When some workers won the Eight-hour Day
1855 NSW, 1856 Vic, 1858 Qld, 1873 SA, 1874 Tas (nine-hour day), 1896 WA.
But in 1900 some men and women were still working 16 hours or more a day.

Public holidays when the Eight-hour Day is remembered
- Tas: Eight-hour Day, first Monday in March
- WA: Labour Day, first Monday in March
- Vic: Labour Day, second Monday in March
- Qld: Labour Day, first Monday in May
- NT: May Day, first Monday in May
- NSW: Labour Day, first Monday in October
- ACT: Labour Day, first Monday in October
- SA: Labour Day, first Monday in October

The next steps
After Federation, the movement for shorter working hours entered the courts.
- 1939 – 44-hour week granted to some workers
- 1939 – 40-hour week granted to some miners
- 1947 – 40-hour week granted to some workers

A minimum wage for male workers
In 1907 the Commonwealth Arbitration Court introduced a ‘living’ or ‘basic’ (minimum) wage for male workers. This decision is known as the Harvester Judgement.

Select one of the following activities.

**Activity A**
1 Design a motif for the Eight-hour Day campaign, using the three 8s.
2 In your journal, explain why there are three 8s, not just one, in the symbol of the Eight-hour Day campaign.

**Activity B**
Choose an occupation and design a banner for workers to carry in an Eight-hour Day procession. Decide upon the picture, border, colours and slogan or title.

**Activity C**
Design a poster to tell other students about the Eight-hour Day in your state or territory: when did some workers win an eight-hour day, and when and how is it celebrated?