### COURSE OUTLINE

# Business Administration 135 Money and Banking

# I. <u>Catalog Statement</u>

Business Administration 135 is a course designed to help students secure employment with investment banking houses, commercial banks, finance companies, stock and commodity exchanges, and securities dealers. It is a study of the American monetary system and American financial understanding of the Federal Reserve structure, monetary and fiscal policy, and the commercial banking process.

Units – 3.0 Lecture Hours –3.0

Prerequisite: None

# II. Course Entry Expectations

Skills Level Ranges: Reading 5, Writing 5, Listening/Speaking 5, Math 1.

# III. Course Exit Standards

Upon successful completion of the required coursework, the student will be able to:

- 1. explain the financial system in terms of basic monetary theory and policy
- 2. evaluate and explain the relationship between current monetary policy and current economic conditions
- 3. explain how the structure of the international financial system affects monetary policy.

# IV. Course Content

**Total Contact Hours = 48** 

A. Money and Credit

2 hours

- 1. Barter
- 2. Early mediums of exchange
- 3. Definitions of money
- 4. Credit and credit instruments
- 5. Value and price
- 6. Function of banking
- 7. Need for credit control

## B. Monetary Standards

2 hours

- 1. Commodity standards
- 2. Flat Standards

C. Money in the United states – Before 1934  1. Money in the American colonies  2. Bland-Allison Act  3. Sherman Silver Purchase Act  4. Federal Reserve Act  5. Post war gold standards  6. Inflation Act of 1933	2 hours
D. Money in the United States - Today 1. Gold reserve Act of 1934 2. New monetary system 3. Bank deposits	2 hours
<ul> <li>E. Evolution of Banking</li> <li>1. Banking of antiquity</li> <li>2. Banking on roman times</li> <li>3. Money lending in the dark Ages</li> <li>4. Banks of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries</li> <li>5. Colonial banking</li> <li>6. Banking developments prior to the Civil War</li> </ul>	2 hours
F. American Banking institutions  1. The 19 <sup>th</sup> century  2. Safety fund and free banking  3. Band secured notes  4. Independent Treasury system  5. Present banking institutions  6. Government banking institutions	3 hours
G. Organizing a Bank	2 hours
<ol> <li>Motives for organizing a new bank</li> <li>Prerequisites for a successful bank</li> <li>Locating the bank</li> <li>Procedures of organization</li> <li>Changing from state to National Charter</li> <li>Closing a bank</li> </ol>	
<ul> <li>H. Bank Notes and Deposits</li> <li>1. Notes and deposits compared</li> <li>2. Qualities of good bank notes</li> <li>3. Federal Reserve Act and National bank notes</li> <li>4. The deposit function</li> <li>5. Federal deposit insurance</li> <li>6. Failure of insured banks</li> </ul>	3 hours

<ol> <li>Loans and Discounts</li> <li>Character of deposits</li> <li>Business cycles</li> <li>Self-liquidity vs. shiftability</li> <li>Prohibited loans</li> <li>Group and branch bank credits</li> </ol>	2 hours
<ul> <li>J. Credit Department</li> <li>1. Services of the credit department</li> <li>2. Sources of credit information</li> <li>3. Work of the credit investigator</li> <li>4. Relation of the credit department to other depar</li> <li>5. Group and branch bank credits</li> </ul>	2 hours tments
<ul><li>K. Bank Investment</li><li>1. Role of investments</li><li>2. Borrowing on investments</li><li>3. Real estate loans</li></ul>	3 hours
<ul> <li>L. Interbank Relations</li> <li>1. Local clearings</li> <li>2. Other cleaning house functions</li> <li>3. Pros and cons of branch banking</li> <li>4. The role of group banking</li> </ul>	2 hours
<ul> <li>M. The Federal Reserve System</li> <li>1. Functions of reserve banks</li> <li>2. Advances to non-member banks</li> <li>3. Open market operations</li> <li>4. Fiscal agents for the government</li> <li>5. Treasury deposits</li> <li>6. Foreign deposits</li> </ul>	3 hours
<ul><li>N. Credit control in the United States</li><li>1. Powers of reserve authorities</li><li>2. Managed currency</li><li>3. Credit control in wartime</li></ul>	3 hours
<ul><li>O. Financing the consumer</li><li>1. The average person and credit</li><li>2. Survey of personal credit institutions</li></ul>	2 hours
<ul><li>P. Savings Banking</li><li>1. Nature of savings banking</li><li>2. Mutual savings bank operation</li><li>3. Investments of savings banks</li></ul>	3 hours

### **BUSAD 135**

# Page 4

Q. International Trade and Transactions

3 hours

- 1. Economic basis of International trade
- 2. Balance-of-payments
- 3. United States balance-of-payment
- R. International Monetary Problems

2 hours

- 1. International trade and domestic economy
- 2. Fixed vs. flexible exchange rates
- 3. International monetary developments since World War II
- 4. IMF and IBRD
- 5. Special Drawing rights
- S. Understanding Money (Real World Focus)

3 hours

- 1. Stocks and Bonds
- 2. Measuring the health of the economy
- 3. Changing value of money
- T. Recent Issues in Finance

2 hours

- 1. S & L crisis: costs and lessons
- 2. Story of junk bonds
- 3. Banking in 2000 AD

# V. <u>Methods of Presentation</u>

The following instructional methodologies may be used in the course:

- 1. Lecture/demonstration
- 2. Interactive discussion
- 3. Hands-on activities and exercises
- 4. Online

# VI. <u>Assignments and Methods of Evaluation</u>

- 1. Quizzes
- 2. Midterm Exam
- 3. Final Exam

# VII. Textbook

Robert Eyler, Money and Banking, 1st edition Boca Raton, FL: Rutledge Taylor and Francis Group, 2009 11<sup>th</sup> grade Textbook reading level, ISBN: 978-0-415-77547-2

# VIII. <u>Student Learning Outcomes</u>

Upon successful completion, the student will be able to:

- 1. explain the financial system in terms of basic monetary theory and policy
- 2. evaluate and explain the relationship between current monetary policy and current economic conditions
- 3. explain how the structure of the international financial system affects monetary policy.