

Chapter 1 : A plain man's talk on the labor question, - CORE

pt. I. Society and its wantspt. II. Capital and its usespt. III. The laborer and his wages.

For the purposes of this article, the following terms shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them by this section: Administrator means the official designated by the city to administer the provisions of this article or the duly authorized agent or representative of the administrator. Business means an enterprise, activity, profession, or undertaking of any nature, conducted or ordinarily conducted for profit or gain by any person, including the operation of an unrelated business by a charitable, religious or educational organization. Capital gains and capital losses means those terms as defined for federal income tax purposes. Compensation means salary pay or emolument given as compensation or wages for work done or services rendered, in cash or in kind, and includes, but is not limited to, the following: Conducts business activity means doing business as defined in this section. Corporation means a corporation or a joint stock association organized under the laws of the United States, this state, or any other state, territory or foreign country or dependency. Doing business means the conduct of any activity with the object of gain or benefit, but does not include: Domicile means a place where a person has his or her true, fixed, and permanent residence to which, whenever absent, he or she intends to return, and which continues until a different permanent residence is established. Employee means a person from whom an employer is required to withhold for either federal income or federal social security taxes. Employer means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, nonprofit organization, governmental body, unit, or agency, including the state, or any other entity, whether or not taxable under this article, that employs one or more persons on a salary, bonus, wage, commission or other basis, whether or not the employer is in a business. Financial institution means a bank, industrial bank, trust company, building and loan or savings and loan association, credit union, safety and collateral deposit company, regulated investment company as defined in Section 26 USC et seq, under whatever authority organized, and any other association, joint stock company or corporation at least ninety 90 percent of whose assets consist of intangible personal property, and at least ninety 90 percent of whose gross income consists of dividends or interest or other charges resulting from the use of money or credit. Fiscal year means an accounting period of twelve 12 months ending on any day other than December 31st. Only fiscal years accepted by the Internal Revenue Service for federal income tax purposes may be used for city tax purposes. Local tax base growth rate means the total taxable value of real property and personal property in the city for the most recent year for which data is available, divided by the total taxable value of real property and personal property in the city for the second year immediately preceding the most recent year for which the data is available. Net profits means the net gain from the operation of a business, profession or enterprise, after provision for all costs and expenses incurred in the conduct thereof, determined on either a cash or accrual method, on the same basis as provided for in the Internal Revenue Code for federal income tax purposes, excluding items exempted under this article, but without deduction of Federal and city income taxes, and without deduction of net operating loss carry-over or capital loss carryover sustained prior to the effective date of this tax. Net operating losses and capital losses sustained after the effective date of this tax may be carried over to the same extent and on the same basis as under the Internal Revenue Code but shall not be carried back to prior years. Non-obligated spouse means a person who has filed a joint city income tax return, and who is not liable for an obligation of his or her spouse described in this article. Non-obligated spouse allocation form means a City of Detroit finance department form which is filed by a non-obligated spouse to claim a share in a tax refund. Nonresident means an individual domiciled outside of the city. Obligated spouse means a person who has filed a joint city income tax return, and who is liable for an obligation described in this article for which his or her spouse is not liable. Person means a natural person, partnership, fiduciary, association, corporation, or other entity, and when used in any provision imposing a criminal penalty, this definition, as applied to an association, means the parties or members thereof, and, as applied to a corporation, the officers thereof. Predominant place of employment means that city imposing a tax under a uniform city income tax ordinance, other than the city of residence, where the employee estimates he or she will earn the greatest percentage of his or her compensation from the

employer, which percentage is twenty-five 25 percent or more. Qualified taxpayer means one 1 of the following: A taxpayer may begin calculating the day period during the one hundred eighty-three days immediately preceding the designation of the area as a renaissance zone. Qualified taxpayer under this subparagraph includes the estate of an individual who was a qualified taxpayer at the time of death. After a taxpayer has completed the day requirement under this subparagraph, the taxpayer is considered to have been a qualified taxpayer of such renaissance zone, beginning from the first day used to determine whether the day requirement has been met; or 2 A taxpayer that is a corporation and is located and conducts business activity in a renaissance zone in the city; or 3 A person who is located in, and conducts business activity as an unincorporated business, profession, or other activity in a renaissance zone, and is not a qualified taxpayer under subparagraph 1 or 2 of this definition. Resident means an individual domiciled in the city where during the tax year an individual who is a resident becomes a nonresident or vice versa, taxable income shall be determined separately for income in each status. Statewide tax base growth rates means the total taxable value of real property and personal property in the state for the most recent year for which data is available, divided by the total taxable value of real property and personal property in the state for the second year immediately preceding the most recent year for which the data is available. Taxable net profits of a corporation means federal taxable income as defined in the Internal Revenue Code, being 26 USC 63, but taking into consideration all exclusions and adjustments provided for in this article. Taxable year means the calendar year or the fiscal year used as the basis on which net profits, and other income subject to tax under this article, are to be computed, and in case of a return for a fractional part of a year, the period for which the return is required to be made. Taxpayer means a person required under this article to file a return or to pay a tax.

Chapter 2 : Project MUSE - Child Slaves in Modern India: The Bonded Labor Problem

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Compensation plan The director shall, as soon as practicable after the adoption of the classification plan, submit to the Legislature a proposed plan of compensation developed by the director showing for each class or position in the classified service minimum and maximum salary rates and such intermediate rates as the director considers desirable. No position may be assigned a salary greater than the maximum or less than the minimum rates fixed in the compensation plan except as provided by subsection 2-D. Recruitment and retention adjustments. Limitations on recruitment and retention adjustment. Recruitment and retention adjustment process. Subject to this subsection, the director, with the agreement of the bargaining agent, if applicable, may approve payment of recruitment and retention adjustments when the payment of a labor market adjustment is required to recruit and retain an adequate work force. Payment of a recruitment and retention adjustment may be authorized only when justified by the following conditions. This documentation must demonstrate that a labor market disparity exists and that the disparity represents a long-term, not transitory or seasonal, problem. The labor market adjustment must be reviewed at least every 2 years and adjusted to changes in the labor market or the overall relation of the standard pay policy to the specialized labor market. If the subsequent review provided in this paragraph results in the adjustment being decreased or discontinued, an employee receiving the recruitment and retention adjustment may not be subject to a reduction in pay. To assist the director in making a determination under paragraphs A and B, a committee must be formed to evaluate each request from an agency or bargaining agent for a recruitment or retention adjustment. The committee must be composed of a representative of the bureau, a representative of the employing agency or agencies and a representative of the bargaining agent, if applicable. The committee shall evaluate the request against the criteria specified in paragraphs A and B and shall conduct studies as the committee considers necessary to evaluate the request. The committee shall, by majority vote, provide the director, the agency and the bargaining agent, if applicable, with a report recommending and documenting adjustments authorized under this subsection. The director, the agency and the bargaining agent, if applicable, shall act on this report. Salary increases based on merit. Salary advancements within an established range shall not be automatic, but shall be dependent upon specific recommendation of the appointing officer and approval of the commissioner. The recommendation shall be based upon standards of performance as indicated by merit ratings or other pertinent data. No advancements in salary may be made until the employee has completed the probationary period. Compensation above the minimum step. In hiring any employee, the director or appointing authority may employ a person who is new to a state job classification above the minimum level established for that classification in order to compensate that person for the experience or outstanding qualifications that the person may possess. The director shall establish a policy to reflect the intent of this subsection. If you need legal advice, please consult a qualified attorney.

Chapter 3 : Title 5, Â§ Compensation plan

pt. I. Society and its wants --pt. II. Capital and its uses --pt. III. The laborer and his wages. > # A plain man's talk on the labor question.

Posted by augusta on Decth at 1: Borden who worked on his farm at South Swansea. It was said that he came here to get some wages that were due him but Mr. Borden said he had no money handy but would pay him when he returned from the bank. Whether or not the Swede called again cannot be told at this writing. Does anyone have any more information on him? The one that Bridget refers to as the Portuguese? The Swedish Suspect" Posted by diana on Decth at 4: It sounds as though the reference is to Alfred C. Johnson who was Swedish. And surely that would have come out when he was interviewed on August 11 by George Seaver. I wonder what VV is using as a source? Oops, looks like Susan was quicker off the mark -- again! There was a supposed visitor at 9 a. That has not been proved. It always sounded to me like the circumstances surrounding the Manchester murder where the employee comes for wages and is blown off. This alleged encounter is in a couple of places I think. The Swedish Suspect" Posted by augusta on Decth at Thank you for the great posts! That must be it. I remember hearing about the Portugese man who worked at the Swansea farm. I wonder why Bridget thought he was Portugese?? Yes, I agree that if he had come round on Thursday it would have come out in testimony somewhere. The Victorian Vistas use old newspapers as their sources. The illustrations in Victorian Vistas are irritating, too. The list is in the front of the book - not captioned on the page. So whenever you want to see what something is, you have to stop and look it up in the index. It must have been cheaper to publish this way. They are loaded with photos, and photos are not inexpensive to publish. I thought I was alone at the time when I posted my answer to Augusta. Kat, Lincoln allegedly has witnesses to this 9 AM visit to the front door of the Borden house. Her opinion is that that was the time when the actual note was delivered for Abby as an excuse to get her out of the house so she could go downtown and sign paperwork with Andrew for whatever property shenanigans were supposed to be going on. Apparently, Lizzie got the note first and slammed the door in the face of the delivery boy. There seems to have been alot of prejudice going around in the s. The Swedish Suspect" Posted by rays on Decth at Maybe Andy employed one previously? Most of all is the testimony of the one person who was present and observed the person who left: Implies Lizzie did see the Swede earlier? Which guy are you guys referring to? Here are the Portuguese in the case: Mark Vincent is the man who sold the ax of which I have before made mention, the purchase being made about two days before the murder. Vincent to see the Portuguese working at the slaughter house on the Davis farm, and who is well acquainted with Mr. This Portuguese claims never to have been in New Bedford, except on Sunday, at any time within six months. There we found a Portuguese who was drawing out his full deposit of sixty odd dollars. He could speak English but poorly, so we brought him to the station. Officer Leonard went for an interpreter, and the suspect giving a satisfactory account of himself, he was allowed to go. The other clue was to the effect that a Portuguese had been seen burying a bloody hatchet on the Borden farm in Swansea. Officer Medley visited the farm and searched in vain where the axe was alleged to have been buried. He found a Portuguese laborer who had been on the farm all day Thursday and who had killed some chickens for market. There must have been some confusion or question about a Portuguese that worked for Andrew, found this in the Trial, Doherty is on the stand, pg Will you be kind enough to state what it was? I said, "Miss Borden, where were you when this was done? Eddy worked for my father. They would not hurt my father anyhow. And I had never heard the story about how this Swedish man was looking to get paid, and Andrew supposedly got his wages at the bank Thursday morning. This comes from Hoffman, page Johnson was the property manager of a farm Andrew Jackson Borden owned in Swansea, Massachusetts, referred to as the "upper Swansea farm" to distinguish it from the "lower" Swansea farm managed by William Eddy. When police officer Patrick H. Doherty asked Lizzie after the murders if Johnson or Eddy could have killed the Borden, Lizzie said neither was capable of harming them and they were immediately dropped as possible suspects. They were both summoned to appear at the trial of Lizzie Borden but were not called upon to testify. To the Witness Statements! The Swedish Suspect" Posted by rays on Decth at 1: Other writers said they were

investigated by the police, of course. Is your background British? My background is pretty much just a mixture - American caucasian. The Swedish Suspect" Posted by rays on Decst at The subject of last names is very interesting. Originally from the trade, like Archer, Miller, Wainwright; or from the location. The basic was the patronym son of Iceland still uses this How often do you use a last name when talking to friends? Years ago I talked to an Indian from Asia. He had FOUR names. His first name, his family name, his tribal name, and his original village name. As I remember it. In fact Scandinavian names are so common like the Chinesw they were the first to use numerical identifiers. This is an interesting thread! Can you tell I am trying to catch up on all that has gone before? However, Johnson IS another ballgame! We should bounce this discussion over to Gramma and Ruby, I guess. Is the spelling really "Johnson"? That would be a very strange spelling in Sweden, here the namne "Johnsson" or "Jonsson" should be more natural. Hi Jimmy, Welcome back! Think I heard someone calling for you a while back. I have a line of that name that appears in New Amsterdam early New York that shows up all kinds of ways including the additions of Jansen and Janson. It is entirely possible mine was Norwegian in origin as this ties into my Anneke Jans line not direct, but by marriage. It turns out Anneke was not Dutch but rather was born in Norway. Those from a non-English nation could see a changed name if they were illiterate, or lacked a proper passport. Or how Immigration wrote their names. People still change their names for many reasons, to simplify it, etc. Last August, at the Eddy family reunion, I was invited to re-enact the role of Capt. Joshua Eddy who fought in the Revolution. There are Eddy descendants here in Fairhaven, too. The Swedish Suspect" Posted by haulover on Marth at 2: I was thinking about the Eddy Homestead as I was reading this thread. I grew up in Bridgewater and have known of the Eddy Homestead for years, but can you believe this I love history and you would think that I might have ventured thata way but no. I have some family friends that brought an antique house on route , quite near the Homestead. They plan on developing the land, but that is another story.

Chapter 4 : Wages and Related Benefits, Major Labor Markets, | FRASER | St. Louis Fed

The outlines of most of these chapters appeared in the New York Independent. cf. racedaydvl.com I. Society and its wantspt. II. Capital and its usespt. III. The laborer and his racedaydvl.com of access: Internet.

A voice over at the beginning of the telecast announced: Hosted by Florida Gateway College. No word where he was from or who he was representing. You came within 7 votes last time against an arguably unpopular incumbent. Kazmerski was gracious and uncomfortable. The first time Mr. Kazmerski ran in he lost by votes. In he did lose by 7 votes. This did not show that Commissioner DePratter was unpopular, but 7 votes more popular than Mr. Kazmerski, who at that time took his loss like a gentleman and moved on. Unknown to the public, is that Mr. Bridges has a personal vendetta going against Mr. DePratter and he brought that to his questions. Bridges went after candidate Toby Witt, who had run before and was running again. Out of the blue Mr. Does any of this have any bearing on your ability to be a county commissioner? Witt kept his cool: I play music in bands and I do enjoy drinking a beer. This community enjoys it. Bridges was referring to. He asked no questions, made no follow ups, did not explain from where the questions came, and did not divulge his relationship with either Mr. Bridges, the Chamber of Commerce, or the College. No need to be confused - Find links to agendas and where your participation is welcome.

Chapter 5 : Lizzie Borden -- The Swedish Suspect

(A) A County employee who suffers a long-term disability shall be assured an income of sixty-six and two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) percent of his disability-date salary for so long as such disability continues, subject to the following conditions.

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Child Slaves in Modern India: Every morning at seven she goes to the bonded labor man, and every night at nine she comes home. He treats her badly; he hits her if he thinks she is working slowly or if she talks to the other children, he yells at her, he comes looking for her if she is sick and cannot go to work. I feel this is very difficult for her. All I want is to bring my sister home from the bonded labor man. For rupees I can bring her homeâ€”that is our only chance to get her back. Six hundred rupees is the equivalent of approximately seventeen US dollars. Typically, the parents accept the loans in order to meet subsistence needs, pay for funeral or marriage costs, or replace income lost due to illness or death. Children sold into bondage work long hours over many years in an attempt to pay off the debts that bind them. Due to the astronomically high rates of interest charged and the abysmally low wages paid, they are usually unsuccessful. As they reach maturity, some of them may be released by the employer in favor of a newly-indebted and younger child. Many others will pass the debt on, intact or even higher, to a younger sibling, back to a parent, or to their own children. As much as 85 percent of Indian bonded child labor is in agriculture. Industries with significant child bondage include silk, beedi hand-rolled cigarettes, silver jewelry, synthetic gemstones, leather products including footwear and sporting goods, handwoven wool carpets, and precious gemstones and diamonds. Services where bonded child labor is prevalent include prostitution, hotel, truck stop and tea shop services, and domestic servitude. Poverty, while significant, is only one of many factors that contributes to bonded labor in India. A final, omnipresent element is the caste system, which is closely intertwined with debt bondage. Notwithstanding the prevalence of the practice, child debt servitude has been illegal in India since, when the Children Pledging of Labour Act 6 was enacted under British rule. Since Independence, a plethora of additional protective legislation has been put in place. There are laws governing child labor in factories, in commercial establishments, on plantations, and in apprenticeships. There are laws governing the use of migrant labor and contract labor. The Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act of 7 regulates work hours and conditions for all child workers and prohibits the use of child labor in certain enumerated hazardous industries. The most significant legal You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 6 : THE AGE OF THE PATRIARCHS part III THE COVENANT CONTINUES WITH ISAAC AND J

a) poverty reduction major challenge, b) another is lack skilled labor or quality human capital accumulation, c) SSA labor mkts split w/small wage sector, large informal sector, & severe UE, d) labor demand hasn't kept up w/population growth.

You gave us the power of free will: Only a great God would take such a risk with His greatest creation. Send us Your Spirit, Lord, to enkindle in us a passionate desire to know and serve You. It is through Your holy words in Sacred Scripture that we can grow clearer in our understanding of the choices You set before us. Guide us Lord as we continue our study of the lives of these ordinary men and women called to extraordinary greatness in obedience to You. I shall make your descendants as numerous as the stars of heaven, and I shall give them all these countries, and all nations on earth will bless themselves by your descendants. The consequence of this tragic first sin is that Adam and Eve immediately lost the grace of original holiness and their place as a divine son and daughter of Yahweh [see CCC]. Thomas Aquinas wrote that the whole human race is in Adam "as one body of one man" [St. Thomas Aquinas, De Malo 4,1. This "original sin" of our first parents wounded all of humanity. This wound of sin that we now inherit as a condition from our original parents, along with our DNA, is the reason man needs a Redeemer. Original sin is an essential truth of the faith: The Church, which as the mind of Christ, knows very well that we cannot tamper with the revelation of original sin without undermining the mystery of Christ. Along with this remedy God promise a future redeemer. Through this holy line God established a covenant relationship to bind these children of hope to Himself. Throughout Scripture this is the reoccurring theme of the holy, faithful remnant being established and maintained through a Covenant relationship with God the Father as the children of the promise. The Covenant with Noah was followed by the Covenant with Abraham: This world-wide blessing is fulfilled in the Universal [Catholic] Church which brings the families of all nations, all races, back into the family of God. As New Covenant believers what is our connection to Abraham? As New Covenant believers we become the heirs of Abraham: There are 12 names listed which may suggest a comparison between the 12 sons of Ishmael, and these 12 who are also not of the promised line, and the 12 sons of Jacob in Genesis In any event, the list introduces the name of the virgin Rebekah [At the venerable age of [Genesis Abraham mourns and asks the local residents to sell him a burial site for his wife. The locals, whom the Bible identifies as Hittites [like Abraham immigrant people from Mesopotamia] give him their sympathy and respect and when Abraham offers to buy the field and cave of Machpelah which belongs to Ephron son of Zohar, Ephron offers to make a gift of the land. In both cases Abraham would not accept a gift from the dwellers on the land promised to him by God. He would not seek to become wealthy or to own land apart from the promises of God. Abraham paid the price and legally came into possession of a section of land in Canaan that became the burial site for the Patriarchs and their wives. This same site can be seen today in the modern city of Hebron. According to the Hittite code the owner of an entire parcel of land must carry out the duties of feudal service to the Hittite lord, including pagan religious observances. Since Abraham was a powerful chieftain having him politically obligated as a vassal would have been very desirable to Ephron the Hittite. It makes sense that Abraham refused to purchase any more than a small portion of the tract of land in order to avoid any involvement not only in being established as a Hittite vassal but to avoid having to make a sacrifice to the false gods of the Hittites. If this part of the narrative does indeed reflect this tradition then the events must have proceeded the fall of the Hittites in the 13th century BC and casts doubt on this narrative being written at a much latter date when such traditions no longer existed. Please read Genesis chapters Isaac the son of Sarah, and not Ishmael the son of Hagar, becomes the "son of the promise". There was more to separate these two sons than their mothers. St Paul speaks of this difference in Romans chapter 9 where he writes that there was more than the issue of physical descent: Isaac was "born after the spirit" and Ishmael was "born after the flesh". As his emissary Abraham will send his senior servant back to Mesopotamia. Before sending him on his mission Abraham makes the steward swear an oath of fidelity, which is in the form of a self-curse [The holy seed was not to be mixed with the seed of the Canaanites. Abraham does not give a reason for his desire that Isaac not take a wife from the Canaanites but it may be a further expression of the curse on Canaan from Genesis 9: The

Promised Land is the inheritance. The Unnamed Servant is concerned about the success of his mission to find a bride; he asks what he should do if the girl will not leave her family. What assurance does Abraham give him? Now tell me whether you are prepared to show constant and faithful love to my master; if not, say so, and I shall know what to do. Heseb expresses the persevering piety towards God as well as the fidelity and loyalty of "faithful love" of one human being to another united in a bond of covenant, an example of which is the covenant bond of marriage. What does the girl decide? Rebekah replies that she will go. What other blessing made by God to Abraham which concerns Isaac is similar to this blessing and why is this link important? This blessing for Rebekah by her kinsman and the blessing of God to Abraham in In the first blessing to Abraham and Isaac as the chosen seed in Isaac loves Rebekah and the promised line will continue through their descendants. The Holy Spirit is the only person of the Holy Trinity who does not have a personal name. Compare the major players in this narrative with the Most Holy Trinity and the Church:

Chapter 7 : Westward Expansion Webquest - Mr. Hookes Website

Business and Labor: The Gilded Age (-) study guide by eemmaannii includes 31 questions covering vocabulary, terms and more. Quizlet flashcards, activities and games help you improve your grades.

Go to Brainpop on the right side of the computer. Go to Social Studies. History on the bottom right side. Go to Westward Expansion. Click on the link below, then answer the questions based on the information, which is provided in the film. When did the U. How did the population of the United States change from ? In what way did the Native Americans contribute to the settlement of the United States? What deal did territorial governments offer to settlers regarding land? How did pioneers travel to the West? What happened to the Native Americans as a result of white settlement? How did the Transcontinental Railroad change the pace of settlement? Railroad track had to be laid over 2, miles of rugged terrain, including mountains of solid granite. The alternatives were to travel by sea around the tip of South America, a distance of 18, miles; or to cross the Isthmus of Panama, then travel north by ship to California. Each route took months and was dangerous and expensive. The first spikes were driven in , in the midst of the Civil War. Two companies competed to lay as much track as possible. The Central Pacific built east from Sacramento, Calif. At first, the Union Pacific, which had flat terrain, raced ahead. Working three shifts around the clock, Chinese immigrants hand drilled holes into which they packed black powder and later nitroglycerine. The progress in the tunnels through the mountains was agonizingly slow, an average of a foot a day. Eight Irish tracklayers put down 3, rails, while other workers laid 25, ties and drove 28, spikes in a single day. On May 10, , at Promontory Summit, Utah, a golden spike was hammered into the final tie. The transcontinental railroad was built in six years almost entirely by hand. Workers drove spikes into mountains, filled the holes with black powder, and blasted through the rock inch by inch. Handcarts moved the drift from cuts to fills. Bridges, including one foot long and feet in the air, had to be constructed to ford streams. Thousands of workers, including Irish and German immigrants, former Union and Confederate soldiers, freed slaves, and especially Chinese immigrants played a part in the construction. At one point, 8, of the 10, men toiling for the Central Pacific were Chinese. At one point, Chinese workers were lowered in hand-woven reed baskets to drill blasting holes in the rock. They placed explosives in each hole, lit the fuses, and were, hopefully, pulled up before the powder was detonated. Explosions, freezing temperatures, and avalanches in the High Sierras killed hundreds. When Chinese workers struck for higher pay, a Central Pacific executive withheld their food supplies until they agreed to go back to work. An English-Chinese phrase book from translated the following phrases into Chinese: Can you get me a good boy? Come at 7 every morning. Go home at 8 every night. I want to cut his wages. General William Tecumseh Sherman wrote in The president of the Union Pacific helped found a construction company, called Credit Mobilier, which allowed investors, including several members of Congress, to grant lucrative construction contracts to themselves, while nearly bankrupting the railroad. The railroad had profound effects on American life. In addition, the railroads founded many of the towns on the Great Plains on land grants they were awarded by the federal government, and then sold the land to settlers. The completion of the transcontinental railroad changed the nation. Western agricultural products, coal, and minerals could move freely to the east coast. Passengers and freight could reach the west coast in a matter of days instead of months at one-tenth the cost. Settlers rushed into what was previously considered a desert wasteland. The Census would declare that the American frontier had disappeared. The railroad was a major cause. Equally important, the success of the transcontinental railroad encouraged an American faith that with money, determination, and organization anything can be accomplished. The construction of railroad demonstrated the effectiveness of complex military-like organization and assembly-line processes. Questions What were two difficulties, which were associated with overland travel? List the two companies, which built the railroads and the starting locations. What major challenge did the workers on the Central Pacific face? Where was the Transcontinental Railroad finished? List the racial groups, which constructed the railroad. What danger did the Chinese workers face while constructing the railroad? What was the Credit Mobilier Scandal? Click on the link below and answer the questions based on the information, which is provided below. What economic and social factors

led the Central Pacific Railroad to recruit a labor force from China? What were the grievances that led the Chinese laborers to strike? The Changing Nation from Directions: Click on the link above, click launch in the middle of the map and click on the different years in the timeline at the bottom and the different features. Answer the questions based on the facts provided in the map. What coast had most of the major cities in ? According to the map, where were most of the territories in ? Where were most of the Native American Lands in ? By which cities grew to one million people? Where were most railroads located in ? Where did the railroads extend to in ? In what way did the railroads create the growth of cities? In collaboration with your team, you will select one state from the list above and answer the questions in the graphic organizer. Location Name In what year did Americans start to settle this state? What motivated people to go to this state? How did settlers travel to this location? What challenges did the settlers face? What state would you choose to settle and why? Originally vetoed turned down by President Chester Arthur, the president eventually signed the law after some minor alterations changes. The Chinese had been entering the country in record numbers for several years previously, particularly in California, and were typically forced to work for extremely low wages and live in conditions of poverty. Many of them lived as near slaves while employed building railroad lines across the West. They were also frequently victims of attacks by workingmen and other immigrant groups, who believed the Chinese were taking jobs away from them. That the master of any vessel ship who shall knowingly bring within the United States on such vessel, and land or permit to be landed, any Chinese laborer, from any foreign port or place, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor minor crime , and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such Chinese laborer so brought, and may be also imprisoned for a term not exceeding going on for more than one year. That for the purpose of properly identifying Chinese laborers who were in the United States on the seventeenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty, or who shall have come into the same before the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of this act, and in order to furnish them with the proper evidence of their right to go from and come to the United States of their free will and accord, as provided by the treaty between the United States and China dated November seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, the collector of customs of the district from which any such Chinese laborer shall depart leave from the United States shall, in person shall, go on board each vessel boat having on board any such Chinese laborer and cleared or about to sail from his district for a foreign port. That any person who shall knowingly and falsely alter change or substitute any name for the name written in such certificate or forge any such certificate, or knowingly utter any forged or fraudulent certificate, or falsely personate any person named in any such certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor small crime ; and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in a penitentiary for a term of not more than five years. That the words "Chinese laborers," whenever used in this act, shall be construed to mean both skilled and unskilled laborers and Chinese employed in mining. Questions What would happen to a Chinese immigrant that arrived in ? What privilege would be impossible for him to gain? What jobs do you think these Chinese workers had? What do you think happened to the rate of Chinese immigration after ? What foreign country or Native American tribe or tribes were represented? Where did the people affected actually live? What was its main purpose? What did the U. What did they give up? What did the foreign country or tribes gain? Westward Expansion Simulation Directions: You will be appointed a role by your teacher. You will research the motivations for heading to the American West and you will decide if your character is for or against Westward Expansion. You will need to debate this topic in class. About one third of the class will be appointed as Native Americans.

Chapter 8 : The FGC Candidate Forum Chronicles Continue Part III

The FGC Candidate Forum Chronicles Continue Part III. Posted August 7, pm | Pt I | Pt II | Pt III By Stew Lilker. COLUMBIA COUNTY/LAKE CITY, FL - Confusion about who is sponsoring the Candidate Forums going out over the Florida Gateway College Airwaves continues to be an ongoing issue this year.

Chapter 9 : Ghosts of Baltimore â€“ Page 2 â€“ Baltimore Brick By Brick

If there is excess supply of labor (unemployment), workers will reduce their wage demands, causing employers to want to hire more labor and workers to offer less labor for sale, until the surplus is eliminated.