



Component	Description
<b>Title of Lesson</b>	Hellraiser
<b>Content/Subject Area</b>	World History, US History
<b>Context</b>	<p>In modern society, children are often seen as a sacred protected class. That has not always been the case. Philadelphia's reputation as an industrial revolution powerhouse city, meant that children often worked difficult and dangerous jobs for very little pay. The infamous labor crusader Mother Jones once organized the working children of the city in a 100 mile march to end child labor. Though unsuccessful at achieving that goal, she nonetheless made a significant impact. This lesson has students comparing the plight of Philadelphia child workers to modern child soldiers around the world and imagining Mother Jones reaction, if she were alive today.</p>
<b>Duration</b>	Two 60 min class periods
<b>Objective</b>	<p><b>SWBAT</b> evaluate the role of Mother Jones in organizing a movement to protect children <b>IOT</b> compare child labor conditions of the 19th century to child soldiers in the modern world.</p>
<b>Standards</b>	<p>8.2.U.A.            Evaluate the role groups and individuals from Pennsylvania played in the social, political, cultural, and economic development of the US.</p> <p>U.S. 8.3.U.D.            Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations have influenced the growth and development of the U.S.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ethnicity and race</li> <li>● Working conditions</li> <li>● Immigration</li> <li>● Military conflict</li> <li>● Economic stability</li> </ul> <p>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.7            Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.</p>
<b>Day One</b>	

<b>Anticipatory Set</b> 5 minutes	Think/Pair/Share Discussion: What does every child deserve?
<b>Instruction Part 1</b> 5 minutes	1. Using the Hellraiser powerpoint (slides 1- 6), give background on Mother Jones and the Children’s Crusade
<b>Instruction Part 2</b> 15 minutes	1. Teacher and students will read the section of the article <i>Anti-Capitalist Meetup: Mother Jones and the Children's Crusade</i> titled “The Great Philadelphia Textile Strike of 1903” and answer questions on Student Handout A. 2. Teacher should circulate the room and provide assistance
<b>Instruction Part 3</b> 30 minutes	1. Students will read the remainder of article <i>Anti-Capitalist Meetup: Mother Jones and the Children's Crusade</i> independently and answer questions 2. Teacher should circulate the room and provide assistance to students as needed.
<b>Closure</b> 5 minutes	Review answers as a class
<b>Day Two</b>	
<b>Anticipatory Set</b> 5 minutes	Discussion: Ask the students when they think this quote was said: "I would like you to give a message. Please do your best to tell the world what is happening to us, the children. So that other children don't have to pass through this violence." (Hellraiser Slides 7-8)  Most likely they will respond with “during the children’s march” that they learned about yesterday. Reveal to them that this quote is actually from 1997 referencing child soldiers, a problem that persists to this day.
<b>Instruction Part 1</b> 5 minutes	1. Using the Hellraiser powerpoint (slides 9-10), give background on Child Soldiers. 2. Distribute Handout B and inform the students that they will be reading actual quotes from real former child soldiers.
<b>Instruction Part 2</b> 15 minutes	1. Using Student Handout B, students will read a series of quotes from child soldiers and record the phrases that catch their attention 2. Teacher may want to give all quotes to students as a packet, or tape them up to the walls and have students circulate reading them. 3. Teacher will provide guidance and assistance as students read the quotes. 4. After reading all of the quotes, students will answer the questions on Student Handout B 5. Review answers as a class.
<b>Instruction Part 3</b>	1. Using Student Handout C, Students will write a letter to

25 minutes	Mother Jones requesting her assistance in this modern tragedy.
<b>Closure</b> 5 minutes	Student volunteers will read their letters that they wrote to Mother Jones.
<b>Assessment</b>	Dear Mother Jones Letter
<b>Key Terms</b>	Child Soldiers Textiles Union Mother Jones Children's Crusade Strike
<b>Resources and Materials</b>	Hellraiser Powerpoint <a href="https://docs.google.com/a/philasd.org/presentation/d/1Vlhkw9Vg9ccasVL2dwMM74Ny9RenCsmi6DOXloY_UAo/edit?usp=sharing">https://docs.google.com/a/philasd.org/presentation/d/1Vlhkw9Vg9ccasVL2dwMM74Ny9RenCsmi6DOXloY_UAo/edit?usp=sharing</a> Copies of Student Handout A, B, and C Copies of <i>Anti-Capitalist Meetup: Mother Jones and the Children's Crusade</i> Copies of Child Soldier Quotes (courtesy of <a href="http://www.angelrockproject.com/arp/monthly/organization_Child_Soldiers.asp">http://www.angelrockproject.com/arp/monthly/organization_Child_Soldiers.asp</a> )

**Anti-Capitalist Meetup: Mother Jones and the Children's Crusade**  
**By JayRaye Sunday Aug 04, 2013**

<http://www.dailykos.com/story/2013/08/04/1228470/-Anti-Capitalist-Meet-up-Mother-Jones-and-the-Children-s-Crusade>

**The Great Philadelphia Textile Strike of 1903**

The Central Textile Workers Union of Philadelphia held a meeting the evening of May 27, 1903. A vote was taken and a general strike call was issued. That general strike eventually caused 100,000 textile workers to go out on strike in the Philadelphia area. 16,000 of those were children under the age of 16, some as young as 8 or 9 years of age. The textile industry of the day employed children at a higher rate than any other industry. The number given from the 1900 census was 80,000. In cotton textiles, they made up 13.1% of the work force, and that rate reached 30% in the South.

The Central Textile Workers' Union issued this statement:

*“Thirty-six trades, representing 90,000 people, ask the employers to reduce working hours from sixty to fifty-five hours a week. They are willing that wages be reduced accordingly. They strike for lower wages in an effort to get shorter hours.*

*Three trades, representing 10,000 people, ask for the same reduction in working hours, but, in addition, they ask for the same weekly wages or a slight increase, averaging ten per cent.*

*The request for shorter hours is made primarily for the sake of the children and women. For six years the organized textile workers of Philadelphia have been trying in vain to persuade the politician-controlled Legislature of Pennsylvania to pass a law which would reduce the working hours of children and women and stop them from doing night work.”*

Average wages for adults for 60 hours of work were \$13. Children working 60 hours(!) got \$2.

On Monday June 1st, at least 90,000 textile workers went out on strike in the Philadelphia area. Of the 600 mills in the city, about 550 were idle. Philadelphia now had more workers out on strike than at any other time in her history. Several thousand workers had already been on strike before the textile strike began, including: the carriage and wagon builders, and the carpenters along with others working in the building trades. It appeared that the city would be in for a long hot summer.

By the next day, Tuesday, the strike spread to the hosiery mills, increasing the army of idle workers by 8,000. Most of these were women and children employed in the Kensington district. This class of workers was unorganized, but they decided to join the ranks of the unionist in other branches of the textile trade as they witnessed the magnitude of the fight for a shorter work week. The Manufacturers vowed they would not submit to the union demands even if they had to shut down their factories indefinitely.

### **Mother Jones in Philadelphia**

By June 17th, Mother Jones was in Philadelphia ready to lend her assistance to the fight. Mother considered child labor to be the worst of the industrial sins. She later described what she witnessed in Philadelphia:

*“Every day little children came into Union Headquarters, some with their hands off, some with the thumb missing, some with their fingers off at the knuckle. They were stooped little things, round shouldered and skinny. Many of them were not over ten years of age, although the state law prohibited their working before they were twelve [actually, 13] years of age.*

*The law was poorly enforced and the mothers of these children often swore falsely as to their children's age. In a single block in Kensington, fourteen women, mothers*

*of twenty-two children all under twelve, explained it was a question of starvation or perjury. That the fathers had been killed or maimed at the mines.”*

On Thursday June 18th, 30,000 textile strikers marched to City Hall. They marched through the city of Philadelphia with Mother Jones in the lead, a little girl striker on each side of her. The streets were full of banners and signs:

**We want justice!**

**We want to go to school!**

**We want time to eat our meals and think!**

Mother later described her speech::

*“I put the little boys with their fingers off and hands crushed and maimed on a platform. I held up their mutilated hands and showed them to the crowd and made the statement that Philadelphia's mansions were built on the broken bones, the quivering hearts and drooping heads of these children. That their little lives went out to make wealth for others. That neither state or city officials paid any attention to these wrongs. That they did not care that these children were to be the future citizens of the nation.*

*The officials of the city hall were standing in the open windows. I held the little ones of the mills high up above the heads of the crowd and pointed to their puny arms and legs and hollow chests. They were light to lift.*

*I called upon the millionaire manufacturers to cease their moral murders, and I cried to the officials in the open windows opposite, ‘Some day the workers will take possession of your city hall, and when we do, no child will be sacrificed on the altar of profit.’*

The officials quickly closed the windows, just as they had closed their eyes and hearts.”

### **The Children's Crusade Begins**

John Spargo, editor of *The Comrade* was in Philadelphia assisting Mother Jones with her efforts to aid the strikers. Both were frustrated that there was little press coverage of the strike. Efforts to raise money for the strikers had been disappointing, and the strikers' relief fund was running low. Mother Jones later describe the reason for the lack of publicity:

*“I asked the newspaper men why they didn't publish the facts about child labor in Pennsylvania. They said they couldn't because the mill owners had stock in the papers. ‘Well, I've got stock in these little children,’ said I, ‘and I'll arrange a little publicity.’”*

The national tour of the Liberty Bell gave Mother the idea to arrange a tour for the little children who were striking for "some of the freedom of childhood." And Mother Jones made plans to leave from Kensington with an "army" of 300 men, women, and children, heading east.

On Tuesday July 7th at 11 o'clock in the morning, Mother Jones began what came to be called "The Children's Crusade." Starting from the Kensington Labor Lyceum, she led her "Industrial Army" out of Kensington toward the northeastern Philadelphia neighborhood of Torresdale where they would camped for the night. The army was accompanied by fifes and drums, American flags, and union banners.

Before leaving Kensington, Mother gave an interview to the *North American* where she explained her reasons for undertaking the Children's Crusade:

*“The sight of little children at work in mills when they ought to be at school or at play always rouses me. I found the conditions in this city deplorable, and I resolved to do what I could to shorten the hours of toil of the striking textile workers so as to gain more liberty for the children and women. I led a parade of children through the city-the cradle of Liberty-but the citizens were not moved to pity by the object lesson*

*The curse of greed so pressed on their hearts that they could not pause to express their pity for future men and women who are being stunted mentally, morally, and physically, so that they cannot possibly become good citizens. I cannot believe that the public conscience is so callous that it will not respond. I am going out of Philadelphia to see if there are people with human blood in their veins.*

*I am going to picture capitalism and caricature the money-mad. I am going to show Wall Street the flesh and blood from which it squeezes its wealth. I am going to show President Roosevelt the poor little things on which the boasted commercial greatness of our country is built. Not one single Philadelphia minister of Christ's Gospel has so much as touched on the textile strike in this city. I shall endeavor to arouse sleeping Christians to a sense of their duty towards the poor little ones.*

*Understand me, I do not blame the manufacturers individually. They are, I repeat, victims of the competitive system. But I do blame society for allowing such evils to exist and to grow without an effort to destroy them. God help the nation if something is not done for a day of reckoning will surely come and with it bloody revolution.”*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Per: \_\_\_\_\_

## *Hellraiser*

### Student Handout A

*Read the article and answer the following questions. Be sure to cite the text in your answers.*

1. What were the goals of the Central Textile Workers Union of Philadelphia strike?
2. Why did parents lie about their children's ages so that they could work?
3. Why did Mother Jones select maimed children for her march at City Hall in Philadelphia?
4. Who does Mother Jones blame for child labor injustices?
5. What do you think is the biggest injustice facing Philadelphia's children today?

# Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child

*Adopted 26 September, 1924, League of Nations*

1. The child must be given the means requisite for its normal development, both materially and spiritually.
2. The child that is hungry must be fed, the child that is sick must be nursed, the child that is backward must be helped, the delinquent child must be reclaimed, and the orphan and the waif must be sheltered and succoured.
3. The child must be the first to receive relief in times of distress.
4. The child must be put in a position to earn a livelihood, and must be protected against every form of exploitation.
5. The child must be brought up in the consciousness that its talents must be devoted to the service of its fellow men.

## Central Africa

"I feel so bad about the things that I did. It disturbs me so much that I inflicted death on other people. When I go home I must do some traditional rites because I have killed. I must perform these rites and cleanse myself. I still dream about the boy from my village that I killed. I see him in my dreams, and he is talking to me, saying I killed him for nothing, and I am crying."

- *A 16-year-old girl after demobilization from an armed group (Source: U.S. State Dept. TIP Report 2005)*

## Democratic Republic of the Congo

"When they came to my village, they asked my older brother whether he was ready to join the militia. He was just 17 and he said no; they shot him in the head. Then they asked me if I was ready to sign, so what could I do - I didn't want to die."

- *A former child soldier taken when he was 13. (Source: BBC report.)*

## Democratic Republic of the Congo

"They gave me a uniform and told me that now I was in the army. They even gave me a new name: 'Pisco' They said that they would come back and kill my parents if I didn't do as they said."

- *Report of interview with a 17 year old former child soldier in 2006.*

## Democratic Republic of the Congo

"Being new, I couldn't perform the very difficult exercises properly and so I was beaten every morning. Two of my friends in the camp died because of the beatings. The soldiers buried them in the latrines. I am still thinking of them".

- *Former child soldier interviewed in 2002.*

## Liberia

"I am now 14. I was with the LURD for two years in 2003 and 2004. I had to tow ammunition and arms for them. They beat me. They did not feed me. I didn't participate in DD (sic) because I did not know it was an option for me." Esther, former member of Liberians United for Reconciliation and Development.

- *Source: Amnesty International - Liberia: A flawed process discriminates against women and girls, March 2008.*

## Sudan

"I joined the SPLA when I was 13. I am from Bahr Al Ghazal . They demobilized me in 2001 and took me to Rumbek, but I was given no demobilization documents. Now, I am stuck here because my family was killed in a government attack and because the SPLA would re-recruit me. At times I wonder why I am not going back to SPLA, half of my friends have and they seem to be better off than me."

- *Boy interviewed by Coalition staff, southern Sudan, February 2004.*

## Uganda

"Sometimes in the bush, the rebels would beat us without mercy whether you made a mistake or not. We would also be made to carry heavy loads on our heads for long distances and made to assemble out in the cold each day as early as 5am." Boy, aged 15, abducted by the LRA

- *Source: Coalition: Returning Home - Children's perspectives on reintegration. A case study of children abducted by the Lord's Resistance Army in Teso, eastern Uganda, February 2008.*

## Uganda

" I feel pain from the rape, as if I have wounds inside, and I am afraid I have a disease. I would like to get tested but there is no one to help me. I was tested in the reception centre in Gulu , but I was never told the result. The doctor said that it is better not to know the result." Girl aged 17, abducted by the LRA.

- *Source: Coalition: Returning Home - Children's perspectives on reintegration. A case study of children abducted by the Lord's Resistance Army in Teso, eastern Uganda, February 2008.*

## Zimbabwe

"There was no one in charge of the dormitories and on a nightly basis we were raped. The men and youths would come into our dormitory in the dark, and they would just rape us - you would just have a man on top of you, and you could not even see who it was. If we cried afterwards, we were beaten with hosepipes. We were so scared that we did not report the rapes. The youngest girl in our group was aged 11 and she was raped repeatedly in the base."

- *19-year-old girl describing her experience in the National Youth Service Training Program.*

## Myanmar (Burma)

"They filled the forms and asked my age, and when I said 16 I was slapped and he said, 'You are 18. Answer 18'. He asked me again and I said, 'But that's my true age'. The sergeant asked, 'Then why did you enlist in the army?' I said, 'Against my will. I was captured.' He said, 'Okay, keep your mouth shut then,' and he filled in the form. I just wanted to go back home and I told them, but they refused. I said, 'Then please let me make one phone call,' but they refused that too."

- *Maung Zaw Oo, describing the second time he was forced into the Tatmadaw Kyi (army) in 2005.*

## Nepal

"They (the army) took us to the barracks. They beat us both with their guns and boots. After 15 days my friend died from the beatings. They beat me repeatedly. Once I was beaten unconscious and taken to the hospital. When I regained consciousness I was taken back to the barracks and beaten again. I nearly died. I don't know why they beat me." Ram, recruited in 2004 by the Maoists when he was 14 years old describes his capture by the Royal Nepal Army one year later.

- *Source: Human Rights Watch, Children in the Ranks: The Maoists use of child soldiers in Nepal, February 2007.*

## Colombia

"They give you a gun and you have to kill the best friend you have. They do it to see if they can trust you. If you don't kill him, your friend will be ordered to kill you. I had to do it because otherwise I would have been killed. That's why I got out. I couldn't stand it any longer."

- *17-year-old boy, joined paramilitary group aged 7, when a street child.*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Per: \_\_\_\_\_

## *Helbraiser*

### Student Handout B

*For each quote write down a short phrase that caught your attention:*

*After viewing all of them, respond to the following questions:*

1. What emotions do you have while reading these quotes?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. How would you react in a similar situation?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. What would Mother Jones think about children being used as Child Soldiers?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. How can we help the children of the world in this situation?



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Per: \_\_\_\_\_

## Helbraiser

### Student Handout C

Given what we know about Mother Jones, she would be furious to see children being used in military efforts. Write a **two** paragraph letter to her about this subject.

- **Paragraph One:** Introduce the problem. Give her a detailed account of the WHO, WHAT, WHERE, WHEN, and WHY of the situation. Include quotes from the children.
- **Paragraph Two:** Explain HOW you think she can help. Give ideas for anti child soldier campaigns. Ideas include a march, protests, letters to government officials, etc.

Dear Mother Jones,

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