

Contemporary's Economics
 McGraw Hill Wright Group 2006
 Alignment to Arizona Social Studies Standards
 Strand 5: Economics

	<p>Concept 1: Foundations of Economics The foundations of economics are the application of basic economic concepts and decision-making skills. This includes scarcity and the different methods of allocation of goods and services.</p>
Text, Page #	High School
Scarcity, 3-5 Factors of production, 12-13 Marginal Analysis, 51	PO 1. Analyze the implications of scarcity: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. limited resources and unlimited human wants influence choice at individual, national, and international levels b. factors of production (e.g., natural, human, and capital resources, entrepreneurship, technology) c. marginal analysis by producers, consumers, savers, and investors
Opportunity costs and trade-offs, 6, 11, 37	PO 2. Analyze production possibilities curves to describe opportunity costs and trade-offs.
Mixed economy in the US, 24 - property rights, 170-171, 178 - profit motive, 33, 119 - consumers, 12, 32 - competition, 33, 96-113 - limited role of government, 108-109, 205	PO 3. Describe the characteristics of the mixed-market economy of the United States: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. property rights b. profit motive c. consumer sovereignty d. competition e. role of the government f. rational self-interest g. invisible hand
multi-media	PO 4. Evaluate the economic implications of current events from a variety of sources (e.g., magazine articles, newspaper articles, radio, television reports, editorials, Internet sites).
Skill Builders: 15, 29,46,61, 77, 95, 115, 135, 152, 168, 183, 203, 220, 235, 255, 272, 294, 315, 337, 356	PO 5. Interpret economic information using charts, tables, graphs, equations, and diagrams.

Contemporary's Economics
McGraw Hill Wright Group 2006
Alignment to Arizona Social Studies Standards
Strand 5: Economics

	Concept 1: Foundations of Economics The foundations of economics are the application of basic economic concepts and decision-making skills. This includes scarcity and the different methods of allocation of goods and services.
Text, Page #	High School

Contemporary's Economics
McGraw Hill Wright Group 2006
Alignment to Arizona Social Studies Standards
Strand 5: Economics

<p>Concept 2: Microeconomics Microeconomics examines the costs and benefits of economic choices relating to individuals, markets and industries, and governmental policies.</p>
<p>High School</p>
<p>PO 1. Describe how the interdependence of both households and firms is affected by trade, exchange, money, and banking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. why voluntary exchange occurs only when all participating parties expect to gain from the exchangeb. role and interdependence of households, firms, and government in the circular flow model of economic activityc. role of entrepreneurs in a market economy and how profit is an incentive that leads entrepreneurs to accept risks of business failured. financial institutions and securities marketse. importance of rule of law in a market economy for enforcement of contracts
<p>PO 2. Describe how markets function:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. laws of supply and demandb. how a market price is determinedc. graphs that demonstrate changes in supply and demandd. how price ceilings and floors cause shortages or surplusese. comparison of monopolistic and competitive behaviorsf. theory of production and the role of cost
<p>PO 3. Describe how government policies influence the economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. need to compare costs and benefits of government policies before taking actionb. use of federal, state, and local government spending to provide national defense; address environmental concerns; define and enforce property, consumer and worker rights; regulate markets; and provide goods and servicesc. effects of progressive, proportional, and regressive taxes on different income groupsd. role of self-interest in decisions of voters, elected officials, and public employees

Contemporary's Economics
 McGraw Hill Wright Group 2006
 Alignment to Arizona Social Studies Standards
 Strand 5: Economics

	Concept 3: Macroeconomics Macroeconomics examines the costs and benefits of economic choices made at a societal level and how those choices affect overall economic well being.
Text: Page #	High School
Economic Policy, 299	PO 1. Determine how inflation, unemployment, and gross domestic product statistics are used in policy decisions.
Inflation costs, 276-278 Deflation, 192	PO 2. Explain the effects of inflation and deflation on different groups (e.g., borrowers v. lenders, fixed income/cost of living adjustments).
Unemployment, 273, 280-285	PO 3. Describe the economic and non-economic consequences of unemployment.
Economic Policy, 299 Inflation, 274-279 Unemployment, 273, 280-285 Economic Growth, 36-38, 256, 268	PO 4. Analyze fiscal policy and its effects on inflation, unemployment, and economic growth.
Federal Reserve System, 236-253	PO 5. Describe the functions of the Federal Reserve System (e.g., banking regulation and supervision, financial services, monetary policy) and their influences on the economy.
Monetary policy, 238-247	PO 6. Explain the effects of monetary policy on unemployment, inflation, and economic growth.
Capital Investment, 266-267	PO 7. Determine how investment in factories, machinery, new technology, and the health, education, and training of people can raise future standards of living.

Contemporary's Economics
 McGraw Hill Wright Group 2006
 Alignment to Arizona Social Studies Standards
 Strand 5: Economics

<p>Concept 4: Global Economics Patterns of global interaction and economic development vary due to different economic systems and institutions that exist throughout the world.</p>	
Text: Page #	High School
<p>Market Economies, 32-33 Command Economies, 21-22, 25 Mixed Economies, 24 Private Property, 170-171</p>	<p>PO 1. Analyze the similarities and differences among economic systems:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. characteristics of market, command, and mixed economic systems, including roles of production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services b. benefits and costs of market and command economies c. characteristics of the mixed-market economy of the United States, including such concepts as private ownership, profit motive, consumer sovereignty, competition, and government regulation d. role of private property in conserving scarce resources and providing incentives in a market economy
<p>International Trade, 296-303</p>	<p>PO 2. Describe the effects of international trade on the United States and other nations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. how people and nations gain through trade b. how the law of comparative advantage leads to specialization and trade c. effects of protectionism, including tariffs and quotas on international trade and on a nation's standard of living d. how exchange rates work and how they affect international trade e. how the concepts of balance of trade and balance of payments are used to measure international trade f. factors that influence the major world patterns of economic activity including the differing costs of production between developed and developing countries g. economic connections among different regions, including changing alignments in world trade partners h. identify the effects of trade agreements(e.g., North American Free Trade

Contemporary's Economics
 McGraw Hill Wright Group 2006
 Alignment to Arizona Social Studies Standards
 Strand 5: Economics

Concept 4: Global Economics Patterns of global interaction and economic development vary due to different economic systems and institutions that exist throughout the world.	
Text: Page #	High School
	Agreement)

Concept 5: Personal Finance Decision making skills foster a person's individual standard of living. Using information wisely leads to better informed decisions as consumers, workers, investors and effective participants in society.	
Text: Page #	High School
Average personal incomes, 54, 165 Distribution of income, 287-288	PO 1. Explain how education, career choices, and family obligations affect future income.
Consumers 48-52	PO 2. Analyze how advertising influences consumer choices.
Personal economic decision-making, 190-191	PO 3. Determine short- and long-term financial goals and plans, including income, spending, saving, and investing.
Default on credit, 326 Evaluating information on choosing credit, 255 Creating money through loans, 230-231 Credit, 224 Credit cards, 228	PO 4. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of using various forms of credit and the determinants of credit history.
Savings, 137-141	PO 5. Explain the risk, return, and liquidity of short- and long-term saving and investment vehicles.
Stocks, 129-130	PO 6. Identify investment options, (e.g., stocks, bonds, mutual funds)

Contemporary's Economics
McGraw Hill Wright Group 2006
Alignment to Arizona Social Studies Standards
Strand 5: Economics

Concept 5: Personal Finance Decision making skills foster a person's individual standard of living. Using information wisely leads to better informed decisions as consumers, workers, investors and effective participants in society.	
Text: Page #	High School
Bonds, 146 Mutual Funds, 149-150	available to individuals and households.