

- Industrial Revolution
 - Commerce & manufacturing
 - Transformation of US begin prior to Civil War
 - Shift: rural to urban living
 - Industrial areas/regions
 - Little planning or regulation
 - No “safety net”
 - Shift: housing patterns
 - Public transportation impacts
 - Industrial cities = worst
 - Impacts basic social structure itself
 - Rise of bourgeoisie
 - Separation between middle & laboring class
 - Emergence of proletariat
 - No statutory/legal protections for workers
 - No political or economic rights
 - Workers received little support
 - Initially workers didn't protest
 - Trade unions emerge as response
 - NOTE: factory structure = pyramid
 - Industrial capitalism = new lifestyles
 - Tensions arise from new realities

- Case Study #1 – Great Strike of 1877
 - Triggered by work on RRs
 - RR workers set up “brotherhoods”
 - Several local strikes in RR-related industries occur
 - Ex. Long Strike of 1875
 - Conditions deteriorate during Depression of 1870s
 - July 16, 1877 = leaderless revolt begins on B&O RR
 - Strike spontaneously spreads down the rails
 - Worst = Pittsburgh
 - » Gov. John F. Hartranft
 - » Hayes sends in Federal troops
 - Strike spread further
 - Hayes repeatedly sends out troops
 - Order (and RR service) forcibly restored by Aug 2
- It = US's 1st national strike
 - NOTE: unplanned & spread rapidly
 - Survival of society?
 - Workers made their point
 - States respond
 - RR managers respond
 - RRs & other corporations respond

— *Yellow-dog contracts*

- Workers learn lessons
- Organized labor
 - Efforts appear after Civil War
 - 1st = National Labor Union
 - Formed Labor Reform Party 1872
 - Didn't survive Panic of 1873
 - 2nd = Noble Order of the Knights of Labor
 - Terrance V. Powderly
 - Focus = uniting all who worked
 - Travels country
 - Knights opposed strikes & violence
 - Membership swells after Missouri Pacific RR strike in 1885
 - Knights dissolve after Haymarket Square Incident
 - 3rd = American Federation of Labor
 - Very different = “business unionists”
 - Led by Samuel Gompers
 - AFL imposes standards on members
 - Organized few women workers
 - Avoided politics & radical ideology
 - Aim = protect workers from worst abuses

- Goal = *closed shop*
- Steady growth of membership
- Case Study #2 – May Day, 1886
 - Organization compounded tensions
 - Knights sponsor May 1st demonstration
 - Chicago = chaotic
 - Ongoing McCormick Harvester Co. strike
 - Crowds infiltrated by anarchists led by Albert Parsons
 - Striking workers attack strikebreakers
 - May 4th @ Haymarket Square
 - Violence linked to Knights & labor movement
- Violence between capital & labor continue into 1890s
 - Fears of revolution; “Red Scare”
- Case Study #3 – Homestead Strike of 1892
 - 1890, Gompers negotiates contract w/ Carnegie Steel
 - Amalgamated Association of Iron & Steel Workers
 - Strike incited by Henry Clay Frick
 - Amalgamated refuses to accept cuts
 - Frick closes Homestead plant
 - Workers organize
 - Violence ensues
 - Sheriff William McCleary intervenes for company

- Hires 300 Pinkertons
- Pinkertons arrive
- Workers immediately clash w/ Pinkertons
- Local leaders call on townspeople
- Chaos spreads to Pittsburgh
- Gov Robert Pattison calls out state militia
- Alexander Berkman attempts to assassinate Frick
- Strike lasts 95 days; union broken

— Case Study #4 – Pullman Strike of 1894

- Pullman Co. = passenger RR cars
- George Pullman controls lives of employees
- Hit hard by Panic of 1893
- Workers ask for reductions
- American Railway Union lends aid
 - Organized by Eugene V. Debs
- Talks break down
- Debs thought he won
- General Managers Association appeals to US Att Gen Richard Olney
- Fed marshals dispatched with injunctions
- Sympathy strikes breakout
- Cleveland deploys federal troops
- NOTE: Cleveland clashes with Gov. Altgeld

- Strike loses steam
- Two significant impacts of Pullman
- W/out public support, workers radicalize

— Case Study #4 (of the Gospel of Success)- Crash of 1893

[NOTE: Inserted because it was omitted from Exam#1]

- First signs appeared in 1890
- Congress passes Sherman Silver Purchase Act (1890)
- Feb 20, 1893 – Philadelphia & Reading RR
- Cleveland blames cheap silver
- Trickle becomes flood
- Fed Gov't bombarded w. demands for relief
- Panic provides opportunity

— Rise of Investment Bankers

— Case Study #5 (of the Gospel of Success)- JP Morgan

—[NOTE: Inserted because it was omitted from Exam#1]

- Panic provides Morgan opportunity
- 1st objective = take control of RR financing
- Organizes massive super monopoly = *conglomerate*
- Influence spreads from finance to big business

— “Morganization”

- Impacts almost entire US population

— Morgan rivaled only by Rockefeller

- Titans = stability & predictability
- Ex. John Moody's *The Truth About the Trusts (1904)*
- But size & power invite suspicion
- Perceptions give way to demand to do something about it!!!
- Industrial Workers of the World – the Wobblies
 - Attracts extreme fringes of labor movement
 - Daniel DeLeon
 - Big Bill Haywood
 - Father Thomas J. Hagerty
 - Mother Jones
 - Eugene Debs
 - Like AFL, Wobblies believed in “direct economic action”
 - Unlike AFL, Wobblies appealed to forgotten, unskilled, & marginal laborers
 - Concentrated on improving lives of workers
 - Impact = enormous
 - Most famous strike victory at Everett Cotton Mills
 - Marked peak of IWW influence
 - Failures results in breaking of alliance
 - IWW targeted as treasonous during WWI
 - What survived = songs, legends, & memory