

Graphic Organizer Comparing Haymarket, Homestead, and Pullman Incidents

Directions

Work with partners as your teacher directs to complete the table comparing these events. Discuss the questions below and prepare for a class discussion regarding social and economic change. Some sections of the table are filled in for your reference.

	Haymarket Riot, 1886, Chicago	Homestead Strike, 1892, Carnegie Steel Mill, Homestead, PA.	Pullman Strike, 1894, Chicago and other major railroad cities
Management		Andrew Carnegie, Henry Clay Frick 30 years after the strike, Carnegie writes in his autobiography that he deeply regrets the use of strikebreakers, pitting one group of poor men against another.	
Workers' Grievances	Demand for 8-hour workday; McCormick management's use of strikebreakers; police violence		Workers are fired and wages cut due to economic depression, but rents are not lowered in Pullman company town. Management refuses all worker demands, fires worker leaders, and operates railroads with strikebreakers.

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Labor Union	None, though many people associate the violence and disorder with the Knights of Labor, since that union welcomed immigrants and workers of all types.		<p>American Railway Union (Eugene V. Debs)</p> <p>Debs & other union leaders defy the federal injunction to end the strike and are arrested.</p> <p>After federal intervention, Debs realizes the strike is doomed & advises workers to go back to their jobs on management's terms.</p> <p>Debs spends his time in prison studying Karl Marx and then founds the American Socialist Party.</p>
Workers' actions		<p>Union refuses the new contract offered by Frick in 1892. 3000 non-union workers agree to strike, supporting the union demands. Rallies and picketing are peaceful.</p> <p>Strike continues a total of 5 months before workers must call off the strike & go back to work on Frick's terms.</p> <p>Steelworkers' union is ultimately destroyed due to its inability to negotiate successfully for workers' needs.</p>	

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Police Action		300 Pinkerton agents arrive by barge at midnight.	Pres. Cleveland orders 2000 federal troops into Chicago to stop the strike and restore order, over Gov. Altgeld's objections.
Violence		Outnumbered Pinkerton agents battle with townspeople & strikers, resulting in several deaths & other casualties. Frick asks PA governor to send in National Guard to restore order. Alexander Berkman, seeking to support the workers, attempts to assassinate Frick in his office.	
Legal Action	1886: 8 anarchists, most of whom are German immigrants, are tried. Jury finds defendants guilty of murder. Judge Gary rules that the anarchists had incited the bomb-throwing, in spite of lack of evidence against them, & sentences 7 of them to be executed. One commits suicide; 4 others are hanged.		The Pullman strike is the first labor uprising in which the federal government uses an injunction to support management. Debs & other union leaders are imprisoned.

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Public Opinion		Public opinion across the country is sympathetic to the strikers until Berkman's attempt to assassinate Frick. Then, public sympathies shift as people associate the union with disorder and violence.	
Government Action	Gov. Altgeld pardons the surviving prisoners in 1893.		