

a history of america in ten strikes

A History of America in Ten Strikes

a history of america in ten strikes offers a fascinating lens through which to explore the evolution of labor rights, social justice, and economic power in the United States. From the earliest days of industrialization to the modern era, strikes have served as pivotal moments shaping the American workforce and influencing broader societal change. Each strike not only reflected the struggles of its time but also contributed to the ongoing dialogue around workers' rights, fair wages, and equitable treatment. Let's take a journey through ten of the most significant strikes in American history, uncovering their stories and lasting impacts.

1. The Great Railroad Strike of 1877

The Great Railroad Strike of 1877 was the first major nationwide labor uprising in America. Triggered by wage cuts during an economic depression, railroad workers from West Virginia to Illinois walked off the job. What began as a protest over pay quickly escalated into widespread riots and clashes with state militias. The strike exposed deep tensions between laborers and industrial capitalists, highlighting the need for better working conditions and fair labor practices. Although the strike was eventually suppressed, it laid the foundation for future labor movements.

2. The Homestead Strike of 1892

One of the most violent and well-known labor disputes in American history, the Homestead Strike took place at the Carnegie Steel Company's Homestead plant in Pennsylvania. The conflict arose when management attempted to cut wages and break union power. The resulting battle between striking workers and Pinkerton agents underscored the fierce resistance workers were willing to mount against corporate oppression. The strike's failure was a setback for the union but a powerful symbol of workers' resilience.

3. The Pullman Strike of 1894

The Pullman Strike, led by the American Railway Union under Eugene V. Debs, was a nationwide railroad strike that paralyzed rail traffic and mail delivery across the country. Workers at the Pullman Company protested wage cuts and high living costs in company-owned housing. When the strike expanded, the federal government intervened, citing disruption of mail service and interstate commerce. This strike marked a turning point in labor

relations, illustrating the complex interplay between labor, government, and big business.

4. The Lawrence Textile Strike of 1912

Also known as the "Bread and Roses" strike, the Lawrence Textile Strike was a successful, multi-ethnic strike by immigrant workers in Massachusetts. Sparked by wage cuts and poor working conditions, workers demanded not only fair pay but dignity and respect—hence the slogan "Bread and Roses." The strike lasted several months and drew national attention, eventually leading to improved wages and working hours. It highlighted the power of solidarity across diverse communities in the labor movement.

5. The Flint Sit-Down Strike of 1936-1937

The Flint Sit-Down Strike was a landmark event in the history of American labor, particularly for the auto industry. Workers at General Motors plants in Flint, Michigan, occupied the factories to demand union recognition and better conditions. This novel tactic of "sitting down" inside the factory prevented management from using strikebreakers and forced negotiations. The strike's success resulted in the unionization of General Motors and was a major victory for the United Auto Workers (UAW).

6. The Memorial Day Massacre Strike of 1937

During a strike by steelworkers in Chicago, police opened fire on protesters, killing several and injuring many others. This tragic event, known as the Memorial Day Massacre, exposed the brutal lengths to which companies and authorities would go to suppress labor organizing. Despite the violence, the strike intensified public sympathy for steelworkers and accelerated union efforts, eventually leading to better labor laws and protections.

7. The 1946 United Auto Workers Strike

After World War II, the U.S. faced inflation and rising living costs, prompting the United Auto Workers to strike against General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler. The strike aimed to secure higher wages to match the increased cost of living. This massive labor action, involving hundreds of thousands of workers, was instrumental in shaping postwar labor relations and solidifying the position of unions in American industry.

8. The Memphis Sanitation Workers Strike of 1968

This strike is historically significant not just for labor rights but also for its connection to the civil rights movement. Memphis sanitation workers, who faced terrible working conditions and racial discrimination, walked off the job demanding better pay and safety measures. The strike gained national attention when Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. came to support the workers and was tragically assassinated during the campaign. The strike helped highlight the intersection of labor issues and racial justice.

9. The PATCO Strike of 1981

The Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization (PATCO) strike marked a turning point in American labor relations during the Reagan administration. When air traffic controllers demanded better working conditions and hours, they went on strike, violating a federal law prohibiting strikes by government employees. President Reagan responded by firing over 11,000 controllers and banning them from federal service for years. This event dealt a heavy blow to organized labor and shifted the tone toward a more aggressive stance against unions.

10. The 2018 West Virginia Teachers Strike

More recently, the 2018 West Virginia teachers strike ignited a wave of teacher activism across the country. Facing low pay, rising healthcare costs, and deteriorating school conditions, thousands of educators walked out demanding better salaries and benefits. The strike's success led to pay raises and inspired similar movements in other states, underscoring that labor strikes remain a vital tool for workers advocating for fair treatment in the 21st century.

Why These Strikes Matter in Understanding America's Labor History

Each of these ten strikes represents a chapter in the broader narrative of labor in America. They show the evolving tactics workers have employed—from walkouts and sit-downs to mass protests—and the varying responses from employers and government authorities. Understanding this history is crucial for grasping how modern labor laws, union rights, and workplace standards came to be. Moreover, these strikes reveal the ongoing struggle for dignity and justice in the workplace, a theme as relevant today as it was over a

century ago.

Tips for Learning More About America's Labor Movement

- Visit local museums or archives dedicated to labor history, such as the AFL-CIO archives or the Labor Archives of Washington.
- Read biographies of key labor leaders like Eugene V. Debs or Walter Reuther to gain insight into the human side of these struggles.
- Explore documentaries and films that depict major strikes and labor movements.
- Join or follow labor organizations' websites to stay updated on current labor issues and historical retrospectives.

Exploring a history of America in ten strikes not only enriches our understanding of the past but also equips us to engage more thoughtfully with ongoing debates about workers' rights, fair wages, and economic justice. Each strike, with its unique context and consequences, tells a story about the resilience and determination of American workers to shape their own destinies.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main focus of 'A History of America in Ten Strikes'?

The book focuses on ten significant labor strikes in American history that shaped the nation's social, economic, and political landscape.

Who is the author of 'A History of America in Ten Strikes'?

The author is Erik Loomis, a historian specializing in labor history and social movements.

Why are labor strikes important in American history as presented in the book?

Labor strikes are important because they highlight workers' struggles for rights, better working conditions, and fair wages, influencing labor laws and social reforms in America.

Can you name some of the strikes covered in 'A History of America in Ten Strikes'?

Some strikes covered include the Pullman Strike, the Homestead Strike, the Flint Sit-Down Strike, and the Memphis Sanitation Strike.

How does 'A History of America in Ten Strikes' contribute to understanding modern labor movements?

The book provides historical context that helps readers understand the origins, challenges, and achievements of labor movements, offering insights into current labor issues and activism.

Is 'A History of America in Ten Strikes' suitable for readers new to labor history?

Yes, the book is written in an accessible style that makes it suitable for both newcomers and those familiar with labor history, providing clear explanations and engaging narratives.

Additional Resources

****A History of America in Ten Strikes****

a history of america in ten strikes offers a revealing lens into the socio-economic struggles that have shaped the nation's labor landscape over the centuries. From the early industrial age to the modern era, strikes have been a critical tool for workers demanding better wages, safer conditions, and fundamental rights. This article explores ten landmark strikes that defined American labor history, illustrating the evolving dynamics between labor forces, industry leaders, and government intervention. By examining these pivotal moments, we gain insight into the broader narrative of American industrialization, labor law, and the continuing quest for workplace justice.

The Significance of Strikes in American Labor History

Strikes in the United States have often reflected broader societal tensions and economic shifts. They serve as flashpoints where worker grievances confront corporate policies and governmental authority. Recognizing the historical trajectory of these strikes helps contextualize modern labor movements and the legal frameworks that govern collective bargaining today. The following sections delve into ten of the most consequential strikes, each contributing uniquely to labor rights and industrial relations.

1. The Great Railroad Strike of 1877

The Great Railroad Strike of 1877 marked the first major nationwide labor conflict in the United States. Triggered by wage cuts amid the economic depression following the Panic of 1873, it quickly escalated into a violent confrontation across multiple states. Workers halted rail traffic, disrupting commerce and prompting federal troops to intervene. This strike exposed the volatility of industrial capitalism and the urgent need for organized labor representation. It underscored the growing power of unions and set the stage for future labor activism.

2. The Haymarket Affair (1886)

The Haymarket Affair remains one of the most controversial episodes in labor history, tied closely to the fight for an eight-hour workday. During a peaceful rally in Chicago's Haymarket Square, a bomb was thrown, leading to deaths and a highly politicized trial. While the event itself was tragic, it galvanized labor movements worldwide and highlighted the sometimes fraught relationship between labor activism and public perception. The incident prompted a deeper examination of workers' rights, anarchism, and the limits of protest.

3. The Homestead Strike (1892)

The Homestead Strike was a critical confrontation between the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and the Carnegie Steel Company in Pennsylvania. The strike erupted over wage disputes and union recognition, culminating in a violent clash with Pinkerton agents hired by the company. The defeat of the strike weakened union influence in the steel industry for decades but also spotlighted the fierce resistance labor unions faced from industrial magnates. This strike remains a pivotal example of labor's struggle against corporate power.

4. The Pullman Strike (1894)

Orchestrated by the American Railway Union under Eugene V. Debs, the Pullman Strike began as a response to wage cuts without corresponding decreases in company-owned housing rents. The nationwide boycott of Pullman railway cars paralyzed rail traffic and mail delivery, leading to a severe federal crackdown. The strike's suppression by court injunctions and troops demonstrated the government's alignment with business interests during this era, raising questions about labor rights and the use of legal tools against striking workers.

5. The Lawrence Textile Strike (1912)

Known as the “Bread and Roses” strike, the Lawrence Textile Strike involved thousands of immigrant workers protesting wage cuts in Massachusetts. The diverse workforce united across ethnic lines, demanding not only fair wages but dignity and improved living conditions. The strike’s success in gaining concessions from mill owners showcased the potential of organized labor and solidarity, especially among marginalized groups. It also highlighted the role of women and immigrant workers in the labor movement.

6. The Steel Strike of 1919

In the post-World War I period, the Steel Strike of 1919 represented one of the largest labor actions in American history. Over 350,000 steelworkers sought union recognition and better working conditions. The strike was met with intense opposition from steel companies and government forces, including propaganda campaigns branding strikers as radicals. Though ultimately unsuccessful, the strike underscored tensions during the Red Scare era and the challenges of organizing mass industrial labor.

7. The Flint Sit-Down Strike (1936-1937)

The Flint Sit-Down Strike was a turning point in the auto industry and American labor history. Workers at General Motors plants in Flint, Michigan, occupied the factories to demand union recognition and improved labor contracts. The strike’s success led to the rise of the United Auto Workers (UAW) as a powerful force and marked a broader shift toward collective bargaining and labor rights in the manufacturing sector. It demonstrated the effectiveness of innovative strike tactics and the growing influence of industrial unions.

8. The Memphis Sanitation Strike (1968)

The Memphis Sanitation Strike brought national attention to labor issues entwined with civil rights. Sanitation workers, predominantly African American, protested unsafe working conditions and low wages. The strike, which gained the support of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., highlighted the intersections of racial justice and labor rights. It underscored the continued need for equitable treatment of workers in public service roles and expanded the labor movement’s scope to include social justice concerns.

9. The PATCO Strike (1981)

The Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization (PATCO) strike was a defining moment in late-20th-century labor relations. When air traffic controllers demanded better working conditions and pay, President Ronald Reagan declared the strike illegal, ultimately firing over 11,000 controllers who refused to return to work. This decisive government response signaled a shift in labor policy, weakening union power in the public sector and altering the landscape for collective bargaining in the decades that followed.

10. The Verizon Strike (2016)

More recently, the Verizon Strike of 2016 involved tens of thousands of workers protesting contract negotiations related to job security, wages, and benefits. It highlighted the continuing challenges faced by labor unions in the era of technological change and corporate restructuring. The strike demonstrated the persistence of traditional labor tactics in confronting modern economic pressures and underscored the ongoing relevance of collective action in a rapidly evolving workforce.

Implications and Lessons from a History of America in Ten Strikes

Examining a history of America in ten strikes reveals the complex interplay between labor, management, and government across different periods. These strikes collectively illustrate the evolution of workers' rights, the varying responses from employers, and the shifting role of state power. They also underscore the importance of solidarity, legal protections, and public support in advancing labor causes.

Understanding these landmark strikes contributes to a deeper appreciation of ongoing labor debates and the necessity of balancing economic interests with social equity. As industries continue to evolve with globalization and technological innovation, the lessons drawn from these historical strikes remain relevant for policymakers, workers, and employers alike.

The narrative of American labor is far from static. Each strike not only reflects the immediate grievances of its participants but also acts as a catalyst for broader societal change. From the embattled railroad workers of the 19th century to the public sector employees of the 21st, the history of strikes in America tells a story of resilience, conflict, and progress that continues to inform the nation's economic and social fabric.

[A History Of America In Ten Strikes](#)

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a history of america in ten strikes: [A History of America in Ten Strikes](#) Erik Loomis, 2018-10-02 Recommended by The Nation, the New Republic, Current Affairs, Bustle, In These Times An “entertaining, tough-minded, and strenuously argued” (The Nation) account of ten moments when workers fought to change the balance of power in America “A brilliantly recounted American history through the prism of major labor struggles, with critically important lessons for those who seek a better future for working people and the world.” —Noam Chomsky Powerful and accessible, [A History of America in Ten Strikes](#) challenges all of our contemporary assumptions around labor, unions, and American workers. In this brilliant book, labor historian Erik Loomis recounts ten critical workers' strikes in American labor history that everyone needs to know about (and then provides an annotated list of the 150 most important moments in American labor history in the appendix). From the Lowell Mill Girls strike in the 1830s to Justice for Janitors in 1990, these labor uprisings do not just reflect the times in which they occurred, but speak directly to the present moment. For example, we often think that Lincoln ended slavery by proclaiming the slaves emancipated, but Loomis shows that they freed themselves during the Civil War by simply withdrawing their labor. He shows how the hopes and aspirations of a generation were made into demands at a GM plant in Lordstown in 1972. And he takes us to the forests of the Pacific Northwest in the early nineteenth century where the radical organizers known as the Wobblies made their biggest inroads against the power of bosses. But there were also moments when the movement was crushed by corporations and the government; Loomis helps us understand the present perilous condition of American workers and draws lessons from both the victories and defeats of the past. In crystalline narratives, labor historian Erik Loomis lifts the curtain on workers' struggles, giving us a fresh perspective on American history from the boots up. Strikes include: Lowell Mill Girls Strike (Massachusetts, 1830–40) Slaves on Strike (The Confederacy, 1861–65) The Eight-Hour Day Strikes (Chicago, 1886) The Anthracite Strike (Pennsylvania, 1902) The Bread and Roses Strike (Massachusetts, 1912) The Flint Sit-Down Strike (Michigan, 1937) The Oakland General Strike (California, 1946) Lordstown (Ohio, 1972) Air Traffic Controllers (1981) Justice for Janitors (Los Angeles, 1990)

a history of america in ten strikes: Summary of Erik Loomis's [A History of America in Ten Strikes](#) Everest Media,, 2022-05-24T22:59:00Z Please note: This is a companion version & not the original book. Sample Book Insights: #1 The Industrial Revolution in America began in the mid-eighteenth century when small-scale manufacturing underwent a radical transformation with the development of new technology that used waterpower to generate energy that moved machines. #2 The Industrial Revolution, which took place from about 1760 to about 1830, was the second technological advancement that allowed for the mass production of cotton. This revolution required the cotton gin, which could separate cotton seeds from the boll where they grew faster than human hands could. #3 The industrial age began in the United States with the factory system and cotton gin, and was advanced by new technology. The Erie Canal connected the Great Lakes to the Hudson River, and helped cement the Great Lakes region as a center of American industrialization. #4 The Erie Canal and the railroad were two of the most dangerous jobs in America during the early 1800s. The death toll of these jobs was so high that it created a culture of indifference towards safety, both from workers and bosses.

a history of america in ten strikes: [The Routledge History of Police Brutality in America](#) Thomas Aiello, 2023-04-11 This handbook offers a comprehensive historical overview and analysis of

police brutality in US history and the variety of ways it has manifested itself. Police brutality has been a defining controversy of the modern age, brought into focus most readily by the murder of George Floyd in Minneapolis and the mass protests that occurred as a result in 2020. However, the problem of police brutality has been consistent throughout American history. This volume traces its history back to Antebellum slavery, through the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, the two world wars and the twentieth century, to the present day. This handbook is designed to create a generally holistic picture of the phenomenon of police brutality in the United States in all of its major lived forms and confronts a wide range of topics including: Race Ethnicity Gender Police reactions to protest movements (particularly as they relate to the counterculture and opposition to the Vietnam War) Legal and legislative outgrowths against police brutality The representations of police brutality in popular culture forms like film and music The role of technology in publicizing such abuses, and the protest movements mounted against it The Routledge History of Police Brutality in America will provide a vital reference work for students and scholars of American history, African American history, criminal justice, sociology, anthropology, and Africana studies.

a history of america in ten strikes: Tell the Bosses We're Coming Shaun Richman, 2020-05-22 How labor union organizing can help leverage today's movements, and why workers need unions more than ever before Lengthening hours, lessening pay, no parental leave, scant job security... Never have so many workers needed so much support. Yet the very labor unions that could garner us protections and help us speak up for ourselves are growing weaker every day. In an age of rampant inequality, of increasing social protest and strikes – and when a majority of workers say they want to be union members – why does union density continue to decline? Shaun Richman offers some answers in his book, *Tell the Bosses We're Coming*. It's time to bring unions back from the edge of institutional annihilation, says Richman. But that is no simple proposition. Richman explains how important it is that this book is published now, because the next few years offer a rare opportunity to undo the great damage wrought on labor by decades of corporate union-busting, if only union activists raise our ambitions. Based on deft historical research and legal analysis, as well as his own experience as a union organizing director, Richman lays out an action plan for U.S. workers in the twenty-first century by which we can internalize the concept that workers are equal human beings, entitled to health care, dignity, job security – and definitely, the right to strike. Unafraid to take on some of the labor movement's sacred cows, this book describes what it would take – some changes that are within activists' power and some that require meaningful legal reform – to put unions in workplaces across America. As Shaun Richman says, "I look forward to working with you."

a history of america in ten strikes: Pleading Out Dan Canon, 2022-03-08 A blistering critique of America's assembly-line approach to criminal justice and the shameful practice at its core: the plea bargain Most Americans believe that the jury trial is the backbone of our criminal justice system. But in fact, the vast majority of cases never make it to trial: almost all criminal convictions are the result of a plea bargain, a deal made entirely out of the public eye. Law professor and civil rights lawyer Dan Canon argues that plea bargaining may swiftly dispose of cases, but it also fuels an unjust system. This practice produces a massive underclass of people who are restricted from voting, working, and otherwise participating in society. And while innocent people plead guilty to crimes they did not commit in exchange for lesser sentences, the truly guilty can get away with murder. With heart-wrenching stories, fierce urgency, and an insider's perspective, *Pleading Out* exposes the ugly truth about what's wrong with America's criminal justice system today—and offers a prescription for meaningful change.

a history of america in ten strikes: Religion and Cooperative Economics Jamin Andreas Hübner, 2025-07-09 This volume looks at the intersection between religion and cooperative economics through the lens of economic justice. It covers world religious traditions and gives particular focus to cooperative organization, the social and economic problems of capitalism, and the earliest Christian tradition of the Jesus movement. It also examines religious and theological discourse in contemporary defenses of neoliberal capitalism and contemporary advocates of

cooperatives. The book serves to unfold both how and why cooperative economics can and should supplant traditional employer-employee relationships (a pillar of modern capitalism) and revive interest in cooperation, worker solidarity, and significant social and political reforms.

a history of america in ten strikes: *A Protest History of the United States* Gloria J. Browne-Marshall, 2025-04-22 Exploring 400 years of protest and resistance in US history—and what the unsung heroes of social movements past can teach us about navigating our chaotic world In this timely new book in Beacon's successful ReVisioning History series, professor Gloria Browne-Marshall delves into the history of protest movements and rebellion in the United States. Beginning with Indigenous peoples' resistance to European colonization and continuing through to today's climate change demonstrations, Browne-Marshall expands how to think about protest through sharing select historical moments and revealing the role of key players involved in those efforts. Drawing upon legal documents, archival material, government documents and secondary sources, *A Protest History of the United States* gives voice to those who pushed back against the mistreatment of others, themselves, and in some instances planet Earth. Browne-Marshall highlights stories of individuals from all walks of life, backgrounds, and time periods who helped bring strong attention to their causes. Those examples of protest include those of Wahunsenacock, more commonly known to history as Chief Powhatan, who took on English invaders in pre-colonial America in 1607; legendary boxer Muhammad Ali's refusal to fight in Vietnam and appealed all the way to the US Supreme Court; and David Buckel, LGBTQ+ rights lawyer and environmental activist who protested against fossil fuels by committing self-immolation in 2018. Regardless of whether these protests accomplished their end goals, Browne-Marshall reminds us that not only is dissent meaningful and impactful but is an essential tool for eliciting long lasting change.

a history of america in ten strikes: *The Pullman Strike* Edward T. O'Donnell, 2024-10-03 This book examines the 1894 Pullman Strike, one of the most consequential clashes between labor and capital that paralyzed America's railroad system. The Gilded Age saw rapid economic growth, expansion of industrialization, and real wage growth. Yet between 1800 and 1900 there were nearly 37,000 strikes, and the Pullman Strike reflected the broad dissatisfaction and unrest among American workers. The book consists of an engaging narrative, analysis of existing scholarship, sidebars, and primary source documents which collectively answer why the Pullman Strike is so critical to the American Experience: it exposed the limits of paternalistic capitalism, revealed the extraordinary power of big business, introduced the use of injunctions to stop strikes, and launched the career of the iconic labor leader Eugene Debs. Overall, it reveals what struggles workers encountered when forming unions, the changing role of government regarding the economy, and the threat that unchecked big business posed to democracy. The Pullman Strike is useful for all undergraduate students who study the Gilded Age, industrial relations, and labor, urban, and economic history in the United States.

a history of america in ten strikes: *Freedom From the Market* Mike Konczal, 2021-01-12 The progressive economics writer redefines the national conversation about American freedom "Mike Konczal [is] one of our most powerful advocates of financial reform, [a] heroic critic of austerity, and a huge resource for progressives."—Paul Krugman Health insurance, student loan debt, retirement security, child care, work-life balance, access to home ownership—these are the issues driving America's current political debates. And they are all linked, as this brilliant and timely book reveals, by a single question: should we allow the free market to determine our lives? In the tradition of Naomi Klein's *The Shock Doctrine*, noted economic commentator Mike Konczal answers this question with a resounding no. *Freedom from the Market* blends passionate political argument and a bold new take on American history to reveal that, from the earliest days of the republic, Americans have defined freedom as what we keep free from the control of the market. With chapters on the history of the Homestead Act and land ownership, the eight-hour work day and free time, social insurance and Social Security, World War II day cares, Medicare and desegregation, free public colleges, intellectual property, and the public corporation, Konczal shows how citizens have fought to ensure that everyone has access to the conditions that make us free. At a time when millions of

Americans—and more and more politicians—are questioning the unregulated free market, Freedom from the Market offers a new narrative, and new intellectual ammunition, for the fight that lies ahead.

a history of america in ten strikes: A History of Disinformation in the U.S. Joseph R. Hayden, 2024-06-07 This volume recounts notable episodes of distortion throughout American media history. It examines several of the lurid hoaxes and conspiracy theories that have inspired press coverage, as well as some of the political lies promoted by partisan gladiators, whether of the eighteenth century or today. The book moves beyond the sensational stories to show the enduring and systemic nature of media manipulation that occurs on far more consequential issues. It exposes persistent and deeply destructive falsehoods that have been told about women, people of color, immigrants, the LGBTQ+ community, unions, commercial products, highlighting how longstanding “bipartisan” myths have effectively marginalized certain groups of Americans. Alongside these cases, the author carefully dissects the changing nature of institutions, technologies, and practices of journalism in America. Attention is given to the evolution of newspapers in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the role of broadcasting in the twentieth, and the impact of the internet and social media at the dawn of the twenty-first. This book will appeal to readers interested in American history, journalism, communication studies, political science and sociology.

a history of america in ten strikes: Management and Labor Conflict Jason Russell, 2022-10-12 Management and labor have been adversaries in American and Canadian workplaces since the time of colonial settlement. Labor lacked full legal legitimacy in Canada and the United States until the mid-1930s and the passage of laws that granted collective bargaining rights and protection from dismissal due to union activity. The US National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act) became the model for labor laws in both countries. Organized labor began to decline in the United States in the late 1960s due to a variety of factors including electoral politics, internal social and cultural differences, and economic change. Canadian unions fared better in comparison to their American counterparts, but still engaged in significant struggles. This analysis focuses on management and labor interaction in the United States and Canada from the 1930s to the turn of the second decade of the twenty-first century. It also includes a short overview of employer and worker interaction from the time of European colonization to the 1920s. The book addresses two overall questions: In what forms did management and labor conflict occur and how was labor-management interaction different between the two countries? It pays particular attention to key events and practices where the United States and Canada diverged when it came to labor-management conflict including labor law, electoral politics, social and economic change, and unionization patterns in the public and private sectors. This book shows that there were key points of convergence and divergence in the past between the United States and Canada that explain current differences in labor-management conflict and interaction in the two countries. It will be of interest to researchers, academics, and students in the fields of management and labor history, employment and labor relations, and industrial relations.

a history of america in ten strikes: Brewing a Boycott Allyson P. Brantley, 2021-04-06 In the late twentieth century, nothing united union members, progressive students, Black and Chicano activists, Native Americans, feminists, and members of the LGBTQ+ community quite as well as Coors beer. They came together not in praise of the ice cold beverage but rather to fight a common enemy: the Colorado-based Coors Brewing Company. Wielding the consumer boycott as their weapon of choice, activists targeted Coors for allegations of antiunionism, discrimination, and conservative political ties. Over decades of organizing and coalition-building from the 1950s to the 1990s, anti-Coors activists molded the boycott into a powerful means of political protest. In this first narrative history of one of the longest boycott campaigns in U.S. history, Allyson P. Brantley draws from a broad archive as well as oral history interviews with long-time boycotters to offer a compelling, grassroots view of anti-corporate organizing and the unlikely coalitions that formed in opposition to the iconic Rocky Mountain brew. The story highlights the vibrancy of activism in the final decades of the twentieth century and the enduring legacy of that organizing for communities,

consumer activists, and corporations today.

a history of america in ten strikes: For Labor To Build Upon William B. Gould IV, 2022-06-02 One of the enduring legacies of the United States Civil War is that democracy in the workforce is an essential part of societal democracy. But the past century has seen a marked decline in the number of unionized employees, a trend that has increased with the rise of the internet and low-paying, gig-economy jobs that lack union protection. William B. Gould IV takes stock of this history and finds that unions, frequently providing inadequate energy and resources in organizing the unorganized, have a mixed record in dealing with many public-policy issues, particularly involving race. But Gould argues that unions, notwithstanding these failures, are still the best means to protect essential workers in health, groceries, food processing, agriculture, and the meatpacking industry, and that the law, when properly deployed, can be a remedy not only for trade union-employer relationships, but also for the ailments of democracy itself.

a history of america in ten strikes: The Future We Need Erica Smiley, Sarita Gupta, 2022-04-15 In *The Future We Need*, Erica Smiley and Sarita Gupta bring a novel perspective to building worker power and what labor organizing could look like in the future, suggesting ways to evolve collective bargaining to match the needs of modern people—not only changing their wages and working conditions, but being able to govern over more aspects of their lives. Weaving together stories of real working people, Smiley and Gupta position the struggle to build collective bargaining power as a central element in the effort to build a healthy democracy and explore both existing levers of power and new ones we must build for workers to have the ability to negotiate in today and tomorrow's contexts. *The Future We Need* illustrates the necessity of centralizing the fight against white supremacy and gender discrimination, while offering paths forward to harness the power of collective bargaining in every area for a new era.

a history of america in ten strikes: Where Are the Workers? Robert Forrant, Mary Anne Trasciatti, 2022-06-28 The labor movement in the United States is a bulwark of democracy and a driving force for social and economic equality. Yet its stories remain largely unknown to Americans. Robert Forrant and Mary Anne Trasciatti edit a collection of essays focused on nationwide efforts to propel the history of labor and working people into mainstream narratives of US history. In Part One, the contributors concentrate on ways to collect and interpret worker-oriented history for public consumption. Part Two moves from National Park sites to murals to examine the writing and visual representation of labor history. Together, the essayists explore how place-based labor history initiatives promote understanding of past struggles, create awareness of present challenges, and support efforts to build power, expand democracy, and achieve justice for working people. A wide-ranging blueprint for change, *Where Are the Workers?* shows how working-class perspectives can expand our historical memory and inform and inspire contemporary activism. Contributors: Jim Beachesne, Rebekah Bryer, Rebecca Bush, Conor Casey, Rachel Donaldson, Kathleen Flynn, Elijah Gaddis, Susan Grabski, Amanda Kay Gustin, Karen Lane, Rob Linné, Erik Loomis, Tom MacMillan, Lou Martin, Scott McLaughlin, Kristin O'Brassill-Kulfan, Karen Sieber, and Katrina Windon

a history of america in ten strikes: Who's Got the Power Dave Kamper, 2025-10-14 An essential and timely guide to the changing landscape of the labor movement, from a veteran labor organizer "The best overview of the recent labor upsurge we have yet seen. This will remain a must-read as the movement advances into the future." —Erik Loomis, author of *A History of America in Ten Strikes* At a time of great uncertainty for American workers and their unions, *Who's Got the Power?* reminds us that unions are still a source of hope, taking readers on a journey through the resurgence of the American labor movement in the wake of a pandemic that changed everything. In the first two decades of the twenty-first century, unions seemed to be fading into history. But the pandemic didn't just disrupt the workplace; it reignited a movement. Longtime organizer and labor historian Dave Kamper details how labor reemerged with newfound strength, as workers began to question the status quo and demand more from their employers. Interviewing workers and labor leaders across the country, Kamper captures the stories of those on the front lines, from Frito-Lay workers in Kansas and Chicago teachers, to Amazon warehouse employees in New York and Detroit

autoworkers, offering a compelling account of how, in industry after industry, strikes, protests, and bold negotiations signaled the rise of a more coordinated effort to reclaim control over working conditions. Grounding the present with rich historical examples, and drawing upon his years of experience making union concepts accessible to the general reader, Kamper provides a front-row seat to a new wave of labor activism that isn't just about wages and benefits—it's about dignity and solidarity. An up-to-the-minute look at a brand-new phenomenon, *Who's Got the Power?*, featuring a foreword by Association of Flight Attendants president Sara Nelson, is essential reading for anyone interested in understanding the seismic changes in American labor today.

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well-known leaders like Harry Truman and George McGovern, the book highlights lesser-known figures, such as Lydia Cady Langer, Mary Jean Collins, Richard Hatcher, Jim Jontz, and Paul Wellstone. A companion to the 2020 volume, *The Conservative Heartland, The Liberal Heartland* explores the history of the Midwest from a less-acknowledged perspective, recounting often forgotten stories that demonstrate the importance of the Midwest for New Deal liberalism and various forms of left-wing politics. This is a long-overdue book that represents a fresh look at the American heartland.

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