



Warm-Up

A Worker's Life



Workers' Lives During the Gilded Age

- Mass production replaced old methods of .
- Many workers did repetitive tasks for long hours under conditions.
- Men, women, and did factory work.



The Economic Divide

How workers lived in cities	How the wealthy lived
Streets were dirty and <input type="text"/> .	Streets were <input type="text"/> and not crowded.
Dozens of <input type="text"/> lived together in one building.	One family lived in one <input type="text"/> .
They lived in cities to be close to their <input type="text"/> in factories.	



How many people were wealthy?

Fill in the correct percentage of the population for each income group.



- Earning above \$1,200 a year
- Earning below \$1,200 a year



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Lesson Objectives

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Generalize the typically found in American factories during the Industrial Era
- Explain the effect of with respect to women, children, and families
- Explain the principles of
- Describe the excesses of the and the growing economic divide between the wealthy industrialists and the average American worker



Words to Know

Fill in this table as you work through the lesson. You may also use the glossary to help you.

<p>mass production</p>	<p>the system of manufacturing in which <input type="text"/></p> <p>rapidly produce large <input type="text"/> of a product</p>
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Lesson Question

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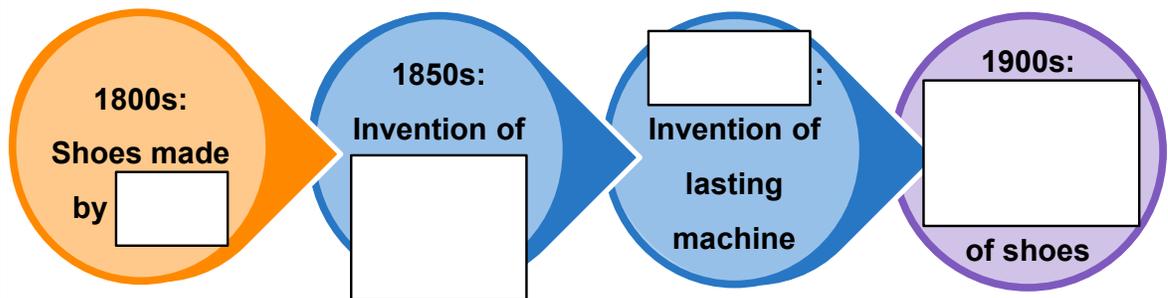
Mass Production

is a system of manufacturing that uses machines to produce large amounts of a product quickly.

- Mass production increased in the .
- Before mass production, many products were made by hand.
- After mass production, many products could be made .

Shoemaking: From Handmade to Mass Produced

Fill in the missing information.





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Jan Matzeliger (1852–1889)

- Emigrated from Dutch Guiana, in
- Worked in a factory after arriving in America
- Designed a machine that mechanized , the most time-consuming part of making shoes
- his invention in 1883

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Effects of Mass Production

New machines skilled workers.

workers were to tend machines.

- Were than skilled workers
- Were given less
- Were replaceable

Manufacturing costs , production , and prices went .



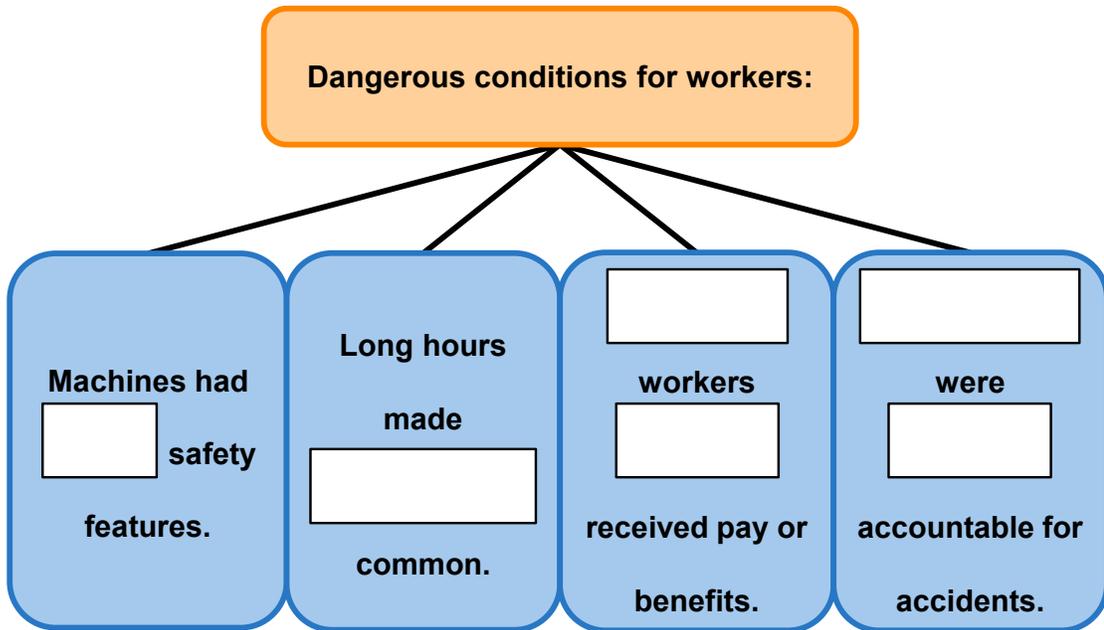
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Worker Safety and Machinery

Fill in the missing information.



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Unsafe Workplaces and Dangerous Accidents

- Newspaper headlines tell the story of a deadly accident in a .
- This was a fairly accident for the Gilded Age.



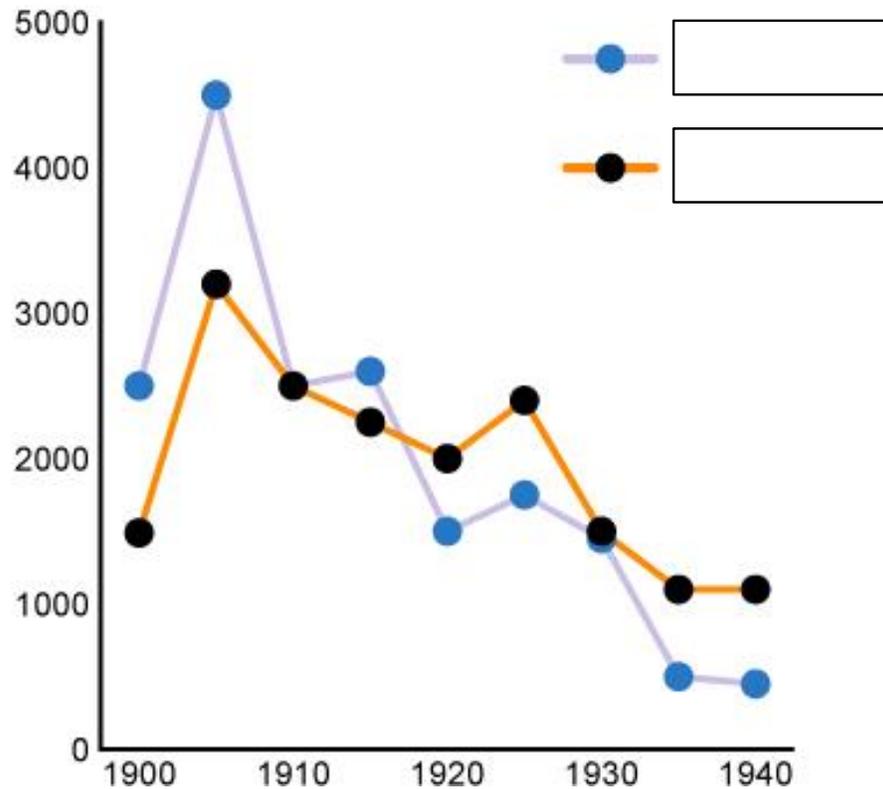
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Coal Mine and Railroad Fatalities

Fill in the missing information.



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Family Work and Mass Production

- Before industrialization, many families to create products.
- After mass production, work increasingly took place the home.
- Families, including , began to work in .



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Children Who Worked: Child Labor

- In 1900, children had factory jobs.
- prevented children from working in factories.
- Factory owners could pay children .
- Children worked for hours in conditions.

Children with No Childhood

Child workers had few ways to change their circumstances.

- No
- No time for
- Long work hours
- Demanding labor

Most remained workers all of their lives.



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The Keating-Owen Child Labor Act of 1916

This federal law the sale of products from any:

- that employed children under age 14
- that employed children under age 16
- that employed children under age 16 to work

or more than 8 hours a day

This law was by the Supreme Court.

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Child Workers Today

REAL WORLD CONNECTION

Children in nations often work in factories because their families need the .

Many products that we use were manufactured by laborers.

The United Nations sponsors a World Day each year on June 12.



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Women and Mass Production

Many also worked long hours outside the home.

- Factories

-

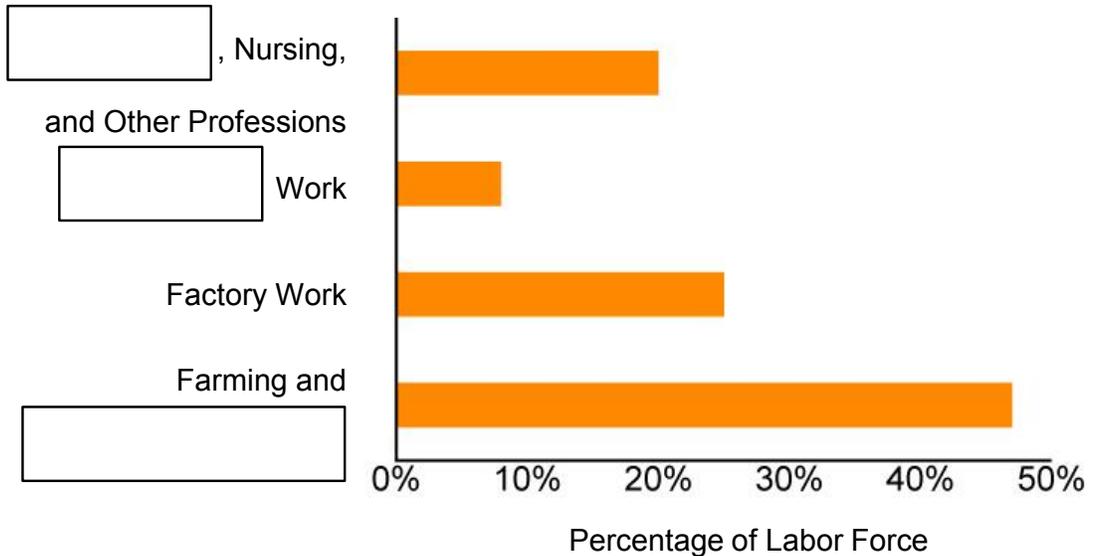
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Many women worked to support their families.

They were still responsible for tasks.

Women's Professions in 1900

Fill in the missing information.





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Social Changes in the Gilded Age: Look Ahead

Fill in the missing information.

