

Videos and Web Materials Related to Chapter 9

There are numerous videos and web materials available to help you learn the Principles of Macroeconomics. Here are some of my favorites that are aligned with the material in Chapter 9 on “Inflation”.

Marginal Revolution University

Marginal Revolution University (MRU) has the largest set of online resources to help you learn macro. The link to the macro videos for Marginal Revolution is:

<https://www.mruniversity.com/courses/principles-economics-macroeconomics>

The seventh set of videos covering “Inflation and Quantity Theory of Money” cover the material presented in Chapter 9 in your OpenStax textbook.

7 Inflation and Quantity Theory of Money

Zimbabwe and Hyperinflation: Who Wants to Be a Trillionaire?

Measuring Inflation

Quantity Theory of Money

Causes of Inflation

Costs of Inflation: Price Confusion and Money Illusion

Costs of Inflation: Financial Intermediation Failure

Office Hours: Costs of Inflation

Why Governments Create Inflation

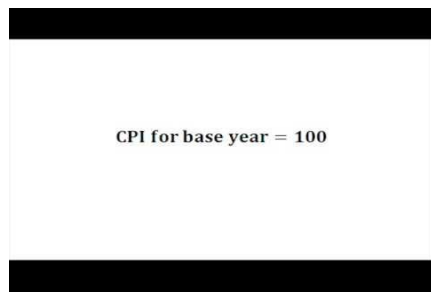
mjmfoodie: - Dr. Mary McGlasson

Dr. Mary McGlasson who teaches at Chandler-Gilbert Community College in Arizona has created a series of videos that cover the elements of macroeconomics. The macroeconomics videos are available online

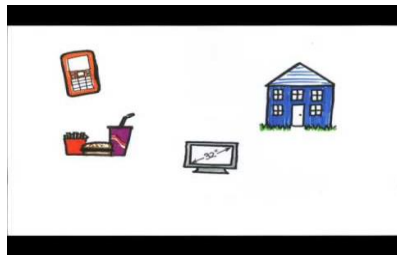
<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLF2A3693D8481F442>

There are two episodes that deal primarily with inflation:

(Macro) Episode 16: Inflation & Price Indexes



(Macro) Episode 17: Real Income



Crash Course

[Crash Course](#) is another resource with lots of YouTube videos that can help teach you about macro principles. The Crash Course Instructors (Adriene and Jacob) teach about most of the topics we will be covering in Econ 2 Online.

The Crash Course video: "*Inflation and Bubbles and Tulips: Crash Course Economics #7*" corresponds to the material in Chapter 9 of your text. Here is a description: "Adriene and Jacob teach you about how and why prices rise. Sometimes prices rise as a result of inflation, which is a pretty normal thing for economies to do. We'll talk about how across the board prices rise over time, and how economists track inflation. Bubbles are a pretty normal thing for humans to do. One item, like tulips or beanie babies or houses or tech startups experience a rapid rise in prices. This is often accompanied by speculation, a bunch of outrageous profits, and then a nasty crash when the bubble bursts. People get excited about rising prices, and next thing you know, people are trading their life savings for a tulip bulb."

The link to the [Crash Course](#) YouTube video on inflation is: <https://youtu.be/T8-85cZRI9o>

Khan Academy

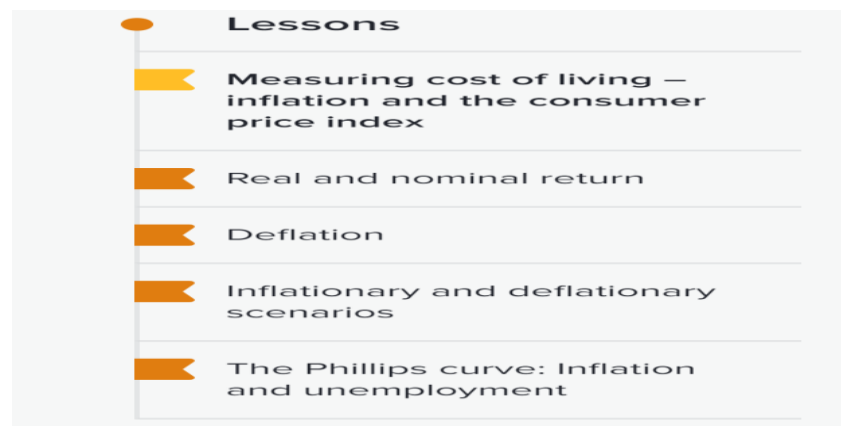
The Khan Academy whose mission is to provide a free, world-class education to anyone, anywhere has a number of videos covering macro principles.

The [link](#) to their videos on macroeconomics is:

<https://www.khanacademy.org/economics-finance-domain/macroeconomics>

You can find some tutorials on inflation by following this link:

<https://www.khanacademy.org/economics-finance-domain/macroeconomics/inflation-topic>



Economics USA

[Economics USA](#) is a video instructional series which covers both micro- and macroeconomics for college students and adult learners. There are 28 half-hour video programs; 28 audio programs; coordinated text and guides; and Web site.

The URL for Economics USA is: <https://www.learner.org/resources/series79.html>

[Economics USA](#) has two videos which give an historical perspective to the material in Chapter 9.

19. Inflation

In the 1960s President Lyndon Baines Johnson continued fueling the domestic agenda of his "Great Society," keeping a low profile on the Vietnam War. But the U.S. overspent and inflation bubbled over. Anyone living on a marginally fixed income endured harsh consequences under inflation, and workers' strikes only brought costs up more. After his election in 1972, Richard Nixon ordered a 90-day nationwide price and wage freeze after the Federal Reserve failed to curb inflation. These stories show problems posed by the development of inflation in the post-war U.S. economy. **Go to this unit.**

[Unit 22](#) covers the macro nightmare of stagflation:

22. Stagflation



1970s America saw a new kind of inflation, based on supply and not demand: "stagflation," caused by Arab oil embargoes and worldwide crop failures. In 1973 President Ford and Fed Chairman Arthur Burns tried to control inflation by choking the money supply. They failed. In the 1990s the U.S. had three ways to ease inflation: Technological innovation, market globalization, and expenditure restraint. Demand management policies fight cost-push inflation only by causing extremely high unemployment, and rising inflation and rising unemployment can parallel each other. **Go to this unit.**

Follow this link to learn more about "stagflation":

<https://www.learner.org/series/econusa/unit22/>