



# Creating An Empire

**Day 2 – Labor and Industry**

**WHEN YOU'VE GOT A HUNDRED VOICES SINGING,  
WHO CAN HEAR A LOUSY WHISTLE BLOW?**



# OBJECTIVES

- **Examine how America transformed into an industrial society.**
  - **Describe the effect of that politically, socially, and economically.**
  - **Understand how industrialization brought about the rise of labor reform and unions.**
- *Terms:*
    - **Agrarian**
    - **Skilled Laborer**
    - **Industrialization**
    - **2<sup>nd</sup> Industrial Revolution**
    - **Robber Baron**
    - **Labor Union**
    - **Strike**
    - **Newsboys' Strike**
    - **Labor Reform**



# ***REMIND ME...***

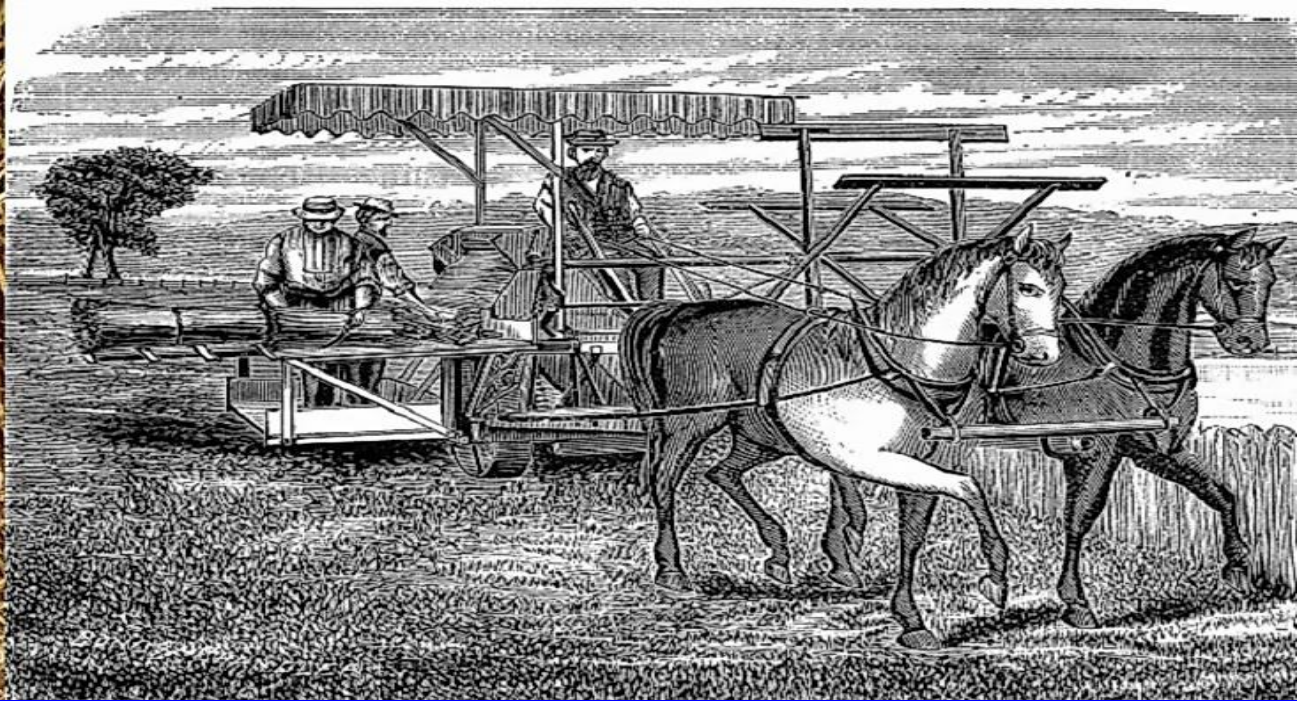
- ***What was so different about immigration in the late 1800s?***
- ***How did it affect living arrangements?***
- ***What about workplaces?***
- ***Why were children working, unsafe conditions, low wages, or long hours allowed?***



# BET THE FARMVILLE

- *Until the mid-late 1800s, most American families grew their own food, made their own clothes, and typically didn't travel more than 50 miles from their place of birth.*
- *Do any of YOU do that now?*
- *America was mostly agrarian society*
  - Focus on cultivating land (farming)
- *Agrarian societies relied on skilled laborers*
  - Specialists with skills hard to replace
  - *Think of a blacksmith who makes and repairs a plow, the seamstress who spins their own yarn and uses a loom to make fabric and a quilt, or the mechanic who can rebuild an entire vehicle*





# AGRARIAN SOCIETY

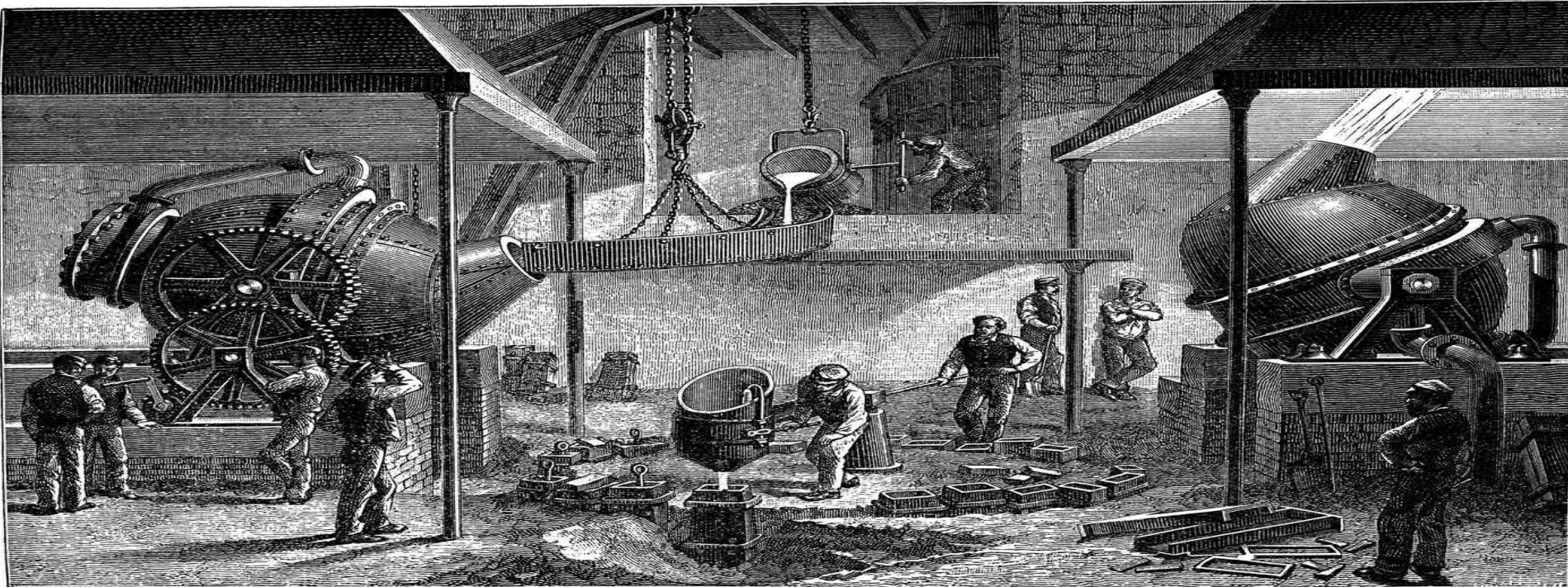




# GOODBYE FARMVILLE

- **Agrarian society changes with the rise of Industrialization**
  - **Changing societies focus to manufacturing of goods**
  - *Often which they worker themselves can't afford*
- *The end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century into the 20<sup>th</sup> brought the Second Industrial Revolution*
  - **Focused on ways of manufacturing, new types of goods, and inventions**
  - *More on this in the next lesson...*
  - *The first Industrial Revolution was 1760-1860, involving using machines, steel, steam, and the beginning of "factories"*





Manufacture of Steel by Bessemer's Process.



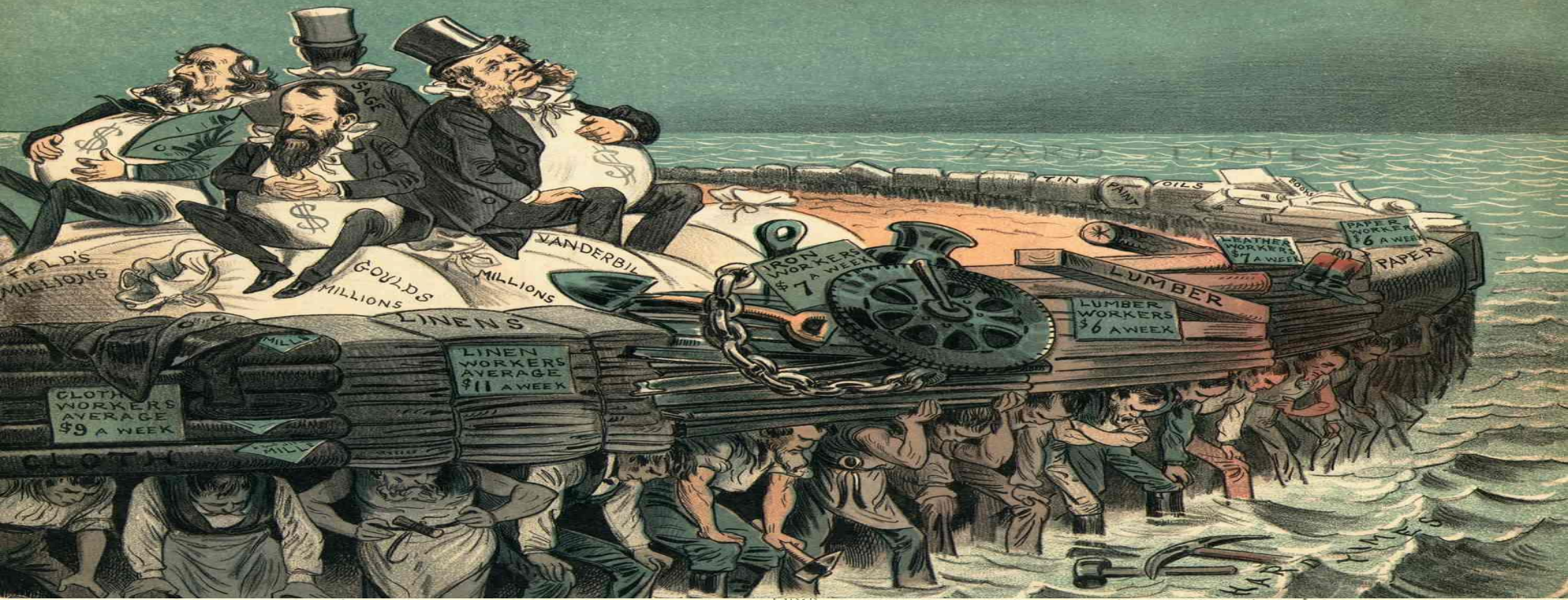
**1860**—This map shows the extent of railway development just prior to the Civil War. The decade 1850-1860 was a period of rapid railway expansion, characterized by the extension of many short, disjointed lines into important rail routes. This decade marked the beginning of railway development in the region west of the Mississippi River. By 1860, the "Iron Horse" had penetrated westward to the Missouri River and was beginning to make itself



# COPS AND ROBBER BARONS

- One of the tensions that happens during ANY industrialization is that when you have any business (or factory... or website 😊) that makes a lot of money, those at the top will benefit the most (this time period sees the FIRST “millionaires”)
- Many accused men like Carnegie, Rockefeller, JP Morgan, Chase, etc. of being Robber Barons
  - Those who become rich through ruthless and unscrupulous business practices
  - Not caring about safety, overworking your forces, replacing people at will, paying not enough to live
    - The nickname comes from the plundering lords of medieval times







# A MORE PERFECT UNION?

- *What is the only way that those abused by power can stand up to it?*
- *In the U.S. (and elsewhere) the Second Industrialization saw their greatest increase in Unions (Labor Union)*
  - **Group of employees who join together to advance common interests**
  - **Such as wages, benefits, safety, schedules and other employment concerns**
  - *There are often fees, memberships, leadership, and separate pensions, benefits, etc.*







# STRIKING A MATCH

- *What power could a group of employees even have? What could **THEY** do?*
- *One tool often used by Unions (and later Civil Rights) was a **Strike***
  - **Refusal to work or perform job function as a form of protest**
  - **If enough employees didn't show up, would that work?**
  - *Have you ever seen any?*



# STRIKE CALLED

## ALL UNIONS TO GO OUT

Published for Principle and Not for Profit Full Leased Wire Service of the United Press Association

### Seattle Union Record

DAILY EDITION  
SEATTLE, WASH., MONDAY, FEB. 3, 1919 Vol. I, No. 243, 2c

## SIXTY THOUSAND TO RESPOND TO CALL

## NO CONSTRUCTIVE LEGISLATION YET

### ANNOUNCEMENT OF STRIKE

A general strike of all the union workmen in Seattle was decided upon definitely at a meeting held in the Labor Temple Sunday, February 2, 1919, when the date for the general strike was set for 10 a. m. Thursday, February 6, 1919.

Plans are perfected by the workers to feed the strikers and public at places which will be announced later by this committee. The plans, as outlined by a committee of the culinary trades, will insure the strikers and public in general no hardships or privations so

At 10 o'clock next Thursday morning 60,000 organized workers in the city of Seattle will stand shoulder to shoulder in the first general strike that has ever been successfully inaugurated in the history of this country. Insolently and contemptuously Mr. Charles Piez and his labor-snubbing shipping board threw down the defiant gauntlet which has now been taken up with a firmness of resolution and a solidarity unmatched in the annals of the American labor movement.

The workers of the northwest believe that they have been flouted and fooled by Piez and his fellow labor-baiters, that they have been deceived and betrayed by the politicians, both state and federal, and they have resolutely grasped the only weapon over which they have any direct control, determined to make a fight that will demonstrate whether or not they have the power to assure the justice that has been denied them by industrial barons and bureaucratic despots.

25,000 SILK MILL





# THREE STRIKES AND YOU'RE OUT

- *Not all strikes were, or are, successful. Sometimes not enough take part, or the “bottom line,” isn’t affected*
- *At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (and beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup>) the other problem came from resistance, violence, money, and power*
- *After all, these “robber barons,” could afford to bribe or hire police, and also use threats to intimidate*
- *In Colorado during a “coal mining war,” the National Guard even murdered 21 men, women, and children*



# WAR IN COLORADO! WOMEN AND BABIES

## VOLLEYS FIRED IN STREETS

Militiamen, With Machine Guns, Attack Strikers in Mine They Captured.

### 5 KILLED IN BATTLE

Armed Engagements on Today at Several Points in Coal Fields.

TRINIDAD, Colo., April 28.—Five fatal volleys, with a machine gun directed as a rule until of Wednesday night, have changed the situation in this coal field. A number of persons are reported to have been killed and many others are injured.

## PROPOSES GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF ROCKEFELLER'S COLORADO MINES

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Government ownership and operation of John D. Rockefeller's Colorado mines was proposed in a bill introduced in the house today by Congressman Bryan of Washington.



# SLAUGHTERED

By Edward A. Evans

CORRESPONDENT OF THE STAFF

TRINIDAD, Colo., April 28.—The strikers started all this trouble in Colorado, the militiamen say. Strikers declare they were peaceable until the militia, recruited from the gun-rooms of the cities, and paid by the mine operators, began to shoot and kill.

But it is conceded by all that it wasn't until the bodies of 11 little children and two women were taken out of the hellish death cellar at Ludlow that the miners saw red—that they were seized with this all-consuming desire for blood vengeance.

Eleven children and two women, MURDERED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S GUNMEN!

### THE COLORADO SITUATION

I purposely want to take this one of the worst scenes at the Ludlow mine today at Ludlow THE CHAINED AND MUTILATED BODIES.

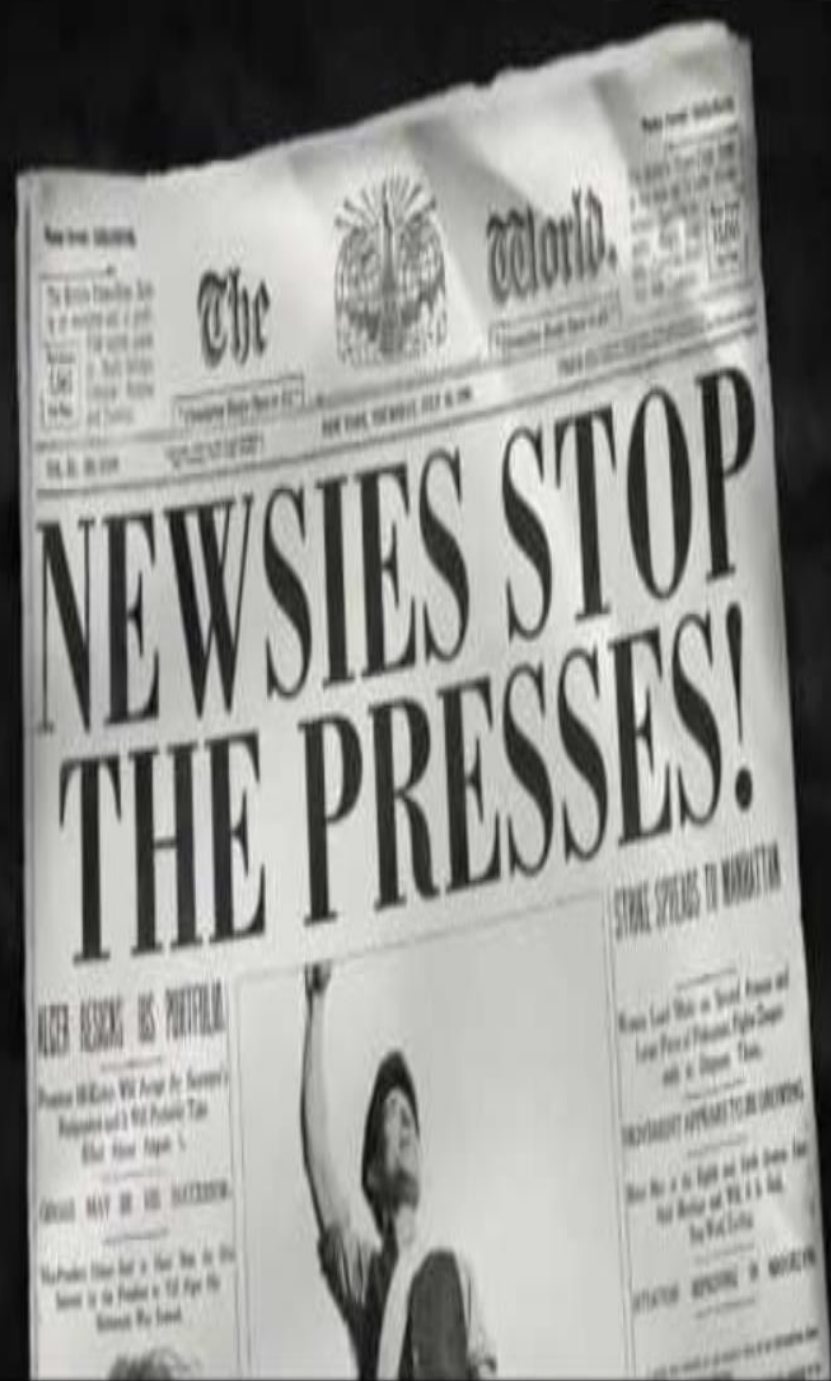




# HAVE YOU HEARD THE NEWSBOY?

- *One of the most famous (and successful) examples of a strike in U.S. history wasn't even a formal "Union."*
- *Beginning after an increase in the price to the "distributors" for newspapers, and spreading far beyond their industry was the Newsboys Strike of 1899*
- **Child "Newsies" stopped selling papers (and prevented others from doing so) over price increase**
- **Led to a compromise for them, but also shined a light on child labor in general, and other practices**











# REFORM A MORE PERFECT UNION

- *Eventually a series of SEVERAL Act were passed by Congress (over several decades) and we collectively call these...*
- **Labor Reform**
  - Making rules for the workplace, including safety, pay, hours, age, disability and compensation, etc.
  - *For example OSHA, Workers Comp, limiting the hours a child can work (or not allowing them to), etc.*





**OSHA®**  
Occupational Safety  
and Health Administration

# Job Safety and Health IT'S THE LAW!

## All workers have the right to:

- A safe workplace.
- Raise a safety or health concern with your employer or OSHA, or report a work-related injury or illness, without being retaliated against.
- Receive information and training on job hazards, including all hazardous substances in your workplace.
- Request a confidential OSHA inspection of your workplace if you believe there are unsafe or unhealthy conditions. You have the right to have a representative contact OSHA on your behalf.
- Participate (or have your representative participate) in an OSHA inspection and speak in private to the inspector.
- File a complaint with OSHA within 30 days

## Employers must:

- Provide employees a workplace free from recognized hazards. It is illegal to retaliate against an employee for using any of their rights under the law, including raising a health and safety concern with you or with OSHA, or reporting a work-related injury or illness.
- Comply with all applicable OSHA standards.
- Notify OSHA within 8 hours of a workplace fatality or within 24 hours of any work-related inpatient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye.
- Provide required training to all workers in a language and vocabulary they can understand.
- Prominently display this poster in the workplace.
- Post OSHA citations at or near the place of the alleged violations.



# Workers' Comp Works For You

Workers' compensation pays for all authorized medically necessary care and treatment related to your injury or illness.

If you are unable to work or your earnings are lower because of a work related injury or illness, and you have been disabled for more than seven calendar days, you may be eligible for some wage replacement benefits.

## If you are injured on the job:

- 1.** Notify your employer immediately to get the name of an approved physician. Workers' comp insurance may not pay the medical bills if you don't report your injury promptly to your employer.
- 2.** Notify the doctor and medical staff that you were injured on the job so that bills may be properly filed.
- 3.** If you have any problems with your claim or suffer excessive delays in treatment, contact the State of Florida's Division of Workers' Compensation at 1-800-342-1741.

## \$25,000 Reward

### ANTI-FRAUD REWARD PROGRAM

Rewards of up to \$25,000 may be paid to persons providing information to the Department of Financial Services leading to the arrest and conviction of persons committing insurance fraud, including employers who illegally fail to obtain workers' compensation coverage. Persons may report suspected fraud to the department at

**1-800-378-0445** or online at

**<https://first.fldfs.com>**

A person is not subject to civil liability for furnishing such information, if such person acts without malice, fraud or bad faith.

This notice of compliance must be posted by the employer and maintained conspicuously in and about the employer's place or places of employment.  
State of Florida  
Division of Workers' Compensation

69L-6.007, F.A.C. Compensation Notice  
DFS-F4-1548

Revised March 2010

(Fraud reporting link updated May 2021)

PLACE INSURER INFORMATION STICKER HERE



# AND SO...

- *While so-called “sweatshops” would be outlawed, and putting workers into outright danger, or hiring a toddler in a mine would be illegal, there would still be those who “push the envelope.”*
- *Further, making the workplace better doesn't necessarily make LIFE better for your workforce – they still need something to “go home to” or “work towards”*
- *But that is for NEXT time... in the meantime, let's look at millionaires.*







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