

What is an organization owned by many people but treated by law as though it were a single person?

25%  a. corporation

25% b. an organized pool

25% c. a holding company

25% d. a trust

Loans, mortgages, and taxes are examples of a company's

25% a. stock.

25% b. pools.

25%  c. fixed costs.

25% d. operating costs.

Combining many firms engaged in the same type of business into one corporation is called

25% a. vertical integration.

25% b. a holding company.

25%  c. horizontal integration.

25% d. a monopoly.

What type of company does not produce anything itself?

25% a. a corporation

25% ✓ b. a holding company

25% c. a monopoly

25% d. a stock company

LABOR UNIONS:

THE FOLKS WHO BROUGHT YOU THE WEEKEND.

CHILD LABOR LAWS, OVERTIME,

MINIMUM WAGE, INJURY PROTECTION,

WORKMENS COMPENSATION INSURANCE,


PENSION SECURITY, RIGHT TO ORGANIZE . .ETC.

Ch. 9.4

UNIONS



Objectives

- Describe industrial working conditions in the U.S. during the late 1800's.
 - List the barriers to labor union growth
- 

Working in the U.S.

I. Working in the U.S.

A. Industrial Working Class

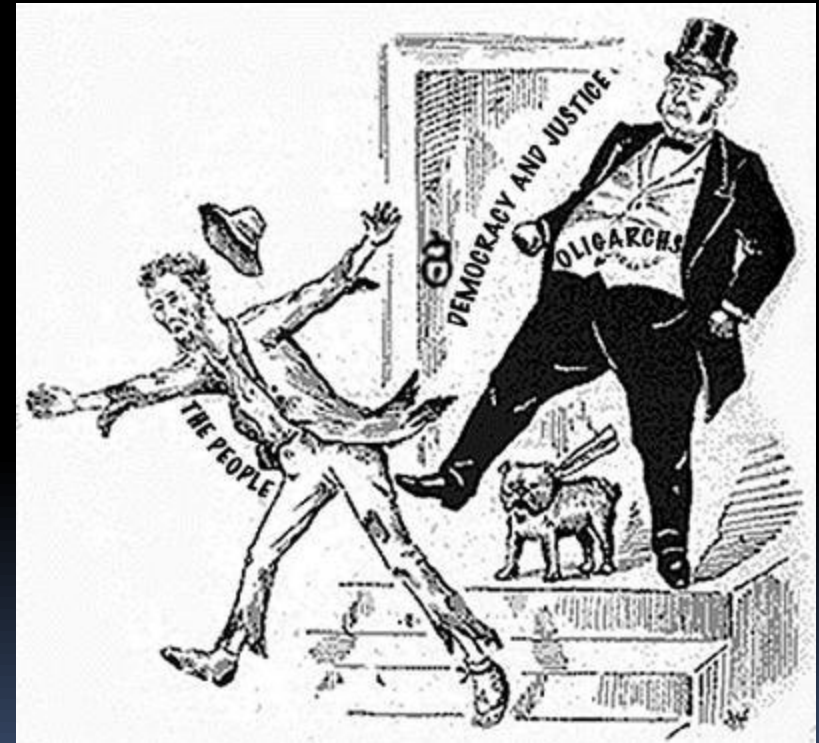
1. Lifestyle:

- dangerous
- wages
- social resentment

B. Wealthy

1. Lifestyle:

- affluent
- ownership



Early Unions

II. Early Unions

A. Deflation –rise in the value of \$\$\$

*less \$ for work

B. Workers:

1. Craft workers

-“trade” unions

2. Common laborers



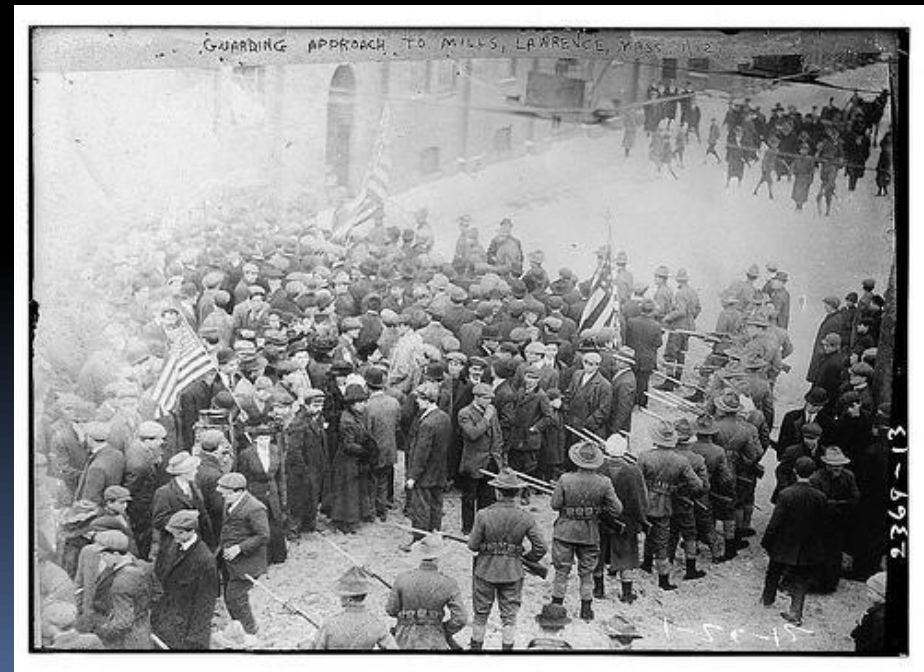
Industrial Opposition to Unions

C. Industrial Opposition

1. industrial unions – joining of craft workers and common laborers

a. prevention:

- yellow dog contracts
- blacklisting
- lockouts
- *strikebreakers



Workers who tried to organize a union or strike were often fired and placed on a list of “troublemakers”

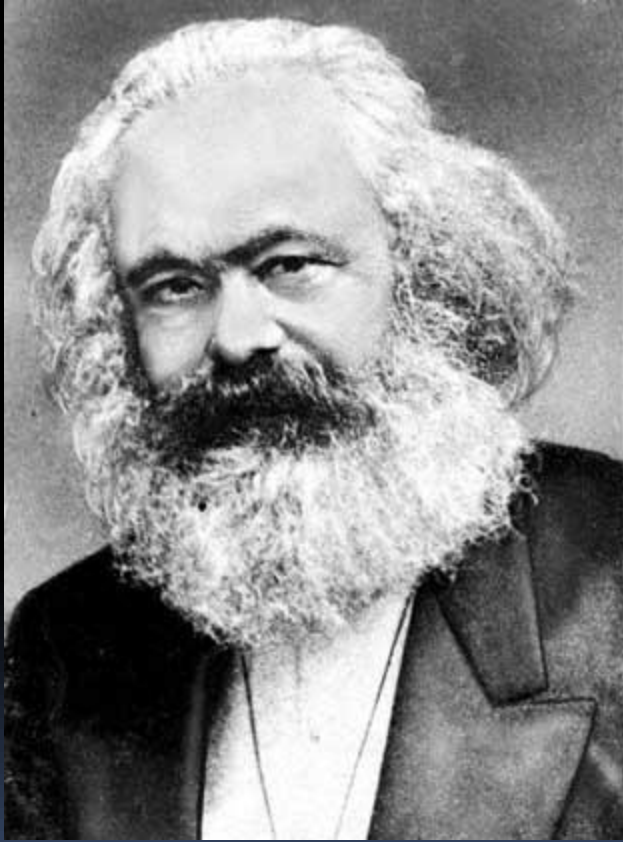
25% a. union list.

25%  b. blacklist.

25% c. lockout list.

25% d. strikebreaker list.

Political & Social Opposition



D. P & S Opposition

1. Marxism

-violent overthrow

*communism

2. Anarchism

-lack of gov.

(Police and Army crush union strikes)

Who claimed that after a workers' revolution, the government would seize all private property and create a socialist society where wealth was evenly divided?

25% a. the Knights of Labor

25% b. the Pullman Company

25%  c. the Marxists

25% d. the anarchists

Struggle to Organize

III. Struggle to Organize

A. Great Railroad Strike (1877)

1. Panic of 1873

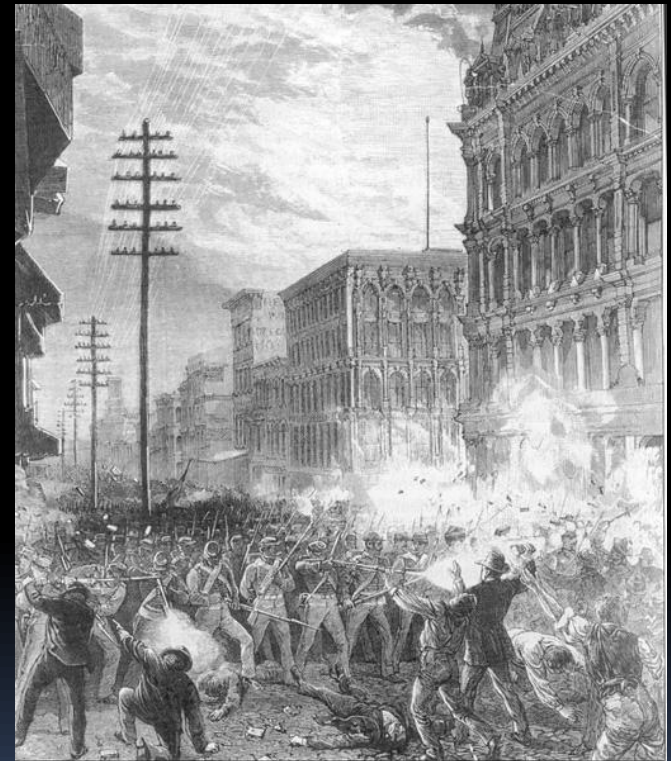
a. wage cuts

=railway strikes

-2/3rd of railways

B. Knights of Labor

1. Nationwide Industrial Union



What did several railroads announce in July of 1877 that triggered the first nationwide labor protest?

25% a. employee layoffs

25%  b. wage cuts

25% c. blacklists

25% d. sixteen-hour workdays

Knights of Labor



2. Ideas:

- 8 hour day
- = pay for women
- abolition of child labor
- worker owned factories

3. arbitration—impartial third party helps workers and owners seek resolution

Haymarket Riot

C. Haymarket Riot

1. May 1st, 1886

a. rioting in Chicago

-bombing & shootings

*anarchist groups

D. Pullman Strike

1. American Railway Union

a. Eugene v. Debs

-Pullman, Illinois

b. ARU boycott Pullman cars



What incident occurred in 1886 that badly hurt the Knights of Labor's reputation?

25%



a. Haymarket Riot

25%

b. formation of the American Federation of Labor

25%

c. Pullman Strike

25%

d. Great Railroad Strike

American Federation of Labor

IV. American Federation of Labor

A. National Trade Union

1. Samuel Gompers

a. goals:

- collective bargaining
- closed shops
- 8 hour day



Working Women



V. Working Women

A. Jobs:

- teachers
- nurses
- secretaries
- clerks
- garments

B. Women's Trade Union League