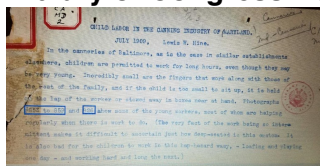


## Assessing with Primary Sources

<b>Grade Level:</b>	High School (Grades 9-10)
<b>Standard(s) or Objectives:</b>	CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.9-10.5 Analyze in detail how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter). CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.9-10.7 Analyze various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person's life story in both print and multimedia), determining which details are emphasized in each account.

### Library of Congress Resources:



"Child Labor in the Canning Industry of Maryland"

July 1909, by Lewis Hine (only page 1 is used)

<https://www.loc.gov/pictures/static/data/nclc/resources/images/canneries3.pdf>



"Some of the workers in a Maryland Packing Company"

Photograph #826

July 1909, by Lewis Hine

<https://www.loc.gov/item/ncl2004001679/PP/>

### Topic Background:

Founded in 1904, the National Child Labor Committee set out on a mission of "promoting the rights, awareness, dignity, well-being and education of children and youth as they relate to work and working." Starting in 1908, the Committee hired Lewis W. Hine (1874-1940), first on a temporary and then on a permanent basis, to carry out investigative and photographic work for the organization. The more than 5,100 photographic prints and 355 glass negatives in the Prints and Photographs Division's holdings, together with the often extensive captions that describe the photo subjects, reflect the results of this early documentary effort, offering a detailed depiction of working and living conditions of many children--and adults--in the United States between 1908 and 1924. The NCLC distributed the photographs as part of its publicity and educational efforts.

Excerpted from: <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/nclc/background.html>

### Source(s) Used:

The first source used for this assessment is the first paragraph of a three-page report created by Lewis Hine in July 1909, entitled "Child Labor in the Canning Industry of Maryland". Mr. Hines prepared many reports for the NCLC on labor conditions and their impact the workers' lives, in a particular industry or region. The second source is a photograph taken by Mr. Hines during his visit to one of the canneries in Maryland in July 1909. He labeled the photograph as #826, and this photograph is referenced in the first paragraph of his report.

### Multiple Choice Answer Key:

Question 1 – B

Question 2 – D

**"Child Labor in the Canning Industry of Maryland" July 1909, by Lewis Hine**

In the canneries of Baltimore, as is the case in similar establishments elsewhere, children are permitted to work for long hours, even though they may be very young. Incredibly small are the fingers that work along with those of the rest of the family, and if the child is too small to sit up, it is held on the lap of the worker to stowed away in boxes near at hand. Photographs 853 to 859 and 826 show some of the young workers, most of whom are helping regularly when there is work to do. (The very fact of the work being so intermittent makes it difficult to ascertain just how deep-seated is this custom. It is also bad for the children to work in the hap-hazard way—loafing and playing one day—and working hard and long the next.)

Photograph #826  
by Lewis Hine  
July 1909

**Questions:**

1. How does this particular photograph depict what is being reported by Mr. Hine in his report? (CCSS.RI.9-10.7)
  - a. The photograph shows that all of the factory's workers are young children.
  - b. The photograph shows that many of the children working at this factory are very young.
  - c. The photograph shows that these children are not working on this particular day.
  - d. The photograph shows that these children are not properly dressed for factory work.
2. The National Child Labor Committee (NCLC), founded in 1904, sought to promote the rights and the well-being of children of all ages, as they relate to working. Which detail of this first paragraph of Mr. Hine's report is the most important for providing evidence of poor working conditions in this Maryland cannery? (CCSS.RI.9-10.5)
  - a. His observation of "incredibly small" fingers of the children working in this factory.
  - b. His observation that the children may loaf and play one day and work very hard the next day.
  - c. His observation that some younger children are stowed away in boxes or held on someone's lap.
  - d. His observation that children are allowed to work very long hours, even if they are very young.