**Student Activity Packet**


**Description**

You will compare the rules governing work enforced on two plantations and in two factories during the 19th century. By doing so, you will develop a deeper understanding of the ideas put forward in the student essays "Why A Plantation?" and "Why A Factory?"
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Plantation</th>
<th>Factory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The way time is organized</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The system of rewards and punishments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The terms, hours, and conditions of work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The means of control and supervision</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Provisions for the care and welfare of the workforce</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The freedoms or restrictions placed on the workforce</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The kinds of behavior and values these rules seek to promote in the workforce</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The audience for each set of rules (who are the rules addressed to?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED
BY ALL PERSONS EMPLOYED IN
THE LEWISTON MILLS.

1. The Overseers are required to be in their rooms at the starting of the Mills, and not to be absent unnecessarily during working hours. They are to see that all those employed under them are in their places in due season; they may grant leave of absence to those employed under them, when they can do so without stopping the machinery.

2. All persons employed in the Lewiston Mills are required to observe the regulations of the room in which they work; they are not to be absent without the consent of their Overseer, except in cases of sickness, and then they are required to send him word of the cause of their absence.

3. All persons employed in the Lewiston Mills, excepting minors under the age of sixteen years, are considered as agreeing to labor as many hours each day, and for each and every day's work, as the Company may require, not exceeding eleven hours each day.

4. No person who drinks intoxicating liquors, will knowingly be employed by the Lewiston Mills.

5. All persons on entering the employ of the Company in said Mills, must register their names in a book kept in the Counting Room for that purpose.

6. All persons entering the employ of the Company in said Mills, will be considered as agreeing and engaging to work six months.

7. Any person intending to leave work in the Lewiston Mills, will be required to give at least two weeks' notice of their intention to their Overseer, and to continue to work until the expiration of the notice; any person leaving contrary to this rule, will not be entitled to their pay.

8. Payment, including board and wages, will be made up to the last Saturday of every month, and will be made due on the third Thursday of the following month.

9. All persons in the employ of the Lewiston Mills are earnestly requested to attend public worship on the Sabbath.

10. Any person who may take from the Mill or yard, or any other portion of the Company's premises, any property belonging to the Company, without leave, will be considered guilty of stealing, and prosecuted accordingly.

11. Sewing, Reading, Knitting, &c., are not allowed during working hours.

12. The foregoing Rules and Regulations are considered as an express contract between the Company and all persons in its employ, particularly those referring to the use of intoxicating liquors, the hours of labor, term of service and notice of leaving.

13. All persons who shall have complied with these regulations, on leaving, shall be entitled to an honorable discharge; any one who shall not have complied with them, will not be entitled to such a discharge.

Wm. F. Goulding, Agent.
TIME TABLE OF THE LOWELL MILLS,

Arranged to make the working time throughout the year average 11 hours per day.
TO TAKE EFFECT SEPTEMBER 21st, 1853.
The Standard time being that of the meridian of Lowell, as shown by the Regulator Clock of AMOS SANBORN, Post Office Corner, Central Street.

From March 20th to September 19th, inclusive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Morning Bells</th>
<th>Dinner Bells</th>
<th>Evening Bells</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First bell...</td>
<td>Ring out...</td>
<td>Ring out...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.30 A.M.</td>
<td>12.00 M.</td>
<td>6.30 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second, 5.30 A.M.; Third, 6.20.</td>
<td>Ring in...</td>
<td>12.35 P.M.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From September 20th to March 19th, inclusive.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Morning Bells</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First bell...</td>
<td>Ring out...</td>
<td>Ring out...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.00 A.M.</td>
<td>12.59 P.M.</td>
<td>7.00 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second, 6.00 A.M.; Third, 6.50.</td>
<td>Ring in...</td>
<td>1.05 P.M.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SATURDAY EVENING BELLS.
During APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST, Ring Out, at 6.00 P.M.
The remaining Saturday Evenings in the year, ring out as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEPTEMBER.</th>
<th>NOVEMBER.</th>
<th>JANUARY.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Saturday, ring out 6.00 P.M.</td>
<td>Third Saturday, ring out 4.00 P.M.</td>
<td>Third Saturday, ring out 4.25 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second &quot; &quot; 5.45 &quot;</td>
<td>Fourth &quot; &quot; 3.55 &quot;</td>
<td>Fourth &quot; &quot; 4.35 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third &quot; &quot; 5.30 &quot;</td>
<td>Fifth &quot; &quot; 3.55 &quot;</td>
<td>Fourth &quot; &quot; 4.35 &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fourth &quot; &quot; 5.20 &quot;</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; 3.55 &quot;</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; 4.35 &quot;</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OCTOBER.</th>
<th>DECEMBER.</th>
<th>FEBRUARY.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Saturday, ring out 5.05 P.M.</td>
<td>First Saturday, ring out 5.30 P.M.</td>
<td>First Saturday, ring out 4.45 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second &quot; 4.55 &quot;</td>
<td>Second &quot; 3.55 &quot;</td>
<td>Second &quot; 4.55 &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Third &quot; 4.45 &quot;</td>
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<td>Third &quot; 4.65 &quot;</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Fifth &quot; 4.25 &quot;</td>
<td>Fifth &quot; 4.00 &quot;</td>
<td>Fourth &quot; 5.10 &quot;</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOVEMBER.</th>
<th>MARCH.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Saturday, ring out 4.15 P.M.</td>
<td>First Saturday, ring out 5.25 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second &quot; 4.05 &quot;</td>
<td>Second &quot; 5.30 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

YARD GATES will be opened at the first stroke of the bells for entering or leaving the Mills.

SPEED GATES commence hoisting three minutes before commencing work.

Penhallow, Printer, Wyman’s Exchange, 28 Merrimack St.
The following rules for the instruction of overseers, and the Management of Negroes, are by Mr. St. Geo Cocke, one of the wealthiest and most intelligent planters of the old dominion. They are worthy of the note of planters everywhere:

PLANTATION MANAGEMENT. POLICE.

1st. It is strictly required of the manager that he rise at the dawn of day every morning; that he blow a horn for the assembling of the hands; require all hands to repair to a certain and fixed place in ten minutes after the blowing of the horn, and there himself see that all are present, or notice absentees; after which the hands will receive their orders and be started to their work under charge of the foreman. The stable will generally be the most convenient place for the assembling of all hands after morning call.

2nd. All sick negroes will be required to report to the manager at morning call, either in person, if able to do so, or through others, when themselves confined to the house.

3rd. Immediately after morning call, the manager will himself repair to the stable, together with the ploughmen, and see to the proper feeding, cleaning and gearing of the horses. He will also see to the proper feeding and care of the stock at the farm yard.

4th. As soon as the horse and stock have been fed and otherwise attended to, the manager will take his breakfast; and immediately after, he will visit and prescribe for the sick, and then repair to the fields to look after the hands; and he will remain with them as constantly as possible during every day.

5th. The sick should be visited not only every morning immediately after breakfast, but as such other times of the day and night as cases may require. Suitable medicine, diet, and other treatment, be prescribed, to be administered by the nurse; or in more critical cases, the physician should be sent for. An intelligent and otherwise suitable woman will be appointed as a nurse upon each plantation, who will administer medicine and otherwise attend upon the sick.

6th. There will be stated hours for the negroes to breakfast and dine, and those hours must be regularly observed. Breakfast will be at eight o'clock, and dinner at one o'clock. There will be a woman to cook for the hands, and she must be required to serve the meals regularly at those hours. The manager will frequently inspect the meals as they are brought by the cook, see that they have been properly prepared, and that vegetables be at all times served with the meat and bread.

7th. The manager will, every Sunday morning after breakfast, visit and inspect every quarter, see that the houses and yards are kept clean and in order, and that the families are dressed in clean clothes.

8th. Comfortable and ample quarters will be provided for the negroes. Each family will have a separate room with fireplace, to be furnished with beds, bedsteads, and blankets, according to the size of the family; each room will, also, be furnished with a table, chairs, or benches, and chest for the clothes, a few tin plates and cans, a small iron pot for cooking, &c.

9th. The clothing to be furnished each year will be as follows: --

To each man and boy, 1 woolen coat, 1 pair ... pants, 1 pair of ... socks, 1 shirt, 1 pair of shoes, 1 wool hat, and a blanket every second year, to be given 15th of November. 1 shirt, 1 pair of cotton pants, 1 straw hat, 1 pair of shoes, to be given 1st of June.

To each woman and girl, 1 woolen frock, and to those who work in the field 1 woolen cape, 1 cotton shift, 1 pair stockings, 1 pair shoes, 1 cotton head handkerchief, 1 summer suit of frock and shift, a blanket every second year, and to women with more than one child, 2 blankets every second year.

To children under 10 years of age, 1 winter and summer suit each.
10th. Provisions will be issued weekly as follows:

Field Hands. To each man, three and a half pounds bacon, and one and a half pecks meal. To each woman, girl and boy, two and a half pounds bacon, and one peck meal.

Indoor Hands. To each man and boy, two pounds bacon, and one peck corn meal. To each woman and girl, two pounds bacon, and one peck corn meal. To each child over two years and under ten years, one pound bacon, and half a peck of corn meal.

To the above will be added milk, buttermilk, and molasses, at intervals, and at all times vegetables, and fresh meat occasionally.

11th. As much of the clothing must be made on the plantation as possible, wool and cotton should be grown in sufficient quantities for this purpose, and the women having young children be required to spin and weave the same, and the managers' wives will be expected to give particular attention to this department, so essential to economical management.

12th. A vegetable or kitchen garden will be established and well cultivated, so that there may be, at all seasons, an abundance of wholesome and nutritious vegetables for the negroes, such as cabbages, potatoes, turnips, beets, peas, beans, pumpkins, &c.

13th. A horn will be sounded every night at nine o'clock, after every negro will be required to be at his quarters, and to retire to rest, and that this rule may be strictly enforced, the manager will frequently, but at irregular and unexpected hours of the night, visit the quarters and see that all are present, or punish absentees.

14th. Each manager will do well to organize in his neighborhood, whenever practicable, patrol parties, in order to detect and punish irregularities of the negroes, which are generally committed at night. But lest any patrol party visit his plantation without apprising him of their intention, he will order the negroes to report to him every such visit, and he will promptly, upon receiving such report, join the patrol party and see that they strictly conform to the law whilst on this plantation, and abstain from committing any abuse.
Rules and directions for my Thorn Island Plantation by which my overseers are to govern themselves in the management of it.

(The directions in this book are to be strictly attended to.)

1 The allowance for every grown Negro however old and good for nothing, and every young one that works in the field, is a peck of corn each week, and a pint of salt, and a piece of meat, not exceeding fourteen pounds, per month.

2 No Negro to have more than Fifty lashes inflicted for any offence, no matter how great the crime.

3 The sucking children, and all other small ones who do not work in the field, draw a half allowance of corn and salt.

4 You will give tickets to any of the negroes who apply for them, to go any where about the neighborhood, but do not allow them to go off it without, nor suffer any strange negroes to come on it without a pass.

5 The negres to be tasked when the work allows it. I require a reasonable days work, well done the task to be regulated by the state of the ground and the strength of the negro.

6 The cotton to be weighed every night and the weights set down in the Cotton Book...

7 You will keep a regular journal of the business of the plantation, setting down the names of the sick; the beginning, progress, and finishing of work; the state of the weather; Births, Deaths, and every thing of importance that takes place on the Plantation.

8 ...

10 The shade trees in the present clearings are not to be touched; and in taking in new ground, leave a thriving young oak or Hickory Tree to every Five Acres.

11 When picking out cotton, do not allow the hands to pull the Boles off the Stalk.

12 All visiting between this place and the one in Georgia is forbidden, except with Tickets from the respective overseers, and that but very seldom. There are none who have husbands or wives over there, and no connexions of the kind are to be allowed to be formed.

13 No nightmeeting and preaching to be allowed on the place, except on Saturday night & Sunday morn.

14 Elsey is allowed to act as midwife, to black and white in the neighborhood, who send for her. One of her daughters to stay with the children and take charge of her business until she returns. She draws a peck of corn a week to feed my poultry with.

15 All the Land which is not planted, you will break up in the month of September. Plough it deep so as to turn in all the grass and weeds which it may be covered with.

16 If there is any fighting on the Plantation, whip all engaged in it for no matter what the cause may have been, all are in the wrong.

17 Elsey is the Doctoress of the Plantation. In case of extraordinary illness, when she thinks she can do no more for the sick, you will employ a Physician.
18 My Cotton is packed in Four & a half yard Bags, weighing each 300 pounds, and the rise of it.

19 Neither the Cotton nor Corn stalks to be burnt, but threshed and chopped down in every field on the plantation, and suffered to lie until ploughed in in the course of working the land.

20 Billy to do the Blacksmith work.

20 [sic] The trash and stuff about the settlement to be gathered in heaps, in broken, wet days to rot; in a word make manure of every thing you can.

21 A Turnip Patch to be planted every year for the use of the Plantation.

22 The Negroes measures for Shoes to be sent down with the name written on each, by my Raft hands, or any other certain conveyance, to me, early in October. All draw shoes, except the children, and those that nurse them.

23 Write me the last day of every month to Savannah, unless otherwise directed. When writing have the Journal before you, and set down in the Letter every thing that has been done, or occurred on the Plantation during the month.

24 Pease to be planted in all the Corn, and plenty sowed for seed.

25 When Picking Cotton in the Hammock and Hickory Ridge, weigh the Tasks in the field, and hawl the Cotton home in the Wagon.

26 The first picking of Cotton to be depended on for seed. Seed sufficient to plant two Crops to be saved, and what is left, not to be thrown out of the Gin House, until you clean it out before beginning to pick out the new Crop.

27 A Beef to be killed for the negroes in July, August and September. The hides to be tanned at home if you understand it, or put out to be tanned on shares.

28 A Lot to be planted in Rye in September, and seed saved every year. The Cow pens to be moved every month to tread the ground for this purpose.

29 When a Beef is killed, the Fifth quarter except the hide to be given to Elsey for the children.

30 Give the negroes nails when building or repairing their houses when you think they need them.

31 My Negroes are not allowed to plant Cotton for themselves. Every thing else they may plant, and you will give them tickets to sell what they make.

32 I have no Driver. You are to task the negroes yourself, and each negro is responsible to you for his own work, and nobodys else.

33 The Cotton Bags to be marked A. T. and numbered.

34 I leave my Plantation Shot Gun with you.

35 The Corn and Cotton stalks to be cut, and threshed down on the land which lies out to rest, the same as if it was to be planted.
Slavery vs Factory Dialogue Poem:

Dialogue Poem - address controversy and differing opinions. These poems can express conflict between people in opposing situations—such as a Hiroshima bomb victim and a U.S. Air Force pilot flying the plane that dropped the bomb. Or dialogue poems can reflect commonalities between people who might not appear to have obvious similarities.

A dialogue poem reflects a dialogue between two people who represent different perspectives on a particular theme, issue, or topic. For example, in the sample provided below, Two Women, one representing the peasant or working class [regular font] and one representing the elite [bolded font], discuss their experiences after the election of socialist Salvador Allende as president of Chile and after his murder during the U.S supported military coup in 1973.

Possible roles for writing:

- A factory owner and worker
- Plantation owner and slave
- Overseer and slave
- Slave and factory worker
- Have the 2 systems speak to each other

Rubric for: Slavery vs Factory Dialogue Poem

Name ______________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Instructor Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depth of Understanding of Individuals:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student submitted a poem that demonstrates the student possesses a strong understanding of the perspectives of both individuals included in the poem.</td>
<td>___/10 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth of Understanding of Context:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student submitted a poem that demonstrates the student possesses a strong understanding of the historical context or textual context</td>
<td>___/10 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth and Breadth of Poem:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student submitted a poem that includes a minimum of ten lines of dialogue for each individual.</td>
<td>___/6 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creativity:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student submitted a text that is unique and has aesthetic appeal.</td>
<td>___/8 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarity:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student communicates clearly and powerfully</td>
<td>___/5 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strength of Writing:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student creates a picture in the reader's mind; makes an emotional connection</td>
<td>___/6 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubric is attached</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: ___/50*

*Counts as 2 grades on Infinite Campus.
I am a woman.
I am a woman.

I am a woman born of a woman whose man owned a factory.
I am a woman born of a woman whose man labored in a factory.

I am a woman whose man wore silk suits, who constantly watched his weight.
I am a woman whose man wore tattered clothing, whose heart was constantly strangled by hunger.

I am a woman who watched two babies grow into beautiful children.
I am a woman who watched two babies die because there was no milk.

I am a woman who watched twins grow into popular college students with summers abroad.
I am a woman who watched three children grow, but with bellies stretched from no food.

But then there was a man;
But then there was a man;

And he talked about the peasants getting richer by my family getting poorer.
And he told me of days that would be better and he made the days better.

We had to eat rice.
We had rice.

We had to eat beans!
We had beans.

My children were no longer given summer visas to Europe.
My children no longer cried themselves to sleep.

And I felt like a peasant.
And I felt like a woman.

A peasant with a dull, hard, unexciting life.
Like a woman with a life that sometimes allowed a song.

And I saw a man.
And I saw a man.

And together we began to plot with the hope of the return to freedom.
I saw his heart begin to beat with hope of freedom, at last.

Someday, the return to freedom.
Someday freedom.

And then,
But then,

One day,
One day,

There were plans overhead and guns firing close by.
There were planes overhead and guns firing in the distance.

I gathered my children and went home.
I gathered my children and ran.

And the guns moved farther and farther away.
But the guns moved closer and closer.

And then, they announced that freedom had been restored!
And then they came, young boys really.

They came into my home along with my man.
They came and found my man.

Those men whose money was almost gone.
They found all of the men whose lives were almost their own.

And we all had drinks to celebrate.
And they shot them all.

The most wonderful martinis.
They shot my man.

And then they asked us to dance.
And they came for me.

Me.
For me, the woman.

And my sisters.
For my sisters.

And then they took us.
Then they took us.

They took us to dinner at a small private club.
They stripped from us the dignity we had gained.

And they treated us to beef.
And then they raped us.

It was one course after another.
One after another they came after us.

We nearly burst we were so full.
Lunging, plunging—sisters bleeding, sisters dying.

It was magnificent to be free again!
It was hardly a relief to have survived.

The beans have almost disappeared now.
The beans have disappeared.

The rice—I've replaced it with chicken or steak.
The rice, I cannot find it.

And the parties continue night after night to make up for all the time wasted.
And my silent tears are joined once more by the midnight cries of my children.

*The period of rice and beans for the poor woman in the poem occurs after the election of the socialist, Salvador Allende, as president of Chile. Allende was elected in 1970. He was overthrown in a military coup in September 1973 after a long period of destabilization launched by the wealthy classes and supported by the US government and US corporations such as International Telephone and Telegraph. Along with thousands of others, Allende was killed by the military. The coup, under the leadership of Gen. Augusto Pinochet, launched a period of severe hardship for the working and peasant classes. Although Chile currently has a civilian government, the military is still the country's most powerful institution.*