



New Mexico Curriculum, Instruction, and Learning Technologies Standards for Social Studies

What Citizens Need to Know About Economics
addresses New Mexico Curriculum, Instruction, and Learning Technologies
Standards for the economics component of the social studies curriculum grades
9-12.



Content Standard 4—ECONOMICS: Students understand basic economic principles and use economic reasoning skills to analyze the impact of economic systems (including the market economy) on individuals, families, businesses, communities, and governments.

9-12 Students will:

- A. Analyze the ways individuals, households, businesses, governments, and societies make decisions, are influenced by incentives (economic and intrinsic) and the availability and use of scarce resources and that their choices involve costs and varying ways of allocating.
 1. Analyze 'opportunity costs' as a factor resulting from the process of decision making.

- *Chapter 2 explores issues associated with economic choices and decision-making. Key concepts and terms, such as opportunity costs and scarcity, are defined. The production possibilities curve is described and illustrated with a graphic. Links to related articles and Web sites are included for more information and specific examples.*
- *Chapter 12 explains how opportunity costs is a factor resulting from the process of decision-making in the context of government waste. The federal budget making process is explored and terms, such as cost/benefit ratio, are defined. Web links are included to government agencies involved in the budget process, such as the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office.*

2. Understand how socioeconomic stratification (SES) arises and how it affects human motivation, using data.
3. Understand the relationship between socioeconomic stratification and cultural values.

- *Chapter 3 explores socioeconomic stratification and cultural values in the context of identifying the impact of various economic systems. The traditional caste system of India is cited as an example of the relationship between socioeconomic stratification and cultural values. Links to related articles and Web sites are included for more information.*
- *Chapter 18 discusses socioeconomic stratification issues in the context of economic classes. The relationship between economic class and cultural values is discussed and the affects of economic class on human motivation are explored. Key concepts and terms like middle class and working poor are defined. Web links include current data on economic classes in the United States.*

4. Analyze and evaluate the impact of economic choices on the allocation of scarce resources.

- *Chapter 2 explores the impact of economic choices on the allocation of scarce resources. Key terms, such as opportunity costs and factors of production, are defined. The production possibilities curve is discussed and illustrated with a graphic to demonstrate the impact of economic choices on the allocation of scarce resources.*

5. Describe and analyze how economic incentives allow individuals, households, businesses, governments, and societies to use scarce human, financial, and natural resources more efficiently to meet economic goals.

- *Chapter 4 explores factors that influence individual and household economic decisions, such as the use of scarce financial resources to purchase economic goods and services. Key concepts and terms, like caveat emptor and diminishing utility, are defined. Links to related articles and Web sites highlight issues associated with consumerism and consumer protection.*
- *Chapter 7 examines incentives that encourage business entrepreneurs to use scarce resources more efficiently to meet economic goals. The role of the entrepreneur in organizing the factors of production to produce goods and services is described. Web links include biographies of successful entrepreneurs, such as Ray Kroc, the founder of McDonald's, and Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft.*
- *Chapter 12 identifies factors that influence government decision-making with regard to the use of scarce resources to meet economic goals. Concepts, such as cost/benefit ratio and externalities, are discussed. The federal budget-making process is described and illustrated with a graphic. Web links are included to many government agencies involved in the budget process, like the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office.*

- *Chapter 22 explains how specialization allows for more efficient use of scarce human, financial and natural resources. The impact of specialization on foreign trade is explored and key concepts like comparative advantage are defined. Links to related articles and Web sites are included for specific examples.*

6. Evaluate present and future economic costs and economic risks in the use of productive resources associated with investments.

- *Chapter 7 explores present and future economic costs and risks in the use of productive resources associated with investments. Key concepts, such as marginal costs and marginal benefits, are discussed. The law of diminishing returns is explained and illustrated with a graphic.*

7. Understand labor markets and how they work.

- *Chapter 10 explains how labor markets work, including factors that determine salary and the role of labor organizations. Tools of labor organizations, such as collective bargaining and strikes, are identified. The government's role in mediating labor disputes is explored and links are included to the complete texts of important government legislation, such as the National Labor Relations Act and the Taft-Hartley Act.*

8. Describe and analyze the three major divisions of economics: macro-, micro-, and consumer.

- *Chapter 1 differentiates between macroeconomics and microeconomics. Graphics are included to illustrate the differences and Web links include more information on the study of macroeconomics and microeconomics.*

- *Chapter 4 explores issues associated with consumer economics. The role of the consumer in an economic system is explained and concepts like caveat emptor and conspicuous consumption are defined. Consumer protection issues are highlighted and links are available to consumer protection Web sites maintained by the government and consumer watchdog groups. This chapter also explains how microeconomics studies the individual parts of the economy, such as consumers, businesses and government.*

- *Chapter 14 explains the importance of national income accounting to the study of macroeconomics. The use of gross domestic product (GDP) in calculating the health of the economy is explored and links to related articles and Web sites include current information on GDP and national income accounting.*

- Chapter 22 explores the impact of foreign trade and barriers to foreign trade on the macroeconomic and microeconomic levels. The debate between free trade and protectionism is highlighted and links to related articles and Web sites include opposing views of the free trade debate and evaluations of current foreign trade policies from microeconomic and macroeconomic perspectives.

9. Understand the relationship between essential learning skills and work force requirements (e.g., School to Work initiatives, Service Learning) as they relate to supply and demand in the labor market.

- Chapter 10 explores the relationship between essential learning skills and workforce requirements as they relate to supply and demand in the labor market. An activity for this chapter in the Educator's Guide involves researching an occupation of interest and identifying essential learning skills, salaries and prospects in that field. A Web link is provided in the chapter to the Occupational Outlook Handbook for current information on the requirements and prospects for various occupations in the United States.

10. Use quantitative data to analyze economic information.

- Chapter 1 discusses economic indicators and identifies the major economic indicators used to gauge the health of the economy, including gross domestic product, unemployment and consumer price index. Graphics are included to illustrate long-term trends in each of the economic indicators. Links to related articles and Web sites provide the most current economic data directly from the government agencies that provide these statistics.

- Learning Tools worksheets that can be completed Online or downloaded, such as Understanding Basic Knowledge, Problem Solving and Analyzing Graphs and Charts, provide students with the framework for analyzing quantitative data and economic information.

- Links in every chapter to related articles and Web sites include current quantitative data, economic information and analysis of the topics covered in the respective chapters.

11. Analyze various investment strategies available when meeting personal and business goals.

- *Chapter 7 explores various investment strategies available when meeting personal and business goals. Key concepts and terms, such as stocks, bonds and mutual funds, are defined. An activity for this chapter in the Educator's Guide suggests students invest an imaginary sum of money in the stock market and chart its progress over a specified period of time. Web links are available in the chapter to stock and commodity markets around the world, including the New York Stock Exchange, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and the London Stock Exchange.*
- *Chapter 11 examines issues associated with money and banking and various investment options, such as savings accounts, bonds and Treasury bills, are identified. Key concepts like interest and moral hazard are defined.*

12. Understand the basis of supply and demand and marginal productivity.

- *Chapter 7 explores the role of businesses in economic systems. The concept of marginal productivity is explained and the relationship between marginal costs and marginal benefits is described. The law of diminishing returns is discussed and illustrated with a graphic. Links to related articles and Web sites are included for further research.*
- *Chapter 8 defines the laws of supply and demand. Key concepts and terms, such as substitute goods and new buyer effect, are defined. Graphics are included throughout the chapter to illustrate the relationships between supply, demand, production and prices. Links to related articles and Web sites are available for more information and specific examples.*

13. Understand personal financing (e.g., banking, credit, debit, lending institutions).

- *Chapter 6 explores issues associated with personal financing. The role of lending institutions is explored and the consequences of poor financial decisions, such as debt and bankruptcy, are discussed. Activities for this chapter in the Educator's Guide include evaluating various credit statements and creating a personal budget to achieve a future economic goal. A downloadable graphic of a household budget is available in the chapter and it can be used to create a personal financial budget.*
- *Chapter 11 highlights issues associated with money and banking. Different types of banks are identified and the role of the Federal Reserve System is explained. Different personal financing options, such as savings and loans, are explored. The importance of interest is explained and the role of the Federal Reserve in maintaining stable interest rates is discussed. Web links are included to all branches of the Federal Reserve for current information on interest rates and other functions of the Federal Reserve System.*

B. Analyze and evaluate how economic systems impact the way individuals, households, businesses, governments, and societies make decisions about resources and the production and distribution of goods and services.

1. Analyze the historic origins of the economic systems of capitalism, socialism, and communism.
2. Compare the relationships between and among contemporary countries with differing economic systems.
3. Understand the distribution and characteristics of economic systems throughout the world, to include:
 - characteristics of command, market and traditional economies
 - how command, market, and traditional economies operate in specific countries
 - comparison of the ways that people satisfy their basic needs through the production of goods and services.

- Chapter 3 describes characteristics of command, market, traditional and mixed economies and explains how these different types of economic systems operate in specific countries. The traditional caste system of India, the command systems of ancient Egypt and the former Soviet Union, and the mixed market economic system of the United States are cited as examples. A comparison of capitalism, communism and socialism is also included and the historic origins of these economic systems are explored. Web links are included for biographies of influential economic philosophers, such as Adam Smith and Karl Marx, and the complete texts of their most famous works. The relationships between and among contemporary countries with different economic systems are examined and the collapse of the Soviet Union is cited as an example. A comparison of the ways that people satisfy their basic needs through the production of goods and services is also presented in this chapter and links to related articles and Web sites are included for further research and specific examples.

4. Analyze the importance of, and issues related to, the location and management of the factors of production.

- Chapter 2 defines the factors of production as being land, labor, capital and management. The relationships among the various factors of production are discussed and illustrated with a graphic. The importance of location and management of the factors of production is stressed and Web links include statistics on the location of natural resources, labor and other factors of production in the United States.

- Chapter 22 explains the importance of the location and management of natural resources and other factors of production for international trade. Concepts, such as comparative advantage and specialization, are defined. Links to related articles and Web sites are provided for more information.

- *Chapter 24 discusses the importance of the location and management of labor, natural resources and other factors of production for economic development. Key concepts and terms, such as brain drain and standard of living, are defined. The plight of developing countries is explored and the role of developed countries to aid developing countries is described. Web links are included to major aid organizations, such as the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Grameen Bank.*

5. Describe how changes in technology, transportation, and communication affect the location and patterns of economic activities in New Mexico and the United States.

- *Chapter 15 explains how technology, transportation and communication affect the patterns of economic activities and contribute to a growing economy. Problems associated with economic growth and advances in technology, such as pollution, are discussed and terms like forced obsolescence are defined. Links to related articles and Web sites include information on how economic growth has impacted individual states, such as New Mexico.*

- *Chapter 22 describes how changes in technology, transportation, and communication affect the location and patterns of economic activities in the context of foreign trade. Key concepts and terms, such as specialization and comparative advantage, are defined. A history of U.S. trade policy is explored and links to related articles and Web sites include information on the role of individual states, including New Mexico, in international trade.*

- *Chapter 23 explains how changes in technology, transportation and communication have led to an interdependent global economy and affected patterns of economic activities. The impact of the U.S. decision in 1971 to abandon the gold standard and the impact of the 1997 Asian financial crisis are cited as examples. The roles of individual states, including New Mexico, in the global economy are explored in links to related articles and Web sites.*

6. Analyze the roles played by local, state, tribal, and national governments in both public and private sectors of the United States system.

- *Chapter 3 cites Native-American tribal economies as an example of a traditional economic system. The roles of tribal governments are discussed and a Web link is included to various tribal governments across the United States.*

- *Chapter 12 discusses the roles played by local, state and national governments in both public and private sectors of the U.S. economic system. Links are included to all state and local government Web sites for specific information on individual state and local government functions. The role of the federal government is explored in more detail and Web links are included to many government regulatory and budgetary agencies, including the Environmental Protection Agency and the Congressional Budget Office.*

7. Understand the relationship between United States governmental policies and international trade.

- *Chapter 22 explores issues associated with international trade. The impact of governmental policies on international trade is explored and a history of U.S. trade policies is presented. The debate between protectionism and free trade is discussed and concepts, such as tariffs and quotas, are defined. Links to related articles and Web sites include opposing views of the free trade debate. Links to related articles and Web sites also identify current U.S. trade policy issues and the implications for foreign trade.*
- *Chapter 23 explains how government policies influence international trade and the global economy as a whole. The U.S. decision in 1971 to abandon the gold standard is cited as an example. The impact of monetary policy on exchange rates and subsequently on foreign trade is discussed. A Web link is provided to a program that calculates the current exchange rate for the U.S. dollar and other currencies.*

8. Evaluate economic systems by their ability to achieve broad societal goals (e.g., efficiency, equity, security, employment, stability, economic growth).

- *Chapter 3 explains how different economic systems formed to achieve broad societal goals. A comparison of traditional, command, market and mixed economies is provided and a comparison of capitalism, socialism and communism is also presented. The abilities of these different economic systems to achieve broad societal goals, such as efficiency, equity, security, employment, stability and economic growth, are explored and examples are cited.*
- *Chapter 24 discusses economic development and explores the importance of achieving broad societal goals. Key concepts and terms, such as brain drain and standard of living, are defined. The role of developed countries to assist developing countries in meeting broad societal goals is debated and Web links are included to aid organizations like the Grameen Bank and the U.S. Agency for International Development.*

9. Explain how businesses (e.g., sole proprietorships, partnerships, corporations, franchises) are organized and financed in the United States economy.

- *Chapter 7 explains how businesses are organized and financed in the United States economy. Different types of businesses—sole proprietorships, partnerships, corporations and franchises—are identified and their organization and financing are compared. The role of the entrepreneur is discussed and Web links include biographies of successful entrepreneurs like Ray Kroc, the founder of McDonald's, and Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft.*

10. Interpret measurements of inflation and unemployment and relate them to the general economic 'health' of the national economy.

- *Chapter 1 identifies economic measurements, such as unemployment, consumer price index and gross domestic product, and explains how they relate to the general economic health of the nation's economy. Graphics are included to illustrate long-term trends in these economic indicators and links to related articles and Web sites include the most current information and interpretations of these economic indicators.*
- *Chapter 5 discusses inflation and explains how the consumer price index (CPI) is used to calculate inflation or deflation. The impact of inflation and deflation on the health of the national economy and on individuals is explored and illustrated with graphics. Links to related articles and Web sites include current CPI statistics and interpretations of their impact on the economy.*
- *Chapter 17 explains how inflation and unemployment relate to the general health of the national economy and a graphic is included to illustrate that relationship. Links to related articles and Web sites are included for further research.*
- *Chapter 19 examines the relationship between unemployment and the health of the national economy. The way the government calculates unemployment statistics is described and terms, such as structural unemployment and discouraged workers, are defined. Web links are included for current unemployment statistics.*

11. Analyze the impact of fiscal policy on an economic system (e.g., deficit, surplus, inflation).

- *Chapter 17 explores the impact of fiscal policy on an economic system. Key concepts and terms, such as inflation and deficit financing, are defined. The debate between Keynesian and supply-side economists is explored and links to related articles includes current information on U.S. fiscal policies and opposing views on the impact of those policies.*

12. Compare and contrast different types of taxes (e.g., progressive, regressive, proportional).

- *Chapter 13 compares and contrasts different types of taxes (e.g., progressive, regressive and proportional). The debate over the fairness of different types of taxes is presented and the criteria for determining a good tax are identified. Links to related articles and Web sites, including a link to the Internal Revenue Service, are available for current information on U.S. tax policy and its impact on individuals, businesses, government and the economy as a whole.*

13. Analyze the effects of specific government regulations on different economically designated groups (e.g., consumers, employees, businesses).

- *Chapter 4 discusses the effects of government regulations on consumers in the context of consumer protection. Terms, such as caveat emptor and consumerism, are defined. Consumer protection issues, such as consumer privacy and product safety are explored and links are included to consumer protection Web sites maintained by the government, such as the Consumer Product Safety Commission and the Food and Drug Administration.*
- *Chapter 9 examines the role of government to protect consumers and employees from unethical business practices. The U.S. antitrust case against Microsoft and the U.S. response to the 2002 economic scandals that forced Enron and WorldCom into bankruptcy are cited as examples. Links are included to the complete text of important government legislation, such as the Sherman Antitrust Act and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.*
- *Chapter 10 explains how the government regulates the interaction between labor unions and management. Tools of labor organizations, such as collective bargaining and strikes, are identified. Links are included to the complete texts of influential government legislation, such as the National Labor Relations Act and the Taft-Hartley Act.*
- *Chapter 12 explores the roles of government in an economic system including government regulatory powers. The effects of government regulations on different economically designated groups and the economy as a whole are examined. Web links are included to many government regulatory agencies, including the Environmental Protection Agency, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the Securities and Exchange Commission.*

14. Compare, analyze, and evaluate the positive and negative aspects of American capitalism in relationship to other economic systems.

- *Chapter 3 identifies the positive and negative aspects of American capitalism and compares them to the positive and negative aspects of other economic systems, including the communist system of the former Soviet Union. Links to related articles and Web sites are available for further research.*

15. Describe and evaluate how the United States economy moved from manufacturing-based to information driven.

- *Chapter 10 describes how the United States moved from a manufacturing-based to a service-orientated to an information-driven economy over the past few decades. The impact of these changes on the labor market is explored and illustrated with a graphic. Links to related articles and Web sites are included for further research.*
- *Chapter 15 explains how the U.S. has moved from a manufacturing-based to an information-driven economy. The impact this has had on economic growth is explored and links to related articles and Web sites provide more information.*
- *Chapter 19 explores how the change from a manufacturing-based to an information-driven economy has impacted unemployment. Key concepts and terms, such as displaced workers and underemployed workers, are defined. Links to related articles and Web sites are available for specific examples of economic sectors impacted by the change.*

16. Analyze the reasons for uneven economic growth-based changes (e.g., demographic, political, economic).

- *Chapter 15 identifies factors (demographic, political and economic) that contribute to economic growth. Problems associated with economic growth, such as pollution and uneven distribution of wealth, are explored. Links to related articles and Web sites are included for further research.*

17. Analyze the economic ramifications of entrepreneurship.

- *Chapter 7 explores the role of entrepreneurs in an economic system. The ramifications of entrepreneurship are analyzed and successful entrepreneurs are identified. Links to related articles and Web sites include biographies of successful entrepreneurs, such as Ray Kroc, the founder of McDonald's, and Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft.*

C. Analyze and evaluate the patterns and results of trade, exchange, and interdependence between the United States and the world since 1900.

1. Analyze foreign and domestic issues related to United States economic growth since 1900.
2. Analyze significant economic developments between World War I and World War II, to include:
 - economic growth and prosperity of the 1920s
 - causes of the Great Depression and the effects on United States economy and government
 - New Deal measures enacted to counter the Great Depression
 - expansion of government under New Deal.

3. Analyze the effects of World War II, the Cold War, and post-Cold War on contemporary society, to include:
- economic effects of WWII on the home front
 - United States prosperity of the 1950s
 - impact of the Cold War on business cycle and defense spending
 - recession of 1980s
 - technology boom and consequent economic slow down of 2000.

- *Chapter 2 includes a timeline of significant events in U.S. history that have had a major impact on the economy. Major events, such as the Great Depression, World War II, the Vietnam War and the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, are highlighted. Links to related articles and Web sites provide more information on these and other major events in U.S. history.*
- *Chapter 3 discusses the impact of the Cold War on contemporary society, with an emphasis on the collapse of the Soviet Union and its post-Cold War transformation from communism to capitalism. Links to related article and Web sites examine in more detail the impact on Russian and U.S. economies and societies.*
- *Chapter 10 explores the history of labor in America. The efforts to combat child labor during the early twentieth century, the rise of women in the labor force during World War II and the influence of labor organizations in the twentieth century and beyond, are all explored. Links to related articles and Web sites include more information.*
- *Chapter 11 provides a history of banking from early times to the present day. The 1980s savings and loan crisis is explored and the relationship to the recession of the 1980s is addressed. The government's response to the savings and loan crisis is explored and reform measures are identified. Links to related articles and Web sites are available for further research. A history of the Federal Reserve System is also presented and Web links are included to all branches of the Federal Reserve for more information on its history and role in the economy.*
- *Chapter 12 discusses the role of government in an economic system. The major costs of defense spending during the Cold War and post-Cold War periods are addressed and links to related articles examine the exorbitant costs of nuclear weapons and the War on Terrorism. The battle over the deficit in the 1990s that led to brief shutdowns of government operations during the Clinton Administration is also highlighted.*

- *Chapter 16 examines the business cycle and its impact on individuals and the economy as a whole. Times that the U.S. economy was in recession, depression, recovery and prosperity are identified including the prosperity of the 1950s and the 1990s technology boom and the subsequent slowdown of 2000. An oral history of the Great Depression is presented and New Deal programs that led to the expansion of government, such as the Work Projects Administration and the Tennessee Valley Authority, are discussed. The impact of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the economy is also presented. Links to related articles and Web sites explore all these issues in more detail and include primary documents related to those events.*
- *Chapter 19 discusses the impact of the 1980s recession on unemployment citing plant closings and corporate downsizing as an example. Graphics include statistics on unemployment rates in the U.S. from 1900 to the present. Links to related articles and Web sites are available for other historical examples of the economic impact of unemployment.*
- *Chapter 20 includes a history of federal subsidies and the subsequent expansion of the federal government from the New Deal era to the present. A timeline of milestones in the history of federal subsidies is included and Web links are available to the Social Security Administration and other agencies that formed during this time period for more information on their history and functions.*
- *Chapter 21 explores issues associated with American agriculture and events that impacted farming are explored, such as the Green Revolution, the rise of corporate farms, the impact of inflation during the 1970s and the "Second Farm Depression" of the 1980s. Links to related articles and Web sites, such as "A History of American Agriculture," published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, are included for further research into the impact of domestic, international and natural events on agriculture.*
- *Chapter 22 provides a history of U.S. trade policy with an emphasis on the movement toward free trade and the rise of regional trade associations. Web links are included to major regional trade associations, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement and the European Union.*
- *Chapter 23 explores the history of the movement toward an interdependent global economy that has developed since the end of World War II. The 1944 Bretton Woods meeting is discussed, as is the rise of international organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Resistance to these organizations that resulted in massive demonstrations in Seattle, Washington, in 1999 and other protests around the world the following years, are examined. Other major international events that have impacted the domestic and global economy such as the U.S. decision in 1971 to abandon the gold standard and the 1997 Asian financial crisis are also explored. Links to related articles and Web sites explore all these issues in more detail.*
- *Related articles and Web sites linked to every chapter highlight events past and present that have had an economic impact on the topics discussed in the respective chapters.*

4. Describe the relationship between United States' international trade policies and its economic system.
5. Identify and analyze the international differences in resources, productivity, and prices that are a basis for international trade.
6. Explain the comparative advantage of a nation when it can produce a product at a lower 'opportunity cost' than its trading partner.
7. Evaluate the effect on international trade of domestic policies that either encourage or discourage exchange of goods and services and investments abroad.
8. Analyze and evaluate how domestic policies can affect the balance of trade between nations.

- *Chapter 22 describes the relationship between United States' international trade policies and its economic system. International differences in resources, productivity and prices that are the basis for international trade are identified and concepts, such as comparative advantage, balance of trade and specialization, are defined. The relationship between international trade and domestic and international policies are explored and the debate between free trade and protectionism is highlighted. Trade barriers, such as tariffs and quotas, are discussed. Links to related articles and Web sites include opposing views of the free trade debate.*
- *Chapter 23 explains how international trade has led to the interdependence of the global economy. Domestic policies that have impacted the balance of trade between nations and the global economy as a whole are explored. The 1971 U.S. decision to abandon the gold standard and the 1997 Asian financial crisis are cited as examples.*

9. Explain and describe how the Federal Reserve System and monetary policies (e.g., open market, discount rate, change in reserve requirements) are used to promote price stability, maximum employment, and economic growth.

- *Chapter 17 explains how the Federal Reserve Systems' monetary policies are used to promote price stability, maximum employment and economic growth. Monetary policy tools, such as open market operations and changes to the discount rate and reserve requirements, are identified. Links to related articles and Web sites include the most current information on U.S. monetary policy and opposing views of the success of those measures.*

10. Identify how monetary policies can affect exchange rates and international trade.

- *Chapter 23 explains how monetary policies can affect exchange rates and international trade. The U.S. decision to abandon the gold standard in 1971 is cited as an example. A Web link is included to a program that calculates the current exchange rate for the U.S. dollar and other currencies.*

11. Analyze and evaluate the use of technology on economic development.

- *Chapter 15 explains how technology is a major factor in economic growth and development. The government's role in encouraging technological innovation is discussed and a Web link is included to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Problems associated with technology and economic growth, such as pollution and forced obsolescence, are addressed. Links to related articles and Web sites are available for further research.*
- *Chapter 24 explores issues of economic development and describes the important role of technology in economic development. Key concepts and terms, such as brain drain, research and development and technology, are defined. The role of developed countries to assist developing countries is addressed and Web links are included to international aid organizations, such as the Grameen Bank and the U.S. Agency for International Development.*

12. Describe and analyze multinational entities (e.g., NAFTA, European Union) in economic and social terms.

- *Chapter 22 explores the rise of multinational regional trade entities and discusses their economic and social impact. Web links are included to major regional trade associations, including the North American Free Trade Agreement and the European Union.*
- *Chapter 23 discusses the interdependence of the global economy and identifies major multinational entities that function in the global economy. Web links are included to the United Nations, the World Bank, the World Intellectual Property Organization and other multinational entities for more information on their role in the global economy.*