# Law and International Law

 In the ancient times, people used to celebrate different seasons or events for different purposes. May Day is also one of such events, which was celebrated in regions with different perspectives. The analysis of the history indicates the origin of this day in the Woodland Epoch. The day was celebrated in to honor the saints, James and Philip. The Saints were unwilling slaves of the Empire. They both got famous due to their obedience, slavery, and death. James neither drank nor shaved and spent so much time in praying on his knees, whereas Philip refused to follow Jesus by telling about his fathers’ funeral. Due to the disobedience to Jesus, Philip was crucified head downwards, whereas James was stoned to death. On the other hand, the farmers and the workers of the Middle Ages preserved the May Green for hundreds of holy days. These both stories the death of Saints and preservation of May Green develop the red side and green side of the story. Which lead to the reinvigoration of the May Day Mega-Marches in 2006. Now, this study aims to explore **the history of red and green May Day and the re-invigoration of the May Day Mega-Marches in 2006.**

Historically, the Red side of the story is more prominent and well-known than the Green side. This is because the red side indicates the blood and the green side is about the grass garlands. The story started from Chicago when the native Americans harvested the green lands and appeared as pharaohs. The land was mechanized, the food prices were reduced, and then the vitamins and proteins were spread through the whole world. In 1849, the Cyrus McCormick wielded the surgeon’s knife and hired 1,500 reapers to harvest the grains and grasses. The strength of the reaper reached to 80,000 in 1884 and many of the people were forced to work hard to harvest the vegetables and green areas. Finally, the labour stood against to their employers in 1867 and went on strike for eight hours. This was the first time when May was celebrated for the rights of the labour.

 With the passage of time, the meaning of labour changed to slavery and many of the Germans and African Americans, after Civil War, were immigrated to the Green areas to work and harvest the lands. The trends of taking work from the labour also changed, and the Chicago police started using Gatling guns against the workers, who protested to work in the gardens. At that time, the employers used to have high percentage of profit, whereas very little margin was set as wages of the workers. In 1886, McCormick cut wages 15% and set its profit up to 71%. The labour went on protest and police killed the protesting labour. Finally, on May First 1886, the Federation of Organized Trade and Labour Unions of the United States and Canada declared May 1, as the National Labour Day or ‘The Day of the Chicago Martyrs.’

 In 1907 Sam Gompers sent an emissary to the Europe in which it requested the authorities to proclaim May 1 as the International Labour Day, and declared it as a holiday worldwide. However, this led to several conflicts between different nations. Also, in 1894, the President Grover Cleveland announced that the American Labour will celebrate first Monday of the September as the national Labour Day, which divided the international working class. As a result a lot of workers began marching, and showed their great strength as ‘big march on Washington’ on May 1894. The fight of labour continued to the twentieth century and Red side of May Day became scarlet with the slaughtering of ten million people in World War I. On May Day 1919, the young telephone workers and 20,000 workers in Lawrence went on strike for eight hours.

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