

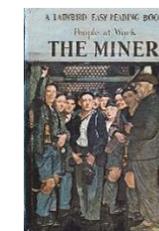
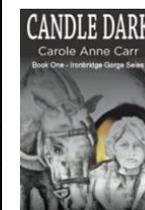
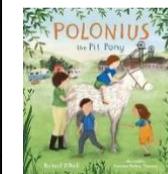
Coal Mining

Knowledge Organiser Autumn 2021

Key Vocabulary

Victorian Period	The Victorian era was the period of Queen Victoria's reign, from 20 June 1837 until her death on 22 January 1901.
Children in the mines	It was usual for children from poor families to start working in mine from a very young age during Victorian times..
Industrial Revolution	The early 1800s saw great changes in people's working lives. People moved away from earning their living in farming and towards industrial work. This period is commonly known as the Industrial Revolution.
Dayhole	Entrance to a drift mine
Coal face	The part of the seam currently being worked.
Shaft mine	Shaft mining is excavating coal via a vertical tunnel from the top down, where there is no other way of access to the bottom.
Mine shaft	Vertical tunnel which leads from the surface to the underground roadways.
Cage	The lift used to bring people up and down the mine shaft.
Pit top	The area around the top of a mine shaft.
Pit bottom	The area at the bottom of the mine shaft.
Seam	Underground layer of coal between other layers of rock.
Roadway	An underground tunnel.
Tub	A wooden or metal cart usually with wheels, and sometimes ridden on rails used to carry coal.
Banksman	Someone at the pit top or surface who was responsible for loading and unloading the cage and signalling to the engineman.
Engineman	Person in the engine house who is in charge of the winding engine. He would take his instructions from the banksman.
Bottom-steward	Somebody who would have been in charge of the colliers at the pit bottom.
Trapper	Child who opened and closed underground ventilation doors. Could be as young as 4 years old.
Getter	Person who worked at the coal face cutting coal from the seam.
Hurrier	Person who pulled tubs of coal from the seam to the pit bottom.

Relevant reads



Essential Knowledge	Interesting Facts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ventilation is a system of getting fresh air into the mine and removing stale air. A wooden ventilation door directed the flow of fresh air around the workings of the mine. The winding gear was a machine which used to wind people and coal up and down the shaft. This could be powered by a horse, by steam or like today, by electricity. A furnace was a coal fire at the bottom of the shaft which would help with ventilation. The hot air created by the fire rose and up the shaft and drew cold fresh air in through another shaft. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mining was a very dangerous job. There were many injuries and deaths. Children as young as four worked down the mine in the 1800s. Sometimes, the only light came from a single candle. Flames could be dangerous in the mine and caused explosions. Lamps were used and the 'safety lamp' improved working conditions. Canaries were taken underground to help detect gas. Miners suffered health problems and diseases from the dust, darkness and cramped working conditions, which affected their lungs, eyes and knees. Many miners lived in pit villages, some of which were provided by the mine owners. Many pits were closed during the 1980s and 1990s but there are still some working coal mines still in use.

Useful Websites

<https://www.ncm.org.uk>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/search?q=coal+mining&page=3>

<https://www.funkidslive.com/learn/really/mines-during-the-victorian-era-why-did-we-send-children-down-the-mines-and-what-types-of-jobs-did-children-down-mines-do/#>

<https://www.mylearning.org/stories/coal-mining-and-the-victorians/236?>

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