

1800s

YOUTH JUSTICE SYSTEM

CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM

1800s

	<p>In 1800, there were seven orphanages in the United States; by 1830, there were 23; by the 1850s, more than 70; and by 1880, there were 600 (due to the Civil War).</p>
<p>1825: New York House of Refuge established by the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism (“colored section” opened in 1834).</p>	<p>1825: States enacted laws giving social-welfare agencies the right to remove neglected children from their parents and from the streets.</p>
<p>1848: Probation was formally created in the United States by John Augustus, a Boston bootmaker. He supported adults and many youth in the court system by agreeing to bail them out, care for their needs and provide them with jobs and other opportunities to help them reintegrate, be successful and effectively adhere to the court terms for release.</p>	<p>1835: The Humane Society founded the National Federation of Child Rescue agencies to investigate child maltreatment. In the late-19th century, private child-protection agencies — modeled after existing animal protection organizations — developed to investigate reports of child maltreatment, present cases in court and advocate for child welfare legislation.</p>
<p>Following the first House of Refuge in New York, other Houses of Refuge were opened in places such as Massachusetts (1847), Boston (1827), Philadelphia (1828) and Cincinnati (1850).</p>	<p>1855–1929: Orphan trains transported orphaned and homeless children from Eastern cities to the Midwest — some orphans were removed by force from their biological families in what some believe was a deliberate pattern to break up immigrant Catholic families.</p>
<p>1865: Slavery ended; 13th Amendment to the Constitution ratified December 6.</p>	
	<p>1874: The first case of child abuse was criminally prosecuted in what has come to be known as the “Case of Mary Ellen,” which caused outrage that led to an organized effort against child maltreatment.</p>
<p>In the late 1800s, modern child welfare practice and juvenile court emerged, characterized by a drive to bring parenting under the surveillance of the state with the broad intention of reforming families toward a set of normative, white middle-class parenting standards.</p>	
	<p>1875: The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NYSPCC), the world’s first entity devoted entirely to child protection, was established.</p>
<p>1891: In Whittier, California, the Whittier State School opened. The detention center/reform school held predominantly Latino boys and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • used “leading thinkers” in the fields of psychology, education, social work and eugenics to assess youth (i.e., intelligence testing and field work); • relied on prominent schools of thought regarding race, intelligence, heredity and crime; and • conducted assessments of monolingual Spanish speakers in English and used these assessments to find youth to be “feeble minded” and thus appropriately detained. <p>Because of their status, the boys possessed less desirable traits, and many were imprisoned in state hospitals and sterilized due to fears that they would mix with the white race.</p>	<p>Late 1800s: The quality and quantity of child welfare interventions could be directly connected to racial inequities. For example, when black children were served or taken into care, it was usually through less resourced private institutions with lower standards.</p> <p>Social work developed as a profession and social scientific discipline to support Eastern and Southern European immigrants in major urban areas of the American Northeast and Midwest.</p>
<p>Native American boarding schools were established as private and public organizations engaged in a massive project of child removal and forced assimilation in Native American communities. (1870s – 1970s). In the 1970s, most boarding schools were converted to day schools, but some existed into the late 1990s.</p>	
<p>African-American families were largely ignored, segregated and served by inferior private organizations — this pattern of exclusion held fast until the 1920s.</p>	
<p>1899: The first juvenile court, separate from the adult system, was created in Chicago to hear cases of youth under 16. Its goal: rehabilitate rather than punish the child.</p>	