Economic Interdependence:

What's In Your Money Bag?

Instructions:

1. Fold each set of Economic Definitions in half long ways (hot dog style).
2. Glue inside of the folded area so the term and definition are back to back.
3. Cut out the cards.
4. Using an 8x11 piece of paper, follow the steps from http://www.wikihow.com/Make-a-Paper-Wallet to make a paper wallet.
5. Place the definition cards inside the wallets.
6. Study.

Sources:
http://www.wikihow.com/Make-a-Paper-Wallet
http://geographyfieldwork.com/GeographyVocabularyGCSEIndustry.htm
World Cultures and Geography: Western Hemisphere, National Geographic, 2013
My World Geography: Western Hemisphere, Pearson, 2013

Balance of Trade	The value of exports minus the value of imports; there may be a trade deficit or trade surplus
Capital	Wealth created for use in the production of further wealth. Examples of capital are money, machines and buildings
Command Economy	Economic system in which the government controls all economic activities in a country including control over factories, farms and stores
Commercial	Used to describe the business activities of trading and buying or selling goods
Communism	Economic and political system in which the government owns and controls economic activities and all property
Economic Development	The generating of wealth through the development of industry

Economy	system in which people produce, sell and buy things
Exports	A good that one country sends to another for sale or distribution
Free Enterprise	Economic system in which businesses are privately owned, people buy and sell goods in a free market
Free Trade	Removal of trade barriers
Global Economy	Industrial location is no longer linked to one specific country; choices of location are global and depend on strategies to sell the maximum number of products with the lowest costs possible
Globalization	People are becoming more interconnected and interdependent. The ways in which goods and information are moved between countries are becoming easier

Gross Domestic Product	Total value of goods and services produced in a country
Heavy Industry	Heavy or bulky raw materials and heavy/bulky finished products e.g. Iron and Steel
Imports	Goods bought from abroad.
Inflation	The decrease in the purchasing power of money, reflected in a general increase in the prices of goods and services in an economy
Infrastructure	The facilities which provide the essential framework for industry e.g. roads, power supply, sewerage etc.
Manufacturing	The production of physical products to be sold

Market Economy	Individual consumer and producer make economic decisions; entrepreneurship is encouraged
Monopoly	Situation in which one company controls the production or selling of a product or service
Raw materials	Natural materials that are used in manufacturing a final product
Service Industries	Companies that provide a service rather than a tangible good
Standard of Living	Level of economic well-being that people have in a country; material goods and income
Supply and Demand	Economic forces that decide the price and amount of a product or service; the more the demand- the higher the price

Tariff	Tax that a country places on goods imported from another country
Trade	Exchange of services and goods
Traditional Economy	Economic activities are passed down from generation to generation; they satisfy their needs and wants through hunting, fishing and farming
Welfare state	A system whereby the government undertakes to protect the health and well-being of its citizens, especially those in financial or social need, by means of grants, pensions, and other benefits
Mixed Economy	Combines elements of traditional, market, and command economic systems
Market	Organized way for producers and consumers to trade goods and services