

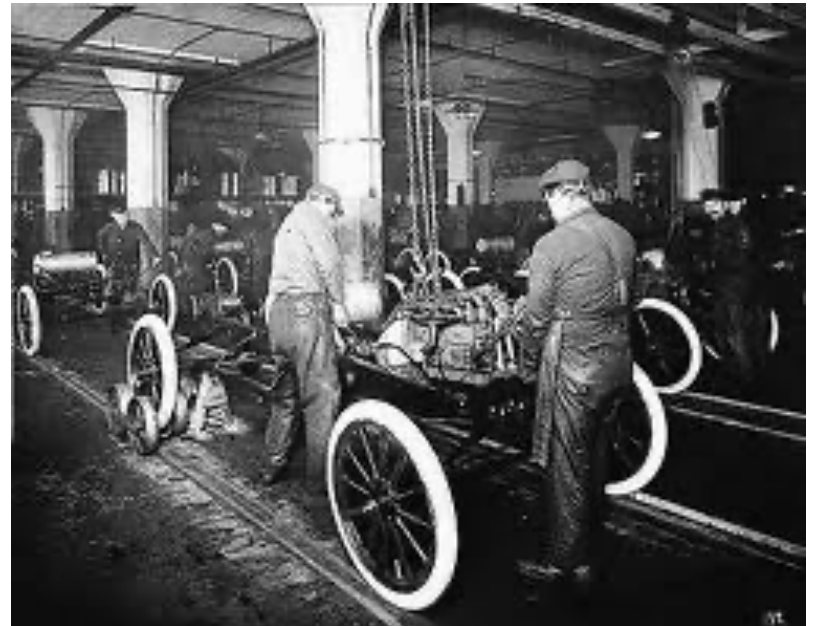
The Automobile



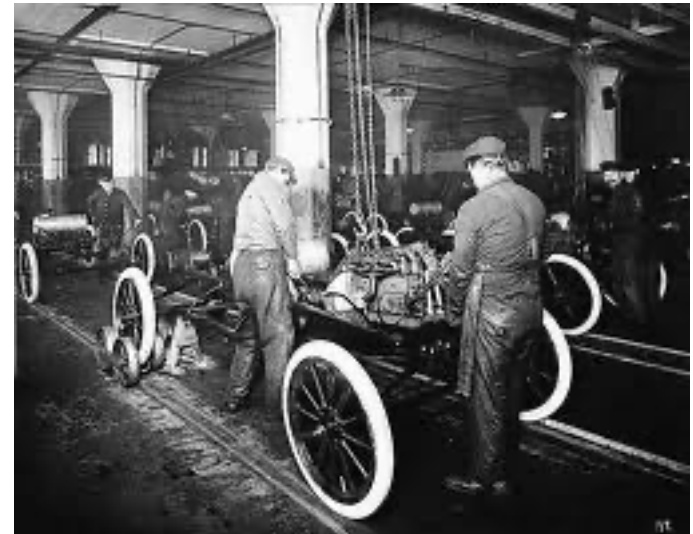
- Americans building cars *in the 1890s*.
- However, *the wealthy* were the only people who could afford to buy them.
- *Henry Ford* revolutionized the automobile making process.
- He wanted to build a car that *almost everybody* could afford.



- In 1913, Henry Ford introduced the *assembly line*.
- On the assembly line, *car frames moved along a mechanically run belt*.
- *Workers added parts as the cars passed by.*



Assembly line work



- Ford's assembly line allowed **mass production** of cars.
- Mass production **involves making large quantities of a product quickly.**
- *Because of mass production, Ford could sell his cars **at a lower price than other auto makers could.***



The Airplane



- On December 17, 1903, **Orville** and **Wilbur** **Wright** tested their first flying machine.



Orville



Wilbur

- At Kitty Hawk, **North Carolina** Orville took off.

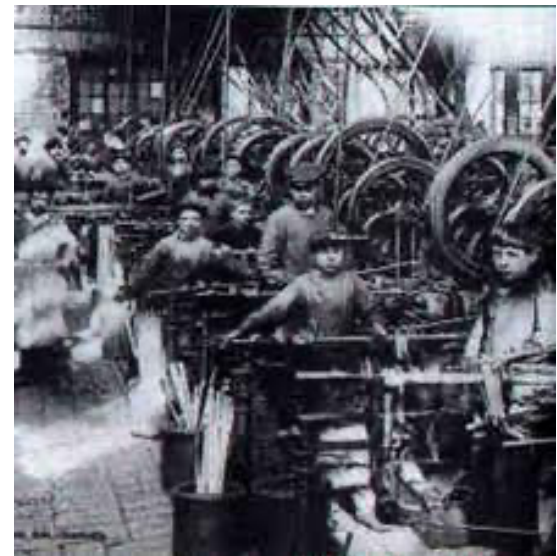


- The flying machine stayed in the air for **12 seconds** and flew a distance of **120 feet**.

Workers and Unions

- The factories of the late-1800s drew workers from many *different backgrounds*.
- Most were *native-born*, white men.
- Many had left farms to take jobs in *Chicago* and *Pittsburgh*, and other large cities.
- Some were African Americans who had *migrated* from the South.

- Millions more were *immigrants* who came to the United States from Europe and Asia.
- In the 1900s, many *Mexicans* entered the United States in search of factory jobs.
- Even *women* and *children* found work in factories.



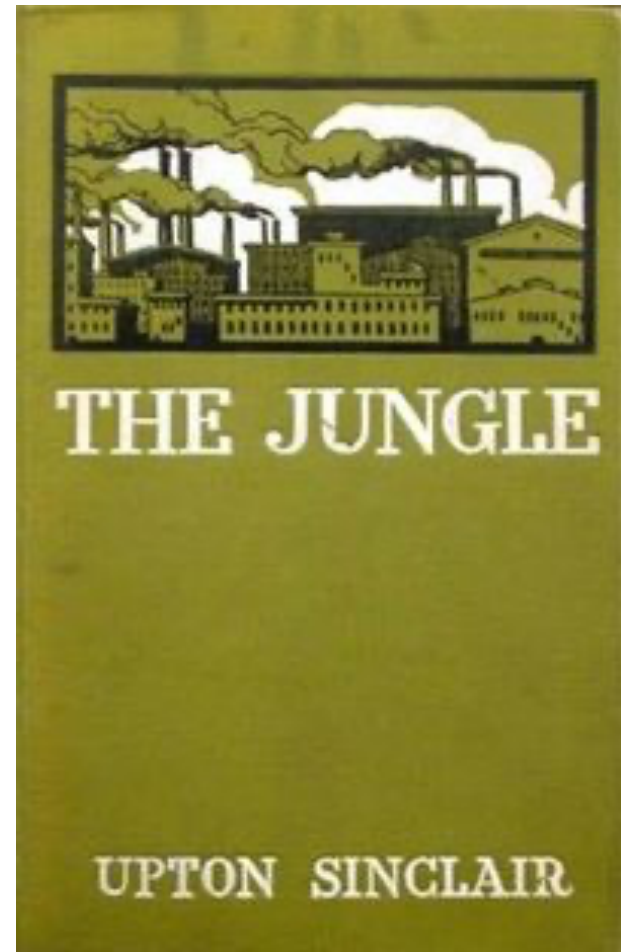
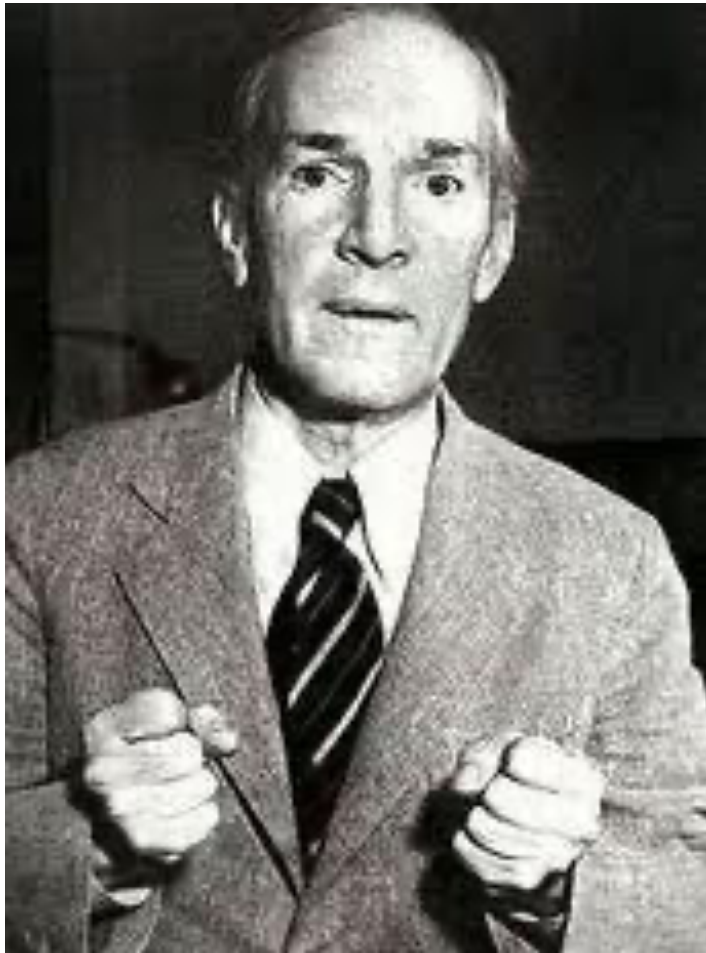
- Between the 1870s and 1880s, the relationships between employees and employers changed in that *the “friendly” relationships between the worker and boss that had previously existed were now gone.*
- Factories were filled with *hazards*.
- Owners spent little to improve the *safety* and *comfort* of workers.
- Some workers were *killed* or severely *injured* on the job.
- Others had their *health* destroyed.

- According to the 1900 census, *two million* children under the age of 15 were working throughout the country.
- Children were being used by factory owners *because they could be hired for lower pay.*



- Low *wages*, long *hours* and unsafe and unhealthy working conditions threatened a worker's *well-being*.
- Since the early-1800s, workers had tried to band together to win better conditions.
- Most early attempts at forming *unions* failed, however.

“The Jungle”



“The Jungle”

- ***The Jungle*** is a novel (1906) that was written by Upton Sinclair.
- The novel was written to portray the lives of immigrants in the United States.
- However, readers became more concerned with the large portion of the book that discussed the bad practices and corruption of the meatpacking industry in Chicago, in the early-1900s.

“There was never the least attention paid to what was cut up for sausage; there would come all the way back from Europe old sausage that had been rejected, and was moldy and white – it would be dosed with borax (a chemical used in insect killer, fungicide, laundry detergent and household cleaners), dumped back into the hoppers and made over again for home consumption.

-The Jungle

“There would be meat that had tumbled out onto the floor, in the dirt, sweat and sawdust, where the workers had tramped and spit uncounted billions of germs.”

“There would be meat stored in great piles in rooms where the water from leaky roofs would drip over it, and where thousands of rats would race about on it”.

-The Jungle

“It was too dark in these storage places to see well, but a man could run his hand over the piles of meat and sweep off handfuls of the dried dung (poop!) of rats.”

“These rats were nuisances, and the packers would put poisoned bread out for them; the rats would die, and then the rats, bread and meat would all go into the hopper together.”

-The Jungle

“This is no fairy story and no joke; the meat would be shoveled into carts, and the man who did the shoveling would not trouble to lift out a rat even when he saw one – there were things that went into the sausage in comparison with which a poisoned rat was merely a tidbit.”

-The Jungle

“There was no place for the men to wash their hands before they ate their dinner, and so they made a practice of washing them in the water that was to be ladled into the sausage.”

“Under the system there were some jobs that it only paid to do once in a long time, and among these was cleaning out the waste barrels. Every Spring they did it; and in the barrels would be dirt and rust and old nails and stale water – and cartload after cartload of it would be taken up and dumped into the hoppers with fresh meat, and sent out to the public’s breakfast.”

-The Jungle

- The *Knights of Labor* was *a union that was formed (1869) by a group of skilled workers.*



- The *Knights of Labor* reached 28,000 members in 1880,
- jumped to 100,000 by 1885, and
- exploded to nearly 800,000 members by 1886!

Union Difference Facts

On average, Union members earn 27% more than their non-union counterparts.	95% of union members have jobs that provide health benefits,	45% of unionized workers receive full pay while on sick leave, versus only 29% of non-union workers.	Without unions, we wouldn't have the eight-hour workday or 40-hour work week.
Unions workers are 60% more likely to have employer-provided pensions than non-union workers.	Without unions, we wouldn't have workplace safety regulations for dangerous professions.	On average, union members earn 26% more paid vacation days than their non-union counterparts.	IFT contracts are often multi-year agreements that include job protection provisions like defined grievance procedures.

McCormick Harvester Company

- Chicago, IL
- The *McCormick Harvester Company* was an agricultural machinery and construction equipment manufacturer.
- The workers at McCormick Harvester Company went on strike in February, 1886.

McCormick Harvester Company

- On Monday, May 3, 1886, the striking workers clashed with “strike breakers” (replacement workers).
- The strike breakers entering the McCormick plant were under protection of police officers.

McCormick Harvester Company

- When the end-of-the-workday bell sounded a group of workers surged to the gates to confront the strikebreakers.
- Despite calls for the workers to remain calm, gunfire erupted as police fired on the crowd.
- In the end, two McCormick workers were killed.

Haymarket Square

- Tuesday, May 4, 1886
- A demonstration, in protest of Monday's events was being held in Haymarket Square.
- It began as a peaceful rally in support of the workers who had been striking.
- An unknown person threw a bomb at police as they acted to disperse the meeting. The bomb exploded and gunfire and rioting followed.

The Haymarket Square Riot

- The **Haymarket Square Riot** (as the incident would come to be called) resulted in :
 - the deaths of seven police officers
 - the deaths of four civilians, and
 - the wounding of dozens of others



The American Federation of Labor

- In 1886, Samuel Gompers formed the *American Federation of Labor (AFL)*.



The American Federation of Labor

- *Workers joined a trade union.*
- *The trade union then joined the AFL.*
- *In effect, the AFL was a union made up of unions.*
- Unlike the *Knights of Labor*, the AFL believed in *strikes* to achieve its goals.
- The federal government usually sided with *factory owners* during strikes.
- Several Presidents sent in *military troops* to end strikes.
- *Courts* ruled against strikers, too

The Pullman Strike

- Chicago, 1893
- George Pullman – owner of *The Pullman Company*
- Designed and manufactured Pullman sleeping cars
- He founded a “company town” – Pullman – for the workers who worked in his manufacturing plant.



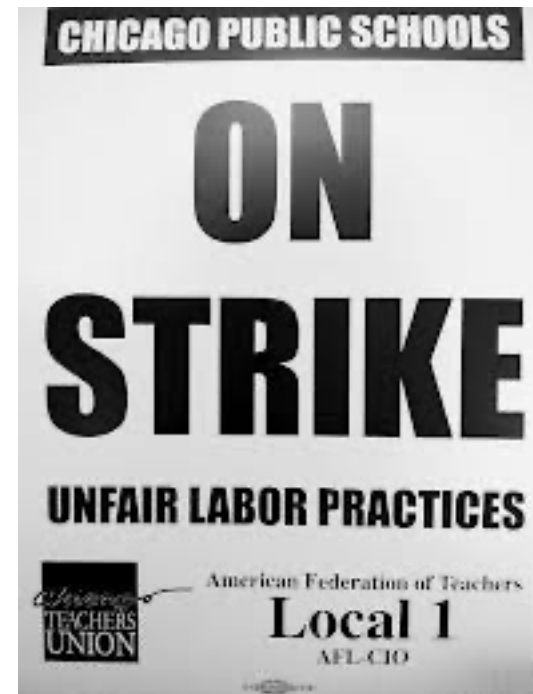
The Pullman Strike

- When manufacturing demand fell off in 1894, Pullman cut jobs, **cut pay** and required workers to spend longer hours at the plant.
- He did not lower rents or prices of goods in the company town.
- Eventually the workers **walked off the job in protest** - the “Pullman Strike”.

The Pullman Strike

- In 1894, a federal judge issued an *injunction* against the strikers.
- An *injunction* is a court order to do, or not do something.
- In this case, the judge ordered the Pullman workers to *go back to work / end the strike*.

- Union workers staged thousands of strikes during the 1800s.
- Overall, progress made by the labor unions was *slow*.



The Triangle Fire

- New York, 1911
- The *Triangle Shirtwaist Company* occupied the 8th, 9th and 10th floors of a ten-story building in New York City.
- On March 25, 1911, a *fire* broke out on the 8th floor of the factory.



The Triangle Fire

- As hundreds of workers raced for the **exits**, they found that most doors were locked.

(From the outside!)



- Approximately, **150** people died in the Triangle Fire.



The Triangle Fire

- Because of the fire, New York, and other states, approved new ***safety laws*** to help protect factory workers.

