A New Era of Global Trade

Instructions: First, define the two trade policies below and fill in the boxes with examples of specific policies and the aims of these types of policies. Then answer the questions that deal with changes in the international trade system after World War II.

| Protectionism | | Free Trade | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Definition: | De | Definition: | | | | |
| Example of a protectionist policy: | | Example of a free trade policy: | | | | |
| Goals of these types of policies: | G | Goals of these types of policies: | | | | |
| Why did U.S. policy makers want to increase international trade after World War II? | | | | | | |
| Why did U.S. policy makers wa | | | | | | |
| Why did U.S. policy makers wa | crease in trade since | e World War II? | | | | |
| | crease in trade since Globalizatio | | | | | |
| What has contributed to the in | | n Trade Agreements | | | | |

The Effects of Trade

Instructions: Fill out the chart below. Identify who is affected and how, and then decide whether each effect of trade is positive, negative, or both. Challenge yourself—see if you can identify both positive and negative consequences for each effect. At the bottom of the chart, add any additional effects that you can think of.

| Effect | Who is affected and how? | Positive, Negative, or Both? |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| Example: Businesses have access to new markets. | Businesses trading internationally have more opportunities. Local businesses must compete with international companies. | Both |
| Countries tend to focus on producing goods in which they have a comparative advantage. | | |
| Consumers have access to a wider variety of less expensive goods. | | |
| Businesses may move factories to other countries for cheaper labor (outsourcing/insourcing). | | |
| Countries are more dependent on each other. | | |
| Consumers can buy goods that were produced in countries with different worker, safety, and environmental standards. | | |
| There is competition among businesses from countries with different trade policies (e.g. subsidies vs. no subsidies). | | |
| Increased competition forces producers to improve quality. | | |
| Employment opportunities for workers change. | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Options: Graphic Organizer

| Does this option prioritize the concerns of U.S. businesses? U.S. workers? People around the world? | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| What are this option's views on NAFTA and the WTO? | | | | |
| According to this option, should U.S. trade policy be used to promote human rights and other foreign policy goals? | | | | |
| According to this option, do economic globalization and free trade offer benefits or perpetuate inequality and poverty? | | | | |
| According to this option, what should be the top priority of U.S. trade policy? | | | | |
| | Option 1: Keep the U.S. Economy on Top | Option 2: Protect U.S. Workers | Option 3: Put Values First | Option 4: Work for Free and Fair Trade |