

Vame:	Date:	Period:
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What actions should be taken in order to fight corruption in society?:

STRIKES AND LABOR UNIONS

How do labor unions improve conditions for the working class?

Define PROGRESS:

Define LABOR UNIONS:

Define PROGRESSIVISM:

Define STRIKES:

The Rise of Labor Unions, 1880-1920

	Knights of Labor 1869	American Federation of Labor 1886	Industrial Workers of the World 1905	
Principles → What do they stand for?				
Goals → What do they want to accomplish?				CONTENT

Important Labor Union Leaders:

STANUEL GOMPERS

EUGENE V DEBS

MARY HARRIS JONES







PRIMARY SOURCE ACTIVITY #1 - LABOR STRIKES



Directions: Read over the two examples of labor strikes during the Progressive Movement. Fill in the chart and answer the questions that follow. Be prepared to share with the class.

1. Haymarket Affair Overview (red book 70-71)

Who	What	When	Where	e Why				

a) Examine the Harper's Cover illustration from the week following the Haymarket demonstration. The full title reads: "Too Heavy a Load for the Trades-Union. The Competent Workman Must Support the Incompetent." The label "Agitators" appears on the sleeve of the man carrying the whip. What is the illustrator's interpretation of the workers' strike and demonstrations?

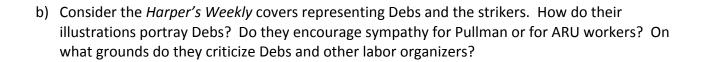


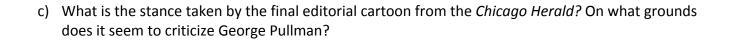


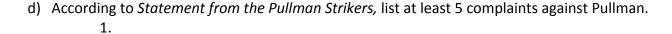
2. Pullman Strike Overview (red book 63-69)

Who	What	When	Where	Why

a)	Examine the drawings of the "Burning of Six Hundred Freight Cars" and "The Great Chicago Strike," which appeared in different publications. What is happening in these scenes? How do demonstrators and soldiers appear in the images?







2.

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3.

4.

5.

SO, WHAT DOES ALL OF THIS MEAN?

How did employers fight against Unions?	Were labor unions Effective?	
EVIDENCE	YES EVIDENCE	
	Collective Bargaining:	
	NO EVIDENCE	



WRITING CLAIMS/COUNTERCLAIMS

- ✓ The main argument of an essay.
- ✔ Defines essay's goals, direction, and scope and is supported by evidence, quotations,
- ✓ statistics, and telling details. (Road map)
- ✓ Must be argumentative: you are arguing for a certain interpretation or understanding of your subject.
- **✓** A good claim is specific and makes a focused argument.
- **✓** Single sentence that's clearly written.
- **✓** Located at the end of the introduction paragraph.

WRITE YOUR CLAIM HERE:

		Incomplete	Emerging	Moder	Moderate Effective		Excellent
		0 points	2 points	3 poir	nts 4 points		5 points
	Main Claim/Thesis: A statement that asserts the writer's position on the given prompt, question, or topic	The author offers no identifiable thesis.	In a single sentence at the end of the introduction, the author asserts their position on the prompt, question, or topic.	The thesis is written and asserts opinion (analy & argument) OR the central ide that requires f support (doesi	s clearly an	of r arts &	The author further limits, clarifies, and/or focuses their thesis (e.g. announces subclaims
L				restate the pro	ompt). 🔲		

WRITE YOUR COUNTERCLAIM HERE:

		Incomplete Emerging Moderate Effective			Excellent				
		0 points	2 points		3 points		4 points		5 points
6	Extension: Ideas,		Author acknowledges		Author connects the		Author develops an		Author offers broader
	evidence, or other	Francisco cuticas.	contradictory evidence		claims to other contexts		additional subclaim		insight that relates to life,
	relevant material that	Extension options:	or differing	or	(themes, time periods,	or	beyond the demand of the	or	humanity, philosophy, etc.
	contextualizes, relates,		perspectives.		movements, etc.).		prompt.		
	or synthesizes ideas,	The author does	Extension material		Extension material is		Extension material is		Extension material is
	themes, etc.	not offer extension	relates to the topic in	&	placed appropriately	&	developed appropriately	&	well-integrated and
		material.	an appropriate manner.						convincing.