

Document A (Modified)

Congress has the power, under the Constitution, to pass an 8-hour work-day. We ask it; we demand it, and we intend to have it. If the present Congress will not give it to us we will send men to Congress who will give it to us. . . .

We do not propose to bring an industrial confusion or a state of anarchy, or to precipitate revolution or a state of anarchy, or to start revolution in this country.

We are peaceable citizens, husbands, fathers. We are citizens of the State and law-abiding men. . . . The working classes simply seek to improve their condition. This is a natural feeling, and I cannot say that there is anything unnecessarily criminal in such a desire. We simply want less work and more pay, knowing that only through short hours and high wages can our condition be improved. We know this, and so we struggle for it. We wish to get at it by degrees. . . .

Vocabulary

Precipitate—bring about suddenly

Source: The document above is from Albert Parsons' testimony to the House of Representatives Select Committee on Causes of the General Depression in Labor and Business, 1879.

Document B (Modified)

What, then, is our offense, being anarchists? The word anarchy is derived from the two Greek words *an*, meaning no, or without, and *arche*, government; hence anarchy means no government. Anarchy means a society which has no king, emperor, president or ruler of any kind.

The purpose, the only purpose of capital [business owners] is to take away the product of the wage-workers. The origin of government was in violence and murder. Government enslaves the governed. Government is for slaves; free men govern themselves. . .

The right to live, to equality of opportunity, to liberty and the pursuit of happiness, is yet to be acquired by the workers. . . . Capital and government stand or fall together. They are twins. The liberty of labor makes the government not only unnecessary, but impossible. When the people—the whole people—become the government, that is, participate equally in governing themselves, the government ceases to exist. . .

Anarchy, therefore, is liberty; is the negation of force, or compulsion, or violence.

Anarchy would strike from humanity every chain that binds it, and say to mankind: "Go forth! you are free! Have all, enjoy all!"

Vocabulary

Negation—absence

Source: In this article, written in 1887, Albert Parsons explains what anarchism means to him. The article appears in a book called Anarchism: Its Philosophy and Scientific Basis, as Defined by Some of its Apostles.

Document C (Modified)

The anarchists were indeed fond of dynamite, then a recent invention. Its main ingredient, nitroglycerin, had been around since the 1840s, but not until Alfred Nobel found a way to stabilize it, by mixing it with an inert filler, did it become safe enough for widespread use.

“If we would achieve our liberation,” Parsons had told a crowd of protesters in April of 1885, “every man must lay by a part of his wages, buy a Colt’s navy revolver, a Winchester rifle, and learn how to make and use dynamite.”

“Dynamite is the diffusion of power,” Parsons explained at the trial. “It is democratic; it makes everybody equal.”

Vocabulary

Diffusion—spreading out

Source: The excerpt above is from a review of James Green’s 2006 book, Death in the Haymarket.

Document D (Modified)

The Anarchists’ Trial New Witnesses Strengthen the Prosecution Testify to the Incendiary Speeches

At the Anarchist trial this morning a newspaper reporter testified that Parson in his speech said: “What good are those strikes going to do? What do you think you are going to gain by them? Do you think you are going to gain your point? No, you will have to go back to work for less wages than you formerly received. . . .It is. . . the system that ought to be destroyed.”

Detective Cosgrove also testified about Parsons’s speech. He estimated the crowd at 2,000 and said it was very unruly and excited. Parsons near the close of his speech frequently cried “To arms,” which served to greatly increase the excitement.

Source: The article above was published in the New York Times on July 28, 1886.

Document E (Modified)

Cook County Bastille, Cell No. 29,
Chicago, August 20, 1886.
My Darling Wife:

Our verdict this morning cheers the hearts of tyrants throughout the world.

There was no evidence that any one of the eight doomed men knew of, or advised, or abetted the Haymarket tragedy. But what does that matter? The privileged class demands a victim, and we are offered a sacrifice to appease the hungry yells of an infuriated mob of millionaires who will be contented with nothing less than our lives. Monopoly triumphs!

Well, my poor, dear wife, I, personally, feel sorry for you and the helpless little babes.

My children—well, their father had better die in the effort to secure their liberty and happiness than live contented in a society which condemns nine-tenths of its children to a life of wage-slavery and poverty. Bless them; I love them unspeakably, my poor helpless little ones.

Ah, wife, living or dead, we are as one. For you my affection is everlasting. For the people, humanity. I cry out again and again in the doomed victim's cell: Liberty! Justice! Equality!

Albert R. Parsons

Vocabulary

Abetted—encouraged or supported

Appease—calm or satisfy

Source: Parsons wrote the letter above to his wife while in jail. He was awaiting trial for his role in the Haymarket Riot.

Document F (Modified)

“When I judged that Mr. Parsons was about to end his speech I went over to the station, spoke to Captain Bonfield and decided to go home, but instead of going immediately I went back to hear a little more; stayed there about five minutes longer and then left. Within about twenty minutes from the time that I left the meeting I heard the sound of the explosion of the bomb at my house. . .

I did in fact take no action at the meeting about dispersing it. There were occasional replies from the audience as ‘shoot him,’ ‘hang him,’ or the like, but I do not think from the directions in which they came, here and there and around, that there were more than two or three hundred actual sympathizers with the speakers. Several times cries of ‘hang him,’ would come from a boy in the outskirts, and the crowd would laugh. I felt that a majority of the crowd were idle spectators, and the replies nearly as much what might be called ‘guying’ as absolute applause. Some of the replies were evidently bitter; they came from immediately around the stand. The audience numbered from 800 to 1,000. . . . There was no suggestion made by either of the speakers for the immediate use of force or violence toward any person that night; if there had been I should have dispersed them at once. When I went to the station during Parson's speech, I stated to Captain Bonfield that I thought the speeches were about over; that nothing had occurred yet or looked likely to occur to require interference, and that he had better issue orders to the police at the other stations to go home, I don't remember hearing Parsons call ‘To arms! To arms! To arms!’”

Vocabulary

Dispersing—scattering; breaking up

Guying- teasing; ridiculing

Source: Mayor Harrison of Chicago actually attended the demonstration, but left right before the violence erupted. He gave his testimony at the trial on August 2, 1886.

Guiding Questions

Name _____

Document A

1. What words does Parsons use to describe the workers and their needs? How do these words make the workers sound? Why do you think he chose these words?
2. Parsons says, “We wish to get at it by degrees.” Does this statement make him seem more radical or more moderate?
3. When was this document written? How many years before the Haymarket incident? Do you think it’s a reliable account of Parsons’ beliefs?

Document B

4. How does Parsons define anarchism? Does it sound like a positive or negative thing? Who might disagree with this characterization of anarchism?
5. When was this written? Was it before or after the Haymarket incident?
6. What was Parsons’ purpose in writing this document?

Document C

7. According to Parsons, is dynamite a positive or negative thing? Why?
8. How might Parson’s opinion of dynamite affect what people thought about him?

Document D

9. According to Detective Cosgrove, what was the effect of Parsons’ speech?
10. Do you think this is a reliable account of Parsons’ speech? Why or why not?

Document E

11. According to Parsons, why are he and the other defendants being tried?
12. What does Parsons mean when he claims “monopoly triumphs?”
13. Based on this letter, how would you describe Parsons?

Document F

14. Was Mayor Harrison afraid of Parsons when he heard him speak? How do you know?
15. How does the Mayor’s account differ from Detective Cosgrove’s account in Document D? Which do you find more reliable—Document D or F?