

1. Advances in technology	Helped American businesses to grow and change as new products or processes were developed. Some examples of technological advances are: 1. The Bessemer process transformed the steel industry. 2. The railroad provided a faster way to transport goods across the country. 3. Electricity changes everyone's lives by providing light and power for machines. 4. Telephone provided a way to quickly communicate with people around the world. 5. Interchangeable parts and the assembly line transformed the manufacturing process which led to increased production and lower costs. 6. Refrigeration allowed foods to be kept fresh longer. 7. Automobile allowed the transportation of products to more distant locations.
2. Banks	Financial institutions that accept money deposits and make loans (such as commercial banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions).
3. Checking Account	Type of bank account that allows the account holder to make deposits and then write checks to pay for things.
4. Competition	The struggle that goes on between buyers and sellers to get the best products at the lowest prices.
5. Consumer	A person who buys and uses goods or services.
6. Consumer Goods	Household products, clothing, and other goods people buy to use for themselves.
7. Entrepreneur	A person who starts up and takes on the risk of a business.
8. FDIC	The U.S. Corporation insuring deposits in the U.S. against bank failure. The FDIC was created in 1933 as a part of the "New Deal" to maintain public confidence and encourage stability in the financial system through the promotion of sound banking practices. It guarantees the safety of depositors' money up to \$100,000.
9. G8 (Group of Eight)	Represents the most powerful economies in the developed world, United States, United Kingdom, Canada, France, Russia, Italy, Germany and Japan. They meet each year to discuss important issues like trade, terrorism, and the environment.
10. Income	The money a person gets from salary or wages, profits, interest, investments, and other sources.
11. Interest	The amount paid by a borrower to a lender for the privilege of borrowing the money.
12. Labor	The physical and mental effort used to produce goods and services. Productive work (especially physical work done for wages).

13. Loan	Money borrowed by an individual or a business to be paid back with interest.
14. Market Economy	An economic system based on free enterprise, in which businesses are privately owned, and production and prices are determined by supply and demand.
15. National Banking System	Established in 1863 during the Civil War to create a uniform currency and also to generate funding for the Union Army. Banks could issue the paper currency (greenbacks) only if they joined the National Banking System. Banks that joined had to pay a fee-essentially a tax on currency. The money generated was used to fight the war. It helped create more financial/economic unity in the country.
16. National Defense	The protection of the nation, its people and economic interests, against attack by other nations or groups. The federal government spends the majority of its mon National Defense, after social security.
17. Opportunity Cost	What you give up when you make one choice over another.
18. Personal Budget	A plan for how to spend your income.

19. **Price Incentive**

Merry Christmas & happy holidays from your friends at the
7th Street Deli & Sweet Shoppe!

Buy one, get one free.

Offer valid with any regular purchased classic fountain treat on Saturday, December 1st or Sunday, December 2nd 2007

Limit one per customer per coupon per visit, only original coupons are valid.

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Anything that reduces the cost of an item in order to make it more attractive for consumers. An example of a price incentive is a coupon, sale, or added bonus

20. Producer	A person or business who creates a good or service.
21. Resources	Anything that is used to produce goods or services.
22. Savings Account	An account in which money is deposited and is used to save for long-term goals. Banks pay interest to savings account customers.
23. Services	Intangible (can't touch) and include tasks or acts performed for a customer for a price or fee. Examples: a haircut, video rental or a physical at the doctor's office.

24. Specialize	To focus on one particular product, activity, or job in order to become more efficient.
25. Standard of Living	The amount of goods and services people can buy with the money they have.
26. Supply and Demand	An economic concept which states that the price of a good rises and falls depending on how many people want it (DEMAND) and depending on how much of the good is available (SUPPLY).
27. Taxes	Required payments of money to governments that are used to provide public goods and services for the benefit of the community as a whole.
28. Voluntary Exchange	A situation that occurs in markets when both the buyer and seller of a product are made better off by the transaction. They both get something from the trade in goods or services.