

ROUND 7

POLITICAL MACHINES

Calculate another round of the game based on your numbers from Round 6. If you have enough money, you may consider purchasing additional investment capital (like another factory) first. Remember, though, you will still need to have enough money left over to pay for your costs and labor.

		Starting Liquid Assets:							
Expenses	What did you buy this round? Add it all up and put it in the box to the right.						→	-	
Costs	Number of Factories		X	Raw Materials Cost			=	-	
	Number of Factories		X	Transportation Cost			=	-	
Labor	Number of Skilled Workers		X	Skilled Worker Wages			=	-	
	Number of Unskilled Workers		X	Unskilled Worker Wages			=	-	
Income	Number of Skilled Workers		X	Skilled Worker Productivity		X	Current Product Price	=	+
	Number of Unskilled Workers		X	Unskilled Worker Productivity		X	Current Product Price	=	+
Profit	Now subtract your expenses, costs, and labor from your starting liquid assets. Then add the income from selling your products. Put the total in this box →→→→→→→						=		

Political Machines: You are approached by Boss Tweed of Tammany Hall. He tells you that he needs your products to supply an upcoming project being paid for with tax dollars. Even though the project should only cost \$3 million, he plans to charge the city (and its taxpayers) \$13 million. The remaining \$10 million will be shared among those who help him out – including you. Your cut of the “profits” would be \$200,000. What do you do?

- A. Turn him down. Tweed is being dishonest, cheating the city’s taxpayers. You have a feeling that sooner or later, the political machines are going to fall apart when people grow tired of the corruption, and their supporters will suffer.
- B. Knowing how much Tammany Hall has helped many immigrants and poor neighborhoods, you accept his offer, but know it is risky. If Tammany’s rival political machine wins the next election (“tails” in a coin flip), you would not only lose the \$200,000, but have to pay another \$100,000 in fines. Otherwise, you keep the money.

Which option did you choose, and **why** did you choose it?

After you make your decision, proceed to Round 8 and make any changes based on your decision.

ROUND 8

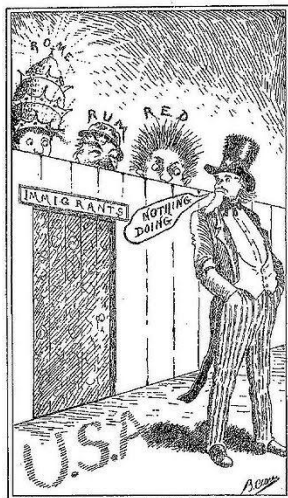
PAY OR PLAY

Calculate another round with your decision changes in place. If you chose option "B" and ended up flipping "tails," you will have to subtract the \$100,000 fine under Expenses. If you flipped "heads," add the \$200,000 to your Starting Liquid Assets. Otherwise you may consider purchasing additional investment capital (like another factory) first as long as you have enough money left over to pay for your costs and labor.

		Starting Liquid Assets:					
Expenses	What did you buy this round? Add it all up and put it in the box to the right.					→	-
Costs	Number of Factories		X	Raw Materials Cost (per factory)		=	-
	Number of Factories		X	Transportation Cost (per factory)		=	-
Labor	Number of Skilled Workers		X	Skilled Worker Wages		=	-
	Number of Unskilled Workers		X	Unskilled Worker Wages		=	-
Income	Number of Skilled Workers		X	Skilled Worker Productivity	X	Current Product Price	= +
	Number of Unskilled Workers		X	Unskilled Worker Productivity	X	Current Product Price	= +
Profit	Now subtract your expenses, costs, and labor from your starting liquid assets. Then add the income from selling your products. Put the total in this box →→→→→					=	



(p. 113) What contributions did immigrants make that changed American life and culture? List four.



(p. 113) Why did some native-born Americans oppose immigration?

What two religious groups were often excluded in society, and why?



(p. 113-114) Why did labor union leaders want to limit immigration - especially for Chinese immigrants?

What did the law, passed by Congress in 1882 (known as the **Chinese Exclusion Act**) do?



(p. 114) Under the 1920s immigration laws, which set limits on immigration, who was mostly allowed in?

Which immigrants were limited?

Which immigrants were banned completely?