

THE HORRORS OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION



LIFE IN THE CITY

- In the cities of the 1800's, poor people lived in the oldest part of the city, near the downtown district. The middle class lived farther out in neat row houses or new apartment buildings. Beyond them, lived the rich. They lived in large homes with big lawns which had lots of trees.
- DO YOU THINK THIS PATTERN HOLDS TRUE IN THE CITIES WE LIVE IN TODAY?



THE POOR



- The poor families struggled to survive in crowded slums. The buildings they lived in were called tenements. They often had no windows, heat or inside bathrooms, and as many as 10 people slept in one small room.
- Outbreaks of cholera and typhoid were common. More than half of all babies died before their first birthday.
- Cities did not have sewers and garbage was thrown into the street.

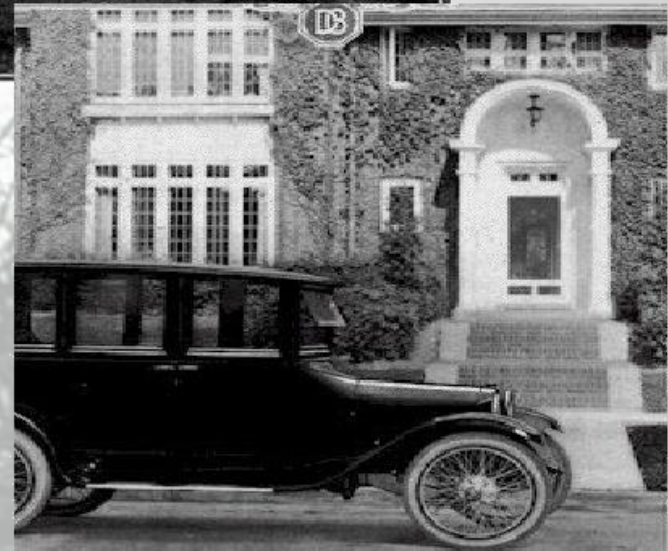
THE MIDDLE CLASS



- The middle class included doctors, lawyers, and skilled crafts people. They lived just outside the inner city in row houses, or new apartment buildings. These homes often had a patch of lawn. In these neighborhoods, disease was kept under control.
- Many of the middle class joined clubs, bowling leagues and charity groups. It gave them a sense of community.

THE RICH

- The very rich built mansions in the most prime parts of the city. For example, in Chicago, 200 millionaires lived along the exclusive lakefront, and in New York City, huge houses dotted Fifth Avenue, which was on the city's out skirts. The rich lived like royalty. They filled their homes with priceless art and gave lavish parties.



LIFE IN THE FACTORIES

- Workers - In the 1840's as factories replaced the textile mills. The workers were primarily women and children, and very often, entire families worked in factories together. Every family member's earnings helped the family survive.
- Hours - The factory workers began their day at 4:00 a.m., and it ended at 7:30 p.m. They were allowed one break at 7:30 a.m. for breakfast, and another at noon for lunch.

FACTORY CONDITIONS

- Factories often had no windows to allow for ventilation, or heating systems to help the workers stay warm in the winter.
- Poor lighting led to accidents.
- Workers hands and arms were crushed by machines, because there were no safety devices on them.
- Textile workers got lung diseases from breathing dust and fiber all day.
- Steel workers risked injuries working close to red-hot vats of melted steel.
- In mines, cave-ins buried miners alive.
- If a worker got hurt, they got fired.
- There was no such thing as insurance.
- Workers felt Lucky Because They Had A Job!!

FACTORY RULES

- In 1922 Henry Ford offered workers \$5.00 a day (double that of any other car factory) to work for him for 12 hours a day and follow his rules: no talking, no singing, no leaning or sitting, no smiling, no whispering, no drinking, etc. Men jumped at the chance to work for Ford.

CHILD LABOR

- In Rhode Island, Samuel Slater's factory opened by hiring 7 boys and 2 girls between the ages of 7 and 12 to run his spinning machines. They could be hired much cheaper than men. They received between 33 and 67 cents per week, while adult workers in Rhode Island were earning between \$2 and \$3 a week. By 1820 1/2 of Rhode Island's factory workers were children. As factories and mines spread across the east coast, owners began hiring more and more children.

CHILD LABOR cont'd

- Young children working endured some of the harshest conditions. Workdays would often be 10 to 14 hours with minimal breaks during the shift. Factories employing children were often very dangerous places leading to injuries and even deaths. Machinery often ran so quickly that little fingers, arms and legs could easily get caught. Beyond the equipment, the environment was a threat to children as well as factories put out fumes and toxins. When inhaled by children these most certainly could result in illness, chronic conditions or disease.

