

Date:

Title/Focus: **A Generation Is A Community** Grade Level: **9-12**

TEKS

- observation and perception
- creative expression
- historical & cultural relevance
- critical evaluation and response

Objectives & TEKS

TEKS 117.1.a.b.c

Students will . . .

- Determine the characteristics of a generation
- Use a graphic organizer to plan a writing
- Write a profile paragraph
- Define new vocabulary

Teacher Preparation & Materials

- List of Vocabulary Terms (See Vocabulary for PROFILES)
- A to Z vocabulary organizer
- MY Generation Organizer
- Generation Organizer
- Crossword Puzzle – Student Handout for PROFILE VOCABULARY
- Boomers to Zoomers: The Generations Explained (YouTube – 11 minutes)
- Pictures of PROFILES – Museum Resources ***
- Teacher Opening – A Generation is a Community
- Generation Research Articles: PARADE Magazine (2023), PARENTS Magazine (2023), Pew Research Center, The Generations Defined - McCrindle

Opening Activity

- Teacher Opening – **A Generation is a Community**. Have students use Generation Organizer as they read/listen to lecture and video.
- Show video “Boomers to Zoomers: The Generations Explained “(YouTube – 11 minutes)
- Divide students into groups of four

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Group Activity

- Have students in assigned groups brainstorm responses for provided categories. Each group should create a GENERATIONS chart. Upon completion, have a GALLERY WALK. Students should add to their MY GENERATION organizer during GALLERY WALK.
- Now pair students and make assignment of an individual from the PROFILE – MUSEUM RESOURCES***.
- Using a new GENERATION organizer and research materials, students should complete the organizer for the generation of their assigned individual.

Individual Practice

Have students write a paragraph of introduction about their individual to include:

- Generation influences
- Generation differences now/then
- Minimum of 5 Vocabulary words
- Predictions about “their” generation’s influence and future in relationship to a detail from the PROFILED individual.

Students will complete definitions for vocabulary words and crossword puzzle worksheet.

Assessment

- Are students able to recall what they have learned?
- What is a generation? How does a generation reflect a community?
- Paragraph criteria is met

A Generation Is A Community - My Generation Name Is

Objective: To understand how generation (as a social system) influences the individual and drives a sense of community.

Task One — Students will pair with assigned partner and complete the "A GENERATION IS A COMMUNITY" handout

10 minutes (estimated)

Task Two — Pair with another pair for a group of four. Combine responses into one list and create a chart that reflects responses.

15-10 minutes

Categories to Brainstorm:

- MUSIC
- HISTORICAL EVENTS
- MOVIES AND TV
- SPORTS/CELEBRITIES
- FASHION, FADS, TRENDS
- TECHNOLOGIES

Task Three —One student may report out as each chart is presented. Post charts, and students may do a Gallery Walk, adding to their own handout.

A Generation Is A Community

What is the definition of a generation? A generation is a group of people born around the same time and raised around the same place. People in this "birth cohort" exhibit similar characteristics, preferences, and values over their lifetimes.

Generations exhibit similar characteristics—such as communication, shopping, and motivation preferences—because they experienced similar trends at approximately the same life stage and through similar channels (e.g., education, online, TV, mobile, etc.). Generation-shaping trends are most influential as people come of age, which means that members of a particular generation will develop and share similar values, beliefs, and expectations. It is important to remember that at an individual level, everyone is different. But looking at people through a generational lens offers useful predictability for those trying to reach, inform, or persuade a large cross-section of a population.

- The Silents/Builders (Born <1946)
- Baby Boomers (Born 1946-1964)
- Generation X (Born 1965-1979)
- Generation Y (Born 1980-1994) Generation Z (Born 1995-2009)
- Generation Alpha (Born 2010-2024)

Before we look closer at the previous generations, let's take a look at **WHO YOU ARE.**

Parade Magazine

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Baby Boomers (Born 1946-1964)

Baby Boomers got their moniker from the "baby boom" that followed the second World War: There are 76 million Baby Boomers. Known for their post-World War II optimism, Baby Boomers were largely shaped by the Cold War, Vietnam War, and Civil Rights, hippie, and yuppie movements.

Boomers generally value interpersonal communication, *Psychology Today* notes, but are still largely fluent with technology. Baby Boomers have the highest divorce rate in American history and the second-highest marriage rate. Boomers are regarded as driven, especially financially, to the point of often being criticized as greedy. They were one of the first generations to popularize the "live to work" lifestyle, and there may be a reason for that (which they may not have expected during their youth): Social Security and Medicare may not be able to support them in retirement because there are simply so many of them.

Gen X (1965-1980)

Gen X (Generation X) is often called a forgotten generation. They had the highest rate of divorced parents of any generation on our list. Gen Xers are more focused on work-life balance than their workaholic Boomer parents, because they were often "latch-key kids." Though sometimes accused of being lazy and cynical, Gen X is actually largely entrepreneurial and one of the last generations not to be saddled with crippling student loan debt.

Numerous historical events have defined and shaped Gen X, including: The end of the Cold War, Ronald Reagan's laissez-faire economics and recession, the crack and AIDS epidemics, and the rise of home computing and the internet. Gen Xers were also at the rise of informality at the office, something generations that followed have also adapted. They also ushered in the golden age of hip-hop and birth of grunge, and with it, a widespread disdain of authority and the establishment as a whole.

Millennials (1981-1995)

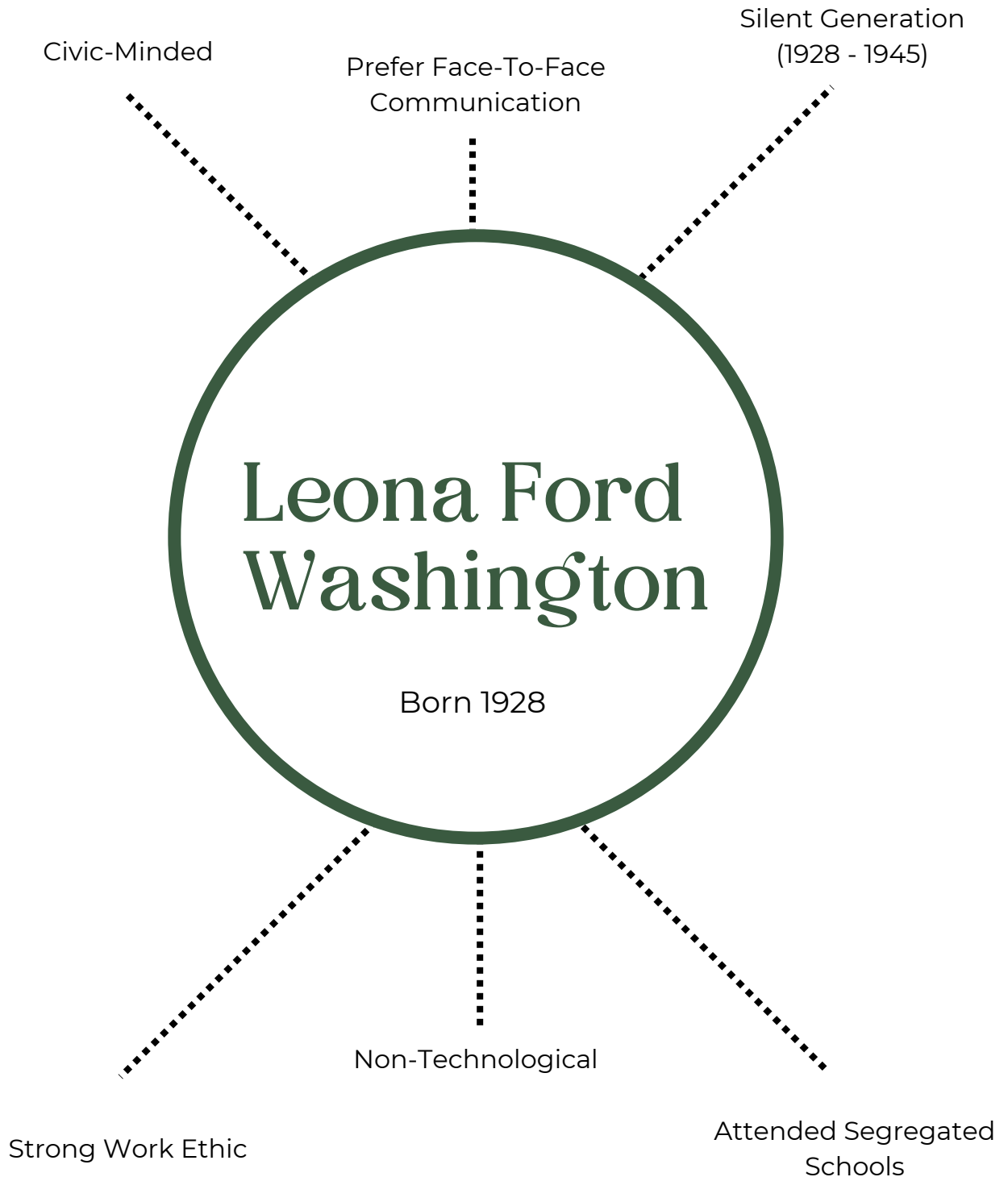
Millennials have been called out for technology addiction and alleged narcissism, but there's much more to them than their devices and Instagram feeds. Also known as Generation Y, millennials have lived through two major recessions, countless mass shootings, racial and civil unrest, 9/11 and the two longest wars in American history (Iraq and Afghanistan). *Time* called millennials entitled and bratty, labeling them the "me me me generation." This can at least partially be attributed to millennials having created and proliferated social media. Remember MySpace?

Millennials are also the generation most likely to suffer from and seek help for mental illnesses and disorders like depression and anxiety, due in no small part to the immense pressure to succeed like prior generations as well as the lack of economic opportunities to do so. Millennials are the first generation to have higher rates of both unemployment and student loan debt than preceding generations. As an age group, Millennials are apprehensive about homeownership owing to a lack of financial stability and have largely delayed marriage and children for the same reason.

Gen Z (1996-2015)

Gen Z are the first truly digital native generation, with many receiving their first phone before 11 years old. More social media-savvy than their millennial peers, Gen Z are more aware of social justice and political issues than many of their older generations were at the same age, largely due to their heavy social media use. Studies have shown that Gen Z possesses a great deal of emotional intelligence compared to elder generations, and is more likely to partake in activism. Because Gen Z is still so young, there isn't a ton of data on them just yet—but we're looking forward to how they'll make their mark.

What generation is after Gen Z? According to *The Atlantic*, the next generation will be known as Generation Alpha (although it remains to be seen whether the moniker stands the test of time).



Vocabulary List

Activist	Mentor	Valor	Catalyst
Heritage	Ostracize	Persecution	Valedictorian
Lawsuit	Infiltrate	Prejudice	Integrated
Hostility	Ethic	Bias	Artifacts
Tribulation	Inductee	Crusader	White Supremacist

Additional Vocabulary

Scholarly	Glimpse	Resonate	Distinguish
Posthumously	Immortalize	Relocate	Quartermaster
Embezzle	Surveying	Penmanship	Revere
Corridor	Triumph	Copyright	Tuberculosis
Aviator	Unjust	Herald	Desegregation
Jim Crow			

Parents

<https://www.parents.com/parenting/better-parenting/style/generation-names-and-years-a-cheat-sheet-for-parents>

A Year-by-Year Guide to the Different Generations

From Boomers to Gen Z, experts break down America's generational timeline by name and year. They also offer insight into the personalities and characteristics of each generation.

As millennials transitioned into parenthood, becoming known as "parenials", and Gen Z popularized the phrase "OK, Boomer", the use of generational labels has seemingly increased. But what exactly do all these terms mean?

If a slew of new phrases wasn't already confusing enough to keep up with, the exact timeline of generations isn't that easy to decipher either. While there is some consensus among social scientists about the general periods of time associated with each generation, there is no clear-cut line defining when one generation ends and another begins. In other words, a quick Google search may give you a dozen different sets of dates.

Still, knowing the approximate dates and events that characterize each generation can help us all understand a bit more about ourselves, and also why the older generations will forever be scratching their heads about "kids these days"—no matter what year it is. Here's a look at the timeline of American generations since 1900 and how each generation's major events shaped kids and parents.

Defining Generation Names and Dates

A generation is a group of people born at roughly the same time. They're usually grouped by a 20-year time interval, says Deborah Carr, PhD, professor and chair of the sociology department of Boston University and author of *Golden Years? Social Inequalities in Later Life*. "But generations take on special meaning because their members tend to experience critical life events and transitions at particular historical moments, and these moments define their lives," says Dr. Carr.

Many experts, including Dr. Carr, agree that the most reliable and well-known generation timeline was identified by authors Neil Howe and William Strauss. However, the latest generational designations come from the Pew Research Center, a "nonpartisan fact tank that informs the public about the issues, attitudes, and trends shaping the world."

Parents (continued 1)

<https://www.parents.com/parenting/better-parenting/style/generation-names-and-years-a-cheat-sheet-for-parents>

The Greatest Generation (GI Generation): Born 1901–1927

This generation lived through the Great Depression and then went off to fight in World War II. Notably, they popularized jazz and swing music, but don't be fooled by the wild provocations of the cultural preferences of the times. Due to the current events of this generation, the challenge of raising a family put a premium on traits like hard work and grit.

The Silent Generation: Born 1928–1945

The silent generation famously got their name for being so conformist that they were silent through the MacCarthy era when the fear of Communism swept the country.² During this era, kids were expected to earn their way through life using a strong work ethic.

Baby Boom Generation: Born 1946–1964

Gen Z may think of Baby Boomers as their out-of-touch grandparents (as in "OK, Boomer"), but this generation actually had a wild youth we often don't talk about. Boomers are named for the population "boom" that occurred after WWII, and many young people of this generation defied their parents, protested the Vietnam War, and created the "Summer of Love."

Boomer parents notably redefined parenting by being the first generation to look at their kids' perspective of growing up, and they started the concept of having family meetings.

Generation X: Born 1965–1980

So often dismissed as the slacker generation, Generation X lived through the AIDS epidemic, MTV culture, and a shifting landscape that would give rise to LGBTQ+ rights.

Generation X parents were the first to use helicopter parenting styles. Unlike their Boomer parents, who famously let their kids stay outside until the streetlights came on, Gen X'ers have a tendency to be far more involved with their children's social and educational development.

Parents (continued 2)

<https://www.parents.com/parenting/better-parenting/style/generation-names-and-years-a-cheat-sheet-for-parents>

Millennial Generation or Generation Y: Born 1981–1996

Millennials lived through 9/11, remember when Amazon only sold books, and are also the first generation to know a childhood both with and without the internet, which now plays a significant role in their personal lives.

While Boomers may accuse Millennials of being self-centered and impatient due to their excessive use of technology, this generation has proven to actually be incredibly community-oriented and environmentally conscious, which are traits that are being picked up by their children.

When it comes to parenting, millennials are more likely than prior generations to encourage their children to live as their authentic selves, and are leading the movement in helping gender non-conforming kids to be happy with who they are, points out Carr. "Some millennial parents, who were 'helicoptered over' in their youth, are taking on a freer approach to parenting, allowing their children to explore and create without constant structure or supervision."

Generation Z or iGen: Born 1997–2010

Generation Z kids are the first to be born into a world where they know nothing else besides being constantly connected to one another, albeit through phones, screens, and tablets. However, like millennials before them, Gen Z'ers are often environmentally conscious, inclusive and accepting of others, and extremely politically aware—despite many of them not yet being of voting age.

Generation Alpha: Born Between 2010-2024

Kids born between 2010 and 2024 are part of Generation Alpha.⁴ Generation Alpha is the first generation of kids who will never know a time when social media didn't exist, and they are far more tech-savvy than any generation previously, which is a powerful tool that can change humanity in myriad positive ways.

It may be too soon to peg the Alphas as this or that based on how little we know about them so far. However, there are a few things we understand: Some Gen Alphas are the first to be born amid the COVID-19 pandemic, they're more diverse than any other generation, and they're more likely to be in a single-parent household.

Like the generations that came before them, every passing year will shape the cultural perception of who they are. In the meantime, parents get the pride and honor to help guide them to making the best choices possible.

The Whys and Hows of Generations Research

At the center of the Pew Research Center's mission is a commitment to measuring public attitudes on key issues and documenting differences in attitudes between demographic and political groups.

An individual's age is one of the most common predictors of differences in attitudes and behaviors. On issues ranging from foreign affairs to social policy, age differences in attitudes can be some of the widest and most illuminating. Age denotes two important characteristics about an individual: their place in the life cycle – whether a young adult, middle-aged parent or retiree – and their membership in a cohort of individuals who were born at a similar time. The nature of age as a variable allows researchers to employ an approach known as cohort analysis to track a group of people over the course of their lives.

Age cohorts give researchers a tool to analyze changes in views over time; they can provide a way to understand how different formative experiences interact with the life-cycle and aging process to shape people's view of the world. While younger and older adults may differ in their views at a given moment, age cohorts allow researchers to go further and examine how today's older adults felt about a given issue when they themselves were young, as well as to describe how the trajectory of views might differ across age cohorts.

Generations are one way to group age cohorts. A generation typically refers to groups of people born over a 15-20 year span, such as the Millennial generation, currently the youngest adult generation. Generational analysis is an important tool used by Pew Research Center and other researchers. This report aims to describe the basic approach of generational analysis at the Pew Research Center and some of the key insights it provides into understanding public attitudes and behaviors.

Defining Generations

The Pew Research Center's approach to generational analysis involves tracking the same groups of people on a range of issues, behaviors and characteristics. Setting the bounds of generations is a necessary step for this analysis. It is a process that may be informed by a range of factors including demographics, attitudes, historical events, popular culture, and prevailing consensus among researchers. As a result, the lines that define the generations are useful tools for analysis, but they should be thought of as guidelines, rather than hard-and-fast distinctions.

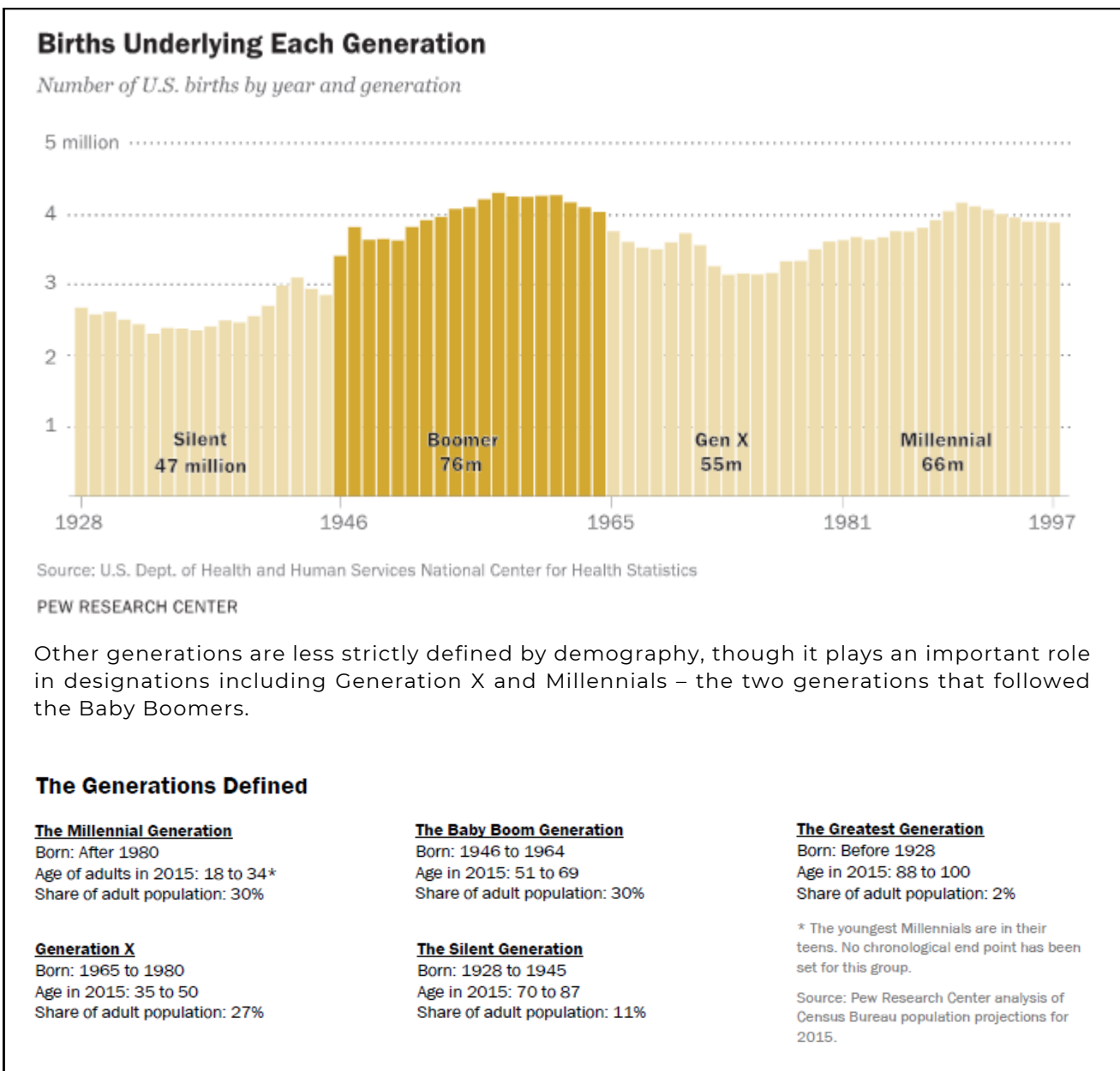
Pew Research Center (continued 1)

<https://www.pewresearch.org/politics/2015/09/03/the-whys-and-hows-of-generations-research/>

Defining Generations (continued)

Each of the commonly-used current generations has been defined by a unique mix of factors.

The Baby Boom generation is an example of a generation that is largely delineated by demography. Its oldest members were part of the spike in fertility that began in 1946, right after the end of World War II. Its youngest members were born in 1964, shortly before a significant decline in fertility that occurred after the birth control pill first went on the market.



Pew Research Center (continued 2)

<https://www.pewresearch.org/politics/2015/09/03/the-whys-and-hows-of-generations-research/>

Defining Generations (continued)

Generation X describes people born from 1965 through 1980. The label overtook the first name affixed to this generation: the Baby Bust. In part, this generation is defined by the relatively low birth rates in these years compared with the Baby Boom generation that preceded them and the Millennial generation that followed them. The label for this generation was popularized by a 1991 book by Douglas Coupland titled, *Generation X: Tales for an Accelerated Culture*.

The bounds of the Millennial generation, sometimes characterized as the “echo boom,” are also informed by demographics. This generation is largely made up of the children of the Baby Boom generation. The name for this cohort refers to those born after 1980 – the first generation to come of age in the new millennium. As this generation was first entering adulthood, some used the term Gen Y to refer to them, and its boundaries were slightly different. This is another example of how the names and spans of generations can change over time.

The Silent Generation describes adults born from 1928 through 1945. Children of the Great Depression and World War II, their “Silent” label refers to their image as conformist and civic-minded. Time Magazine coined the term in a 1951 article describing the emerging generation of the time. The Silent label is not widely recognized by the public: fewer say they have heard of it than the labels for any other of the living generations.

The Greatest generation (those born before 1928) “saved the world” when it was young, in the memorable phrase of Ronald Reagan. This is the generation that fought and won World War II, and became the subject of a best-selling book by Tom Brokaw. Pew Research Center no longer reports current data on the Greatest generation because they now represent such a small share of the adult population (roughly 2%) that standard public opinion surveys do not yield large enough sample sizes for reporting.

An age cohort spanning 15-20 years will necessarily include a diverse assortment of people — and often there are meaningful smaller cohorts within these generations. Changes in political circumstances, societal mores and economic conditions over a period of 15-20 years can lead to people within a cohort having different formative experiences. Understanding these differences within a cohort is an essential component of generational analysis.

Pew Research Center (continued 3)

<https://www.pewresearch.org/politics/2015/09/03/the-whys-and-hows-of-generations-research/>

Life Cycle, Cohort, and Period Effects

Generation X describes people born from 1965 through 1980. The label overtook the first name affixed to this generation: the Baby Bust. In part, this generation is defined by the relatively low birth rates in these years compared with the Baby Boom generation that preceded them and the Millennial generation that followed them. The label for this generation was popularized by a 1991 book by Douglas Coupland titled, *Generation X: Tales for an Accelerated Culture*.

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Category	Builders Born: 1925-1945	Baby Boomers Born: 1946-1964	Generation X Born: 1965-1979	Generation Y Born: 1980-1994	Generation Z Born: 1995-2009	Gen Alpha Born: 2010-2024
Slang terms	We prefer proper English if you please	Be cool Peace Groovy Way out	Dude Ace Rad As if Wicked	Bling Funky Doh Foshizz Whassup?	Fam GOAT Slag Yass queen	lit yeet hundo coof rn idrc
Social markers	World War II 1939-1945	Moon landing 1969	Stock market crash 1987	September 11 2001	GFC 2008	COVID-19 2020
Iconic cars	Model T Ford First, 1927	Ford Mustang 1964	Holden Commodore 1978	Toyota Prius 1997	Tesla Model S 2012	Autonomous vehicles 2020s
Iconic toys	Roller skates	Frisbee	Rubix cube	BMX bike	Folding scooter	Fidget spinner
Music devices	Record player LP, 1948	Audio cassette 1962	Walkman 1979	iPod 2001	Spotify 2008	Smart speakers Now
Leadership style	Controlling	Directing	Coordinating	Guiding	Empowering	Inspiring
Ideal leader	Commander	Thinker	Doer	Supporter	Collaborator	Co-creator
Learning style	Formal	Structured	Participative	Interactive	Multi-modal	Virtual
Influence Advice	Officials	Experts	Practitioners	Peers	Forums	Chatbots
Marketing	Print (traditional)	Broadcast (mass)	Direct (targeted)	Online (linked)	Digital (social)	In situ (real-time)

McCrindle (continued 1)

<https://www.pewresearch.org/politics/2015/09/03/the-whys-and-hows-of-generations-research/>

The Builders

The Builders (born <1946) generation describes those born before 1946. The label points to the fact that this generation 'built' so much of the society we know today. This generation has also displayed their resilience through some tough times: starting life after a Depression, hearing stories of World War I from their parents and living through World War II.

While they're often broadly referred to as the seniors of the community, they weren't always seniors. They are the generation that built our suburbs, institutions, and infrastructure, and continue to build in their own ways to this day. They are great upholders of a lot of the values and the commitments that our society is built on. They are also a very understanding and adaptable generation, who are appreciative of the younger generations growing up in a world so different to the one they were shaped in.

Boomers

The Baby Boomers were born between 1946 and 1964. Their generational label is derived from the baby boom that occurred post-World War II, where the fertility rate was 3.5 babies per woman. This increase in population also resulted in a boom in the economy, housing, construction, and infrastructure to cater for this population that was almost doubling in their early years.

This empowered generation shaped society and the social context. They pushed back on political decisions, participated in protests, saw the rise of feminism, and had a desire for equality. They were the social justice warriors of their time. The social enterprise movement was born not by the Millennials of today but by the Baby Boomers. They brought about massive cultural change, social change, and economic change, and continue to have impacts in society today. As a high-net worth generation, they are often described as 'the bank of mum and dad', helping to build the economy and lending a hand to the next generation.

McCrindle (continued 2)

<https://www.pewresearch.org/politics/2015/09/03/the-whys-and-hows-of-generations-research/>

Gen X

Generation X describes those born between 1965 and 1979. The X label came from Douglas Coupland, and this generation's mantra of anti-establishment and mindset of pushing back on authority figures. Like the Baby Boomers, many got on the property ownership bandwagon, and at a younger age than the generation coming after them. Until COVID-19, Generation X benefited from a time of economic prosperity. As a result, they experienced and embraced small business and entrepreneurial opportunities.

Generation X have done well through this era, despite the angst that they experienced earlier on. Now, they are doing things differently to the generations that went before them. They have established themselves well economically, as their net worth accelerated from the early nineties.

Gen Y

Generation Y, otherwise known as the Millennials, were born between 1980 and 1994. They have been known for their love of 'smashed avo', speciality coffee and travelling abroad. Yet it should be recognised that accelerating house prices and flat wages growth are the more important reasons why many in this generation have been locked out of the housing market.

All generations are shaped by the events, experiences, and the political climate of their time. This creates profound differences across the generations. For Generation Y, this all converged on September 11, 2001. This tragic event took place when they were in their formative years and defined much of the next decade and shaped their global outlook. Today, this generation are entering the parent and family life stage as they move into their 30s and 40s.

McCrindle (continued 3)

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Why generational analysis is important

When we look at the times and technologies that shaped us, it helps us to understand ourselves and how we are different to others. Hopefully, that then helps to bridge gaps rather than point out those gaps.

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CHART A

Barclays

<https://www.emplolir.com/docs/Barclays-study092013.pdf>

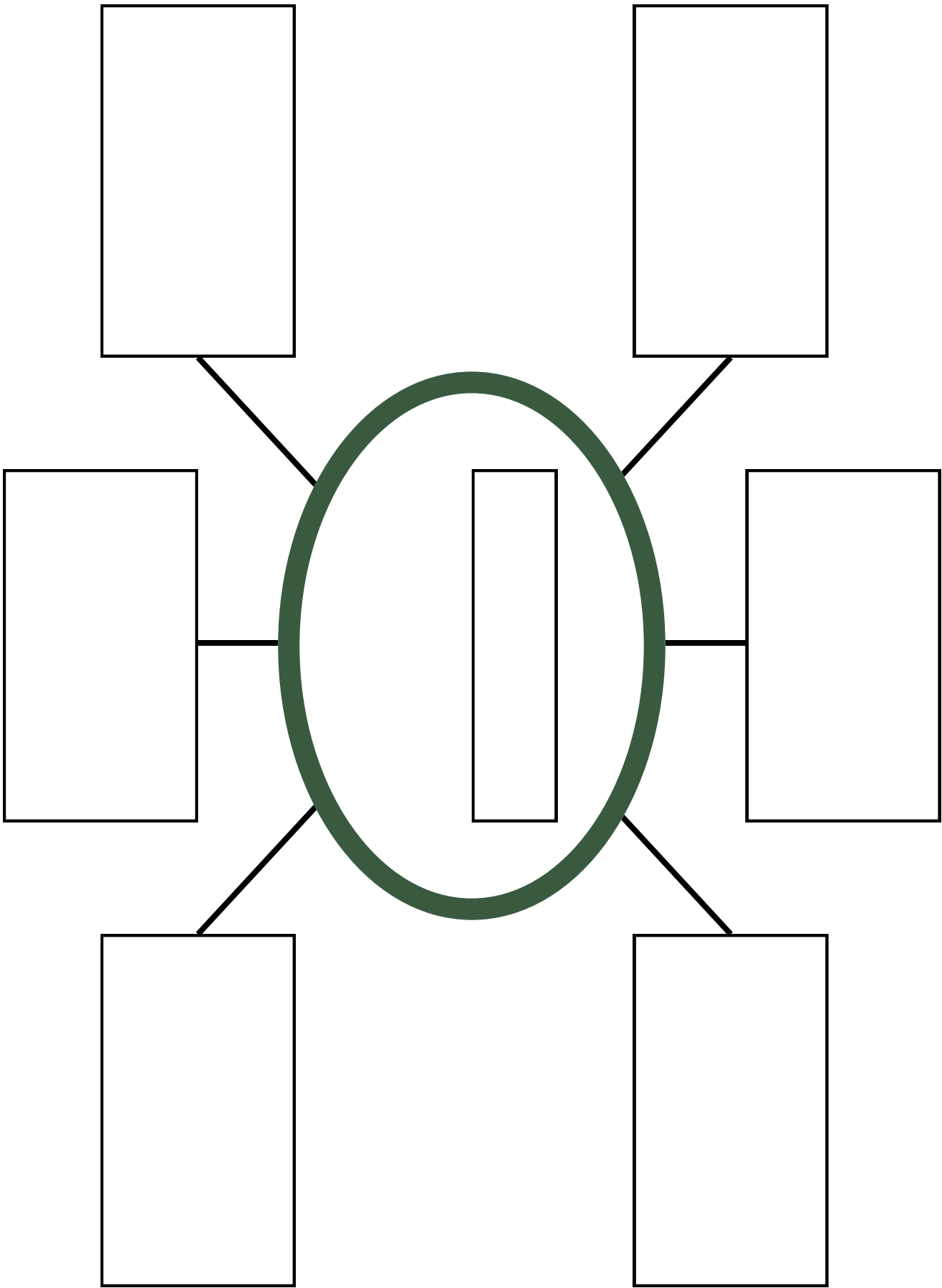
Chart 1: An overview of the working generations

Characteristics	Maturists (pre-1945)	Baby Boomers (1945-1960)	Generation X (1961-1980)	Generation Y (1981-1995)	Generation Z (Born after 1995)
Formative experiences	Second World War Rationing Fixed-gender roles Rock 'n' Roll Nuclear families Defined gender roles — particularly for women	Cold War Post-War boom "Swinging Sixties" Apollo Moon landings Youth culture Woodstock Family-orientated Rise of the teenager	End of Cold War Fall of Berlin Wall Reagan / Corbaachev Thatcherism Live Aid Introduction of first PC Early mobile technology Latch-key kids; rising levels of divorce	9/11 terrorist attacks PlayStation Social media Invasion of Iraq Reality TV Google Earth Glastonbury	Economic downturn Global warming Global focus Mobile devices Energy crisis Arab Spring Produce own media Cloud computing Wiki-leaks
Percentage in U.K. workforce*	3%	33%	35%	29%	Currently employed in either part-time jobs or new apprenticeships
Aspiration	Home ownership	Job security	Work-life balance	Freedom and flexibility	Security and stability
Attitude toward technology	Largely disengaged	Early information technology (IT) adaptors	Digital Immigrants	Digital Natives	"Technoholics" — entirely dependent on IT; limited grasp of alternatives
Attitude toward career	Jobs are for life	Organisational — careers are defined by employers	Early "portfolio" careers — loyal to profession, not necessarily to employer	Digital entrepreneurs — work "with" organisations not "for"	Career multitaskers — will move seamlessly between organisations and "pop-up" businesses
Signature product	Automobile	Television	Personal Computer	Tablet/Smart Phone	Google glass, graphene, nano-computing, 3-D printing, driverless cars
Communication media	Formal letter	Telephone	E-mail and text message	SMS Text or social media	Hand-held (or integrated into clothing) communication devices
Communication preference	Face-to-face	Face-to-face ideally, but telephone or e-mail if required	SMS Text messaging or e-mail	Online and mobile (text messaging)	Facetime
Preference when making financial decisions	Face-to-face meetings	Face-to-face ideally, but increasingly will go online	Online — would prefer face-to-face if time permitting	Face-to-face	Solutions will be digitally crowd-sourced

*Percentages are approximate at the time of publication.

CHART B

	Baby Boomers	Gen X	Millennials	Gen Z
Age (2020)	61 - 80	41 - 60	26 - 40	10 - 25
Workplace Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legacy • Respect for tenure • Positional Leadership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill & talent • Career focused • Relational Leadership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instant feedback • Meaningful impact • Collaborative leadership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom • Ethics • Inclusive Leadership
Communicate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In person • Phone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In person • Email 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In person • Texts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In person • Socials and Apps
Hurdles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of fulfillment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emotional Intelligence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft Skills
Stereotypes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angry • Incompetent w/ technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skeptical • Self-centered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lazy • Self-righteous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Interpersonal skills



My Generation Name Is:

Grade Level: **9-12**

A Generation Is A Community

Task: Brainstorm the following categories about “Your Generation.” You will have *10 minutes* to work with your designated partner.

MUSIC

HISTORICAL EVENTS

MOVIES AND TV

SPORTS/CELEBRITIES

FASHION, FADS, TRENDS

TECHNOLOGIES

A to Z:

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

F.

G.

H.

I.

J.

K.

L.

M.

N.

O.

P.

Q.

R.

S.

T.

U.

V.

W.

X.

Y.

Z.