A Bibliography of Labor History in Pennsylvania

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Pennsylvania Labor History Society
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Rosenberg, David L. “Pittsburgh in Revolt: Sources and Artifacts of the Struggle Against Deindustrialization From the UE/Labor Archives at the University of Pittsburgh.” *Pennsylvania History* 68.3 (2001). 367-382.

**Farming:**

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Iron:


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**Railroad and Locomotives:**


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**Unions:**


Women’s Labor:


Weaver, Karol K. “She Knew All the Old Remedies”: Medical Caregiving and the Neighborhood Women of the Anthracite Coal Region of Pennsylvania.” Pennsylvania History 71.4 (2004). 421-444.

Other:


Indentured servitude in Pennsylvania. Redemptioners. History of Pennsylvania. An Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery (1780). Prigg v. Pennsylvania (1842). References. ^ a b Turner, E. R. The Negro In Pennsylvania, Slavery-Servitude-Freedom, 1639-1861, (1912), p. 1. ^ a b Trotter, J. W. and Smith, E. L, ed. African Americans in Pennsylvania (1997), p. 44. ^ Walker Joseph E "Negro Labor in the Charcoal Iron Industry of Southeastern Pennsylvania", The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 93, No. 4 (October 1969), pp. 466-486; via JSTOR. ^ Trotter and Smith, African Americans in Pennsylvania (1997), p. 69. ^ a b "1780: AN ACT FOR THE GRADUAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY", Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania. Tourists are drawn to Pennsylvania by its monuments to America’s revolutionary history, including Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell. Famous Pennsylvanians include patriot and inventor Benjamin Franklin, frontiersman Daniel Boone, painter Mary Cassatt, inventor Robert Fulton and comedian Bill Cosby. Now the largest city in Pennsylvania, Philadelphia served as the nation’s capital from 1790 until a permanent capital was established in Washington, D.C., in 1800. Both the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution were signed in Philadelphia. In July of 1952, Jonas Salk developed the first polio vaccine from the killed virus at the University of Pittsburgh. The historiography of the labor press is surprisingly small considering its prevalence. The extant literature, nonetheless, provide some important ideas about the course of working-class journalism, pointing to fertile research ground, while also offering insight into the variegated and complicated history of labor in America. Public education supported by tax dollars also took shape beginning in Pennsylvania in 1834, precipitating a nationwide public educational system. Historians mainly have been interested in publications of the Knights of Labor, Socialist organizations, and the union newspapers that emerged with American Federation of Labor. These newspapers have provided source material for many recent books about these working-class movements. Pennsylvania Overview: History. Enter your search terms: Exploration and Early Settlement. In the early 1600s the English, Dutch, and Swedes disputed the right to the region of Pennsylvania. By this time Pennsylvania had developed into a dynamic and growing colony, enriched by the continuous immigration of numerous different peoples. The Quakers, English, and Welsh were concentrated in Philadelphia and the eastern counties, where they acquired great commercial and financial power through foreign trade and where they achieved a political dominance which they held until the time of the American Revolution. In the face of this increasing concentration of power, labor struggled to achieve safer working conditions, higher wages, and shorter hours.
Organized labor has brought tremendous positive change to working Americans. Today, many workers enjoy higher wages, better hours, and safer working conditions. Employers often pay for medical coverage and several weeks vacation. Jobs and lives were lost in the epic struggle for a fair share. The fight sprouted during the Gilded Age, when labor took its first steps toward unity. It began with the Great Upheaval.

Historiography of Work

An annotated bibliography of resources about the history of labor and workers, from ancient times up until the 21st century. For serious scholars of the historio Pennsylvania History | Read 165 articles with impact on ResearchGate, the professional network for scientists.

Employers often pay for medical coverage and several weeks vacation. Jobs and lives were lost in the epic struggle for a fair share. The fight sprouted during the Gilded Age, when labor took its first steps toward unity. It began with the Great Upheaval. Historiography of Work An annotated bibliography of resources about the history of labor and workers, from ancient times up until the 21st century. For serious scholars of the historio Pennsylvania - Pennsylvania - History: At the time of European settlement, the Native American population was small and widely scattered. The Delaware, or Lenni Lenape, occupied the Delaware valley; the Susquehnock were in the lower Susquehanna River valley; the Erie and various groups of the Iroquois Confederacy including the Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, and Oneida were in northern Pennsylvania. William Penn intended that the colony provide a home for his fellow Quakers (members of the Society of Friends). While still in England, he drew up the first of his "frames of government" and sent his cousin, William Markham, to establish a claim to the land and also to establish the boundaries of what became the city of Philadelphia.