

Throughout the Semester...

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
Daily... Current Events	<p>Current Events will include, but are not limited to:</p> <p>1.4.1 Public Policy and the Market – Analyze the impact of a change in public policy (such as an increase in the minimum wage, a new tax policy, or a change in interest rates) on consumers, producers, workers, savers, and investors.</p> <p>1.4.2 Government and Consumers – Analyze the role of government in protecting consumers and enforcing contracts, (including property rights), and explain how this role influences the incentives (or disincentives) for people to produce and exchange goods and services.</p> <p>2.2.2. Macroeconomic Policy Alternatives – Compare and contrast differing policy recommendations for the role of the Federal government in achieving the macroeconomic goals of stable prices, low unemployment, and economic growth.</p> <p>2.2.5 Government Revenue and Services – Analyze the ways in which governments generate revenue on</p>	Daily Current Events Presentations	<p>All students are expected to present 1 current even per each of the two nine-week marking periods. Each assignment/ presentation is worth 20 points and will be added to Powerschool at the end of the each marking period.</p> <p>Students must sign up in advance to present their current event. Their presentation should inspire class discussion. The presenter should be prepared to answer questions about their current event following their presentation.</p> <p>Students are also required to write a ½ page summary of their event with must include their source.</p>	

Throughout the Semester...

	consumption, income and wealth and use that revenue for public services (e.g., parks and highways) and social welfare (e.g., social security, Medicaid, Medicare).			
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UNIT 2: Systems, Organizations and Pricing

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
<p>Chapter 2: Economic Systems and Decision Making</p> <p>Chapter 3: Business Organizations and Economic Institutions</p> <p>Chapter 6: Prices and Decision Making</p>	<p>1.2.1 Business Structures – Compare and contrast the functions and constraints facing economic institutions including small and large businesses, labor unions, banks, and households.</p> <p>1.2.2 Price in the Market – Analyze how prices send signals and provide incentives to buyers and sellers in a competitive market.</p> <p>1.2.3 Investment, Productivity and Growth – Analyze the role investments in physical (e.g., technology) and human capital (e.g., education) play in increasing productivity and how these influence the market.</p> <p>3.1.1 Major Economic Systems – Give examples of and analyze the strengths and weaknesses of major economic systems (command, market and mixed), including their philosophical and historical foundations (e.g., Marx and the Communist Manifesto, Adam Smith and the Wealth of Nations).</p> <p>3.1.5 Comparing Economic Systems – Using the three basic economic questions (e.g., what to produce, how to produce, and for whom to produce), compare and contrast a socialist (command) economy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic Systems ▪ Strengths and Weakness of the 3 Economic Systems ▪ Economic and Social Goals (ie. Economic Freedom, Economic Efficiency) ▪ Sole Proprietorship ▪ Partnership ▪ Corporations ▪ Strengths and Weakness of business organizations ▪ Horizontal Merger ▪ Vertical Merger ▪ Conglomerates ▪ Multinationals ▪ Non Profits ▪ Pricing 	<p>Extended Writing Component</p> <p>Multi-media component</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <p>Projects</p> <p>Notes/ 3-ring binder</p> <p>Class participation</p> <p>Current Events</p> <p>Games</p> <p>Unit Test: multiple choice and short answer</p>	<p>2 Weeks</p>

UNIT 2: Systems, Organizations and Pricing

	<p>(such as North Korea or Cuba) with the Capitalist as a mixed, free market system of the United States.</p>			
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UNIT 3: Supply and Demand

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
Chapter 4: Demand Chapter 5: Supply Chapter 6: Prices and Decision Making	<p>1.3.1 Law of Supply – Explain the law of supply and analyze the likely change in supply when there are changes in prices of the productive resources (e.g., labor, land, capital including technology), or the profit opportunities available to producers by selling other goods or services, or the number of sellers in a market.</p> <p>1.3.2 Law of Demand – Explain the law of demand and analyze the likely change in demand when there are changes in prices of the goods or services, availability of alternative (substitute or complementary) goods or services, or changes in the number of buyers in a market created by such things as change in income or availability of credit.</p> <p>1.3.3 Price, Equilibrium, Elasticity, and Incentives – Analyze how prices change through the interaction of buyers and sellers in a market including the role of supply, demand, equilibrium, elasticity, and explain how incentives (monetary and non-monetary) affect choices of households and economic organizations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Microeconomics ▪ Demand ▪ Demand schedule ▪ Demand curve ▪ Demand graph ▪ Change in QD ▪ Change in D ▪ Marginal Utility ▪ Elasticity ▪ Supply ▪ Supply schedule ▪ Supply curve ▪ Supply graph ▪ Change in supply ▪ Equilibrium ▪ Fixed cost ▪ Variable cost ▪ Marginal cost 	Extended Writing Component Multi-media component Quizzes Projects Notes/ 3-ring binder Class participation Current Events Games In class board writing Unit Test: multiple choice and short answer	2.5 Weeks

UNIT 3: Supply and Demand

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UNIT 4: The Role of Government

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
Chapter 7: Competition, Market Structures, and the Role of Government	<p>1.4.3 Government Revenue and Services – Analyze the ways in which local and state governments generate revenue (e.g., income, sales, and property taxes) and use that revenue for public services (e.g., parks and highways).</p> <p>1.4.4 Functions of Government – Explain the various functions of government in a market economy including the provision of public goods and services, the creation of currency, the establishment of property rights, the enforcement of contracts, correcting for externalities and market failures, the redistribution of income and wealth, regulation of labor (e.g., minimum wage, child labor, working conditions), and the promotion of economic growth and security.</p> <p>1.4.5 Economic Incentives and Government – Identify and explain how monetary and non-monetary incentives affect government officials and voters and explain how government policies affect the behavior of various people including consumers, savers, investors, workers, and producers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Competition ▪ Monopoly ▪ Oligopoly ▪ Market Failures ▪ Externalities ▪ Historical Antitrust Legislation including Supreme Court Cases ▪ Regulatory Governmental Agencies 	Extended Writing Component Multi-media component Quizzes Projects Notes/ 3-ring binder Class participation Power Point Current Events Unit Test: multiple choice and short answer	1 week/ mini unit

UNIT 4: The Role of Government

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UNIT 5: Macro Economics

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
<p>Chapter 8: Employment, Labor, and Wages</p> <p>Chapter 9: Sources of Government Revenue</p> <p>Chapter 10: Government Spending</p>	<p>2.1.1 Income – Describe how individuals and businesses earn income by selling productive resources.</p> <p>2.1.2 Circular Flow and the National Economy – Using the concept of circular flow, analyze the roles of and the relationships between households, business firms, financial institutions, and government and non-government agencies in the economy of the United States.</p> <p>2.1.3 Financial Institutions and Money Supply – Analyze how decisions by the Federal Reserve and actions by financial institutions (e.g., commercial banks, credit unions) regarding deposits and loans, impact the expansion and contraction of the money supply.</p> <p>2.1.4 Money Supply, Inflation, and Recession – Explain the relationships between money supply, inflation, and recessions.</p> <p>2.1.5 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Economic Growth – Use GDP data to measure the rate of economic growth in the United States and identify factors that have contributed to this economic growth</p> <p>2.1.6 Unemployment – Analyze the character of different types of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (History) The Labor Movement ▪ The Great Depression ▪ Current Union Issues ▪ Collective Bargaining ▪ Employment Trends (current) ▪ Minimum Wage (video: Morgan Spurlock) ▪ Income Taxation and Wages ▪ State and Local revenue expenditures ▪ Establishing the Federal Budget: Analyzing Current Congressional decisions ▪ Letter to the President ▪ Federal Debt/ debt ceiling ▪ Deficit Spending ▪ Consequences of Deficit Spending 	<p>Extended Writing Component</p> <p>Multi-media component</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <p>Projects</p> <p>Notes/ 3-ring binder</p> <p>Class participation</p> <p>Group Collective Bargaining simulation</p> <p>Interviewing</p> <p>Video</p> <p>Current Events</p> <p>Unit Test: multiple choice and short answer</p>	<p>3 weeks</p>

UNIT 5: Macro Economics

	<p>unemployment including frictional, structural, and cyclical.</p> <p>2.1.7 Economic Indicators – Using a number of indicators, such as GDP, per capita GDP, unemployment rates, and Consumer Price Index, analyze the characteristics of business cycles, including the characteristics of peaks, recessions, and expansions.</p> <p>2.1.8 Relationship Between Expenditures and Revenue (Circular Flow) – Using the circular flow model, explain how spending on consumption, investment, government and net exports determines national income; explain how a decrease in total expenditures affects the value of a nation’s output of final goods and services.</p> <p>2.1.9 American Economy in the World – Analyze the changing relationship between the American economy and the global economy including, but not limited to, the increasing complexity of American economic activity (e.g., outsourcing, off-shoring, and supply-chaining) generated by the expansion of the global economy.</p> <p>2.2.1 Federal Government and Macroeconomic Goals – Identify the three macroeconomic goals of an economic system (stable prices, low unemployment, and economic growth).</p>			
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UNIT 5.5: Personal Finance

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
<p>How to Do Your Banking: workbook from Isabelle Bank and Trust</p>	<p>4.1.3 Personal Finance Strategy – Develop a personal finance strategy for earning, spending, saving and investing resources.</p> <p>4.1.4 Key Components of Personal Finance – Evaluate key components of personal finance including, money management, saving and investment, spending and credit, income, mortgages, retirement, investing (e.g., 401K, IRAs), and insurance.</p> <p>4.1.5 Personal Decisions – Use a decision-making model (e.g., stating a problem, listing alternatives, establishing criteria, weighing options, making the decision, and evaluating the result) to evaluate the different aspects of personal finance including careers, savings and investing tools, and different forms of income generation.</p> <p>4.1.6 Risk Management Plan – Develop a risk management plan that uses a combination of avoidance, reduction, retention, and transfer (insurance).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dreamers and Doers ▪ Pizza Principle ▪ Personal Budgets (using percentages) ▪ Banking including finance charges, checking and savings accounts, earning interest 	<p>Multi-media component</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <p>Projects</p> <p>Notes/ 3-ring binder</p> <p>Class participation</p> <p>Video: Segments of the Debt Diet</p> <p>Current Events</p> <p>Unit Test: multiple choice and short answer</p>	<p>2 Weeks</p>

UNIT 5.5: Personal Finance

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UNIT 6: The FED

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
Chapter 12: The Federal Reserve System and Monetary Policy	<p>2.2.4 Federal Reserve and Monetary Policy – Explain the roles and responsibilities of the Federal Reserve System and compare and contrast the consequences – intended and unintended – of different monetary policy actions of the Federal Reserve Board as a means to achieve macroeconomic goals of stable prices, low unemployment, and economic growth.</p> <p>2.1.3 Financial Institutions and Money Supply – Analyze how decisions by the Federal Reserve and actions by financial institutions (e.g., commercial banks, credit unions) regarding deposits and loans, impact the expansion and contraction of the money supply.</p> <p>2.1.4 Money Supply, Inflation, and Recession – Explain the relationships between money supply, inflation, and recessions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structure of the FED ▪ Ownership ▪ Responsibility of the FED ▪ Monetary Policy: Margin Requirements, Discount Rates, Open Market Operations ▪ Current Monetary Policy ▪ Ben Bernanke 	Extended Writing Component Multi-media component Quizzes Projects Notes/ 3-ring binder Video Class participation Current Events Unit Test: multiple choice and short answer	1.5 Weeks

UNIT 6: The FED

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UNIT 7: Policies of Macroeconomics

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
<p>Chapter 14: Gross Domestic Policy</p> <p>Chapter 15: Population, Economic Growth, and Business Cycle</p> <p>Chapter 16: Unemployment, Inflation, and Poverty</p>	<p>2.1.5 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Economic Growth – Use GDP data to measure the rate of economic growth in the United States and identify factors that have contributed to this economic growth</p> <p>2.1.6 Unemployment – Analyze the character of different types of unemployment including frictional, structural, and cyclical.</p> <p>2.1.7 Economic Indicators – Using a number of indicators, such as GDP, per capita GDP, unemployment rates, and Consumer Price Index, analyze the characteristics of business cycles, including the characteristics of peaks, recessions, and expansions.</p> <p>2.1.8 Relationship Between Expenditures and Revenue (Circular Flow) – Using the circular flow model, explain how spending on consumption, investment, government and net exports determines national income; explain how a decrease in total expenditures affects the value of a nation’s output of final goods and services.</p> <p>2.1.9 American Economy in the World – Analyze the changing relationship between</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GDP ▪ 5 Measure of Income ▪ Price Index ▪ US Population/ current ▪ Population Trends ▪ Population Pyramids ▪ Economic Growth ▪ Factors influencing Economic Growth ▪ Business Cycles: History in Graphs ▪ Unemployment: kinds, limitations, current statistics ▪ Inflation ▪ Income distribution 	<p>Extended Writing Component</p> <p>Multi-media component</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <p>Projects</p> <p>Notes/ 3-ring binder</p> <p>Class participation</p> <p>Current Events</p> <p>Unit Test: multiple choice and short answer</p>	<p>2 Weeks</p>

UNIT 7: Policies of Macroeconomics

	<p>the American economy and the global economy including, but not limited to, the increasing complexity of American economic activity (e.g., outsourcing, offshoring, and supply-chaining) generated by the expansion of the global economy</p> <p>2.2.1 Federal Government and Macroeconomic Goals – Identify the three macroeconomic goals of an economic system (stable prices, low unemployment, and economic growth).</p> <p>2.2.2. Macroeconomic Policy Alternatives – Compare and contrast differing policy recommendations for the role of the Federal government in achieving the macroeconomic goals of stable prices, low unemployment, and economic growth.</p>			
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UNIT 8: International and Global Economics

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
<p>Chapter 18: International Trade</p> <p>Chapter 19: Comparative Systems</p>	<p>3.1.2 Developing Nations – Assess how factors such as availability of natural resources, investments in human and physical capital, technical assistance, public attitudes and beliefs, property rights and free trade can affect economic growth in developing nations.</p> <p>3.1.3 International Organizations and the World Economy – Evaluate the diverse impact of trade policies of the World Trade Organization, World Bank, or International Monetary Fund on developing economies of Africa, Central America, or Asia, and the developed economies of the United States and Western Europe.</p> <p>3.1.4 GDP and Standard of Living – Using current and historical data on real per capita GDP for the United States, and at least three other countries (e.g., Japan, Somalia, and South Korea) construct a relationship between real GDP and standard of living.</p> <p>3.1.6 Impact of Transitional Economies – Analyze the impact of transitional economies, such as in China and India, on the global economy in general and the American economy in particular.</p> <p>3.2.1 Absolute and Comparative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OPEC ▪ NAFTA ▪ Trading Partner (US) ▪ Absolute and Comparative Advantage ▪ Trade Barriers: Tariffs and Quotas ▪ Exchange rates ▪ Trade Deficits ▪ Value of the Dollar ▪ Economic Systems: Effects on Trade ▪ Transition from Command to Market Systems ▪ The Asian Tigers 	<p>Extended Writing Component</p> <p>Multi-media component</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <p>Projects</p> <p>Notes/ 3-ring binder</p> <p>Class participation</p> <p>Current Events</p> <p>Unit Test: multiple choice and short answer</p>	<p>2 Weeks</p>

UNIT 8: International and Global Economics

	<p>Advantage – Use the concepts of absolute and comparative advantage to explain why goods and services are produced in one nation or locale versus another.</p> <p>3.2.2 Domestic Activity and World Trade – Assess the impact of trade policies (i.e. tariffs, quotas, export subsidies, product standards and other barriers), monetary policy, exchange rates, and interest rates on domestic activity and world trade.</p> <p>3.2.4 Monetary Policy and International Trade – Analyze how the decisions made by a country’s central bank (or the Federal Reserve) impact a nation’s international trade.</p> <p>3.2.5 The Global Economy and the Marketplace – Analyze and describe how the global economy has changed the interaction of buyers and sellers, such as in the automobile industry.</p>			
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