



[CEE standards Alignment](#)

Standards Alignment to Intro to Globalization

Standard	Days
Content Standard 5: Trade	
8.2 Free trade increases worldwide material standards of living.	1, 3
8.3 The gains from free trade are not distributed equally, and some individuals or groups may lose more than they gain when trade barriers are reduced.	3
8.7 Voluntary exchange among people or organizations gives people a broader range of choices in buying goods and services.	1, 2, 3
Content Standard 6: Specialization	
8.2 Like trade among individuals within one country, international trade promotes specialization and division of labor and increases the productivity of labor, output and consumption.	1
12.4 The goods or services that an individual, region, or nation can produce at lowest opportunity cost depend on many factors (which may vary over time), including available resources, technology, and political and economic institutions.	1, 2
Content Standard 9: Competition and Market Structure	
12.5 The introduction of new products and production methods is an important form of competition and is a source of technological progress and economic growth.	2
Content Standard 13: Income	

12.1 Changes in the structure of the economy, including technology, government policies, the extent of collective bargaining and discrimination, can influence personal income.	3
Content Standard 14	
12.3 3. Productivity and efficiency gains that result from innovative practices of entrepreneurs foster long term economic growth.	2
Content Standard 15: Economic Growth	
8.1 Standards of living increase as the productivity of labor improves.	1, 3
8. 3 Technological change results from an advance in knowledge leading to new and improved goods and services and better ways of producing them.	2
12.1 Economic growth is a sustained rise in a nation's production of goods and services. Long term growth in output results from improvements in labor productivity and increases in employment. It varies across countries because of differences in investments in human and physical capital, research and development, technological change, and from alternative institutional arrangements and incentives.	1, 3
12.3 Historically, economic growth that raises per capita output has been a vehicle for alleviating poverty and raising standards of living.	3