

# Problems with Industrialization



# Changing life of worker

- On your own read the Student Handout #5: Free to think, talk, listen or sing.
- In your groups look through the reading and complete the Student Handout: Free to think, talk, listen, or sing. Identify 3 main ideas the author is stating about industrialization and workers life. Then list all the support details used to emphasize the main Idea.
- Finally, own your own answer the following question

# Changing life of worker

- Finally, own your own answer the following questions:

How did the life for the average worker change during Industrialization? How the workplace, wages and the daily life change during industrialization?



# Organic Goodie Factory Simulation

## Herron Industries

I am hiring workers for my new factory to produce Organic Goodies. This factory is located in Herronville, a factory town where I own the homes you rent and the Company Store where you buy all of the food you need to live.

Workers will receive enough food to live on but those not working will find it hard to survive

# Organic Goodies Simulation Rules

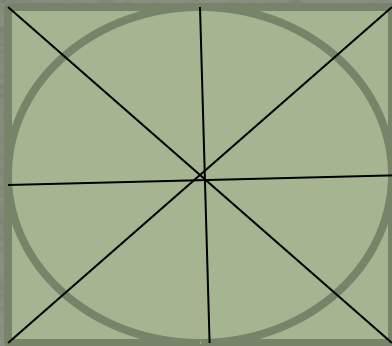
Each round:

- Workers will receive a wage (\$6 to start) if they complete the production quota in the production time limit set by Herron Industries for each round. Herron Industries reserves the right to set the wage at any time.
- Workers will be taxed -\$1 to help pay welfare for the unemployed
- Each little group of workers will consist of 1 man, 1 woman and 1 child. To Start only the men can work
- 5 Organic Goodies are needed to survive in a healthy manner per round (2 per adult and 1 per kid). Workers can use Credit at the Company Store to purchase the needed O.G. if they don't have enough \$.
- The unemployed will receive \$2 in public assistance but can only consume 2 Organic Goodies a round (slowly starving). They have no credit at the company store. After 3 rounds on limited rations a child dies, after 4 rounds the woman dies
- All debt calculated in the game is money owed to the company store
- Workers will be required to keep track of their wages, taxes, consumption, surplus and Debt each round

# Organic Goodies Simulation Rules

## Production:

- Workers will produce Organic Goodies(O.G.) by drawing the following symbols in the exact sequence listed below:



1. Square
2. Circle
3. Vertical Line
4. Horizontal Line
5. Right Diagonal
6. Left Diagonal

- Not meeting production quotas or not maintaining a quality of the O.G.'s could result in termination



# Organic Goodies Simulation

Starting wages are \$6 a day

Each Worker/Unemployed will use the chart to calculate their status each round

Production = 15 x # of workers      \$1 = 1 organic goodie

production =

	Worker	Unemployed	Owner
Wages	\$6	Nothing	nothing
Taxes	-\$1	+\$2	-\$1
Consumption	5 O.G. (2 per adult, 1 per kid)	2 O.G.	8 O.G
Surplus	Nothing	Nothing	* see below
Debt	Nothing	Nothing	Nothing

\*Owner surplus = production – (workers x pay) – taxes – 8 O.G. – white collar employee salary

# Organic Goodies Simulation White Collar Workers

As the size of Herron Industries grows the need for middle class white collar workers increases

Therefore 1 workers will rise out of the factory and be hired as the company accountant at \$9 per round

Also because of the growing number of workers in our factory town the need for public safety has increased, thus I will hire 1 worker to be the town cop at \$8 per round. The Cop is hired to protect “all of our property”



# Accountant Log

Starting wages are \$6 a day

The Accountant will use the chart to calculate overall company profit and worker debt

Production = 15 x # of workers		\$1 = 1 organic goodie	
<b>production =</b>			
	Worker	Unemployed	Owner
Wages	\$6 x # workers	nothing	nothing
Taxes	-\$1 x # workers	+\$2 x # unemployed	-\$1 x # unemployed
Consumption	5 O.G. X # workers (2 per adult, 1 per kid)	2 O.G. x # unemployed	8 O.G
Surplus	Nothing	Nothing	* see below
Debt	Nothing	Nothing	Nothing

\*Owner surplus = production – (workers x pay) – taxes – 8 O.G. – white collar employee salary

# Round 1

- Wages : \$6
- Production Quota: 15 O.G.'s
- Production Time: 3 mins

# Update

- The Government passes a Peonage law, anyone who owes money to the company store and attempts to flee the factory town will be arrested and forced to work off the debt
- Improvements in the technology used in the production of O.G.'s means an increase in the production quotas each round.
- Gender Discrimination still exists in the work place, men are still the only workers allowed



## Round 2

- Wages: \$5.50
- Production Quota: 20 O.G.'s
- Production Time: 2.5 mins

# Update

- Due to the increase amount of production in the factory it is now necessary to higher a Factory Foreman to insure the continued quality of the O.G.'s produced by Herron Industries. 1 foreman will be hired at a rate of \$8 a round.
- To make sure we can meet production quotas no talking is allowed by the workers. Any worker caught talking could lose a rounds wages or possibly be terminated. The Foreman and Cop with bring any violation to owners attention
- There is a possible production increase coming!!!
- Are there any of the unemployed feeling hungry yet?
- 1 of the factory workers family has added a child, which increase the family's daily O.G.'s need to survive by +1

# Round 3

- Wages: \$4.50
- Production quota: 25 O.G.'s
- Production Time: 2.5 mins





# Update



- The Holiday Season is upon us this round, as a holiday gift to the employees all taxes are suspended for the next round.
- Since there is no tax money for public assistance the unemployed will go hungry. Herron Industries will do the charitable thing and give all the unemployed family 1 O.G.'s, which will extend all starving women and children's life one more round.
- The White Collar workers will receive a wage increase as a holiday gift:  
Accountants - \$12, Cop - \$10, Foreman \$10
- The rapid increase in production requires the hiring of an additional worker and their family. 1 of the unemployed workers will be employed in the next round, thus increasing the # workers
- The Employment Policy has changed and women for each working family are now employed making O.G.'s, thus increasing the number of workers

# Round 4

- Wages: \$3.50 – men \$1 – women
- Production Quota: 35 O.G.'s
- Production Time: 2 mins

# Update

- In order to help improve society Herron Industries has create the Herron School District. Anyone with a surplus is required to send their child to school for the cost of \$1/1 O.G.'s per round. Children who attend school are guaranteed to never earn less than a foreman's wages when they start working.
- In order to stimulate the economy Taxes have been cut for the owner to \$0. To Balance the budget and still pay for the public assistance program all factory workers taxes are now increases to -\$2 per round. All White Collar workers taxes remain at -\$1.
- There has been an increase in the cost for the natural resources used to build O.G.s. As result the consumption needed to survive in a healthy manner per round has increased to 7 O.G.'s (3 per adult, 1 per kid). Family of 4 increase to 8 O.G.'s
- 1 of the factory workers family has added a child, which increase the family's daily O.G.'s need to survive by +1
- The Employment Policy has changed and children for each working family are now employed making O.G.'s, thus increasing the number of workers



# Round 5

- Wages: \$3.00 – men \$0.75 – women \$0.25 – children
- Production Quota: 35 O.G.'s
- Production Time: 2 mins

# Update

- Because the great work of the company accountant Herron Industries is more profitable than ever. As a profit sharing benefit the Accountant will now receive 1 O.G. x # workers per round
- The Cop and Foreman salaries are also raised to \$12 per round.
- Due to increased work in the factory an Assistant Foreman is being hired at a salary of \$9 per round. This position still requires the same production of O.G.'s per round, but the woman and kid(s) of their family can help the assistant meet their production quota. The woman and kid(s) no longer have to meet their own production quota.

# Round 6

- Wages: \$2.50 – men    \$0.75 – woman    \$0.25 – children
- Production Quota: 40 O.G.'s
- Production Time: 2 mins



# Organic Goodies Simulation Debrief

- In your groups answer the following questions:

What were the major divisions set up in the simulation?

What made it difficult for you to unite with one another?

How did you feel toward the Police and their duty to protect “all of our property”? How did you feel about the Forman? How did you feel about the Accountant?

What Happened to people who mentioned workers uniting together?

When was the owner successful? When were the workers successful?

# Assembly Lines

- Read the assembly line workers PDF
- In your Groups – create a t-chart with 3 side groups, worker, factory owner and consumers. The chart will look at the Advantages/Disadvantages of assembly line work for each group

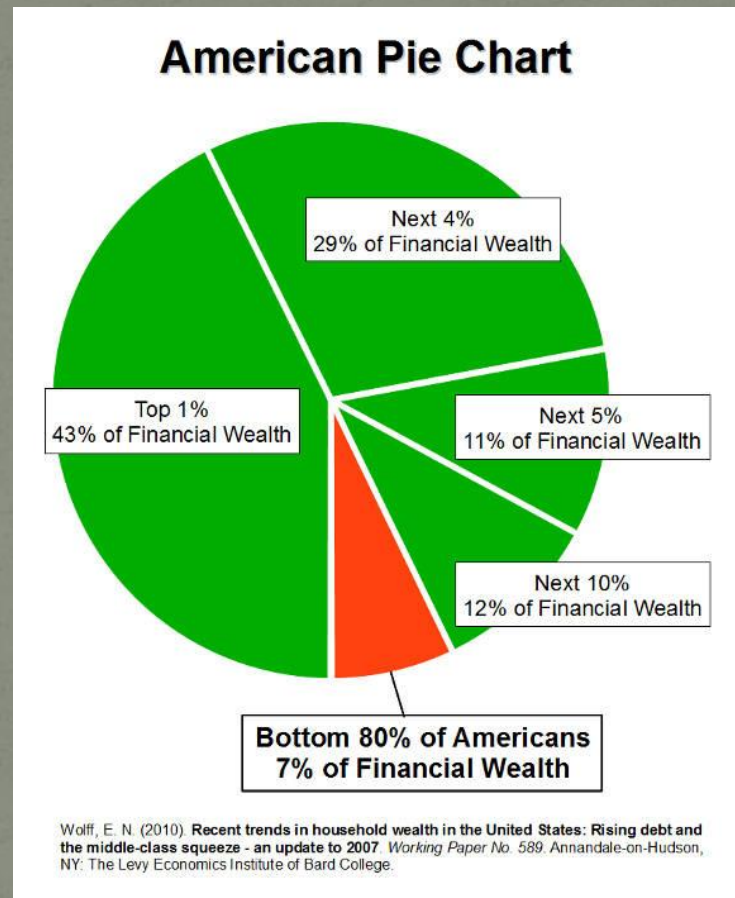
	+	-
worker		
owner		
Consumer		

# Morality of Profit

- By the turn of the Century, the grand monopolies and their super rich owners started to face some public heat. Never before in the history of the modern world had so few individuals controlled the majority of such awesome resources, industries, and utilities. In 1900, the material worth of 1% of the population was greater than that of the other 99% combined. Critics of big business decried the wide gap between the wealth and power of the tycoons and average Americans.



# Morality of Profit today



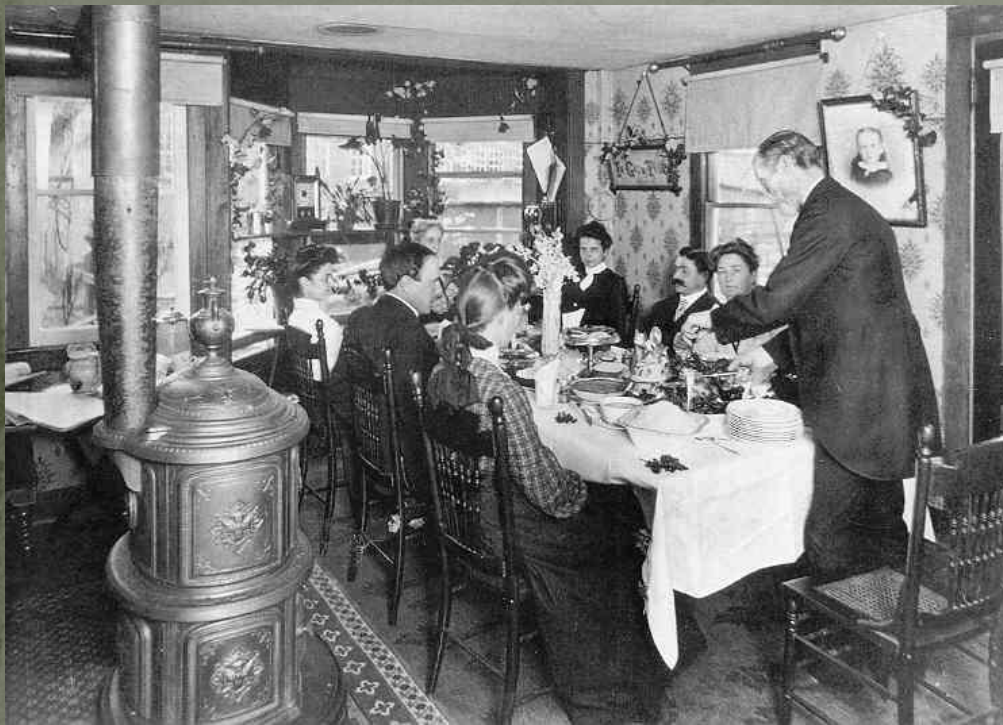
# Gospel of Wealth



- Carnegie wrote a book called the Gospel of Wealth. He argued that becoming so rich made you approved by God, to act as a trustee over the poor, who obviously could not be trusted with any money. This Gospel also called upon the super rich to be philanthropist—that is they should donated a portion of their great wealth to communities for the good of the public. Carnegie himself gave \$350 million during his lifetime. He built over 3,000 libraries, thousands of hospitals and donated many statues to art museums.



# Middle Class Buffer



- Some Americans supported the actions of the wealthy because industry helped some people elevate to the middle class. stores and factories needed a sales force and managers. Those with an education or good clerical skills could rise above the factory floor. A few of the industry workers themselves sacrificed their livelihood for the next generation, remaining poor yet sending their children to college and a better life. The middle class became a buffer for the extreme rich in dealing with any social threat create by the harsh realities of the industrial age.



# Hard Times for the working class

- Most Americans at the turn of the century viewed industry through a lens of drudgery and hardship. Most Americans still used candle power, had no indoor plumbing, no telephone, and wood stoves for cooking
- Bad sewage and unclean water meant that disease and sickness remained common.

Typhus, Cholera, the Flu and Tuberculosis killed off thousands. A mere 7 percent of Americans achieved high school diplomas in 1900. Laborers had no time or money for modern social life. The extravagant society parties rumored at the mansions of the tycoons were impossible to even conceive of, let alone achieve.

# Conditions

- In the steel mill, floors were so hot that water sizzled on them. In the furnace room, thousands of men died in fires from the molten steel simply by getting tired and standing too close. In garment factories, women became permanently disabled from working in such close quarters. If a needle plunged through their fingers or bone, as it often did, women were forced to keep working.
- In steel, iron, or coal mines, garment factories, shipyards, or on the railroad tracks, most Americans worked, suffered, and died in horrible working conditions. 10-12 hour days were normal for both men and women, six days a week.

With poverty rampant, 1.75 million child laborers joined the industrialized work force in the late 1800's. These laborers were mostly between the ages of 10 and 15, but some were as young as 6.







# Unions

- In the late 1800's many workers began to form unions to fight for better conditions. Groups like The Knights of Labor, The Teamsters and the American Federation of labor, began to call for better working conditions, higher pay, end of child labor, 8 hr work day, 5 day work week and the rights of the union to represent workers in bargaining with employers
- Business mounted a fierce resistance to unions. Supported by the Laissez-faire elements in government and a large supply of willing and cheap, they had an advantage over the unions. Through their connects with the powerful newspaper owners, they convinced many Americans that the labor movement was plotting a Socialist Revolution. Thus convincing many in the new middle class that Unions were a threat to society

# Strikes and Violence

- As relations between the corporations and labor unions broke down, workers went on strike. These strikes most often ended in violence between security thugs/police/federal troops and strike workers. The owners had connects to both the news media and politicians, thus these violent ends to these strikes would paint the workers as socialist revolutionaries which justified the use of force.
- In 1877, a strike in Pittsburgh on the railway – workers' payments were cut while the company paid high dividends to stock owners – 650 soldiers opened fire on a crowd, killing 25 people. Local miners then joined the strike when sympathy turned toward the strikers. A battle ensued, the state militia came in, but \$6 million dollars in damage had been done.
- Twenty years later, in 1897 more troops went into Chicago to stop strikers and 6workers ended up dead.







# Test Question

- How did the industrial revolution impact and cause a transition from artisans to industrial workers in American Society? What were the problems of industrialization for the working class in American Society? In what ways did workers fight back to improve their lives?