**Argumentative text: child labour  
  
Industrial revolution was powered by child slaves**  
  
  
The article providers and argumentation about child exploitation during the Industrial Revolution, respectively from the second half of the 18th century and the first one of the 19th century.  
The crucial points that are provided and underlined by Jane Humpries are the motivation that brings factories' owners to depend on children, the growth of children employing during the time and the illusory benefits it brings on the society.  
Child labour was not a new fact, indeed it we a long-established practice already settled from long previously; it just became more common and practiced than before. The Oxford's Professor revealed the results of her resources, could labour became economically important, and it underwent a big growth in the Victorian Age; starting from the 18th century when the working boys were around 35 %, it came to 60 %  between 1821-1850 with more than a million child workers. The new owners of the factories moved their industries in the countryside, because of the need of power coming from fast-flowing rivers. Here they found hard to enroll new laborers due to lack and unsuitable of workers specialized in industry production so they find the solution in children, considered more malleable, fast learning and easier to control. The big amount of children was found both in urban workhouses and in single-parent families. A lot of factors, as the war and labour mobility, made more families than imaged a single-parent one; many mothers found themselves alone with many children hard to feed, so they "send their young children out to work" to earn some money. Interesting to notice is that indeed the children where little or not paid, but just remunerated with food and provided with an accommodation.   
Jane Humphries based her article also in the changes that occurred thanks to the Industrial  Revolution in the field of life and culture; an example is that young people, now not anymore strictly controlled by the rigid society, were allowed to marry much younger than before, this brings to the growth of families. Another fact is that the rapid increase of population and families, together with the industrialization, led women's to stay home, taking care of young children and the house while ten husband and young sons were working.   
At the end of the analysis is easier to come it the conclusion that children labour was at the base of the English Industrialization and society; young children endured hard work and terrible conditions to allow the society to grow and improve.