Document 6: Photograph of "Doffer Boys" by Lewis Hine 1908.

Lewis Wickes Hine (1874 -1940), photographer, sociologist and humanist, is best known for his portraits of immigrants at Ellis Island. He traveled across the country documenting living and working conditions. He wrote of this picture — "Some of the doffers and the Superintendent. Ten small boys and girls about this size out of a force of 40 employees. Catawba Cotton Mill. Newton, NC."

Note: When a bobbin is filled, the "doffer boy" comes along, takes it off the spinning frame and puts an empty bobbin in its place.

6. What was the effect of industrialization on the lives of these children?
Document 5: Excerpt from *In the Depths of a Coal Mine* by Stephen Crane

Stephen Crane was the last of 14 children born to a Methodist minister who died when Stephen was nine. He lived the down-and-out life of a penniless artist who became well-known as a poet, journalist, social critic and realist. He began writing for newspapers in 1891 when he settled in New York City. After he wrote *Red Badge of Courage*, which earned Crane international acclaim at age 24, he was hired as a reporter in the American West and Mexico. He later covered the Spanish-American War for Joseph Pulitzer's *New York World*.

We came upon other little low-roofed chambers, each containing two men, a "miner," who makes the blasts, and his "laborer," who loads the coal upon the cars and assists the miner generally. Great and mystically dreadful is the earth from a mine's depth. Man is in the implacable grasp of nature. It has only to tighten slightly, and he is crushed like a bug. His loudest shriek of agony would be as impotent as his final moan to bring help from that fair land that lies, like Heaven, over his head. There is an insidious, silent enemy in the gas. If the huge fanwheel on the top of the earth should stop for a brief period, there is certain death. If a man escape the gas, the floods, the "squeezes" of falling rock, the cars shooting through little tunnels, the precarious elevators, the hundred perils, there usually comes to him an attack of "miner's asthma" that slowly racks and shakes him into the grave. Meanwhile the miner gets three dollars per day, and his laborer one dollar and a quarter.

5. **According to Stephen Crane, what working conditions did miner have to endure in the coalmines?**
6 Based on this photograph, identify one goal of this protest by immigrant workers. [1]
The man who works the long hours has no necessities except the barest to keep body and soul together, so he can work. He goes to sleep and dreams of work; he rises in the morning to go to work; he takes his frugal lunch to work; he comes home again to throw himself down on a miserable apology for a bed so that he can get that little rest that he may be able to go to work again. He is nothing but a veritable machine. He lives to work instead of working to live.

My friends, the only thing the working people need besides the necessities of life is time. Time. Time with which our lives begin; time with which our lives close; time to cultivate the better nature within us; time to brighten our homes. Time, which brings us from the lowest condition up to the highest civilization; time, so that we can raise men to a higher plane.

—American Federation of Labor founder Samuel Gompers in a 1890 speech on the need for an 8-hour workday

7 Based on this excerpt, state two ways an eight-hour workday would improve the lives of people.

1) ____________________________________________

2) ____________________________________________
1a What is the general trend shown in this graph?

1b Outbreaks of violence and economic depression temporarily slowed the growth of labor unions in the late 1880s and early 1890s. How is that slowdown in union growth reflected in the graph?
“Because no laws regulated private industry, employers could impose 10- to 15-hour workdays, six days a week. (By the 1890s, bakers were working as long as 65 hours a week.) Industrial accidents were all too common, and some industries lacked safety precautions. Steelworkers labored in excessive heat, and miners and textile mill employees alike contracted respiratory diseases. With windows closed and machines speeded up, new forms of technology created new risks for workers. The Chicago meatpackers, who wielded gigantic cleavers in subfreezing lockers, and the California wheat harvesters, who operated complex mechanical binders and threshers, were among those confronting danger on the job.

Women wage-earners also faced dangerous working conditions. In 1884 the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor issued a report outlining the occupational hazards for working women in the city of Boston. In button-making establishments, female workers often got their fingers caught under punch and die machines. Employers provided a surgeon to dress an employee’s wounds the first three times she was injured; thereafter, she had to pay for her own medical care. Women operated heavy power machinery in the garment industry and exposed themselves to dangerous chemicals and food-processing materials in paper-box making, fish packing, and confectionery manufacturing.

Some women workers, especially those who monopolized certain kinds of jobs, organized and struck for higher wages. Three thousand Atlanta washerwomen launched such an effort in 1881 but failed to get their demands met. Most women found it difficult to win the respect not only of employers but also of male unionists. Leonora Barry, an organizer for the Knights of Labor, sought to change all that. Barry visited mills and factories around the country. At each stop, she highlighted women’s unique difficulties and condemned the “selfishness of their brothers in toil” who resented women’s intrusion into the workplace. Barry was reacting to men such as Edward O’Donnell, a prominent labor official who claimed that wage-earning women threatened the role of men as family breadwinners.

For both men and women workers, the influx of 5.25 million new immigrants in the 1880s stiffened job competition at worksites throughout the country” ~ Wood et al., 589.

Multiple-Choice Question from the Document:
12- According to the document, a reason for the rise of labor unions in the United States was due to
(A) Stiffened job competition at worksites due to increased immigration
(B) Conflict between male and female workers over jobs and wages
(C) A need to improve existing laws regulating private industry
(D) Low wages, long hours, and dangerous working conditions
Additional Multiple-Choice Questions on the Suggested Change of The Growth of Labor Unions:

13- The slogan “Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, eight hours for what we will” was used in the late 1800s to promote a major goal of
   (A) farmers
   (B) politicians
   (C) industrialists
   (D) organized labor

14- What was the main benefit that labor unions of the late 19th century gained for their members?
   (A) job security
   (B) improved wages and hours
   (C) paid vacations
   (D) health insurance

15- During the late 1800s, a major reason labor unions had difficulty achieving their goals was that
   (A) government supported business over labor
   (B) industrialization created better working conditions
   (C) there was a shortage of new workers
   (D) businesses promoted labor officials to management positions

16- The American Federation of Labor became the first long-lasting, successful labor union in the United States mainly because it
   (A) refused to participate in strikes against employers
   (B) concentrated on organizing workers in industries in the South
   (C) formed its own political party and elected many pro-labor public officials
   (D) fought for the rights of skilled workers

17- During the period from 1865 to 1900, disputes between labor and management were often marked by
   (A) the use of violence by both sides
   (B) cooperative efforts to resolve differences
   (C) government support of striking workers
   (D) arbitration by the Federal Government

18- “Labor Leaders Executed for Causing Haymarket Riot”
   “State Militia Called In To End Homestead Strike”
   “1,000 Jailed as Silver Miners Protest Wage Cuts”
   Which statement about labor unions in the late 1800s is illustrated by these headlines?
   (A) Strikes by labor unions usually gained public support.
   (B) The government frequently opposed labor union activities.
   (C) Labor union demands were usually met.
   (D) Arbitration was commonly used to end labor unrest.
19- During the late 19th century, Samuel Gompers, Terence Powderly, and Eugene Debs were leaders in the movement to
(A) stop racial segregation of Native American Indians
(B) limit illegal immigration
(C) gain fair treatment of Native American Indians
(D) improve working conditions

Unknown, Strikes, ladies tailors, N.Y., Feb. 1910
~ Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

20- According to the document, one method used by workers to improve their wages and working conditions was
(A) Civil Disobedience
(B) Boycotts
(C) Strikes
(D) Petitions

Document 4: The Growth of Monopolies