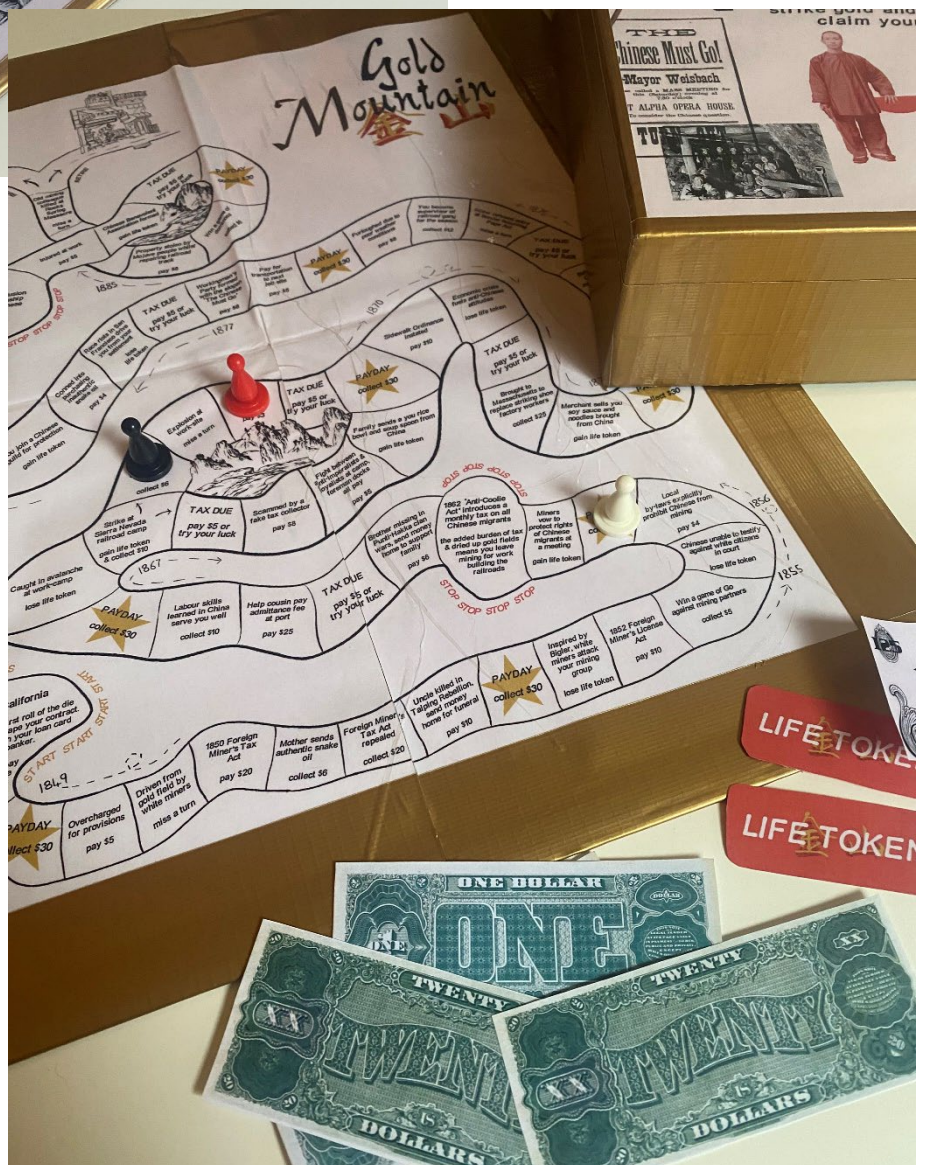
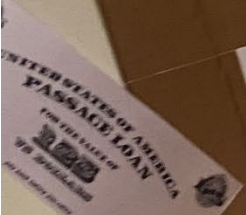
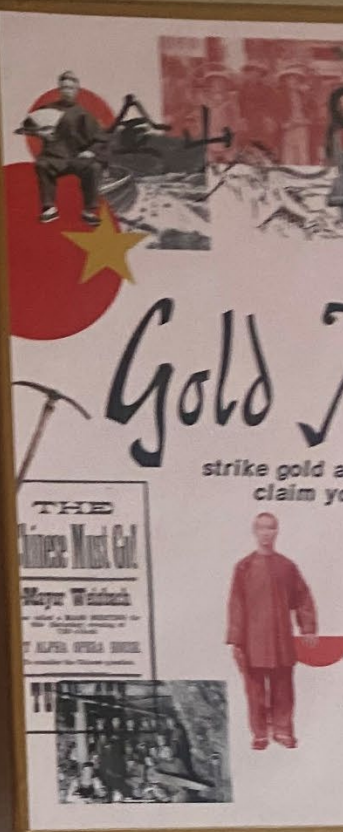


Project pictures



Gold Mountain



Gold Mountain RULES

After gold was discovered in California in 1848, a series of Chinese immigrants arrived on the West Coast and worked by the Taping Rebellion. These men left their families in search of economic prosperity. They had plans to return home with a small number managed to find a passage to California.

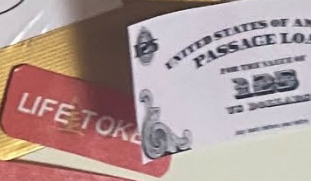
Object
The aim of the game is to be the richest player whose fortune was tested.

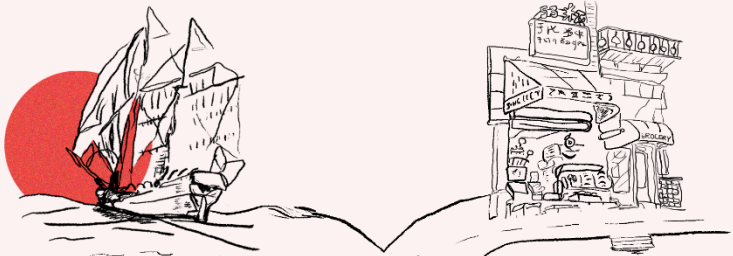
LIFE TOKENS
Life tokens stay secret. Players have retired. Even the player who has picked up the token must look at it.
Shuffle the life tokens and put them face down in a pile near the domeboard. Take 3 tokens from the pile and put them face down next to the boat in the top left of the gameboard.

PASSAGE LOAN
Each player starts with a passage loan of 125. Repay your loan to the bank during any turn. Players must return the loan when they retire. If a player's first roll of the die is a 6, they hand back the loan to the bank.

BANK
Choose one player to be banker. The banker will be in charge of the money and passage loans. Each player starts with 120.

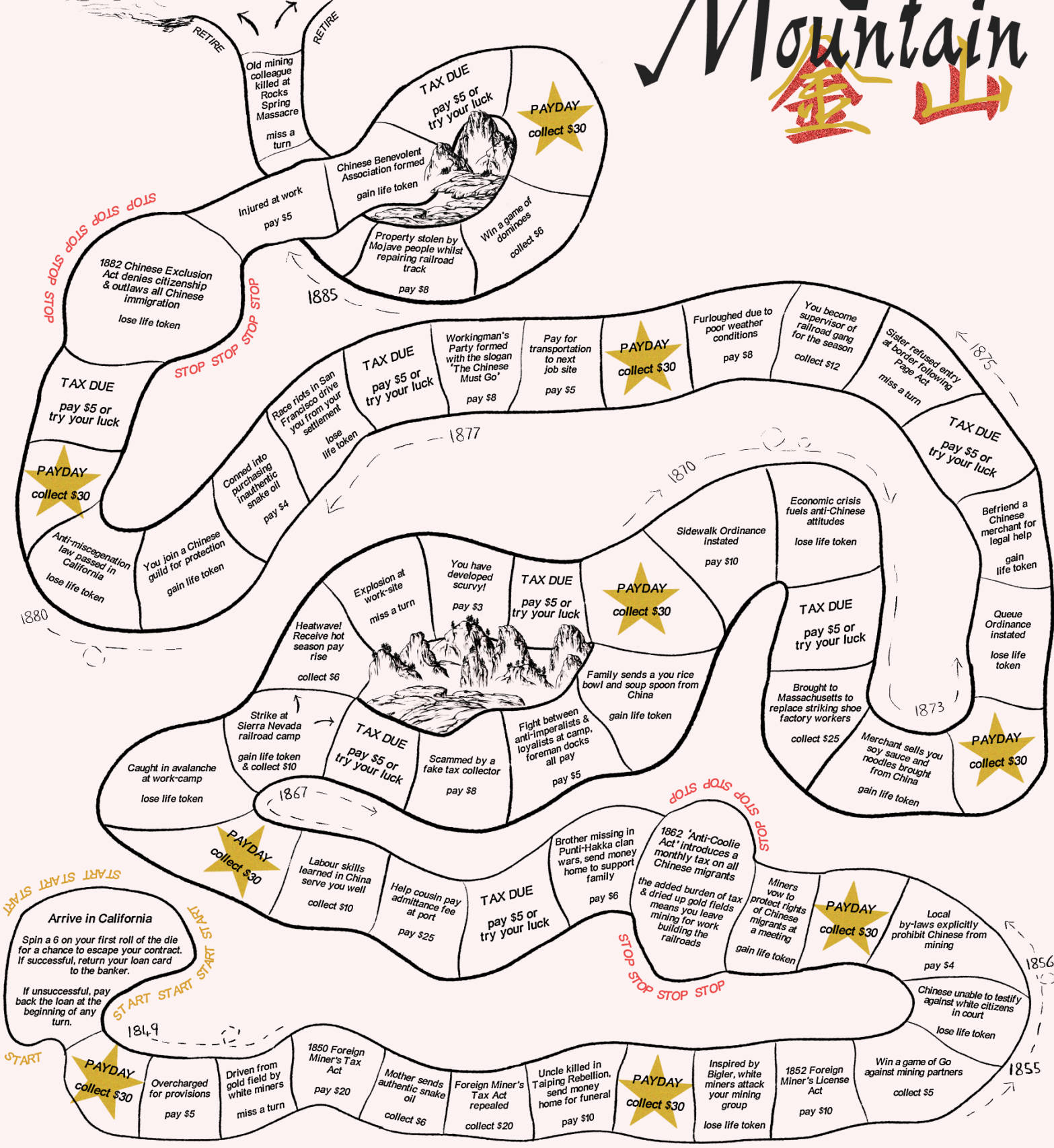
PLAYING PIECES
Each player chooses a game piece and places it on the START square.





Gold Mountain

金山



Gold Mountain

RULES

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Object

The aim of the game is to be the richest player once everyone has retired.

Set-up

LIFE TOKENS

Life tokens stay secret until all players have retired. Even the player who has picked up the token must not look at it.

Shuffle the life tokens and put them face down in a pile near the gameboard. Take 3 tokens from this pile and put them face down next to the

boat in the top left of the gameboard.

PASSAGE LOAN

Each player starts with a passage loan of \$125. Repay your loans to the bank during any turn. Players must return the loan when they retire. If a player's first roll of the die is a 6, they hand back the loan to the bank.

BANK

Choose one player to be banker. The banker will be in charge of the money and passage loans. Each player starts with \$20.

PLAYING PIECES

Each player chooses a game piece and places it on the START square.

How to play

1. Take turns to roll the dice and move around the board, doing what the space you land on tells you.
2. Always collect \$30 if you pass - or land on - a **PAYDAY** space. Only pay tax if you land on that space.
3. If you land on a **tax** space, either pay \$5 to the bank or try your luck at evasion; roll the die again, if you roll an even number pay no tax and end your turn. If you roll an odd number pay \$10 in tax.
4. Collect a **life token** from the pile beside the gameboard when instructed. Don't look! These tokens stay secret until the end of the game. If the pile of life tokens is used up, players may steal tokens from other players.
5. There are two **STOP** spaces on the board. You must stop at these spaces and do what the space says, even if you have moves left.
6. When you reach the last space, choose where to retire (see **Retirement** below).
7. Count your money and the value of your **life tokens**. You must also pay back your **passage loan** of \$125 by retirement if you haven't already during the game. The richest player wins!

RETIREMENT

When you reach the Retirement space, repay your passage loan if you haven't already and then choose where to retire; San Francisco Chinatown or take a passage back to Hong Kong.

Passage to Hong Kong

If you think you are the richest player, place your game piece on the boat icon for the chance to win the four life tokens.

San Francisco Chinatown

If you don't think you're the richest, place your game piece on the street drawing. Collect one extra life token or steal one from another player if the pile is empty.

Once all players have retired, take it in turns to count your money including the cash value of your life tokens. Add the value of the life tokens to your total cash amount and compare totals. The richest player wins!



Game Decoder

PAYDAY *The payday space is based on real wages for railroad workers in 1867, after railroad companies increased their wages to attract more workers. At this time the average monthly wage for Chinese workers was between \$26 and \$35 for a 6 day week.*

TAX *The option to evade the tax collector is based on historical evidence published by the Nevada State Journal. The journal claims that Chinese workers preyed on the Euro American conception that Chinese migrants looked alike; the Chinese worker who paid the tax sold his receipt for half the price to another who would show this to a tax collect to avoid paying his tax.*

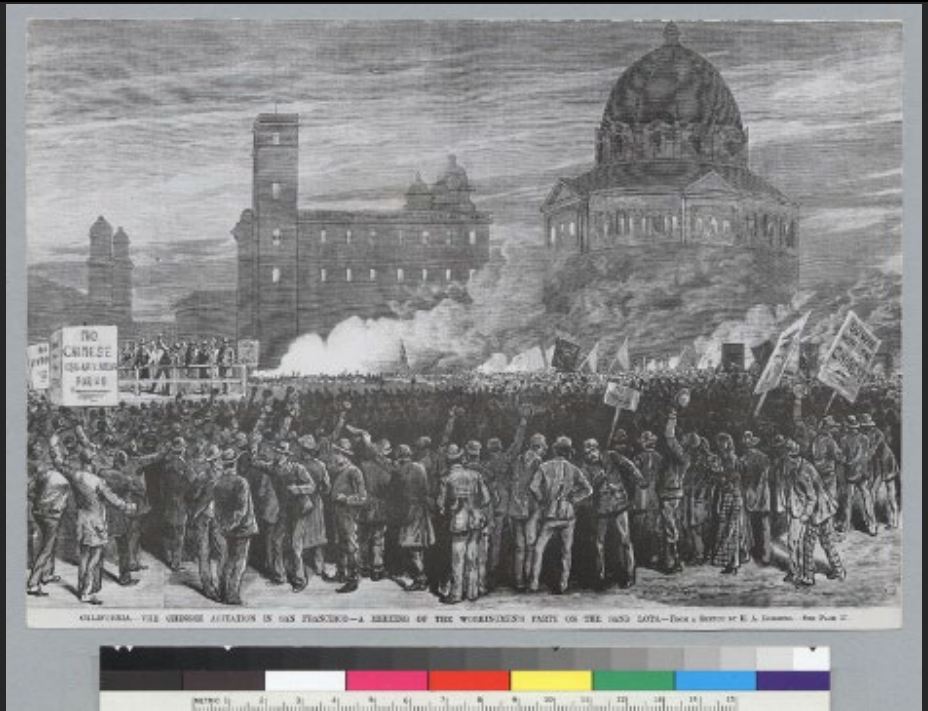
<p>1) 1849 Arrive in California Each player starts with a loan. Spin a 6 for a chance to escape contract. If successful, the player returns the loan to the banker.</p>	<p>The first Chinese miners arrived in California in 1849 as contract workers. British investors paid \$125 for the men’s travel which would be paid back from wage deductions. However, some Chinese miners were able to escape this contract; an English captain wrote that fifteen of the men he brought from China resisted their contract as soon as they were ashore.</p>
<p>2) Overcharged for basic provisions in local town</p>	<p>Local settlements that sprung up around mining towns groaned with anti-Chinese sentiment as the Chinese were thought to be stealing mining prospects from white Americans. Historians have found examples of Chinese migrants being overcharged for basic provisions in local towns.</p>
<p>3) Driven by white miners to find another goldfield</p>	<p>Chinese miners were often forced away from profitable goldfield by white Americans threatening violence. The first known incident of anti-Chinese violence on the Californian goldfields was when a Chinese company were driven from their diggings at Salvado in 1850.</p>
<p>4) Foreign Miners' Tax Act of 1850</p>	<p>The Foreign Miners' Tax Act of 1850 was passed by California imposing a tax of \$20 per month on foreign miners. The Act was repealed in 1851 and subsequently replaced by the Foreign Miners' License Tax Act of 1852, that charged \$3 per month. Since Chinese immigrants could not legally become U.S. citizens, this and later laws taxing foreign miners increasingly targeted this community. In 1856 alone, income from foreign miners’ licenses accounted for about a quarter of all State tax revenue.</p>
<p>5) Mother send authentic Chinese snake oil for ailments</p>	<p>Although the ‘snake-oil’ has been appropriated to describe useless pseudo-medical remedies, authentic snake oil has been used in China for centuries as an anti-inflammatory medicine to treat arthritis and bursitis. Chinese miners brought it with them to America and would rub the oil into their aching muscles after a day of exhausting work. Authentic snake oil is made from the Chinese water-snake which may well have health benefits because of its incredibly high omega-3 content.</p>
<p>6) 1850 Foreign Miners' Tax Act repealed</p>	<p>See number 4</p>
<p>7) Uncle killed at the Battle of Guanzhong during Taiping Rebellion. Send money home for funeral</p>	<p>The Taiping Rebellion was the bloodiest conflict in the 19th-century, killing around twenty million Chinese and forcing a large diaspora. Most of the men who migrated to America were from the South of China,</p>

	where the Taiping Rebellion raged. So, it is likely Chinese migrants had family in China caught up in the conflict.
8) Inspired by the Governor of California's anti-Chinese stance, white miners attack members of your mining group	In 1852, the Governor of California called on legislation to "check this tide of Asiatic immigration" and called on Congress to prohibit Chinese men from entering the country to mine. Some white miners took it upon themselves to 'check the tide' and violence against Chinese miners was widespread.
9) The Foreign Miners' License Tax Act of 1852	See number 4 
10) Win a game of 'Go' against mining partners	In Utah, archaeologists found glass gaming pieces from Go, the Chinese strategy game in what was once a Chinese settlement. This is not to say there was a huge amount of 'down-time'; miners worked from sunrise to sunset six days a week.
11) Chinese now unable to testify against white citizens	In 1854, <i>The People of the State of California v. George W. Hall</i> made it so the Chinese were unable to testify as witnesses against white citizens, including in murder cases. This effectively made violence against Chinese migrants unprotectable (arguably leading to more intense white-on-Chinese crime). The ruling remained in force until 1873
12) Local bylaws explicitly prohibit Chinese from mining	Local attempts to exclude Chinese miners were made in various mining districts throughout the state. Prohibitions against Chinese miners emerged in bylaws of local mining districts. For example, the 1856 by-laws of Columbia District in California prohibited 'Asiatics' from mining there.
13) Miner's meeting vows to protect the rights of the Chinese and hold officials who do not uphold the law accountable	This is based on a miner's meeting in Shasta County in 1859 where the white miner's opposed talk of expulsion of the Chinese from the country swirling around California. They vowed to protect Chinese migrant's rights and hold officers who failed in upholding the law accountable.
14) STOP 1862 'Anti-Coolie Act' means an added monthly tax on all Chinese migrants	This act imposed a \$2.50 monthly tax on Chinese migrants seeking to do business in California.
15) Older brother goes missing in the Punti-Hakka clan wars. Send money home to support family	These clan wars raged in Guangdong between 1855 and 1868. It was based on ethnic divisions between the Punti and Hakka people - whose population growth threatened the Punti people. Millions of people were left dead and many more were made to flee from their homes.
16) Help cousin pay at port for access	In 1862 an act was passed which imposed a landing tax on of \$50 onto each passenger of a ship coming into America who was ineligible to citizenship. This was yet another piece of legislation which set out to restrict Chinese immigration to America.
17) Labour skills learned in China serve you well	Distinctive labour skills were brought over by Chinese workers. Chinese masonry techniques were used to construct the retaining walls along rail tracks – many are still standing today.
18) Caught in avalanche at camp	Workers lived in perilous conditions in winter. Snow often blocked tunnel entrances. Chinese workers camped near the track they were working on at the base of mountains; avalanches sometimes swept these camps away – carrying many workers to their deaths.

<p>19) Strike at Sierra Nevada</p>	<p>In June of 1867, Chinese workers organised a strike for a shorter working-week and higher wages. At this point, Chinese workers were paid less than half the amount of white workers and had to pay for their own food, unlike white workers. The strike was impeccably organised and, at that point, was the largest collective labour action in American history. Unfortunately, a few days into the strike the railroad executive, Crocker, cut off provisions to the strikers and the workers resumed; Crocker however did not dock the pay of the workers and, over the following months, pay appears to have improved.</p>
<p>20) Receive a rice bowl and soup spoon from family in China</p>	<div data-bbox="611 472 1505 1055" data-label="Image"> <p>The image shows a traditional Chinese rice bowl and a soup spoon resting on a rock in a field at sunset. The bowl is white with green and red floral patterns. The spoon is also white with similar patterns. The background is a vast field of tall grass under a sky with soft, colorful clouds in shades of blue, pink, and orange.</p> </div> <p>Archaeologists in Utah found rice bowls which showed a type of intricate bamboo style painting, native to southern China. The handle of a traditional Chinese soup spoon was also found which showed that instead of investing in American pewter cutlery, Chinese workers transported their own crockery across the world.</p>
<p>21) Heatwave! Receive hot-season pay rise</p>	<p>In the summer of 1868, men worked in the desert constructing new train tracks in a heat that could reach 48 degrees Celsius! The railroad executive authorized a hot-season pay raise for all workers, including the Chinese.</p>
<p>22) You've contracted scurvy!</p>	<p>Historians believe that Chinese rail workers lived on rice, dried fish and drank tea. The lack of access to fruit and vegetables means that some workers suffered from scurvy, caused by a lack of vitamin C.</p>
<p>23) Scammed by fake tax collector</p>	<p>As Chinese workers were subject to taxes in the American West, some white Americans took this opportunity to scam the Chinese out of more money. Historians have noted examples of fake tax collectors travelling to Chinese work-sites to perform this scam.</p>
<p>24) Sidewalk Ordinance 1870</p>	<p>This Ordinance was passed in 1870 in San Francisco and forbade the use of poles to carry bundles which is a traditional method the Chinese migrants would have used to carry vegetables, provisions and laundry from place to place.</p>
<p>25) Explosion at worksite</p>	<p>To build the railways through the rocky terrain of the American West, tunnels had to be created through the mountains. Explosives were mixed on-site by a chemist. The risk of accidental explosion was always very high.</p>
<p>26) Fight between anti-imperialists and loyalists at camp mean pay is docked</p>	<p>Political divisions which had produced conflict in Guangdong followed Chinese migrants to America. Some of the Chinese held anti-imperial sentiments, whilst others were strong loyalists who supported the Qing dynasty.</p>

27) Economic Crisis increases anti-Chinese sentiment	In the 1870s there were a series of economic crises throughout the US. Many Americans lost their jobs which fuelled anti-Chinese movements as Chinese workers were seen to be stealing white Americans' jobs. Major political parties took advantage of the economic and industrial crisis and used Chinese exclusion in their campaigns to garner support.
28) Brought to Massachusetts to replace striking shoe workers	This is based on an incident in 1870 where Chinese workers were brought in as 'strike-breakers' when white Americans struck for better wages at a shoe factory in Massachusetts. American trade unions were wary of Chinese workers who were willing to work for relatively low wages, causing further resentment.
29) A Chinese merchant sells you soy sauce, noodles and salted fish brought from China	
30) Queue Ordinance 1873	This law forced Chinese men with traditional long braided hair to pay a fine or cut their hair. For Chinese loyalists, this was a problem because the queue symbolised loyalty to the Qing dynasty. As most Chinese migrants planned to return to China, keeping their queues was important if they weren't to be marked as revolutionaries on their return.
31) Sister turned away at boarder following Page Act	The Page Act of 1875 effectively prohibited Chinese women to enter the US. It technically barred 'undesirable' immigrants at the discretion of US officials who erroneously classified many Chinese women as prostitutes.
32) You befriend a Chinese merchant who offers you help with legal advice	Chinese merchants were often leaders of the community. Literate in Chinese and knowing some English, they were the ones who could advise Chinese workers and contact the Chinese associations of white American lawyers if help was needed.
33) You become supervisor of the railroad gang	Much of the time, the Chinese railroad employees worked in gangs of other Chinese men. Although they were managed by higher-up white overseers, with experience, Chinese workers could be chosen to be supervisors of their working gang.
34) Furloughed due to bad weather conditions	When weather conditions meant that railroad construction was inhibited, workers were furloughed and lived in near-by towns until the weather cleared up in spring.
35) Pay for transportation to new job site	Chinese railroad workers paid for their own transportation to new job sites which were sometimes hundreds of miles from old sites. White railroad workers often had their transport to work-sites paid for them.
36) Workingman's Party formed with the slogan 'The Chinese Must Go'	<div data-bbox="579 1494 906 2018" data-label="Image"> <p>The image is a historical poster with a yellowish, aged appearance. At the top, it reads 'THE Chinese Must Go!' in large, bold, blue letters. Below this, the name 'Mayor Weisbach' is printed in a smaller, bold font. Underneath, it says 'Has called a MASS MEETING for this (Saturday) evening at 7:30 o'clock'. The next line reads 'AT ALPHA OPERA HOUSE.' followed by 'To consider the Chinese question.' At the bottom, the words 'TURN OUT.' are written in very large, bold, blue letters.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="914 1494 1524 2018" data-label="Text"> <p>An Irish-wagon driver, Denis Kearney, started the Workingmen's Trade and Labor Union of San Francisco which had an anti-Chinese focus as a result of heavy unemployment and labour disputes.</p> </div>

37) Riots in San Francisco drive you from your settlement



The 1877 race riot in San Francisco was a three-day massacre against Chinese Americans by the white majority in the city. There were four deaths and the destruction of thousands of dollars' worth of Chinese American property.

38) Conned into purchasing inauthentic American-made snake oil

With the rise of 'patent medicines' in the latter half of the 19th century, Americans wanted to replicate the healing powers of Chinese snake oil. But there were no Chinese water snakes handy in the American West. Instead, fraudsters began producing 'snake-oil' which claimed to be made from rattlesnake oil. When tested however, these in-authentic oils contained only mineral oil, turpentine for a medicinal smell and red pepper for a warming sensation.

39) You join a Chinese guild for protection

As Chinese migrants could never gain citizenship, they were prohibited from joining trade unions. They therefore formed their own organisations called 'guilds' which protected the interests of Chinese workers.

40) Anti-miscegenation law passed in California

In 1880, a law in California was passed which prohibited the marriage of "Mongolians" and whites. The punishment was imprisonment for between one to two years.

41) STOP 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act denies citizenship and outlaws all Chinese immigration

The Chinese Exclusion Act was passed by Congress and put a ten-year ban on Chinese labourers immigrating to the United States. This was the first significant law which restricted immigration to the US. It also refused courts the right to grant citizenship to Chinese residents. When the act expired, Congress extended it for another ten years.

42) Injured in work-accident, pay for medical attention

Building railroads was an extremely dangerous job. Workers had to work with explosives, there are reports of workers being lowered down the side of mountains in baskets to attach these explosives. White workers' food and medical attention were often paid for by their employer, Chinese workers did not have such luxuries.

43) Chinese benevolent association is formed

The Chinese benevolent association was organised in the 1850s from the need of Chinese migrants to have an organised political and social structure for protection. It was formally established in 1882 in San Francisco's Chinatown. It helped Chinese people travel to and from America and organised the return of deceased bodies back to China for burial.

44) Win a game of dominos	Chinese-made dominoes from the mid-19 th century have been found in Chinatowns in LA. Dominoes were used as counters in popular gambling games among labourers at Californian sites.
45) Property stolen by Mojave People whilst repairing railroad track	This is based on an incident in 1888 where a group of Chinese who worked alongside Mojave native people on the repairs of a track quit after the Mojave people reportedly stole from the Chinese workers.
46) Old mining colleague killed at the Rocks Spring Massacre	In 1885 in Wyoming, riots and subsequent massacre of Chinese miners by white miners resulted in the death of at least twenty-eight Chinese men. Locally, the newspapers endorsed the outcome of the riot and were sympathetic to the white miners.