---

# C. Thompson

Child Worker





---

# J. Clynes

Child Worker



---

# J. Smith

Overlooker



---

# A. Smith

Factory Owner



---

# S. Greg

Factory Owner



---

# T. Salt

Factory Owner



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# R. Arkwright

Factory Owner



# The Industrial Revolution

**Full Pack Contents :** Key Unit Vocabulary, Life Before the Industrial Revolution, The Causes of the Industrial Revolution, The Transport Revolution, Industrial Inventions, The Rebecca Riots, Life in London's East End, The Communication Revolution, Children in Factories, Working Conditions, Punishments, Injuries, The Reformers, The Sadler Committee, The Factory Acts, Child Labour Today , Review Timelines, Review PowerPoint Quiz, Review Crossword Puzzle.

**Investigation :** What Were Living Conditions Like in Urban Areas?

**Activity :** Factory Owner on Trial

**Skills :** Literacy, Extended Writing, Questioning Photographic evidence, Source Analysis, Source Comparison and Evaluation.



**[ichistory@hotmail.com](mailto:ichistory@hotmail.com)**



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