**Forest Hill Community High School**

![MC900360660[2]]()***An IB World School***

***SYLLABUS***

This 19-week syllabus is a “living document”; the dates and activities herein are subject to change.

Department: Social Studies Fourth Quarter Standards

Course Title: Economics & Financial Literacy Term: August 15th – December 16th

Instructors: R. Pignato

E-mail: rachel.pignato@palmbeachschools.org

Required Text(s):

**Please note the following:**

1. Please have your Economics book in class daily.
2. Please have your login and password for FoolProof memorized.
3. **ALL students** must have a novel of appropriate Lexile level with them **every day** for silent reading.

**Activities to Reach Standards**

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| Week One | August 15th- August 19th  |
| Essential Question(s): | * How does scarcity force people to make economic choices?
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| Benchmarks/Standard(s): | SS.912.E.1.1Identify the factors of production and why they are necessary for the production of goods and services. |
| Activities | * Introduction to the Course
* Check books out
* Fundamental Economic concepts
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| Terms | Need, Want, Goods, Services, Scarcity, Economics, Entrepreneurship |

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| Week Two | August 22nd- August 26th  |
| Essential Question(s): | * Why are goods and services scarce?
* How does scarcity differ from shortage?
* Why does every choice involve an opportunity cost?
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| Benchmarks/Standard(s): |  Standard 2 SS.912.E.2: Understand the fundamental concepts relevant to the institutions, structure, and functions of a national economy.SS.912.FL.2.1Compare consumer decisions as they are influenced by the price of a good or service, the price of alternatives, and the consumer’s income as well as his or her preferences.......SS.912.FL.2.2Analyze situations in which when people consume goods and services, their consumption can have positive and negative effects on others.......SS.912.FL.2.3Discuss that when buying a good, consumers may consider various aspects of the product including the products features. Explain why for goods that last for a longer period of time, the consumer should consider the products durability and maintenance costs.......SS.912.FL.2.4Describe ways that consumers may be influenced by how the price of a good is expressed.SS.912.FL.2.5Discuss ways people incur costs and realize benefits when searching for information related to their purchases of goods and services and describe how the amount of information people should gather depends on the benefits and costs of the information. |
| Activities | * Fundamental Economic Concepts
* **FoolProof Registration**
* **FoolProof Module #1 When it Hits the Fan.**
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| Terms | Factors of Production, Land, Labor, Capital, Physical Capital, Human Capital, Trade-Off, Guns or Butter, Opportunity Cost. |

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| Week Three | August 29th- September 2nd  |
| Essential Question(s): | * Why do many economic decisions involve thinking at the margin?
* Why is it important to compare marginal costs to marginal benefits?
* How do production possibilities curves show alternative uses of resources?
* How does efficiency increase production and profit?
* What do economists mean when they say growth?
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| Benchmarks/Standard(s): | SS.912.E.1.2Analyze production possibilities curves to explain choice, scarcity, and opportunity costs.SS.912.E.1.7Graph and explain how firms determine price and output through marginal cost analysis.SS.912.FL.2.5Discuss ways people incur costs and realize benefits when searching for information related to their purchases of goods and services and describe how the amount of information people should gather depends on the benefits and costs of the information.SS.912.FL.4.1Discuss ways that consumers can compare the cost of credit by using the annual percentage rate (APR), initial fees charged, and fees charged for late payment or missed payments.SS.912.FL.4.2Discuss that banks and financial institutions sometimes compete by offering credit at low introductory rates, which increase after a set period of time or when the borrower misses a payment or makes a late payment.SS.912.FL.4.3Explain that loans can be unsecured or secured with collateral, that collateral is a piece of property that can be sold by the lender to recover all or part of a loan if the borrower fails to repay. Explain why secured loans are viewed as having less risk and why lenders charge a lower interest rate than they charge for unsecured loans.SS.912.FL.4.4Describe why people often make a cash payment to the seller of a good called a down payment in order to reduce the amount they need to borrow. Describe why lenders may consider loans made with a down payment to have less risk because the down payment gives the borrower some equity or ownership right away and why these loans may carry a lower interest rate.SS.912.FL.4.5Explain that lenders make credit decisions based in part on consumer payment history. Credit bureaus record borrower’s credit and payment histories and provide that information to lenders in credit reports.SS.912.FL.4.6Discuss that lenders can pay to receive a borrower’s credit score from a credit bureau and that a credit score is a number based on information in a credit report and assesses a person’s credit risk.SS.912.FL.4.7Describe that, in addition to assessing a person’s credit risk, credit reports and scores may be requested and used by employers in hiring decisions, landlords in deciding whether to rent apartments, and insurance companies in charging premiums.SS.912.FL.4.8Examine the fact that failure to repay a loan has significant consequences for borrowers such as negative entries on their credit report, repossession of property (collateral), garnishment of wages, and the inability to obtain loans in the future.SS.912.FL.4.9Explain that consumers who have difficulty repaying debt can seek assistance through credit counseling services and by negotiating directly with creditors.SS.912.FL.4.10Analyze the fact that, in extreme cases, bankruptcy may be an option for consumers who are unable to repay debt, and although bankruptcy provides some benefits, filing for bankruptcy also entails considerable costs, including having notice of the bankruptcy appear on a consumers credit report for up to 10 years.SS.912.FL.4.11Explain that people often apply for a mortgage to purchase a home and identify a mortgage is a type of loan that is secured by real estate property as collateral.SS.912.FL.4.12Discuss that consumers who use credit should be aware of laws that are in place to protect them and that these include requirements to provide full disclosure of credit terms such as APR and fees, as well as protection against discrimination and abusive marketing or collection practices.SS.912.FL.4.13Explain that consumers are entitled to a free copy of their credit report annually so that they can verify that no errors were made that might increase their cost of credit. |
| Activities | * Fundamental Economic Concepts
* **FoolProof Module #2 Breathing Without Air**
* **FoolProof Module #3 Kick Some Buck**
* **FoolProof Module #4 Road Trip**
* **FoolProof Module # 5 Junk in the Trunk**
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| Terms | Thinking at the Margin, Cost/ Benefit Analysis, Marginal Costs, Marginal Benefit, Production Possibilities Curve, Production Possibilities Frontier, Efficiency, Underutilization, Law of Increasing Costs |

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| Week Four | September 6th- 9th (No School on the 5th)  |
| Essential Question(s): | * What are the three economic questions?
* Why is competition important in a free market?
* Why is the United States considered a free enterprise system?
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| Benchmarks/Standard(s): | SS.912.E.1.3Compare how the various economic systems (traditional, market, command, mixed) answer the questions: (1) What to produce? (2) How to produce? and (3) For whom to produce?SS.912.E.2.1Identify and explain broad economic goals.SS.912.E.2.4Diagram and explain the problems that occur when government institutes wage and price controls, and explain the rationale for these controls.SS.912.E.3.6Differentiate and draw conclusions about historical economic thought theorized by economists. |
| Activities | * Economic Systems
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| Terms | Economic systems, Factor Payment, Profit, Safety Net, Standard of Living, Innovation, Traditional Economy, Market, Specialization, Free Market Economy, Household, Firm, Factor Market, Product Market, Self-Interest, Incentive, Competition, Invisible Hand, Consumer Sovereignty, Centrally Planned Economy, Command Economy, Socialism, Communism, Authoritarian, Laissez Faire, Private Property, Mixed Economy, Economic Transition, Privatization, Free Enterprise System. |

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| Week Five | September 12th- 16th  |
| Essential Question(s): | * Why does the government place some limits on the freedom of business?
* Why does the government track the business cycle?
* What role should the government play in a free market economy?
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| Benchmarks/Standard(s): | SS.912.E.1: Understand the fundamental concepts relevant to the development of a market economy.SS.912.E.1.9Describe how the earnings of workers are determinedSS.912.E.1.10Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.SS.912.E.1.12Examine the four phases of the business cycle (peak, contraction - unemployment, trough, expansion - inflation)SS.912.E.2: Understand the fundamental concepts relevant to the institutions, structure, and functions of a national economy.SS.912.FL.2.1Compare consumer decisions as they are influenced by the price of a good or service, the price of alternatives, and the consumer’s income as well as his or her preferences.SS.912.E.2.4Diagram and explain the problems that occur when government institutes wage and price controls, and explain the rationale for these controlsSS.912.E.2.11Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the local, state, and national environment.SS.912.FL.4.3Explain that loans can be unsecured or secured with collateral, that collateral is a piece of property that can be sold by the lender to recover all or part of a loan if the borrower fails to repay. Explain why secured loans are viewed as having less risk and why lenders charge a lower interest rate than they charge for unsecured loans.SS.912.FL.4.4Describe why people often make a cash payment to the seller of a good called a down payment in order to reduce the amount they need to borrow. Describe why lenders may consider loans made with a down payment to have less risk because the down payment gives the borrower some equity or ownership right away and why these loans may carry a lower interest rate.SS.912.FL.4.5Explain that lenders make credit decisions based in part on consumer payment history. Credit bureaus record borrower’s credit and payment histories and provide that information to lenders in credit reports.SS.912.FL.4.6Discuss that lenders can pay to receive a borrower’s credit score from a credit bureau and that a credit score is a number based on information in a credit report and assesses a person’s credit risk.SS.912.FL.4.7Describe that, in addition to assessing a person’s credit risk, credit reports and scores may be requested and used by employers in hiring decisions, landlords in deciding whether to rent apartments, and insurance companies in charging premiums.SS.912.FL.4.8Examine the fact that failure to repay a loan has significant consequences for borrowers such as negative entries on their credit report, repossession of property (collateral), garnishment of wages, and the inability to obtain loans in the future.SS.912.FL.4.9Explain that consumers who have difficulty repaying debt can seek assistance through credit counseling services and by negotiating directly with creditors. |
| Activities | * American Free Enterprise System
* **FoolProof Module #6 Sucker Punch**
* **FoolProof Module #7 Boxing Practice**
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| Terms | Profit Motive, Open Opportunity, Legal Equality, Private Property Rights, Free Contract, Voluntary Exchange, Interest Groups, Patriotism, Eminent Domain, Public Interest, Public Disclosure Laws, Macroeconomics, Microeconomics, Gross Domestic Product, Business Cycle, Referendum, Obsolescence, Patent, Copy Right, Work Ethic, Public Good, Public Sector, Private Sector, Infrastructure, Free Rider, Market Failure, Externality, Poverty Threshold, Welfare, Cash Transfer, In-Kind-Benefit, Grant.  |

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| Week Six | September 19th- 23rd  |
| Essential Question(s): | * What conditions must be met for demand?
* How does price affect demand?
* What affects shifts in demand curves?
* Why do firms increase production when prices increase?
* What is a firm’s basic goal when setting a level of output?
* How do Excise taxes affect production?
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| Benchmarks/Standard(s): | SS.912.E.1.4Define supply, demand, quantity supplied, and quantity demanded; graphically illustrate situations that would cause changes in each, and demonstrate how the equilibrium price of a product is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the market place.SS.912.E.1.7Graph and explain how firms determine price and output through marginal cost analysis.SS.912.E.2.4Diagram and explain the problems that occur when government institutes wage and price controls, and explain the rationale for these controlsSS.912.E.2.7Identify the impact of inflation on society. |
| Activities | * Supply& Demand
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| Terms | Supply, Law of Supply, Quantity Supplied, Supply Schedule, Variable, Market Supply Schedule, Supply Curve, Market Supply Curve, Elasticity of Supply, Marginal Product of Labor, Increasing Marginal Returns, Diminishing Marginal Returns, Fixed Costs, Variable Costs, Total Costs, Marginal Costs, Marginal Revenue, Average Cost, Operating Costs, Subsidy, Excise Tax, Regulation  |

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| Week Seven | September 26th- 30th  |
| Essential Question(s): | * What affects result from price ceilings?
* What role does the government play in minimum wage disputes?
* How is equilibrium restored after a supply shock?
* What role do prices play in the free market?
* How does the price system provide incentives for both producers and consumers?
* Under what circumstances may the free market system fail to allocate resources efficiently?
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| Benchmarks/Standard(s): | SS.912.E.1.4Define supply, demand, quantity supplied, and quantity demanded; graphically illustrate situations that would cause changes in each, and demonstrate how the equilibrium price of a product is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the market place.SS.912.E.1.8Explain ways firms engage in price and non-price competitionSS.912.E.1.9Describe how the earnings of workers are determined.SS.912.E.2.4Diagram and explain the problems that occur when government institutes wage and price controls, and explain the rationale for these controls.SS.912.FL.3.1Discuss the reasons why some people have a tendency to be impatient and choose immediate spending over saving for the future.SS.912.FL.3.2Examine the ideas that inflation reduces the value of money, including savings, that the real interest rate expresses the rate of return on savings, taking into account the effect of inflation and that the real interest rate is calculated as the nominal interest rate minus the rate of inflation.SS.912.FL.3.3Compare the difference between the nominal interest rate which tells savers how the dollar value of their savings or investments will grow, and the real interest rate which tells savers how the purchasing power of their savings or investments will grow.SS.912.FL.3.4Describe ways that money received (or paid) in the future can be compared to money held today by discounting the future value based on the rate of interest.SS.912.FL.3.5Explain ways that government agencies supervise and regulate financial institutions to help protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nation’s banking and financial system.SS.912.FL.3.6Describe government policies that create incentives and disincentives for people to save.SS.912.FL.3.7Explain how employer benefit programs create incentives and disincentives to save and how an employee’s decision to save can depend on how the alternatives are presented by the employer. |
| Activities | * How Markets Work (Prices & Labor)
* **FoolProof Module #8 Burning Money**
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| Terms | Equilibrium, Disequilibrium, Shortage, Surplus, Price Ceiling, Rent Control, Price Floor, Minimum Wage, Inventory, Fad, Search Costs, Supply Shock, Rationing, Black Market |

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| Week Eight | October 4th-7th {No school on the 3rd} |
| Essential Question(s): | * What information can be gained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics?
* Why do companies engage in offshoring?
* In what ways are education and income connected?
* Why do workers to join labor unions?
* What issues are addressed in collective bargaining?
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| Benchmarks/Standard(s): | SS.912.E.1.9Describe how the earnings of workers are determinedSS.912.E.3: Understand the fundamental concepts and interrelationships of the United States economy in the international marketplace.SS.912.E.2.4Diagram and explain the problems that occur when government institutes wage and price controls, and explain the rationale for these controls.SS.912.FL.3.1Discuss the reasons why some people have a tendency to be impatient and choose immediate spending over saving for the future.SS.912.FL.3.2Examine the ideas that inflation reduces the value of money, including savings, that the real interest rate expresses the rate of return on savings, taking into account the effect of inflation and that the real interest rate is calculated as the nominal interest rate minus the rate of inflation.SS.912.FL.3.3Compare the difference between the nominal interest rate which tells savers how the dollar value of their savings or investments will grow, and the real interest rate which tells savers how the purchasing power of their savings or investments will grow.SS.912.FL.3.4Describe ways that money received (or paid) in the future can be compared to money held today by discounting the future value based on the rate of interest.SS.912.FL.3.5Explain ways that government agencies supervise and regulate financial institutions to help protect the safety, soundness, and legal compliance of the nations banking and financial system.SS.912.FL.3.6Describe government policies that create incentives and disincentives for people to save.SS.912.FL.3.7Explain how employer benefit programs create incentives and disincentives to save and how an employee’s decision to save can depend on how the alternatives are presented by the employer. |
| Activities  | * How Markets Work (Labor)
* **FoolProof Module #9 Renting a Pad**
* **FoolProof Module #10 Buying a Home**
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| Terms | Labor Force, Outsourcing, Off Shoring, Learning Effect, Screening Effect, Contingent EmploymentGuest Workers, Derived Demand, Productivity of Labor, Equilibrium Wage, Unskilled Labor, Semi-Skilled Labor, Skilled Labor, Professional Labor, Glass Ceiling, Labor Union, Featherbedding, Strike, Right To Work Law, Blue Collar Worker, White Collar Worker, Collective Bargaining, Mediation, Arbitration |

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| Week Nine | October 10th- 14th  |
| Essential Question(s): | * How can barriers to entry be overcome?
* What are characteristics of a monopoly?
* What prevents monopolistic firms from making high profits?
* How does the government break up monopolies?
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| Benchmarks/Standard(s): | SS.912.E.1.6Compare the basic characteristics of the four market structures (monopoly, oligopoly, monopolistic competition, pure competition).SS.912.E.1.8Explain ways firms engage in price and non-price competition.SS.912.E.2.6Examine the benefits of natural monopolies and the purposes of government regulation of these monopoliesSS.912.FL.6.2Analyze how judgment regarding risky events is subject to errors because people tend to overestimate the probability of infrequent events, often because they’ve heard of or seen a recent exampleSS.912.FL.5.10Explain that people vary in their willingness to take risks because the willingness to take risks depends on factors such as personality, income, and family situation. |
| Activities | * Market Structures
* Epivamptic Contests (FAU Produced)
* **FoolProof Module #11 Take this Bet**
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| Terms | Perfect Competition, Commodity, Barrier to Entry, Imperfect Competition, Start-Up-Costs, Monopoly, Natural Monopoly, Economies of Scale, Patent, Franchise, License, Price Discrimination, Market Power, Monopolistic Competition, Differentiation, Non-price Competition, Oligopoly, Price War, Collusion, Price Fixing, Cartel, Predatory Pricing, Anti-Trust Laws, Trust, Merger, Deregulation. |

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| Week Ten  | October 17th-20th {21st Teacher Work Day/ End 1st Nine Weeks} |
| Essential Question(s): | * Why are sole proprietorships easy to start and end?
* What are some disadvantages to sole proprietorships?
* What advantages and disadvantages exists with franchises?
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| Benchmarks/Standard(s): | SS.912.FL.1.5Discuss reasons why changes in economic conditions or the labor market can cause changes in a workers income or may cause unemployment.SS.912.FL.2.Understand the concepts relevant to national economy. SS.912.FL.2.3Discuss that when buying a good, consumers may consider various aspects of the product including the products features. Explain why for goods that last for a longer period of time, the consumer should consider the products durability and maintenance costs. |
| Activities | * Business Organization
* Innovation Project Introduction With Syllabus
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| Terms | Sole Proprietorship, Business Organization, Business License, Zoning Laws, Liability, Fringe Benefits, Partnership, General Partnership, Assets, Business Franchise, Royalties,  |

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| Week Eleven | October 24th-28th  |
| Essential Question(s): | * How do you calculate business valuation?
* How are customer acquisition costs determined?
* What is the difference between a product and a company?
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| Benchmarks/Standard(s): | SS.912.E.1.5Compare different forms of business organizations.SS.912.FL.1.5Discuss reasons why changes in economic conditions or the labor market can cause changes in a workers income or may cause unemployment.SS.912.FL.2.Understand the concepts relevant to national economy. SS.912.FL.2.3Discuss that when buying a good, consumers may consider various aspects of the product including the products features. Explain why for goods that last for a longer period of time, the consumer should consider the products durability and maintenance costs. |
| Activities | * Business Organization Continued
* Entrepreneurship
* Innovation Project
* {CNBC Shark Tank & The Profit}
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| Terms | Corporation, Stock, Closely Held Corporation, Publicly Held Corporation, Bond, Certificate of Incorporation, Dividend, Horizontal Merger, Vertical Merger, Conglomerate, Cooperative, Non-Profit Organization, Trade Association. |

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| Week Twelve | October 31st- November 4th  |
| Essential Question(s): | * Why does the government collect taxes?
* What are differences in tax methods?
* Why is it difficult to determine a corporation’s taxable income?
* What is the difference between exemptions and deduction?
* What is the purpose and difference between Medicare and Medicaid?
* What entitlement programs costs the federal government the most money?
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| Benchmarks/Standard(s): | SS.912.E.1.10Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.SS.912.E.2.3Research contributions of entrepreneurs, inventors, and other key individuals from various gender, social, and ethnic backgrounds in the development of the United States.SS.912.E.2.8Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes, and describe the progressivity of taxes (progressive, proportional, regressive).SS.912.E.2.9Analyze how changes in federal spending and taxation affect budget deficits and surpluses and the national debt.SS.912.E.3.5Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations.SS.912.FL.1.6Explain that taxes are paid to federal, state, and local governments to fund government goods and services and transfer payments from government to individuals and that the major types of taxes are income taxes, payroll (Social Security) taxes, property taxes, and sales taxes.SS.912.FL.1.7Discuss how people’s sources of income, amount of income, as well as the amount and type of spending affect the types and amounts of taxes paid.SS.912.FL.2.6Explain that people may choose to donate money to charitable organizations and other not-for-profits because they gain satisfaction from donating.SS.912.FL.5.1Compare the ways that federal, state, and local tax rates vary on different types of investments. Describe the taxes effect on the after-tax rate of return of an investment. |
| Activities | * Taxes
* **FoolProof Module #12 Tax Me, Please**
* **FoolProof Module #13 Giving vs. Getting**
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| Terms | Taxes, Revenue, Progressive Tax, Proportional Tax, Regressive Tax, Tax Base, individual Income Tax, Corporate Income Tax, Property Tax, Sales Tax, incidents of a Tax, Withholding, Tax Return, Taxable income, Personal Exemption, Tax Deduction, Tax Credit, Estate Tax, Gift Tax, Tariff, Tax incentive, Mandatory Spending, Discretionary Spending, Entitlement, Budget, Operating Budget, Capital Budget, Balanced Budget, Tax Exempt, Real Property, Personal Property, Tax Assessor, Fair Tax, Flat Tax |

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| Week Thirteen | November 7th- 10th {No School the 11th Holiday}  |
| Essential Question(s): | * How monetary policy, money supply and interest rates connected?
* How would the Fed most likely respond in times of recession and expansion?
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| Benchmarks/Standard(s): | SS.912.E.1.11Explain how the Federal Reserve uses the tools of monetary policy (discount rate, reserve requirement, open market operations) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.SS.912.E.1.12Examine the four phases of the business cycle (peak, contraction - unemployment, trough, expansion - inflation).SS.912.FL.1.1Discuss that people choose jobs or careers for which they are qualified based on non-income factors, such as job satisfaction, independence, risk, family, or location.SS.912.FL.1.2Explain that people vary in their willingness to obtain more education or training because these decisions involve incurring immediate costs to obtain possible future benefits. Describe how discounting the future benefits of education and training may lead some people to pass up potentially high rates of return that more education and training may offer.SS.912.FL.1.3Evaluate ways people can make more informed education, job, or career decisions by evaluating the benefits and costs of different choices.SS.912.FL.1.4Analyze the reasons why the wage or salary paid to workers in jobs is usually determined by the labor market and that businesses are generally willing to pay more productive workers higher wages or salaries than less productive workers.SS.912.FL.1.5Discuss reasons why changes in economic conditions or the labor market can cause changes in a workers income or may cause unemployment. |
| Activities | * Macroeconomics
* GDP
* Business Cycle
* **FoolProof Module #14 Who Needs Money**
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| Terms | Monetarism, Easy Money Policy, Tight Money Policy, Inside Lag, Outside Lag, Macroeconomics, GDP, Business Cycle. |

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| Week Fourteen | November 14th- 18th  |
| Essential Question(s): | * Why is productivity high in developed nations?
* Why do people in LDC’s have fewer consumer goods?
* What political factors hinder development?
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| Benchmarks/Standard(s): | SS.912.E.2.2Use a decision-making model to analyze a public policy issue affecting the student's community that incorporates defining a problem, analyzing the potential consequences, and considering the alternativesSS.912.E.2.12Construct a circular flow diagram for an open-market economy including elements of households, firms, government, financial institutions, product and factor markets, and international trade.SS.912.FL.6.1Describe how individuals vary with respect to their willingness to accept risk and why most people are willing to pay a small cost now if it means they can avoid a possible larger loss later.SS.912.FL.6.2Analyze how judgment regarding risky events is subject to errors because people tend to overestimate the probability of infrequent events, often because they’ve heard of or seen a recent example.SS.912.FL.6.3Describe why people choose different amounts of insurance coverage based on their willingness to accept risk, as well as their occupation, lifestyle, age, financial profile, and the price of insurance.SS.912.FL.6.4Explain that people may be required by governments or by certain types of contracts (e.g., home mortgages) to purchase some types of insurance.SS.912.FL.6.5Describe how an insurance contract can increase the probability or size of a potential loss because having the insurance results in the person taking more risks, and that policy features such as deductibles and copayments are cost-sharing features that encourage the policyholder to take steps to reduce the potential size of a loss (claim).SS.912.FL.6.6Explain that people can lower insurance premiums by behaving in ways that show they pose a lower risk.SS.912.FL.6.7Compare the purposes of various types of insurance, including that health insurance provides for funds to pay for health care in the event of illness and may also pay for the cost of preventative care; disability insurance is income insurance that provides funds to replace income lost while an individual is ill or injured and unable to work; property and casualty insurance pays for damage or loss to the insureds property; life insurance benefits are paid to the insureds beneficiaries in the event of the policyholders death.SS.912.FL.6.8Discuss the fact that, in addition to privately purchased insurance, some government benefit programs provide a social safety net to protect individuals from economic hardship created by unexpected events.SS.912.FL.6.9Explain that loss of assets, wealth, and future opportunities can occur if an individual’s personal information is obtained by others through identity theft and then used fraudulently, and that by managing their personal information and choosing the environment in which it is revealed, individuals can accept, reduce, and insure against the risk of loss due to identity theft.SS.912.FL.6.10Compare federal and state regulations that provide some remedies and assistance for victims of identity theft. |
| Activities | * Macroeconomics
* Role of Government
* Globalization
* Development
* **FoolProof Module #15 Parachute Required**
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| Terms | Development, Developed Nation, Per Capita GDP, Industrialization, Literacy Rate, Life Expectancy, Infant Mortality Rate, Subsistence Agriculture, Population Growth Rate, Malnutrition, Internal Financing, Foreign Investment, Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), Privatization. |

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| Week Fifteen & Sixteen | November 21st-22nd & 28th- 30th {Thanksgiving Week} |
| Essential Question(s): | * Why is it so difficult for the government to change spending levels?
* What is the most common way that the government pays for expenditures that exceed revenue?
* What problems are associated with the national debt?
* What are some ways that the debt can be eliminated?
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| Benchmarks/Standard(s): | SS.912.E.1.10Explain the use of fiscal policy (taxation, spending) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.SS.912.E.1.11Explain how the Federal Reserve uses the tools of monetary policy (discount rate, reserve requirement, open market operations) to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.SS.912.E.1.13Explain the basic functions and characteristics of money, and describe the composition of the money supply in the United States.SS.912.E.2.9Analyze how changes in federal spending and taxation affect budget deficits and surpluses and the national debt.SS.912.E.2.10Describe the organization and functions of the Federal Reserve System.SS.912.E.3.1Demonstrate the impact of inflation on world economies.SS.912.E.3.6Differentiate and draw conclusions about historical economic thought theorized by economists.SS.912.FL.4.2Discuss that banks and financial institutions sometimes compete by offering credit at low introductory rates, which increase after a set period of time or when the borrower misses a payment or makes a late payment.SS.912.FL.4.3Explain that loans can be unsecured or secured with collateral, that collateral is a piece of property that can be sold by the lender to recover all or part of a loan if the borrower fails to repay. Explain why secured loans are viewed as having less risk and why lenders charge a lower interest rate than they charge for unsecured loans.SS.912.FL.4.4Describe why people often make a cash payment to the seller of a good called a down payment in order to reduce the amount they need to borrow. Describe why lenders may consider loans made with a down payment to have less risk because the down payment gives the borrower some equity or ownership right away and why these loans may carry a lower interest rate.SS.912.FL.4.5Explain that lenders make credit decisions based in part on consumer payment history. Credit bureaus record borrower’s credit and payment histories and provide that information to lenders in credit reports.SS.912.FL.4.6Discuss that lenders can pay to receive a borrower’s credit score from a credit bureau and that a credit score is a number based on information in a credit report and assesses a person’s credit risk.SS.912.FL.4.7Describe that, in addition to assessing a person’s credit risk, credit reports and scores may be requested and used by employers in hiring decisions, landlords in deciding whether to rent apartments, and insurance companies in charging premiums.SS.912.FL.4.8Examine the fact that failure to repay a loan has significant consequences for borrowers such as negative entries on their credit report, repossession of property (collateral), garnishment of wages, and the inability to obtain loans in the future.SS.912.FL.4.9Explain that consumers who have difficulty repaying debt can seek assistance through credit counseling services and by negotiating directly with creditors. |
| Activities | * Monetary & Fiscal Policy
* The Federal Reserve
* **FoolProof Module #16 I’m Broke**
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| Terms | Fiscal Policy, Fiscal Year, Federal Budget, Appropriation Bills, Expansionary Policy, Contractionary Policy, Classical Economics, Productive Capacity, Demand Side Economics, Keynesian Economics, Supply-Side Economics, Budget Surplus, Budget Deficit, Treasury Bill, Treasury Note, Treasury Bond, National Debt, Monetary Policy, Reserves, Check Clearing, Bank Holding Company, Federal Funds Rate, Money Creation, Prime Rate, Sub Prime Rate.  |

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| Week Seventeen & Eighteen | December 1st-2nd & 5th-9th  |
| Essential Question(s): | * How does specialization create a need for trade?
* In what ways can sanctions be helpful and harmful?
* Why are trade wars harmful?
* Why does the United States have trade deficits with other nations?
* What are the arguments for protectionism?
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| Benchmarks/Standard(s): | SS.912.E.3.2Examine absolute and comparative advantage, and explain why most trade occurs because of comparative advantageSS.912.E.3.3Discuss the effect of barriers to trade and why nations sometimes erect barriers to trade or establish free trade zones.SS.912.E.3.4Assess the economic impact of negative and positive externalities on the international environment.SS.912.E.3.5Compare the current United States economy with other developed and developing nations.SS.912.E.1.14Compare credit, savings, and investment services available to the consumer from financial institutions.SS.912.E.1.15Describe the risk and return profiles of various investment vehicles and the importance of diversification.SS.912.FL.5.1Compare the ways that federal, state, and local tax rates vary on different types of investments. Describe the taxes effect on the after-tax rate of return of an investment.SS.912.FL.5.2Explain how the expenses of buying, selling, and holding financial assets decrease the rate of return from an investment.SS.912.FL.5.3Discuss that buyers and sellers in financial markets determine prices of financial assets and therefore influence the rates of return on those assets.SS.912.FL.5.4Explain that an investment with greater risk than another investment will commonly have a lower market price, and therefore a higher rate of return, than the other investment.SS.912.FL.5.5Explain that shorter-term investments will likely have lower rates of return than longer-term investments.SS.912.FL.5.6Describe how diversifying investments in different types of financial assets can lower investment risk.SS.912.FL.5.7Describe how financial markets adjust to new financial news and that prices in those markets reflect what is known about those financial assets.SS.912.FL.5.8Discuss ways that the prices of financial assets are affected by interest rates and explain that the prices of financial assets are also affected by changes in domestic and international economic conditions, monetary policy, and fiscal policy.SS.912.FL.5.9Examine why investors should be aware of tendencies that people have that may result in poor choices, which may include avoiding selling assets at a loss because they weigh losses more than they weigh gains and investing in financial assets with which they are familiar, such as their own employers stock or domestic rather than international stocks.SS.912.FL.5.10Explain that people vary in their willingness to take risks because the willingness to take risks depends on factors such as personality, income, and family situation.SS.912.FL.5.11Describe why an economic role for a government may exist if individuals do not have complete information about the nature of alternative investments or access to competitive financial markets.SS.912.FL.5.12Compare the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Federal Reserve, and other government agencies that regulate financial markets. |
| Activities | * Global Trade
* **FoolProof Module #17 Pay Me While I Sleep**
* **FoolProof Module #18 Time Travel Review**
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| Terms | Export, Import, Comparative Advantage, Interdependence, Trade Barrier, Tariff, Import Quota, Sanctions, Embargo, Trade War, Protectionism, Free Trade, Exchange Rate, Appreciation, Depreciation, Foreign Exchange Market, Trade Surplus, Trade Deficit.  |