

NAME: _____

BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

ECONOMICS

GUIDED NOTES	THOUGHTS, REFLECTIONS, LINGERING QUESTIONS
<p>TYPES OF BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. _____2. _____3. _____ <p>1- _____ PROPRIETORSHIP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Owned by _____• Advantages → _____, can hire _____, can choose _____ in the market• Disadvantages → _____ on yourself. You are liable for debts and injury and can _____ money <p>2- PARTNERSHIPS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Owned by _____ <p>Types of Partnership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ → _____ responsibility and decision making• _____ → _____.• Advantages → _____, shared responsibility• Disadvantages → _____, everyone has unlimited liability <p>3- CORPORATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Business whose _____ from the people who own stock• Separate legal entity that can _____ (can be sued), and can _____• _____ → To form a corporation• _____ → _____ ownership in business• _____ → _____ or people who buy stocks or parts of ownership into company• _____ → _____ that the stockholders receive if the company does well	<p>Give examples of sole proprietorships:</p> <p>Give examples of partnerships:</p> <p>Give examples of corporation:</p>

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<p>HOW ARE CORPORATIONS STRUCTURED?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ – Basic ownership, _____• _____ – People who _____ corporation's _____• _____ – Ownership, _____ <p>Advantages of Corporations→</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ of stockholders. You can only lose what you invest• Stocks are _____, and it is easier to raise money <p>Disadvantages of Corporations→</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Taxed as an _____• Stockholders have _____ <p>DIFFERENT TYPES OF BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS</p> <p>1. _____ → _____, doctors, lawyers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ to start and end• _____ regulations• Have _____• _____ profits• _____ available funds• Business depends on the _____ the business <p>2. _____ Organizations→ Business not running to make a profit, _____, _____</p> <p>3. _____ → _____ Service</p> <p>4. Cooperatives (_____)→ _____ company, provides discounts/benefits to members only. Credit Unions, DEMCO Electric</p> <p>5. _____ → Individual businesses that are also _____</p>	

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GUIDED NOTES

- Firm with _____, each making _____
- “Don’t put all your _____”

MULTINATIONAL

- _____ → Worldwide enterprise
- _____ goods and services
- Investments in _____ countries
- Production in _____ countries
- _____, Google, Coca Cola

HOW BUSINESSES GROW AND EXPAND

- _____ Merger → Firms that _____ to make a larger company



- _____ → Firms buys up the companies of the _____.
Keeps all _____
 - Cut out the middle-man

OWN PRODUCTION



OWN PROCESSING



OWN DISTRIBUTION

THOUGHTS, REFLECTIONS, LINGERING QUESTIONS

Explain horizontal mergers:

Explain vertical mergers:

BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS TERMS TO KNOW

1. **Business Organization**
2. **Sole Proprietorship**
3. **Limited Life**
4. **Unlimited Liability**
5. **Partnership**
6. **General Partnership**
7. **Limited Partnership**
8. **Limited Liability Partnership**
9. **Corporation**
10. **Stock**
11. **Dividend**
12. **Public Company**
13. **Private Company**
14. **Bond**
15. **Limited Liability**
16. **Unlimited Life**
17. **Horizontal Merger**
18. **Vertical Merger**
19. **Conglomerate**
20. **Multinational Corporation**
21. **Franchise**
22. **Franchisee**
23. **Cooperative**
24. **Nonprofit Organization**

TOPIC:

EXAMPLES IN REAL LIFE

TOPIC	REAL LIFE ECONOMIC EXAMPLE