

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
CANTON, NEW YORK

COURSE OUTLINE
Survey of American Economic History
ECON 105

Prepared By: Karen Spellacy

Updated by Edouard Mafoua

School of Business and Liberal Arts
Business Department
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Survey of American Economic History

- A. TITLE: Survey of American Economic History
- B. COURSE NUMBER: ECON 105
- C. CREDIT HOURS: 3
- D. WRITING INTENSIVE COURSE : (OPTIONAL): No
- E. COURSE LENGTH: 15 weeks
- F. SEMESTER(S) OFFERED: Fall or Spring
- G. HOURS OF LECTURE, LABORATORY, RECITATION, TUTORIAL, ACTIVITY: 3 lecture hours per week
- H. CATALOGUE DESCRIPTION: Fundamental tools of economics will be used to explain important events and issues in the history of the United States. Topics to be surveyed include the United States’ growth and transformation into an industrialized nation, development and transitions in American labor, consumers and culture, the rise of corporate America, changes in the role of government, economic regulations, monetary and fiscal policy, the origins of major institutions and their economic impact, and increased global awareness.
- I. PRE-REQUISITES/CO-COURSES: None
- J. STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES: Students will be able to:

Course Objective	Institutional SLO
1. Meet the following SUNY General Education American History learning outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. demonstrate knowledge of a basic narrative of American history, political, economic, social and cultural, including knowledge of unity and diversity in American society b. demonstrate knowledge of common institutions in American society and how they have affected different groups c. demonstrate understanding of America’s evolving relationship with the rest of the world 	4. Inter-Intra Pers. Skills
2. Explain market outcome utilizing supply and demand	2. Crit. Thinking
3. Articulate economic factors contributing to major events in American History	1. Communication

4. Describe the economic impact major events have had on the American economy	1. Communication
5. Explain the basic principles of Classical and Keynesian economic paradigms and provide examples from US history that illustrate the application of each paradigm in government policy	2. Crit. Thinking

K. TEXTS: as determined by the instructor

L. REFERENCES:

The American Economic Review
 Business and Economic History
 Journal of Economic History
 Journal of Economic Literature
 Journal of Economic Perspectives
 Journal of Labor Economics

M. EQUIPMENT: Students will be required to use sources on the internet. Some faculty teaching the course may prefer a smart classroom.

N. GRADING METHOD (P/F, A-F, etc.): A - F

O. MEASUREMENT CRITERIA: as determined by the instructor

P. DETAILED TOPICAL OUTLINE: see attached

Q. LABORATORY OUTLINE: not applicable

Detailed Outline
Survey of American Economic History
ECON 105

- I. Colonial Era
 - A. European Expansion
 - B. Colonial Development
 - 1. Jamestown
 - 2. Private Ownership Dominates by 1650
 - 3. Indentured Servants
 - 4. Slavery
 - C. Economic Activities
 - 1. Resource Markets
 - 2. Dominance of Agriculture
 - 3. Extraction Industries
 - 4. Manufacturing Industries
 - D. Economic Relations
 - 1. Mercantilism
 - 2. Exports and Imports
 - 3. Intercolonial Commerce
 - 4. Money
 - E. Economic Progress
 - 1. Technological Changes
 - 2. Productivity Changes
 - 3. Production Possibilities
 - 4. GDP
 - 5. Wealth and Income Distribution
 - F. Revolutionary War
 - 1. Seven Years War
 - 2. Sugar Act
 - 3. Stamp Act
 - 4. Colonial Boycott
 - 5. Townshend Acts
 - 6. Tea Act
 - 7. Intolerable Acts

II. New Nation

- A. Economic Impact of Revolutionary War
 - 1. Decline in Trade
 - 2. Money Supply
 - 3. Hyperinflation
- B. Constitution and Federal Powers
 - 1. Tax
 - 2. Debts
 - 3. Mint Coins
 - 4. Money Supply
 - 5. Trade
 - 6. Foreign Affairs
 - 7. Private Property Rights
- C. Napoleonic Wars and Increase in Economic Activity
- D. Land Policy
 - 1. Public Domain
 - 2. Northwest Land Ordinance of 1785
 - 3. Northwest Ordinance of 1787
 - 4. Later Land Acts
 - 5. Louisiana Land Purchase
 - 6. Migration
- E. Transportation and Market Growth
 - 1. War of 1812
 - 2. Waterways
 - 3. Canals
 - 4. Railroads
 - 5. Roads
 - 6. Antebellum Interregional Growth Hypothesis
- F. Industry and Market Expansion
 - 1. Changes in Manufacturing
 - 2. Prerequisites for Factory Production
 - 3. Protectionism
- G. Labor
 - 1. Population Growth
 - 2. Changes in the Labor Force
 - 3. Working Conditions
 - 4. Early Union Movement
 - 5. Political Gains

- H. Money and Banking
 - 1. American Monetary Unit
 - 2. Bimetallic Standard
 - 3. Bank Notes
 - 4. First Bank of the United States
 - 5. Second Bank of the United States
 - 6. State Banking Controls
 - 7. California Gold Rush and Consequences
- I. Slavery
 - 1. African Slavery in the United States
 - 2. Economic Efficiency of the Plantation
 - 3. Entrenched as an Economic System
 - 4. Political Compromises

III. Reunification Era

- A. Civil War
 - 1. Economics of War
 - 2. Northern Industrialization
 - 3. Southern Agricultural Base
 - 4. Legacy of Slavery
- B. Western Expansion of Agriculture
 - 1. Federal Land Policy and Its Impact
 - 2. Growth and Change in Agriculture
 - 3. Agrarian Political Organizations
 - 4. Federal Assistance to Agriculture
 - 5. Natural Resource Conservation
- C. Transcontinental Railroad
 - 1. Construction
 - 2. Financing
 - 3. Regulating the Railroad Industry
 - 4. Impact on Economic Growth
- D. Industrial Growth
 - 1. Decline of Agriculture
 - 2. Technological Changes
 - 3. Managerial Changes
 - 4. Economies of Scale and Industry Concentration
- E. Labor Develops Political Influence
 - 1. Demographic Changes in the Labor Force
 - 2. Gains for Labor
 - 3. Unions

- F. American Monetary System
 - 1. New Forms of Currency
 - 2. National Bank Act
 - 3. Return to the Gold Standard
 - 4. Investment Banking
 - 5. Bank Panics
 - 6. Federal Reserve Act of 1913
- G. Americans as Consumers
 - 1. Urbanization
 - 2. Marketing and Selling
 - 3. Consumer Protection
 - 4. Foreign Trade and Protectionism
 - 5. Income Tax
- H. Imperialism
 - 1. Japan
 - 2. Cuba and the Philippines

IV. World War I, Depression and World War II Era

- A. World War I
 - 1. Origins of the War
 - 2. US Economic Activities Prior to Entering World War I
 - 3. US Enters World War I
 - 4. Financial Cost of World War I
 - 5. Government Involvement in the Economy Increase During World War I
 - 6. African Americans Enter the Northern and Mid Western Industrialized Cities
 - 7. Treaty of Versailles
- B. Roaring Twenties
 - 1. Social Changes
 - 2. Difficulties in Agriculture
 - 3. Stock Market
 - 4. Workers Compensation
- C. Great Depression
 - 1. Measuring the Dimensions of the Great Depression
 - 2. Causes of the Great Depression
 - 3. The New Gold Standard of \$35.00 an Ounce

- D. New Deal
 - 1. Relief Projects
 - 2. Reform Activities
 - 3. Agriculture
 - 4. Labor
 - 5. American Welfare State
- E. World War II
 - 1. Financial Backing – Lend Lease Program
 - 2. Pearl Harbor
 - 3. Mobilizing for War
 - 4. Financing the War
 - 5. Office of Price Controls and Civilian Supply
 - 6. War Prosperity
 - 7. Labor
 - 8. GI Bill of Rights
 - 9. Bretton Woods
- V. Post War Era
 - A. Role of the Federal Government
 - 1. Size
 - 2. “Liberal” Era
 - 3. “Conservative” Era
 - 4. Government Growth Theories
 - B. Fiscal and Monetary Policy
 - 1. Korean War
 - 2. Eisenhower
 - 3. Kennedy and Johnson
 - 4. Nixon
 - 5. Carter
 - 6. Reagan
 - C. Global Awareness
 - 1. Changing Face of the American Work Force
 - 2. Shifts in Industry
 - 3. Shattered Illusion of Security