202\_05 Mapping - Monopoly 01:07 – 06:42

[<https://www.npr.org/2015/03/03/382662772/ever-cheat-at-monopoly-so-did-its-creator-he-stole-the-idea-from-a-woman>](https://www.npr.org/2015/03/03/382662772/ever-cheat-at-monopoly-so-did-its-creator-he-stole-the-idea-from-a-woman)

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| **Main Ideas + Supporting Details** | **A** | **B** | **Time** |
| Introduction:  A woman, Lizzie Magie, invented a game called the Landlord’s Game,  It can be regarded as the first version of the game, then intended against the concentration of wealth. |  |  | 01:07 –  01:27 |
| 1. LM was a feminist with a career of her own.   (acting, performing, writing). |  |  | 01:28 –  01:38 |
| 1. Her patent on the game was a rarity (1% of patents in the US then came from women) |  |  | 01:30 –  01:53 |
| 1. When the game was passed around in the Quaker community of Atlantic City, 2. Charles Darrow sold the game as his invention to Parker Bros. (“Down-on-his-luck story”) |  |  | 01:53 –  02:20 |
| 1. Prof. Ralph Anspach designed a more pleasing version of the Monopoly game, i.e. pleasing esp. in difficult times (oil cartels, Watergate). |  |  | 02:27 –  03:12 |
| 1. A legal battle with Parker Bros. around trademark/copyrights/confusion arose, RA found out about its history. 2. He became obsessed with the story. |  |  | 03:13 –  03:50 |
| 1. Later, he had a hard time (divorce, ill wife). |  |  | 03:53 –  04:04 |
| 1. At the time, the outcome was open.   He turned down a settlement in the case. |  |  | 04:04 –  04:21  04:21 –  04:31 |
| 1. It was and, in a way, still is a crusade for the family (sons). |  |  | 04:35 –  04:49 |
| 1. Mary Pilon became obsessed with the story, too, while reporting it (nightmares, several examples of distraction). |  |  | 04:55 -  05:19 |
| 1. To her, the story is important because for a journalist, it is important to get even small stories right. |  |  | 05:25 –  05:36  (05:52) |
| 1. Monopoly has been popular all those years because of the nostalgia and the memories connected with it (for all generations) |  |  | 06:24 –  06:41 |

* Dargestellt sind mögliche Notizen beim Mapping
* A und B tragen ihre Notizen im Abgleich vor
* Alle Passagen, die Konsens erzielen, werden als Items festgehalten.
* Die genauen Zeitangaben sind nicht wichtig, sie dienen der groben Orientierung im Dokument.
* Es ergibt sich außerdem ein Überblick über die ungefähre Anzahl von Items.
* Gelbe Markierungen: Items in den Beispielaufgaben (202\_06)