



Alignment Document
State of Kansas and Aventa Learning Economics

Economics
2005-2007 Benchmark Blueprint

Standards	Topics	Benchmarks	Unit Name	Course Topic Description
<p>E The student uses a working knowledge and understanding of major economic concepts, issues, and systems of the United States and other nations; and applies decision-making skills as a consumer, producer, saver, investor, and citizen of Kansas and the United States living in an interdependent world.</p>	<p>E.1 The student understands how limited resources require choices.</p>	<p>E.1.1 explains how economic systems affect the allocation of scarce resources (e.g., monarchies, financing explorers, mercantilism, rise of capitalism).</p>	Foundations of Economics and the Problem of Scarcity	Dealing with Scarcity: Market Systems
			Economic Systems	Answering Economic Questions and Prioritizing Economic Goals
			Economic Systems	Free Market Economy
			Economic Systems	Traditional Economies
			Economic Systems	Centrally Planned or Command Economy
			Economic Systems	Mixed or Modernized Economy
		American Free Enterprise and U.S. Government Involvement	Principles of the American Free Enterprise System	
		<p>E.1.2 explains how economic choices made by societies have intended and unintended consequences. (e.g., mercantilism, "planned economy" under Soviet Union, Adam Smith-Invisible</p>	Foundations of Economics and the Problem of Scarcity	Thinking Like an Economist
Economic Systems	Free Market Economy			

		hand/Laissez Faire).	Economic Systems	Centrally Planned or Command Economy
			Economic Systems	Mixed or Modernized Economy
			American Free Enterprise and U.S. Government Involvement	Principles of the American Free Enterprise System
		E.1.3 explains how people respond to incentives in order to allocate scarce resources (e.g., government subsidies/farm production, rationing coupons/WWII, emission regulations, profits/war production, women/WWII workforce).	Foundations of Economics and the Problem of Scarcity	Allocation: How Societies and Countries Deal with Scarcity
			American Free Enterprise and U.S. Government Involvement	The U.S. Government's Role in the American Free Enterprise System
		E.1.4 explains how economic choices made by individuals, businesses, or governments often have intended and unintended consequences (e.g., individual: build a house in a flood plain; business: Ford's car/need for roads/ Railroads, ecosystems; government: isolationism at beginning of WWI, Prohibition Act, Space Race, building of atomic bomb).	Foundations of Economics and the Problem of Scarcity	Decision Making
			Economic Systems	Free Market Economy
			Economic Systems	Centrally Planned or Command Economy
			Economic Systems	Mixed or Modernized Economy
			American Free Enterprise and U.S. Government Involvement	Principles of the American Free Enterprise System
	E.2 The student understands how the market economy works in the United States.	E.2.1 defines Gross domestic product (GDP) and indicates the components that make up our nation's GDP (e.g., consumption, investment, government,	Measuring Economic Performance	Gross Domestic Product

		and net exports).		
		E.2.2 explains the factors that have contributed to United States economic growth (e.g., increasing education and literacy, health care advances, technology developments).	The United States and Globalization	Economic Development
		E.2.3 explains the principles of demand and supply (e.g., laws, equilibrium, change in quantity vs. change in demand and supply).	Understanding the Market Through Supply and Demand	Understanding the Law of Demand
			Understanding the Market Through Supply and Demand	Analyzing Demand Graphs
			Understanding the Market Through Supply and Demand	Understanding the Law of Supply
			Understanding the Market Through Supply and Demand	Analyzing Supply Graphs
			Understanding the Market Through Supply and Demand	Setting Prices
		E.2.4 explains the factors that could change supply of or demand for a product (e.g., societal values: prohibition of alcohol; scarcity of resources: war; technology: assembly line production).	Understanding the Market Through Supply and Demand	Understanding the Law of Demand
			Understanding the Market Through Supply and Demand	Analyzing Demand Graphs
			Understanding the Market Through Supply and Demand	Understanding the Law of Supply

			Understanding the Market Through Supply and Demand	Analyzing Supply Graphs
			Understanding the Market Through Supply and Demand	Setting Prices
		<p>E.2.5 analyzes how changes in prices affect consumer behavior and sometimes result in government actions (e.g., WWII-rationing, fuel, metals, nylon; Arab oil embargo of 1974; droughts (Ag products), changes in consumer preferences-fads, health information).</p>	Understanding the Market Through Supply and Demand	Substitution and Income
			Understanding the Market Through Supply and Demand	Inelasticity and Elasticity
			Understanding the Market Through Supply and Demand	Understanding the Law of Supply
			Understanding the Market Through Supply and Demand	Government Involvement in Pricing
			Measuring Economic Performance	Inflation
		<p>E.2.6 describes what happens to the product price and output of businesses when the degree of competition changes in an industry (e.g., oil, steel, automobiles (1970s), railroads in late 1800's and early 1900's, AT&T, Microsoft, Trusts of 1920's & 1930's).</p>	Business, Banking, and Finance	Types of Business Organizations
		<p>E.2.7 analyzes the role of central banks and the Federal reserve system in the economy of the United States (e.g.,</p>	American Free Enterprise and U.S. Government	U.S. Monetary Policy

		interest rates, monetary policy, government bonds).	Involvement Business, Banking, and Finance	Money and Banking
E.3 The student analyzes how different incentives, economic systems and their institutions, and local, national, and international interdependence affect people.	E.3.1 compares the benefits and costs of different allocation methods (e.g., first come, first serve; prices, contests, lottery, majority rule).	Foundations of Economics and the Problem of Scarcity	Allocation: How Societies and Countries Deal with Scarcity	
	E.3.2 compares characteristics of traditional command, market, and mixed economies on the basis of property rights, factors of production and locus of economic decision making (e.g., what, how, for whom).	Economic Systems	Free Market Economy	
		Economic Systems	Traditional Economies	
		Economic Systems	Centrally Planned or Command Economy	
		Economic Systems	Mixed or Modernized Economy	
E.3.3 uses comparative advantage to explain the benefits of trade among nations (e.g., nations can benefit from free trade while reducing or eliminating production of a good in which it is technologically superior at producing; to benefit from specialization and free trade, one nation should specialize and trade the good in which it is "most best" at producing, while the other nation should specialize and trade the good in which it is "least best" at producing; benefits include more product selection, lower prices, higher wages in both nations).	American Free Enterprise and U.S. Government Involvement	Principles of the American Free Enterprise System		
E.3.4 outlines the cost and benefits of free	The United States and Globalization	International Trade		
		The United States	International Trade	

		trade or restricted trade policies in world history (e.g., restrictions of trade under mercantilism, regional trade agreements, Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930, General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade, World Trade Organization).	and Globalization	
		E.3.5 explains how a change in exchange rates affects the flow of trade between nations and a nation's domestic economy (e.g., using historical examples such as development of the Euro, devaluation of the US dollar in the early 1970s, & currency boards in the transitional economies of Eastern Europe).	The United States and Globalization	The World Bank
E.4 The student analyzes the role of the government in the economy.		E.4.1 explains why certain goods and services are provided by the government (e.g., infrastructure, schools, waste management, national defense, parks, environmental protection).	American Free Enterprise and U.S. Government Involvement	Principles of the American Free Enterprise System
			American Free Enterprise and U.S. Government Involvement	The U.S. Government's Role in the American Free Enterprise System
		E.4.2 explains the advantages and disadvantages of the use of fiscal policy by the Federal Government to influence the United States economy (e.g., change in taxes & spending to expand or contract the economy, such as F.D. Roosevelt's New Deal, George W. Bush's tax cuts, Gerald Ford's WIN program).	American Free Enterprise and U.S. Government Involvement	U.S. Fiscal Policy
			Measuring Economic Performance	Business Cycles
		E.4.3 distinguishes between government debt and government budget deficit.	American Free Enterprise and U.S. Government Involvement	Government Deficits

			American Free Enterprise and U.S. Government Involvement	The National Debt
		<p>E.4.4 evaluates the costs and benefits of governmental economic and social policies on society (e.g., minimum wage laws, anti-trust laws, EPA Regulations, Social Security, farm subsidies, international sanctions on agriculture, Medicare, unemployment insurance, corporate tax credits, public work projects).</p>	American Free Enterprise and U.S. Government Involvement	Principles of the American Free Enterprise System
			American Free Enterprise and U.S. Government Involvement	The U.S. Government's Role in the American Free Enterprise System
			American Free Enterprise and U.S. Government Involvement	The U.S. Government's Income and Expenditures
			American Free Enterprise and U.S. Government Involvement	U.S. Fiscal Policy
			American Free Enterprise and U.S. Government Involvement	U.S. Monetary Policy
	<p>E.5 The student makes effective decisions as a consumer, producer, saver, investor, and citizen.</p>	<p>E.5.1 describes how various jobs and employment are impacted by changes in the economy.</p>	Measuring Economic Performance	Unemployment
		<p>E.5.2 illustrates how the demand for labor is influenced by productivity of labor and explains the factors that influence labor productivity (e.g., education, experience, health, nutrition, technology).</p>	<p>Economic Systems</p> <p>Measuring Economic Performance</p>	<p>Specialization</p> <p>Unemployment</p>



		E.5.3 explains how the demand for and supply of labor are influenced by productivity, education, skills, retraining, and wage rates (e.g., spinning mills and the beginning of the modern factory system, the increased use of machinery throughout the Industrial Revolution, assembly lines).	Economic Systems Measuring Economic Performance	Specialization Unemployment
		E.5.4 develops a personal budget that identifies sources of income and expenditures (e.g., wages, rent payments, savings, taxes, insurance).	Business, Banking, and Finance	Saving and Investing
		E.5.5 determines the costs and benefits of using credit.	Business, Banking, and Finance	Credit
		E.5.6 analyzes the costs and benefits of investment alternatives (e.g., stock market, bonds, real estate).	Business, Banking, and Finance Research Project	Saving and Investing Research Project: Stock Market