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**Chapter 19**  
**Research and writing**  
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Micheal Sadler lead the committee that conducted the parliamentary investigation into working conditions in the textile factories in 1832. The evidence drawn from the substantial body that was published in the committee's report is representative as opposed to expected. As can be seen, Sadler Frequently asks leading questions because he knows the kind of information the committee wants to know and wants to bring it up. With the passage of the act of 1833 restricting the number of hours that women and children can work in the textile industry this report stands out as one of the three best studies of industrial class life. Micheal Salder seeking to pass a bill to restrict child labor in Britain, spoke with factory workers to show the British parliament what went on inside the factories in the hopes that laws would be passed to stop this.

He speaks with Matthew Crabtree for the Sadler report. Crabtree describes the brutality of the workplace. He worked in as a blanket maker. His employment in the factory reportedly began when he was eight years old. At that time, he worked "six in the morning until eight in the evening" with one break for lunch at noon. He put in 16 hours a day when the factory was busier. Crabtree claims to be extremely exhausted, and to have lost his appetite as a result of the long hours. Punishments were frequently administered in addition to being kept in a very unhealthy environment. According to Crabtree, it was common practice for factory, managers to physically punish tired kids, who couldn't keep up with production at the end of the day, he would observed other children heads occasionally be opened, due to this.

Children had to handle, extremely risky, difficult, and demanding task. The majority of the children's job were carried out in factories, farms, and coal mines. Children were working in unhealthy conditions, which caused situation where their lives were in danger. Many would die or suffer grave

injuries; some individuals face severe repercussions for working themselves to exhaustion and dozing off at work. In general, during the industrial revolution, the use of child labor significantly altered how business owners manage their operations.

For a lot of kids, their earnings were vital of supporting the families financially. However, as the issue of a child labor grew more divisive, mill owners, choose to to hire young workers, rather than deal with government inspectors and bad press. Families suffered as a result of the loss of income brought on by child labor.