



# 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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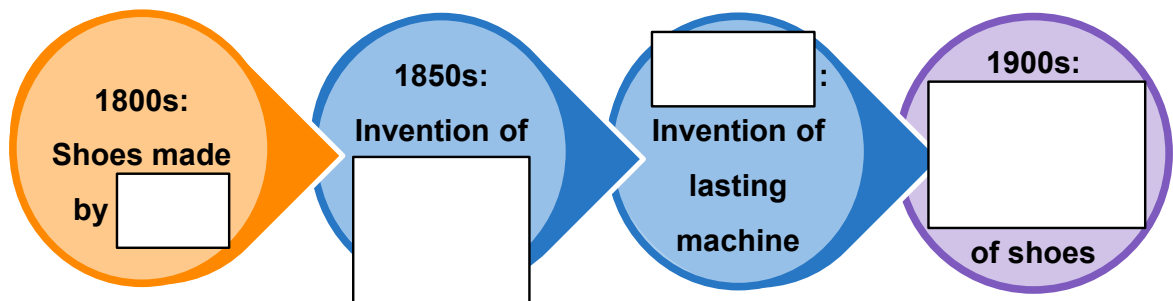
### Mass Production

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 .



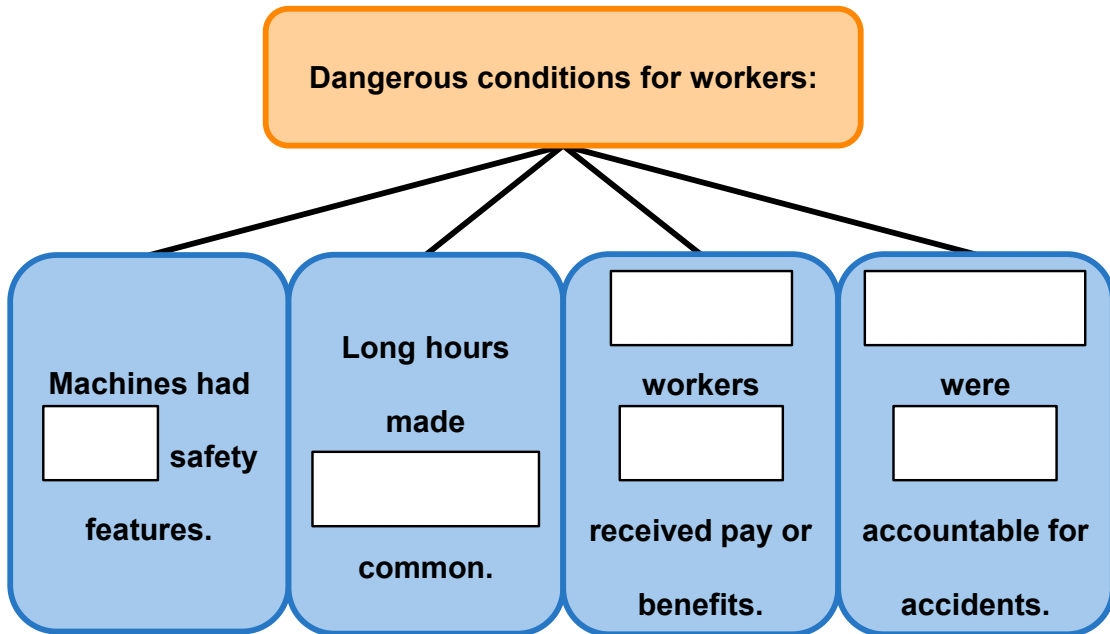
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## Worker Safety and Machinery

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.



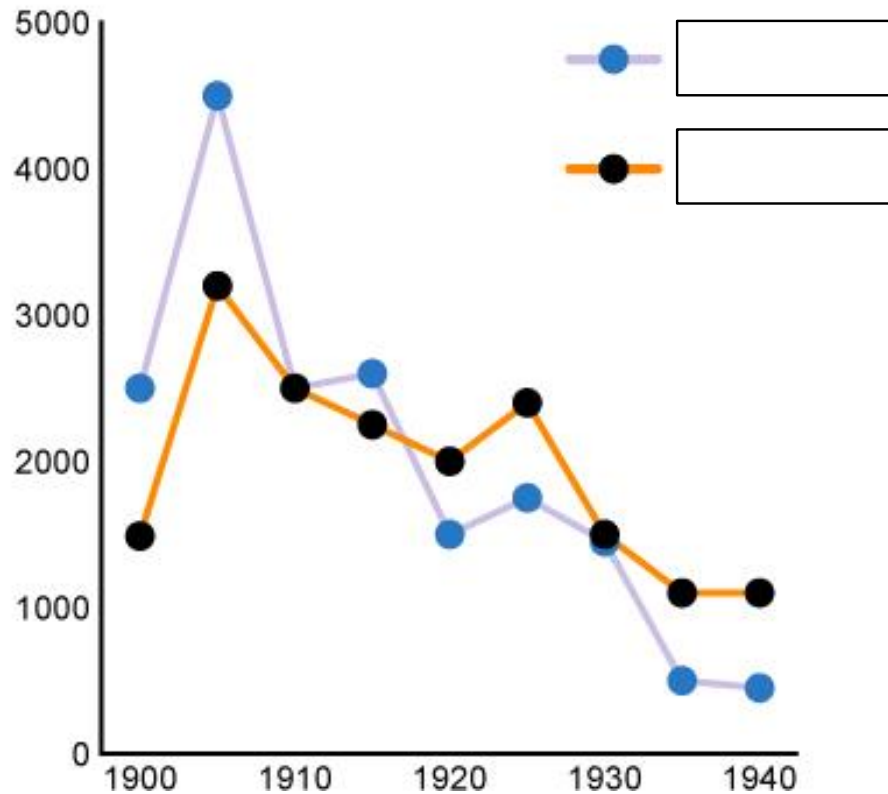
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## Coal Mine and Railroad Fatalities

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

- 

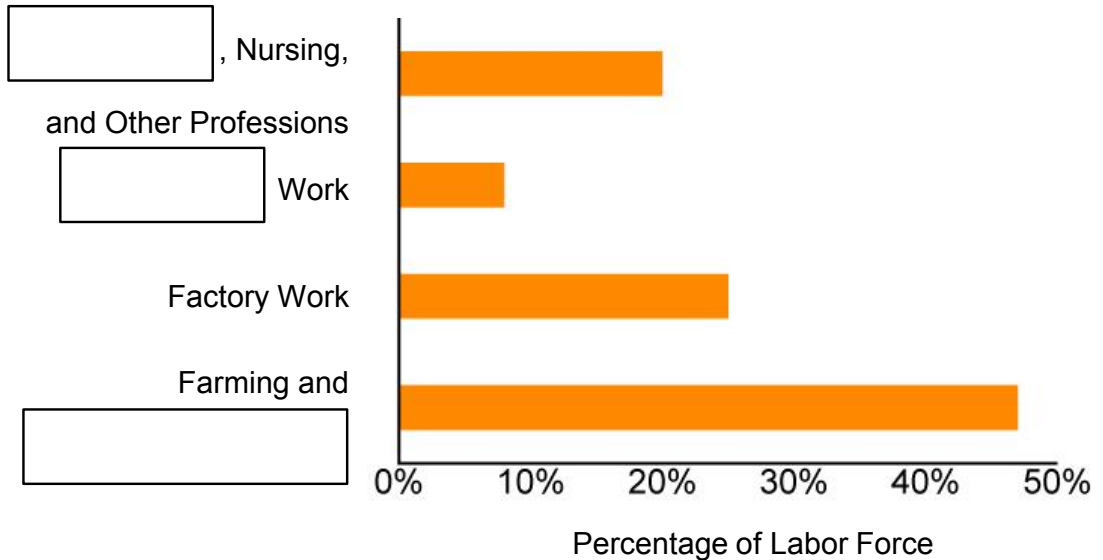
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Many women worked  to support their families.

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.*

